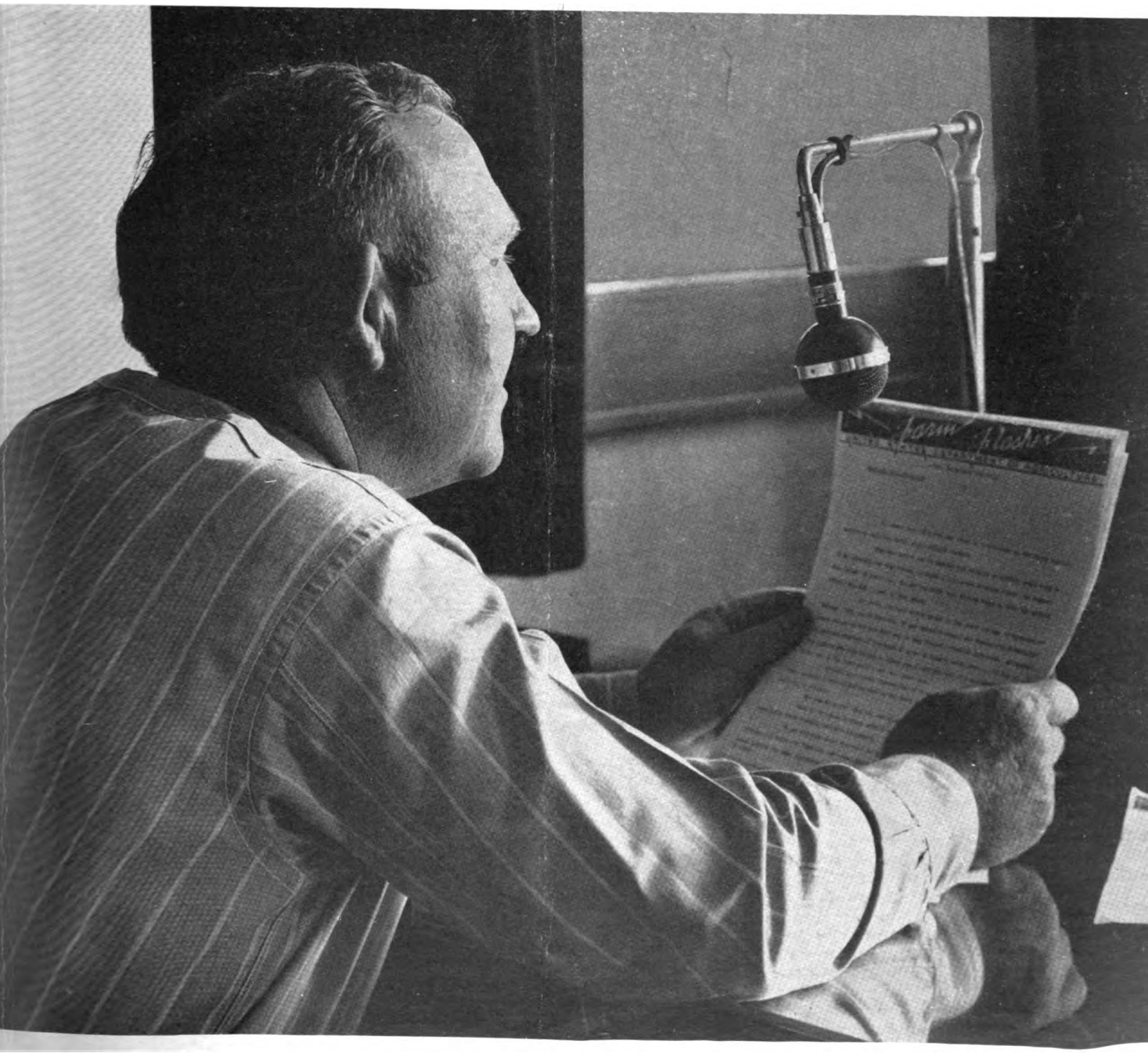
Extension Service REVIEW



VOL. 11 JANUARY 1940 NO. 1

Opportunity Knocks at Our Door

REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director of Extension Work

Opportunity knocks at our door. I refer not to the hundred and one demands to do this thing and that made on all of us who are engaged in extension work. I refer, rather, to the opportunity which, if accepted and properly followed up, will enable us to play the stimulating and decisive part in the sound and balanced development of farm life and living that can and should be ours. Our experience and activities of many years in close association with farm people on their farms and in their homes and communities warrant the feeling on our part that we may hope to meet this opportunity successfully in the year immediately ahead.

As I look back over our activities of the past 30 years and more, I think in terms of four broad fields in which we have taken an active part and made our contribution: (1) Improving the outlook for farming as a business; (2) making farm life more satisfying; (3) equipping farm youth to deal with the problems of their maturity; and (4) bringing about public understanding and appreciation of the vital relation that exists between a sound agriculture and a sound national economy.

In these four fields we have tried to bring to bear on the problems involved all of the help that could be developed by the people themselves and by them in cooperation with existing agencies, private or public, State or national. Out of this experience and effort, we have come to appreciate the opportunity afforded us for bringing to our people the means of understanding their problems, of planning how these problems may be met, and of bringing to bear on them in a constructive way whatever of help can be contributed by our people themselves individually or through voluntary cooperation with each other and with the aid of available State and Federal agencies.

From the beginning, a fundamental principle of our work has been the encouragement of self-help. We have sought to encourage and to help in the practical use of new ideas and methods by individual farm men and women, boys and girls. Today, with many new agencies affording service to farm people, we see this principle of self-help as preeminently vital in obtaining the largest possible usage and benefits from the services. Self-help, as practiced by groups of farmers in soil-conservation associations, AAA committees, farm credit, or other cooperatives, will determine in large degree the practical value of these services and the extent to which they do or do not find a permanent place in our agricultural economy.

Insofar as the principle of self-help is applied and works, farmers can and will determine and shape the programs designed to meet their needs. They will initiate them, develop them, and work them.

As we put up the new calendars and begin to date letters 1940, we naturally think of plans and ideas which will help us to render better service to our clientele, the rural people of these United States. You are the Extension Service, and it is in your counties and your States where achievement will be recorded. I wish you Godspeed and the satisfaction which comes from a job well done.

C. W. Warburton,
Director of Extension Work.

Not long ago I heard extension workers referred to as the quarterbacks of American agriculture. Bearing in mind the principle of self-help, I should think, rather, of the extension agent as the coach of the farm team of his county. Our people themselves are the ones to give the signals, to carry the ball, hold the line, and tackle the opposition. This is the way that we as extension workers can make our most effective and lasting contribution to farm life and to the national economy.

Along with this need for self-help, we find that there is every day more recognition of the need of looking at our problems from the standpoint of the whole farm family and the whole community and of having reflected in our thinking, county, State, national, and international facts and situations. Here again the extension agent, in his or her role of coach, has a most important part to play in the development of the thinking of action designed to meet the changing situation.

The whole-farm demonstration, or farm-unit demonstrations as they are called in some States, is a very practical outgrowth of this thinking. This effort to work out a demonstration plan for an individual farm, using the best information which the Extenson Service can bring to bear on the problems of a particular family on a particular farm, inevitably unites all members of the family in contributing to the building of a better farm and a better farm home.

As the correlation of extension activity and that of other agencies can be accelerated on the farm by the use of whole-farm demonstration plans, so correlation of community activities for community betterment can be achieved through county and community planning which is receiving much attention right now. This is an opportunity which should give impetus to extension work in the county. The county extension agent, with his experience in stimulating the desire for self-help, his knowledge of the farm people in his county—their thinking and their needs, is in a strategic position to fill an important place in county planning. One of his valuable functions will be to keep county planning a self-help device—a means of fully developing local resources. Our own experiences and tradition of self-help, of developing the resources at hand, of injecting local thinking and experience into the adaptation of State and Federal programs is just what is needed now to make county planning effective. It can and, I believe, will be a culmination of the effort over the years, a fruition of the self-help ideas and organizations which we have so long helped to develop.

Opportunity in the year 1940 knocks at our door. There can be but one answer.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For January 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

ublished monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is sued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

XTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • C. W. WARBURTON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director.

From 4-H Show Animals to Feeders

C. B. MARTIN, County Agricultural Agent, Hale County, Tex.

They tell me that it was in 1910 that the first Texas 4–H Club boy broke away rom the corn tradition and fed out a beef alf. I know that since that time Texas 4–H oys have gone into the livestock field pretty trong. The "baby beef" movement down ere did a lot to change Texas from a steer o a calf country.

As the boys picked up more and more bout finishing out beef calves, our livestock hows began to have more and more entries, ntil finally the competition became very teep. Club boys were winning the junior lasses and then going on and taking the rand championships in the open class away rom college and professional feeders. They tarted going out of the State to the Kansas ity, Denver, and San Francisco shows, inning many prizes at these shows.

About this time, too, the 4–H boys from lason County began to take all the ribbons ith their Hereford calves at the major hows. It got so it was a sad day for the lason County clubsters when they did not ake the first 10 places in every class.

Agents Take Stock of Situation

Many Texas county agents deplored all his emphasis on show animals. They ointed out that making the show ring with string of calves was a rich man's hobby, nd they wanted to know how many club oys were going to be in the show game hen they grew up.

The thing to do, they decided, was to go ack to the fundamentals, to let a club boy ed out and sell livestock on a commercial asis under the same conditions he would eet as an adult. I suspect that most of us lopted this lofty attitude because Mason ounty always won everything, anyhow.

For the past 4 years Hale County 4–H Club boys have gone in for commercial feeding of beef calves, swine, and lambs. The feeding season is climaxed with an annual fat-stock show at Plainview, the county seat, where the pigs are sold to local buyers and the lambs are shipped to Kansas City for sale through the regular channels. The boys follow the shipment to market to learn something about that end of the business.

Boys Go In for Commercial Feeding

We started off the 1939 season in August 1938, when the boys bought 30 high-quality Hereford calves. In September, 34 more were bought. Calves were placed 5 to each boy and grazed for 2 months before being put on dry-lot feed.

In November, 400 lambs were bought and distributed in lots of 5 to 15 per boy. The lambs were placed in dry lot on full feed.

In October and November, 180 eight-week-old pigs were bought and placed 5 and 10 to the boy. These pigs were fed on rations of whole grain and a protein supplement of one-half tankage and one-half cottonseed meal.

Our show was held April 10 and 11, with 3 club boys, Ellis Britton, Vincent Britton, and Raymond Heath, as superintendents for the 3 departments. The entire group of 64 fat calves, 400 lambs, and 180 hogs were exhibited. On the second day of the show the hogs were auctioned off at an average price of $7.50 per hundredweight.

We loaded up three cars of calves and three of sheep. Other club boys along the line between Lubbock and Amarillo joined in, and we pulled out of Plainview for Kansas City on the evening of April 11 with a special trainload of livestock.

With the livestock went 19 Hale County 4–H boys, 4 adult leaders, Assistant County Agent Harry Igo, and the county agent. The trip from Plainview to Kansas City took 26½ hours, and the round trip was made at a cost of $7 per person.

When we arrived in Kansas City, we fed and watered the cattle and sheep to shape them up for the sale next day. On the following morning the animals were sorted according to flesh and quality and offered for sale to the packers.

The calves went into three grades. The top grade sold for $12 a hundred pounds, and later showed a dressing percentage of 63.7 percent. The second pen brought $11 per hundred pounds, and dressed out 61.4 percent. The third pen brought $10 per hundredweight.

The lambs were also sorted and sold for $10.50, $9.75, and $8.

Commission Man Explains Sorting

After the livestock had been graded, Willard Oleander, commission man for the National Commission Co., got the boys in a huddle in the alleyways of the yards and explained how and why the calves and lambs had been sorted.

Kansas City was nice to the boys. The Kansas City Stock Exchange took over the entertainment, which consisted of a luncheon offered by one of the large packing plants; a tour of the city with police escort; visits to the city hall, the airport, and other interesting centers; and a banquet given by the Hoof and Horn Club.

Home again, the boys finished up their record books and began thinking about the 1940 season. The gross income from the sale of calves, lambs, and pigs amounted to more than $12,000. No money value can be placed on the experience gained or on the pride felt by the stockmen of Hale County in the success of their juniors.

Say It With Pictures

J. W. WARNER, County Agent, Indiana County, Pa.

■ Twenty-one years' experience in using pictures in agricultural extension teaching has convinced me that most of the subjects in our work can be more effectively expressed in pictures than in words.

In my county, the use of pictures has increased the attendance at meetings, tours, and field demonstrations. When methods are depicted on the screen, a more lasting impression is created and a greater desire to improve practices results. Local experiences can be discussed more effectively, and I have found that the procedure or method recommended is simplified for the farmer when pictures are used. Visualizing our work and activities has also created a better public understanding of the extension program in the county.

The camera has proved useful not only in newspaper publicity but also in the making of slides, motion pictures, and photographic prints for distribution to those particularly interested. Our extension association file contains 1,638 negatives which are filed in film albums together with the date and subject of each negative.

I used a roll-film camera, with negatives, size 2½ by 4¼ inches, before 1928 and then changed to a 3¼- by 5½-inch roll-film camera with f:6.3 lens. Both cameras gave excellent results, but 3 years ago our extension office purchased a 3¼- by 4¼-inch film-plate camera with f:4.5 lens and delayed-action Compur shutter. This has been more satisfactory in getting pictures for publication in local newspapers. A single picture can be taken and handed to the newspaper for publication the following day in connection with a news story. The delay resulting from the necessity of completing the exposure of an entire roll of film is avoided.

Scrapbook Shows Results

Beginning in 1938 we started a scrapbook of our photos published in local newspapers and agricultural magazines. The scrapbook shows that 132 photos were published in 1938 with brief stories of the events. During 1939, two or three photos were used each week so that the record has been duplicated.

Requirements of pictures for our local newspaper include the following: (1) Give pictures a human-interest angle if possible; (2) get faces into picture; (3) pictures must be sharp and clear, and the center of interest must be prominent; and (4) pictures of groups of people and of line-ups of well-bred livestock are always popular.

In the fall of 1937, for our annual extension dinner which was attended by 500 persons, a 20-year photographic souvenir program was prepared. This program contained 100 illustrations, many of which our office had accumulated in previous years. Thirty cuts were borrowed from a local newspaper. All of these illustrations were taken from photographs of agricultural activities in the county.

County Agent Warner gets the picture.

For 6½ years our office prepared a monthly eight-page farm paper with a circulation of 2,200 copies. This paper used 108 of our photographs. All of these halftones are available for future use. Halftones made from our photos may be borrowed from the local newspaper as desired.

In December 1938, five of our photographs were used in a two-page article in one of the national dairy publications. These photos and the article told about the five bull associations, the three dairy-herd-improvement associations, and the four dairy-calf clubs serving to improve the dairy enterprise in this county.

In July 1939, 12 of our photos were used in a special county article in an agricultural paper of State-wide circulation in Pennsylvania. This article gave some of the interesting history and agricultural activities of the county.

We began taking motion pictures in 1935, using a borrowed camera. Four hundred feet of black-and-white film were taken that year. The effort was repeated in 1936 and 1937, using color film. In 1938, our extension office purchased a 16-millimeter magazine loading motion-picture camera with f:1 lens. That year 1,150 feet of film was take New material was added in 1939. This fil has been shown many times to 4-H Clu agricultural organizations, and civic clu like Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions, and banke associations. This has given a broader pi ture of extension activities than could be to in any other way. We feel that this effo has been a good investment and decided worth while. We are now using pictures at least two-thirds of our meetings.

The county extension association has a 1 millimeter sound motion-picture projecto equipped with a microphone so that, whe large audiences are present, the picture can be explained and a "talkie" made out a silent film. We also use many silent an sound films from the United States Depar ment of Agriculture and from the centr office of the Pennsylvania Agricultural E tension Service.

This year our office also purchased a 3 millimeter camera with f:3.5 lens and spli image range finder. We have thus far take 150 2- by 2-inch colored slides which ar proving very convenient and easily adapte to different programs and audiences. W have a combination film strip and 2- by 2-inc slide projector with a 250-watt bulb an f:3.5 lens which gives excellent projectio Our extension office has two beaded tripo screens, because it frequently happens tha two meetings are held the same evening. W also have a regular stereopticon which i used with standard-size slides in a few da time meetings when lighting conditions mak the use of 2- by 2-inch colored slides a motion pictures ineffective.

An exposure meter is used in taking a pictures and is especially valuable in gettin correct exposures for colored pictures. A tripod with tilting top is also used whereve possible for still and motion pictures.

Cooperative

Celery growers in the Philadelphia are have developed a unique marketing progra in cooperation with the Agricultural Exte sion Service, according to R. B. Donaldso extension marketing specialist in Pennsy vania.

The celery growers, with the aid of th Extension Service, have established definit grades conforming generally to the Unite States standard-grade requirements for celery The celery is sold under the brand and labe of the organization, provided it meets specifie grade requirements.

"The organization this year will handle approximately 45,000 crates of celery, repre senting the crop from more than 125 acres," Mr. Donaldson says. "Sweet Nut" brand celery, representing the highest-quality crop in addition to being sold in Philadelphia, will go to New York and to points several hun dred miles west of the producing area.

One-Crop Farming on Its Way Out

J. W. BATEMAN, Director of Extension, Louisiana

The problems of agriculture in Louisiana are the same as those of other Southern tates. Despite years of work on the part ! farm leaders, those problems are still ith us in varying degrees. They are: (1) n unbalanced agriculture; (2) depleted and :oded soils; (3) low income; and (4) need ›r more rural leadership.

To the casual observer, it may seem that rogress in overcoming the foregoing diffi- ılties has been slow. However, when one ›nsiders the single problem of an unbalanced griculture which has been in existence and ı integral part of our economic fabric for 50 years, one cannot expect revolutionary ıanges and a sudden shifting to a better- ılanced system of farming. One-crop farm- ıg is on the way out, but it is taking its wn time in making its exit from the agricul- ıral scene.

Unbalanced Agriculture Creates Problems

In any previous attempt to correct an un- alanced agriculture, the extension worker nmediately ran into the other problems of epleted and eroded soils, low incomes as a esult of producing a crop in competition with ıe peons of the world, and steady increase in ırm tenancy with its resultant evils, such s lack of rural leadership.

The passage of various laws by the Fed- ral Government has made it easier for ex- ension workers to put over a well-balanced ırm program. But the entrance of other tate and Federal agricultural agencies in the eld soon created a problem of its own. Some gencies functioned well, others not well; con- usion of aims and objectives was often pparent.

Many of these difficulties in Louisiana now ave been overcome as a result of the fine ooperation of the Louisiana Farm Council nd of the unified efforts of the agricultural ınd use planning committee. The farm ouncil is composed of the chairmen of the tate and National farm organizations, the ommissioner of agriculture, head of voca- ional agriculture, director of extension, hairman of the AAA committee, director of xperiment stations, and heads of all State nd Federal agricultural agencies operating n Louisiana. These agencies do not have a ote in the committee, this being the privi- ege of the farm group; but once each month he council meets for general discussion of gricultural problems, and at these meetings ecisions are made. The council had gone ar in unifying the educational and action gencies even before the land use committee vas organized.

Another approach toward balancing the agriculture of the State is through the land use planning program. The State land use committee is set up according to the memorandum sent out from Washington, but in Louisiana it operates as a subcommittee of the Louisiana Farm Council. This does not hamper the work of the committee, but strengthens it.

Land use planning committees have been organized in 14 parishes, and 40 meetings have been held; community centers were established and boundaries outlined; land use maps were integrated and descriptions of areas reviewed and unified programs planned. Lincoln Parish was selected by the State committee for the development of a unified, intensive program in 1940.

Progress in meeting the problem of depleted and eroded soil has been accelerated. The 15-year winter-cover-crops program, aided by the AAA, showed that in 1938 Louisiana farmers planted some 300,000 acres in winter legumes for which they received soil-building payments of $397,197. This year the acreage probably will be doubled. The planting of summer legumes is now an almost universal practice.

Twelve Soil Conservation Service districts have been organized in Louisiana, covering approximately 12 million acres. All requirements of the law have been met, and work is now getting under way. The educational work necessary in legally organizing such districts has been carried on by the State soil conservation committee, composed of the dean of the college of agriculture, the director of agricultural extension, and the director of experiment stations, assisted by the State soil conservator and others. County agents, assisted by the extension conservationist, the personnel of the Soil Conservation Service, and teachers of vocational agriculture, have been active.

Incomes Are Still Low

In combating the problem of an unbalanced agriculture, extension workers are still faced with the fact that, despite the progress that has already been made in adjustments, the problem of low income is still with us. How best to improve conditions on the average farm and in the home, despite a subsistence income, is the question that has not yet been answered. But added emphasis is given to home gardens on a 12-month basis, production of more feed and food crops, canning of fruits and vegetables, and the production of more poultry and livestock to supply home needs. The burden of assisting farmers and farm women to make the most of what is available without too great cost has fallen largely upon the shoulders of our home demonstration workers.

Cooperation with the Farm Security Administration and assistance rendered in planning farm programs has not been neglected. However, the gradual change from tenancy to farm ownership is bound to be slow just as long as the average southern income is only at a subsistence level.

Rural Leaders Needed

There probably will never be enough trained farm leaders, but continued efforts in this direction have brought some tangible results. Our 4-H Club work, naturally, has accomplished much; and our community organizations, farm organizations, and home demonstration clubs are excellent training schools. In an effort to give additional training in economic information, our specialists and home demonstration agents prepared timely material for presentation at each meeting of the home demonstration councils. This material is very carefully assembled from Washington and State sources and is presented in an interesting manner. Such subjects are presented as: The income of the southern farmer and how it compares with that of other workers; relationship of city and farm homes; how the AAA, and other agencies, may contribute to farm family living; how a farm family can raise its level of living without increasing its cash expenditures; the tariff and how it affects agriculture; agricultural outlook; and many other timely subjects.

The problems of 1940 will still be the same as in the past—an unbalanced agriculture, depleted and eroded soil, low income, and the need for the development of rural leadership. It seems to me that we must center upon these problems. We are just beginning to see very tangible results, for one-crop farming is on its way out.

On the Cover

The cover this month shows County Agent Dan P. Thurber, of Cascade County, Mont., at the microphone. This is the same Agent Thurber who told REVIEW readers in the April number that "if the county agent wants to get information out to the farmers, get it to them first-hand and now, let radio do it!" And he proved his point from his own experience with radio. He broadcasts regularly on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 o'clock.

Georgia County Takes the Trail Back to Balanced Land Use

■ Greene County, Ga., has come a long way from the days the early colonists settled on its fertile, wooded lands to the present time when probably half its lands need drastic soil-saving treatment. The very urgency of the county's problems has spurred its farmers on to effective land use planning. For despite the number of run-down farms in Greene County, there are also many excellent farms. And the owners of the better farms have taken a great deal of initiative in inviting various Federal agencies to help them meet the vital problems of the county. It is these farmers who are sitting on various land use committees; and it is they who are directing the agricultural program of the county. Something of the history of the county and of what these far-sighted farmers are doing to meet the current emergency was discussed on the Department of Agriculture's Farm and Home Hour recently in one of a series of radio programs devoted to county planning. More about the county and the part the key farmers are playing follows.

Prosperity 100 Years Ago

One hundred years ago, a young man bought a 5,000-acre farm in Greene County, Ga. He paid $50,000 for that farm, much of which was a virgin forest. He owned several hundred slaves and operated more than 50 plows. An intelligent, hard-working, practical farmer, he represented Greene County in the State legislature a number of times, was a member of Georgia's first agricultural society, and won many a trophy at the earliest State fairs.

Came the War between the States. His slaves were set free; he had swapped his gold for Confederate currency; his cotton had been seized by the Federal Government. A few of his former slaves remained with him, but he had no money with which to pay them wages. Many of his tenant houses became vacant. His land was poorly cultivated; it began to erode. Soon he died discouraged and brokenhearted.

His broad acres were divided among his sons and daughters, who had to mortgage them to pay for food and clothing. One by one, these mortgages were foreclosed; and the estate was divided into 30 or 40 small farms, all rented on a cotton-payment basis. Henceforth only the best land was cultivated; no attention was paid to the washes and gullies. Today this is one of the worst-eroded farms in Greene County.

Here is an authentic story of one plantation in the "red-land section" which comprises two-thirds to three-fourths of Greene County, but with slight variations it could be applied to numerous other families in the area. Today, by far the greatest part of the agricultural activities of the county are centered in the southeastern part of the county containing the "gray lands" where the soil is lighter. These lands are not nearly so productive as the red lands once were, but crops are more dependable than in the gullied red-land section.

Greene County, a region of abundant rainfall, was once inhabited only by Creek and Cherokee Indians. As the land was covered with a dense forest of pines and oak trees, no erosion had occurred to silt the streams, which were then clear and well stocked with fish. The few open meadows afforded ample cover in native grasses for game birds and waterfowl along the streams, and the area abounded with game and fur-bearing animals.

Although this territory was ceded to England by the Indians in 1773, the county of Greene was not formed until 1786, when it was named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the Rhode Island commander who delivered the Carolinas and Georgia from British rule. It was soon settled by pioneers from Virginia, the Carolinas, and other parts of Georgia, who began with a self-sufficient type of agriculture. But, as the area developed, it was found that cotton was adapted to the soil and climate, and that it cost little to grow. And as cotton became a more and more important crop, prior to the Civil War, Greene County was considered one of the most prosperous counties in the State.

Civil War Drains Resources

The Civil War drained Greene County of its resources; the march of Sherman to the sea completed the devastation. In order to care for himself and his former slaves, it was necessary for the farmer to grow a crop on which he could get credit, and a crop that tenant, sharecropper, and laborer knew how to grow. For the next 30 years the farmers of Greene County followed cotton farming entirely, though in the early 1900's some of them turned to dairying, making that county one of the greatest dairy sections in the State. The World War and the accompanying higher cotton prices, however, caused farmers to shift from livestock farming back to cotton. Then came the drastic deflation of 1920, followed by the straw that broke Greene County's back—the boll weevil. And though they eventually learned to grow cotton in spite of the boll weevil, by the ti
that had come to pass, many of those w
had worked in the cottonfields had left t
county for the industrial centers.

Today, of Greene County's 266,000 acres,
is estimated that only about one-third
suitable for cultivation without special so
saving measures; that half of the land in t
county requires drastic treatment; and th
the remaining one-sixth—some 47,000 acres
is unfit for cultivation and suited only f
permanent pasture, meadow, or woods.

In addition to the adverse physical co
ditions peculiar to their county, Green Coun
farmers have also been affected by wor
conditions in the cotton market. Whi
greatly reduced exports and accumulate
large supplies of cotton forced the price th
farmer received for cotton to a low leve
he was able to buy clothing, household good
and food only at a relatively high price leve

To meet such vital problems as these, th
better farmers of the county have taken
great deal of initiative in helping to brin
to Greene County every available means
assistance offered by other agencies—loca
State, and Federal.

The Extension Service has for many year
in cooperation with local authorities, main
tained within Greene County a county agr
cultural agent and a home demonstratio
agent. These agents have not only worke
with the local people in the development
agricultural programs based upon the exp
riences of those living in the county and upo
studies of conditions affecting the county
agriculture, but they are also cooperating i
the execution of these programs—both tho
which the people themselves can carry ou
and those which require the assistance
other agencies.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administra
tion, which has been instrumental in th
increases in soil-conserving and soil-improv
ing crops and in farm income during th
last 6 years, distributed some $100,000 i
benefits to Greene County farmers in 1938.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, i
cooperation with the Farm Security Admi
istration, made a classification map of th
entire county. The Soil Conservation Servic
has surveyed, as a preliminary to publi
purchase, a submarginal area in one sectio
of the county. Approximately $40,000 i
on hand for immediate purchase of some o
this land, and options are now being ob
tained. This land is to be put permanently
into uses other than farming.

The Farm Security Administration finance
and supervised 77 rehabilitation clients prio

1938, 146 in 1938, and the number for 1939 about 500. It will, among its other activities, finance and supervise the operation more than 650 plows in the county this ear.

Last year, 250 emergency feed-and-seed ans totaling $29,775 were made by the arm Credit Administration in the county. eventy percent of this amount has been paid.

Greene County is one of the counties included in the Piedmont Soil Conservation istrict; but, because of the seriousness of ie problems confronting its farmers, the oil Conservation Service has established reene County priority within the district.

But, although the Government has done a eat deal, the final responsibility lies with ie farmers themselves to undo the damage one by several generations of one-crop rming.

Land Use Committee Reports Progress

And, currently, the Greene County farmer hard at work "putting his house in order."

Through the development of an active land se planning committee, the farmer is now ble to take a greater part in program aking and to have the benefit of more echnical help in so doing than he has in the ast. A land classification map of the county n accordance with instructions outlined in ie Bureau of Agricultural Economics' Work utline No. 1 for county land use planning ommittees has been made, with tentative ecommendations that can be translated into ction for each local area.

As a result of the interest and activity f the farmers in this work, Greene County as been selected for the development of a unified" program, in the terminology of the roject. "Unified" counties are those in hich it is proposed that the action agencies eflect these farmer-drawn recommendations n their programs for 1940 and where a ajor effort at reconciling local, State, and ederal programs will be made next year.

Green County is the source of a good eal of enthusiasm to people who are conerned with county land use planning. A ard job lies ahead; but, as County Agent rancis Bowen put it in his annual report n Greene County, "the farmers have more o look forward to than ever before."

and Clearing

Calls for land-clearing information in Oreon are steadily on the increase, states verett Davis, extension agricultural engineer.

With the influx of new settlers in the tate, more and more brush-covered and other aste lands are being cleared. These new ettlers are interested in knowing methods f removing stumps by blasting and by mechanical means.

In the Face of Financial Crisis

E. J. HASLERUD, Director of Extension, North Dakota

The launching of a sound land use program in the face of the most severe financial problem yet experienced occupies the North Dakota Extension Service.

The fundamental character of land use adjustment is recognized, and this work is developing along practical and effective lines.

Definite results can be seen in five counties where intensive land use work was started in 1938. In Bowman County, for example, where close cooperation in the program has been given by the county governing board, the county government has actually realized direct revenue through adjustments in land use. State legislation has permitted county governments to lease land taken for taxes. Designations of grazing and agricultural land made by local land use committees have resulted in revenue from leases on land that for many years had returned no tax income. At the same time, land unfit for agricultural crop production is being kept in grass, and ranchers are now able to stabilize their operations. Enthusiastic support of the program of land use is being given in every community where the work is established.

In North Dakota the most urgent need for land use adjustment is in western counties where the full impact of unplanned settlement is now felt. The Extension Service in recognizing that need has made every effort to establish land use activities there without delay and, at the same time, has pushed forward similar activities in counties not so seriously affected but which may reach the same situation soon if the necessary steps are put off much longer.

But the very situation which has made sound land use policies so urgent in western North Dakota is exerting a direct influence on the ability of the Extension Service to meet the problem.

Most of the county governments in the western area of the State (17 counties to date) are insolvent, resulting in a tremendous problem in maintaining county extension agents. Because of its dependence on local financial support, the existence of county extension work in the very counties where the work is needed most is threatened. The precarious condition of organized extension work likewise is a threat to the effectiveness of all action programs of the Department of Agriculture, inasmuch as all depend on the extension organization for immediate results and on the long-time basis are absolutely in need of the functions of the Extension Service in developing and carrying on land use adjustments.

The insolvency of the county governments results primarily from the incapacity of the land to produce what is expected of it; that is, to support the number of people living on it, in addition to supporting the services expected from the local, county, and State governments.

Lack of sufficient farm income to maintain accustomed living standards is the major North Dakota economic problem. Part of the difficulty has resulted from the low-price level for farm products but, to a greater extent, from the maladjustment created by following a type of agriculture which is not entirely suited to the basic physical conditions of the State. Out of this situation grows the need for basic information on the problem which will enable farm people themselves to understand and make recommendations as to the probable solution.

Progress toward a balanced agriculture is being made, with more than 95 percent of all farms in the State enrolled in the general agricultural conservation program. In the new crop-insurance program, applications in excess of 50,000 for insurance were obtained, and more than 29,000 policies were put into effect. County extension agents throughout the State have served local AAA associations as secretaries, and all educational work done on the farm programs was handled by the extension organization.

Home demonstration agents do their part by placing emphasis on consumer and managerial problems as well as on household skills. Agricultural and home demonstration agents prepare joint plans of work to focus their efforts on important problems of the county. Joint meetings of men and women to discuss the broader aspects of rural living, such as economic and social programs, are making basic information understandable.

Real progress has been made in the coordination of extension activities with the work of the other Federal agencies working with rural people in the State, as well as with the Farmers' Union, which is the one active farmers' organization in North Dakota.

Rural youth and 4-H Clubs play an important role. The philosophy that the club organization belongs to the club members themselves has made them a definite part of the community-extension program, in keeping with a family-type extension program.

Here in North Dakota we are progressing in the direction of making land use the central theme of all extension educational activities, of bringing all programs into line behind land use, and of preparing citizens of the State to obtain from such adjustments the fullest possible measure of benefits.

Farm Women Must Plan To Prosper

MRS. HAROLD CARON, Farm Woman, Orleans, V

"Going ahead to more important things" is the way Mrs. Caron describes the cooperation of home demonstration clubs in county planning. This is an outgrowth of the study that Vermont farm women have been giving to agricultural policy, which was described in the *Review* of May 1938 and June 1939. The article is based on a talk given at the Orleans County finish-up meeting.

■ We farm women have a job on our hands. Being, as we are, both producers and consumers, we have to study both sides of the situation as it now exists. This business of running a farm is a 24-hour job for both the farmer and his wife, and it probably calls for closer cooperation than most businesses.

The report of the State agricultural land use planning committee is based on an intensive study made first in the community, then the county, and finally the State, to determine just what the problems of people are and what might best be done to solve them or, at least, to make them easier. How, with existing materials and agencies, may we go forward to make life easier and more pleasant for ourselves and our families? That is our problem.

We all have our problems, and they are not too different all through the State and the Nation. But it has been a help to take them out, look at them, to find out the whys and wherefores, and to discuss possible solutions or aids.

You may ask how pasture improvement, the forestry problem, erosion control, and the agricultural conservation program affects me. They are sure to do so, as they affect the size of the farm income. They also affect me as a spender of that income.

Prices Affect Use of Income

Economic conditions being as they are now and as they have been for the last few years, farmers have had a most difficult time to live and meet their obligations, owing to the price level. The prices of our commodities are the first to go down when prices are dropping and the last to rise on a rising market. There is not too much we can do about this situation except to use all means within our power to employ this income to the best advantage.

The studies of the State agricultural land use advisory committee showed a need for more education on farm management and farm problems. The committee recommended that training in agriculture and home economics be given in all high schools; that 4–H Club agents and Smith-Hughes teachers give special help to older young people; and that the present set-up be changed so that the county agents will have more time for farm visits, community discussion groups, and open forum meetings. In order to bring this about, the committee suggested that additional workers might be employed to handle the Federal action program under the county agent's supervision.

With these recommendations in view, we farm women, with our power of the ballot and our influence on home demonstration groups, parent-teacher associations, and other organizations, can work to bring these things about. Our boys and girls must have the opportunity to learn what they need to know to get a living from these hills.

The committee made a comprehensive study of taxes and recommended that whenever it became necessary to raise additional taxes, they be raised by other than real-estate taxes, and that an effort be made to bring about more equitable rates of taxation on timberland. We are hoping that a study can also be made to find out if the tax burden can be lessened or more evenly distributed.

We are hoping that, through discussions and research, the set-up for farm credit can be changed, because in order to operate efficiently we must have a little money to work with.

Our committee recommends that the Farm Security Administration be allowed to extend credit on real estate as well as on personal property to deserving farm operators, and that an educational program on sources and use of credit be launched, such as a program to give special consideration to credit unions and to reasons why it is difficult to borrow from local banks even though they have large reserves on hand. Here, too, is a job for our women's clubs and rural organizations.

The Extension Service, through the years, has attempted, with the material at hand and under existing conditions, to give us help where we needed it most. We have been taught how to prepare tasty foods, and now it is being demonstrated how to combine them to make appetizing meals that supply the proper vitamin content. We have been taugl not only the cutting and fitting of garment but we have been given instructions on th choosing and care of our wardrobe.

Now we come to the matter of records. I would seem that a business worth operatin is worth the bookkeeping. Taking on the jo of keeping the farm books is one way that w women can cooperate in the farm manag ment. We should keep household account too, and thus learn whether or not we ar getting our money's worth for every dolla which goes for household and personal need

The Extension Service last year gave hel through its home demonstration agents t a great many farm women on consume problems. This task of consumer educatio is one of country-wide scope. Never has ther been a time when people were so desirou of knowing whether or not they got thei money's worth as they are now. This situa tion was probably brought about by th lowered incomes of so many groups.

Supplementing the Income

In addition to spending our income inte ligently, we are all anxious to increase i whenever possible. Of course, the first aim i to try to improve the management of ou farm set-up as it is. If this does not give u enough money to live as we should like to then we must cast around for some sid lines. The home demonstration agent put us in touch with organizations and informa tion which will help us.

Women's organizations are moving forwar today, and we farm women are moving alon with the rest. It is nice and even necessar to know how to cane chairs and make cur tains; but, once we have learned how, w must go ahead to other and more importan things. This is exactly what the Extensio Service in its program is doing—finding ou problems as they change from year to yea and advancing with the time.

It has been said that the country woman i the backbone of the Nation. Let us, throug cooperation within our own families, wit our neighbors and all organizations workin for the good of the country, keep up the goo work so nobly begun.

Rural Organizations

Membership in rural organizations in Ar kansas, including home-demonstration club 4–H Clubs, junior adult clubs, and farmer organizations, increased from approximatel 170,000 to 190,000 during 1939.

Seeking a Solution

WILLIAM PETERSON, Director of Extension, Utah

The Exetension Service in Utah is being developed in each county largely through he county program building committees. In he aggregate, more than 1,200 people have iven of their time and talent in making an nalysis of conditions in the State, with the lea of preparing a program that will better he economic living conditions for all con-erned. The leaders in this group met in a)-day school this year at the agricultural ollege. The group was made up of from vo to five leaders from each county, who, fter their training period, went back to the ounty to help in the organization. This ives a uniformity, both in effort and outline.

In every county the program planning has egun with an inventory in the county—an nventory of land, water, range, cattle, dairy roducts, crops, and, in fact, any industry vhich might produce for the benefit of the eople living in the county. The second step as been to tabulate practices that are carried n under each separate agricultural effort. 'he third step is to analyze the practices nd the inventory and to determine whether he present practices, uses, or methods are atisfactory; if not, to recommend a new one. 'he fourth step is to make a program in ac-ord with the recommendations of the plan-ing or program-building committee.

Each of the communities in each county as made a program for the year, and these rograms have now been tabulated and com-ined. As soon as the program has been ompleted by the planning committee, the irector of extension, the assistant directors, he extension economist, and others hold a onference in each county with the planning roup; and an invitation is extended to all hose interested. This conference becomes n all-day affair, and two or three meetings re held in each county to analyze the inven-ory of the county and the recommendations. Such meetings were held in 26 counties this ear. These meetings represent the best type of extension work that has been done in the State.

Problem number one in Utah is water; and, in general, there is agreement that the program on water must be: (1) Better methods of irrigation; (2) mending of leaky ditches to prevent losses; (3) storage of water which now goes to waste during the winter and flood periods; (4) a more complete development and more economic use of underground water; (5) trans-mountain diversion for taking the water from where it is abundant and land is scarce to the areas where land is abundant and water is scarce; and (6) the power and pumping problem in lifting water onto selected pieces of land.

It is in this program that the water-facilities provisions so splendidly fit. At this time it is difficult to estimate the value of all the counties working energetically and consistently for a better and more economic utilization of water.

The Water Facilities Program has offered an opportunity to do work in the way of ditch renovation, pipe line and flume repair, and reservoir repair, which has been needed for a long time. A cooperation between the Extension Service, the Farm Security Administration, and the Soil Conservation Service has made this work possible. The work seems to be very highly appreciated by the communities receiving the benefit of it.

In connection with the planning work over the State, discussion groups have been organized. Many of these groups are composed of young married couples. They do not need a suggestion of what to discuss. Their discussion centers around the solution of the problems they have in their own homes. This means an answer to the problem of where they can go and what they can do to increase their incomes. It is the relation which this question has to increased production per unit in agriculture that will, in a large measure, formulate the program for the future.

Extension work in the State is taking its responsibility to solve the problems of agriculture and home life, and the people are accepting the Extension Service as an agency that must solve these problems.

How About Results?

In Missouri, during the past summer, the entire field staff, meeting in groups of 12 to 15 to discuss their problems in supplying news to the local papers, came to the conclusion that they were passing up a good bet in neglecting result stories. A study of 3,347 extension news stories clipped from 210 Missouri papers covering a period of 2 months showed that only 3½ percent were result stories. By far the greatest number were information stories; next came announcements of meetings, then reports of elections, establishment of new organizations, announcements of sales and contests, reports of 4–H Club and women's club meetings, and, last of all, a report of the results obtained by following extension teaching.

From this study of 2 months' clippings, it looked as if agents wrote 96½ stories looking toward the ultimate benefits of extension teaching and were able, as a consequence, to muster up only 3½ stories telling of the actual good that comes of it all. To remedy this situation, the agents agreed to write from 2 to 4 result stories covering the work in their counties each month. These stories are sent to the office of the extension editor, A. A. Jeffrey, who helps the agents to improve their result stories as well as using the best of them in State informational service to radio and press.

A result story was defined as one that tells in specific, convincing terms of benefits resulting on farms, in farm homes, or in rural communities from the adoption of practices recommended by the Agricultural Extension Service.

Many good stories are coming in each month from which Mr. Jeffrey has selected the following short article as an excellent example of county agent reporting. County Agent Robert S. McClelland, of Daviess County, wrote the article.

"Bindweed was growing in garden, barn lot, and two cultivated fields on the Frost farm 2 years ago this fall, occupying altogether about 5 acres. After consulting with the county agent and a specialist from the college, Mr. and Mrs. Frost agreed to follow through on a demonstration of two methods of control: sodium-chlorate applications at 3 to 3½ pounds per square rod around the barn and lots, and clean cultivation on the other areas.

"Fifty farmers witnessed the application of the chemical that fall, as did also the members of the agriculture class from the nearby high school. The treatment was effective.

"For the clean cultivation of the larger areas, Mr. Frost changed the location of three fences and purchased a set of duck-foot shovels for his cultivator. Starting about May 1, 1938, he cultivated the infested areas every 10 or 12 days until the onset of freezing weather that fall. Mrs. Frost followed up with a hoe, attending to any stray plants missed by the cultivator. Late in the fall, rye was seeded for winter cover, and on the first of May 1939, this was again turned under and put to clean cultivation. This procedure was continued until September 10 of the present year, and 4 weeks later a result demonstration meeting was held on the farm. At that time only four scattering plants could be found. They will be killed with the chemical.

"The Frosts have not only freed their own farm from bindweed but have protected neighboring farms and have given needed encouragement to owners of infested fields throughout their county."

For Better Rural Living

EXTENSION AGENTS KEEP ABREAST OF THE TIMES READY TO FACE THE RURAL CHALLENGE OF 1940

■ With the war in Europe already having some repercussions in this country, cooperative county extension agents near the end of the year redoubled their efforts to place the facts about present supplies and prospects of farm commodities clearly before farm people in every community.

Outlook Facts to the Front

With renewed vigor, the annual outlook report issued by the Department in November was localized by State cooperative extension services and is being further localized and explained to farm people in terms of their problems by county extension agents in the usual winter series of community farm outlook meetings. The agents further are using local radio stations and newspapers, circular letters direct to farm people, personal visits and office calls and charts, film strips, and other visual material to give farmers an understanding of the facts. They are urging farmers to base their plans for the coming year on the existing situation and soundly considered prospects instead of overexpanding production for markets that do not exist.

In close cooperation with locally elected agricultural conservation committeemen, the agents intensified their efforts to explain the 1940 agricultural conservation and crop-adjustment program and to urge farmers to hold the conservation and balanced farming gains they have made in recent years.

Farmers in Action

One of the major activities of extension agents during the year was the organization and leadership of county planning committees composed largely of farm people. Organization of these committees proceeded in practically every county in the country, in line with the Federal-State coordinated agreement at Mount Weather, Va., in 1938. Intensive planning for sound land use on a wide scale was under way in 830 counties at the end of the year. Extension agents, in addition to being the prime force in local organization of these committees, serve as secretaries and key advisers of the committees.

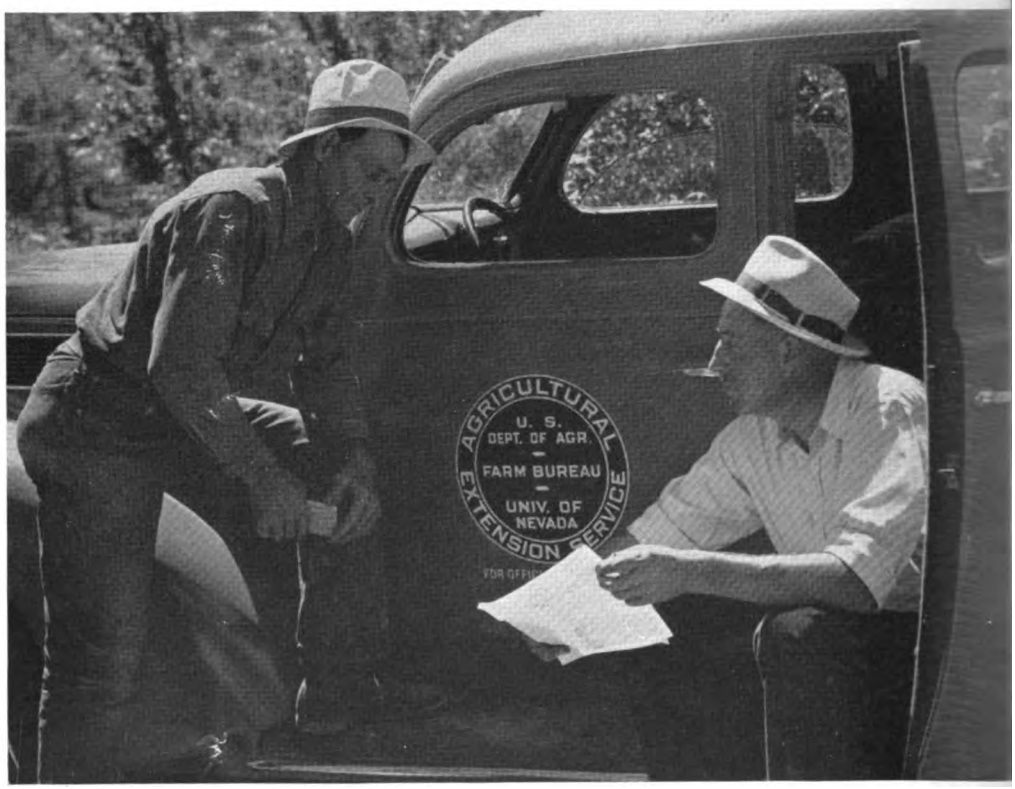
County extension agents from every section of the country report that these committees welcome facts about such things as the outlook, the results of educational and social studies, best terracing practices, crop rotations, proven erosion-control practices, and better methods of building homes and preserving food. They do not consider themselves experts, but all they need in order to do expert planning is organization, encouragement, necessary technical data, and the closest cooperation possible from all agencies of government designed to help them.

In at least one county in every State unified programs based on the recommendations of the local planning committees are under way, aimed at adapting the programs of all agencies to best carry out the recommendations of the local planning committees.

Organizing and helping farm people in such coordinated county planning has developed as one of the major jobs of cooperative extension agents because so many of the problems which the agents are trying to help farm people to solve on the farm, in the home, and in the community begin with use of the land to grow crops and produce income.

More than a million organized farm women working under the leadership of the home demonstration agents are seeing in county planning a chance to realize some of their ambitions. They are looking at the problems of the community from the standpoint of the farm home and the family. They are interested in working on the problems from the standpoint of better living as well as better agriculture and better income. They are discussing these things in their regular meetings and are fitting their programs of work into the county planning goals.

More than a million and a quarter 4-H Club members are also an integral part of the county plans, whether it be providing social and recreational opportunities, introducing the dairy cow into the family living scheme



In a million adult result demonstrations, in 1¼ million group meetings, in 3 million visits to farm homes, and in countless other ways extension agents brought to farm people the latest technical information during the past year.

proving the value of legumes, or learning to lay terrace lines. Extension agents during the year continued to reach 40 percent of the rural youth of America in 4-H Clubs.

County agricultural agents are employed in every county of agricultural importance. County home demonstration agents are employed in nearly two-thirds of the counties and 1,169 assistant county and home demonstration agents help to relieve the heavy load carried by county extension agents.

The men agents have an average of 8 years' xperience in extension work and 6 years n the county where they now are. The omen agents have been in extension work n average of 5 years and in their present ounties an average of 4 years. About 1,500 tate extension specialists help the agents to eep abreast of latest technical developments nd to adapt these developments to their wn needs. In addition to the work that the hite agents do with Negro farm people, pecial Negro agents are employed in 256 ounties. More than a half million voluntary ocal leaders, selected and further trained or the jobs by the agents, helped to extend mproved farming and homemaking efforts nd 4–H Club work to almost every com- unity. These local leaders play a vital part n promoting discussion of economic and ocial problems and in interpreting local onditions and local thought to planning roups. They are an important step in the levelopment of an agricultural program hrough the democratic process.

These forces, together with the supervisors, nake up the national cooperative extension rganization of the Department, the land- rant colleges, and the county governments— n organization that farm people have helped o build over the last 25 years. Of the 32 million dollars total appropriation for all co- perative extension work, about 18 million dollars comes from Federal grants to the States through the Department, about 6½ million from State funds, about 6½ million rom county appropriations, and $890,000 rom farm organizations.

Spread of Technical Information

If the farm people are to make progress n sound land use planning, crop adjustment, oil conservation, and improved tenure, they must have wide understanding of the latest cientific information about efficient produc- ion and marketing of crops and livestock esulting from research and sound farm ex- perience. If farm people are going to in- clude in their plans social and economic ad- justments in the community, they must have reliable information on social and economic trends and agencies which can be utilized in carrying out their plans. In a million adult result demonstrations on actual farms and in farm homes, 1¼ million group meetings, 3 million visits to farm homes, in office calls from farm people, and countless other ways, extension agents during the year continued to give farm people latest technical informa- tion, and helped them to consider that in- formation in its true perspective in relation to all other considerations that make for better rural living. With the help of 14,000 farmers acting as voluntary leaders, they gave assistance in marketing work in some 18,500 communities.

On countless other fronts the agents helped farm people to fight hundreds of crop and livestock pests and to overcome the effect of floods, droughts, and hurricanes; helped farmers to get better hogs, cows, and poultry; to have all-year gardens and well-filled pantries; and to beautify their homes; and led in developing rural recreation and other community facilities for better rural living.

In these and other ways, extension agents, personally and through local leaders, farmer land use planning committees, and elected agricultural conservation committeemen, and by cooperating with other agencies in educational work, helped millions of farm people to establish more profitable farming, improved homes, and more satisfying rural living.

Clover Into Livestock

■ "Clovers on every farm in the county by 1942" is the slogan of Claiborne County, Miss., farmers who have turned their attention to raising year-round pasture and feed for increased livestock production.

This clover-livestock campaign soon got under way when Jodie S. McKewen, a clover enthusiast, came to the county as agricultural agent in November 1935. The county already had large numbers of improved livestock, but farmers were short on year-round pasture and feed. Clover was the solution to this feed shortage, and the very next year leading farmers of the county cooperated with Mr. McKewen in conducting demonstrations to show the possibilities of the clover program to increase the farm income.

Meetings of producers were held, and a tour was organized to visit outstanding demonstrations. Eighty-five farmers went on this tour, and the two banks at Port Gibson, together with members of the Lions' Club, gave a barbecue supper after which producers gave talks. Every detail of the program was worked out at a meeting of farmers who have taken the lead in furthering the program in their communities. The program has been consistently backed by the Lions' Club, the local banks, and the county newspapers. Through it all, County Agent McKewen has been the "spark plug" and, judging from the expansion of the program, his clover enthusiasm has continued to grow.

Already, thousands of acres throughout the county have been planted to some 14 varieties of clovers, including white, red, crimson, bur, hop, and lespedeza. These thick-growing, sod-forming, nitrogen-gathering crops are protecting precious soil from destructive erosion, adding needed fertility, and providing nutritious grazing for more than 26,000 head of cattle as well as for hogs and work stock. Seedings of crimson clover alone increased from 3,000 pounds in 1936 to 18,000 pounds in 1938. The acreage in white clover has been doubled, and the acreage in red clover has been increased tenfold.

Livestock grazed on white clover planted on both cultivated land and permanent pasture at the rate of one animal unit per acre during the first 4 months of last year, and then the farmers took off the livestock and harvested a crop of seed which on some areas yielded as much as 200 pounds per acre.

One farmer reports that his 250 acres in crimson clover, along with other grazing crops and permanent pasture, enabled him to practically eliminate all purchases of feed last year. Although he has a magnificent herd of purebred Hereford cattle which are kept fat the year round, the only feed he buys is oats, as he exchanges his cottonseed for all of the cottonseed meal that he needs. In fact, he has produced so much winter grazing from crimson, red, and white clover that he has been able to materially reduce the quantity of silage fed during winter months.

Three years ago, a farmer took over a farm near Port Gibson, which had been practically worn out and abandoned. By terracing all the rolling land, establishing permanent pastures, and growing winter cover crops, he has improved the fertility of the soil, more than doubled the production of crops, and is economically producing livestock.

The Soil Conservation Service has cooperated with farmers in providing assistance in carrying out soil conservation practices on their farms. Payments provided by the AAA to farmers for carrying out soil-building practices, including the seeding of winter legumes, establishing and improving pastures, and building terraces, have been a material help in furthering the clover program which is paying triple dividends in richer soils, increased farm production and larger farm income.

Water Facilities

In carrying out a county-wide program to develop water facilities in Pondera County, Mont., nearly 80 surveys were made this year for stock-water reservoirs, flood irrigation projects, and other water facilities, according to A. C. Petersen, county extension agent. Assisting in the program is the county agricultural planning organization which has prepared maps of various areas showing the location of each reservoir, volume and capacity of reservoirs, and other valuable data.

Making the Plans Click

M. L. WILSON, Under Secretary of Agriculture

To reach the goals outlined by Secretary Wallace last February in the first of this series of articles on the Department of Agriculture requires that we work together more closely than ever before, says Under Secretary Wilson in this, the last of the series.

Ever since the Department of Agriculture was established, it has been engaged in what may be called technological planning and improvement. Farm people wanted help in bettering the technology of farming. The Department responded to this popular demand by cooperating with State and local agencies to provide the means whereby individual farmers or groups of farmers could make the improvements they wanted in methods of farming and marketing. But in our present age the emphasis has come to rest on social and economic adjustment and social and economic planning, although the demand for technological aid is still with us and will continue to deserve attention.

The Means for Democratic Action

In these times the Department, therefore, must cooperate with State and local agencies to provide means through which individual farmers and groups of farmers may act together democratically to apply science and good sense to the problems of social adjustment and social planning. And this must be done not only locally but throughout the Nation.

This is a job vastly more difficult than the older one. One fact that makes it so is the large number of agencies that must respond to the expressed needs of farm people if the necessary adjustments are to be made completely and with the least pain. Our system of government has provided for response from three levels of government—local, State, and Federal. Government at each of these levels has fairly well-defined responsibilities, although there is a twilight zone in which controversy centers in times of change. The important thing, it seems to me, is to get response in a balanced way from all three levels. The job of obtaining this response from the right level at the right time is a job that will get done only if local people take a hand.

The land use planning institution set up under the Mount Weather agreement has been operating for more than a year now. This venture is one of the most hopeful and encouraging developments of which I know. Local land use planning will give us, as administrators of public programs, a way to discover what farm people consider their needs to be. Moreover, it tells us when to begin action. It gives this information not only to administrators of national programs but to administrators of State and local programs as well. This is a service that planning at national levels or State levels cannot perform.

The question arises, Will administrators of county, State, and Federal programs be guided by the decisions of county planning committees? I think they will. The wholesome relationships existing between farm people, specialists, and administrators give us every reason to hope for plans that will express the experience and intelligent foresight of farm people and the scientific knowledge of specialists—plans on which all agencies of government can act with confidence. If we can work out sound land use plans, always working with farmers, I think we are going to find that ultimately the basic features of these plans will be accepted by county, State, and Federal Governments.

I think I speak for the Department of Agriculture when I say that the Department intends to abide by the decisions of the local planning groups whenever action under such decisions is administratively feasible and lies within the range of the powers granted to the Department by the Congress. And when action does not lie within this field, the Department intends to explain fully why it cannot act.

Getting Along Together

I think our land use planning procedures are soundly conceived, yet this in itself will not guarantee that they will work. Whether any cooperative effort succeeds or fails depends rather largely on how well people get along together, whether their fundamental philosophies are in harmony, and whether their personalities click. In agriculture we are extremely fortunate. We have one great advantage. By and large, the men who serve the States and the Federal Government have the same farm background. In large measure both groups are products of the land-grant college system, and many have served in both Federal and State agencies. I doubt if in any other place in our dual system of Government you will find as much like-mindedness and similarity among State people and Federal people as you will find in agriculture.

Since cooperation in the last analysis rests upon the personal factor in administration this is a great asset. Understanding of other people's views, tolerance, a willingness to give and take, a deep desire to agree on common objectives—these are all elements that bulk large in the administration of any program be it action, education, research, or planning.

I used to visit the late Dean Mumford of Illinois for a "father-to-son" talk whenever I had some especially hard problems on my mind. At the close of one of our last talks Dean Mumford said to me: "One of the things we need, in these days when administrators and directors spend so much time in conferences, is some kind of institution that will bring State and Federal people together where they can more accurately see the other fellow's point of view."

The Traveling Conference

This idea of Dean Mumford's led to the traveling conferences of State and Federal administrators which we are trying this year—conferences in which we do our conferring out on the land where the work is done. The success of these conferences leads me to suggest that something of the sort at local levels would lead to better understanding of State, Federal, and local programs. I know that some work of this sort is being done, yet I have a feeling that our people do not get together often enough. The opportunity to exchange ideas and viewpoints is greatest right out in the counties. Farmers must think so, too. One land use planning committee in a county in Virginia gave as one of its first recommendations that all agricultural workers in the county should be housed in the same building. I understand that this is being done.

Secretary Wallace outlined the goals all of us in agriculture are trying to achieve, in the first of this series of articles. If we are to reach these goals, we shall have to work together more closely than we ever have before. The time is past when any agency can go its own way and accomplish what it set out to do. The objectives of all our programs are too interdependent for that. When we deal with social and economic adjustments, what one agency does affects what every other agency does. Certainly, we in the Department of Agriculture have learned this from our efforts to coordinate the work of one bureau with another. The full job in coordination is a challenging one. To undertake to integrate the work of all agencies working in agriculture and related fields is beyond the wisdom of any group at one level of government. It can be accomplished only if we approach the problem together with open minds and under the guidance of those most directly affected by our programs—farm people.

Cumulative Effect of Extension in Kentucky

T. P. COOPER, Director of Extension, Kentucky

The cumulative effects of years of extension teaching in Kentucky are becoming so pronounced that in many localities even a casual observer notices the changes. An illustration is the use of lime and phosphate. Many years ago, exceptional farmers here and there tried the recommendations of the experiment station and found them good. The Extension Service was then organized to make demonstrations convincing and easy to follow. In the recent past, such action programs as the agricultural-adjustment program and others have offered additional encouragement and opportunity for farmers to put into practice things that they had already recognized as desirable. Kentucky, with a comparatively small tillable area, is the second largest user of limestone in the United States and applies as much TVA superphosphate as all the other States in the east central region combined.

The lespedeza project initiated by the Extension Service a decade ago now covers about 7 million acres, and its beneficial presence is a noticeable feature of the landscape. The Extension Service has long advocated more acreage devoted to improved permanent pasture, the counterpart being improved tillage of the best-suited acres.

The net results manifest themselves in more and better livestock of all classes, and no traveler goes far on any road in Kentucky without noticing improved flocks of purebred poultry and the modern houses in which they are kept. The owners are selling the eggs from these flocks, tested against disease, to hatcheries at advanced prices, and in many cases the profits go to improve the home. The standard of living in farm homes is definitely improving.

A comparison of the agronomy program this year with that of 7 years ago illustrates the flexibility and effectiveness of extension work. In 1932 the seeding of Korean lespedeza received major emphasis. Most farmers adopted the practice, and in 1939 little or no emphasis on seeding Korean lespedeza was necessary except in mixtures of clover and grasses. In the meantime, the use of Korean lespedeza has become a common farm practice throughout the State.

Seeding rye grass, on the other hand, is a comparatively new practice, and much emphasis was given by extension agents to this crop during the season. A few years hence perhaps the use of rye grass will become an adopted practice, at which time attention will be shifted to some other important agronomic problem.

During the past year, county agents have gone forward with their program, putting emphasis on the soil-building features of the agricultural conservation program. They began working early last year to encourage farmers to earn soil-building allowances under the AAA program. In each county several training schools for community and county committeemen laid the ground work for an effective educational effort on soil-building practices. In the spring, community committeemen checked with each farmer on his soil-building practices and planned with him the practices to be carried out during the coming year. This was done at the county office when the farmer called for his agricultural conservation check. Soil-building goals were announced as early as possible so as to encourage farmers to make greater use of spring practices.

Community educational meetings, circular letters, and newspaper articles familiarized the farmers with timely soil-building practices. After discussing the subject with farmers when they came to get their checks, a letter was mailed to each farmer giving the amount of allowance unearned and calling attention again to ways of earning the remainder. The committeeman then made a follow-up visit to these farmers.

To help farmers in carrying out the practices they decided upon, arrangements were made with truckers and dealers for the delivery and spreading of lime; and arrangements were made to aid farmers in financing soil-building practices through the use of assignments.

Much progress has been made in the work carried by the home demonstration agents during the past year. The county homemakers associations have shown a virility and interest in home economics programs and in carrying the programs to others in their communities. Farm women have determined that the work carried by the home demonstration agent is essential to their interests, and it appears that the demand for this work will increase during the coming year.

Extension Reaches Farm Families

Sounding out extension participation in 22 Nebraska counties, a survey of 34,993 farm families (85 percent of all the farm families in the area) reveals that extension work has reached 79 percent of the owner farm families, 84 percent of the part-owner farm families, and 74 percent of the tenant farm families. Altogether, 77 percent of the farm families had been reached in some measurable way by the Agricultural Extension Service when the survey was made in 1937.

In the 26,852 participating farm families there were 37,458 individuals who had taken part in extension activities.

Of the 34,993 farm families studied, 31 percent were owners; 13 percent, part owners; and 56 percent, tenants. Nearly 59 percent of the owner and part-owner families had mortgaged part or all of their land. A larger percentage of the owner farm families than of the tenant farm families had been reached, but the tenant families had more members per family participating.

The Nebraska study also indicates that from 78 to 85 percent of the clients of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation, and Farm Credit programs had participated in extension activities.

With supplementary personnel from the Works Progress Administration, the Nebraska Extension Service undertook this survey to determine the extent to which extension work had reached all groups of Nebraska farm families. The information was obtained largely from records in the county extension offices. From one to three workers assigned in each county transferred the data from the county agents' records to a farm-family card. These cards were made up for each family living on farms of 40 acres or more. The records of the Agricultural Conservation Association furnished a description of the land and designations as to ownership or tenancy. From the county records a list of farms mortgaged was obtained.

The 77 percent of Nebraska farm families reached by extension work closely approximates the 79 percent of the 10,733 farm families surveyed in 17 other areas that had reported the adoption of farm and home practices in previous cooperative extension studies conducted by M. C. Wilson.

"The report on the survey of extension participation in 22 Nebraska counties throws much light on the question of how thoroughly the Extension Service is contacting all segments of the farm population," commented Mr. Wilson. "The large volume of data and the thoroughness with which the work was done makes this study, which was directed by the late R. H. Holland, supervisor of programs for Nebraska, of unusual value."

Forty-six Unified Counties Selected As County Planning Progresses

■ Memoranda of understanding on land use planning between the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the land-grant colleges have been completed in all but three States: Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania. Annual project agreements have been negotiated with each State that has signed the memorandum of understanding. These project agreements cover the details of the work to be undertaken during the fiscal year.

State bureau of agricultural economics representatives report the complete organization of State committees in 33 States, and in 5 additional States a list of the representatives of the various agencies has been submitted. State committees are in process of organization in other States.

On the county level, intensive planning work involving area mapping and classification and the formulation of immediate and long-time land use plans and adjustment goals has been inaugurated in 42 States. The number of counties in which intensive planning has been inaugurated prior to July 1, 1939, and in which this phase of planning has been completed or will be completed within the current fiscal year is about 317. The number of counties in which intensive planning has been inaugurated since July 1, 1939, or in which intensive planning will be started during the current fiscal year is about 387. This does not mean that work is not being done in other States but only that the program has not advanced to the stage where counties have been selected.

Unified programs will be developed in at least one county in each State for administration in 1940. These counties are those where it is expected that it will be possible for the action agencies to reflect planning committee recommendations in their programs for 1940 and where a major effort at reconciling local, State, and Federal programs will be made next year.

So far, 46 counties in 41 States have been selected for the development of unified county programs.

These unified counties are: Windham and New London, Conn.; Sussex, Del.; Penobscot, Maine; Kent, Md.; Worcester and Essex, Mass.; Coos and Belknap, N. H.; Atlantic, N. J.; St. Lawrence and Wyoming, N. Y.; Washington, R. I.; Chittenden, Vt.; Lewis, W. Va.; Lee, Ala.; Columbia, Fla.; Greene, Ga.; Caswell, N. C.; Newberry, S. C.; Culpeper, Va.; Adair, Iowa; Carlton, Minn.; Ross, Ohio; Barron, Wis.; Yell, Ark.; Lincoln, La.; Covington, Miss.; Okfuskee, Okla.; Young and Kaufman, Tex.; Teton, Mont.; Boone, Nebr.; Ward, N. Dak.; Hand, S. Dak.; Platte, Wyo.; Nemaha, Kans.; Quay, N. Mex.; Yuma, Ariz.; Yuba, Calif.; Washington, Idaho; Lyon, Nev. (tentative); Coos, Oreg.; Box Elder, Utah; Spokane, Wash.; and Hopkins, Ky. (tentative).

In many States real progress already has been made in translating the results of agricultural planning efforts into action. For example, in Childress County, Tex., during the past 3 years, plantings under the Prairie States forestry project have, because of lack of sufficient information, been located in part on tight land where it has been difficult to get the trees to grow and where wind erosion has not been a serious problem. Now the areas for planting are being selected on the basis of the land classification study made by the county land use planning committee.

As a result of soil-erosion studies and recommendations made by the Young County, Tex., land use planning committee, the local commissioner's court has purchased equipment costing more than $6,000, which is being used for terracing and contouring of farm land.

The land use classification map of Beaver County, Okla., and the committee recommendations as to size and type of farm in each use-class area are being used by the county supervisor of the Farm Security Administration. Farm-management plans, which are the basis upon which FSA loans are made, have been drawn up in accordance with the committee's recommendations.

In Worcester and Wicomico Counties, Md., the problem of proper drainage of the Pocomoke River watershed has been acute. Through the action of the county committee each of these counties has agreed to appropriate $10,000 for farm-drainage work. In addition, the committees will seek State funds to supplement the county appropriations for the drainage and land-improvement program.

At the time the county land use planning committees in these counties were instrumental in obtaining these actions or in obtaining the modification of policies already being carried out, none of these counties had been selected as unified program counties. Some of them still are not in this class. These examples indicate the desire on the part of the planning farmers of America to see their recommendations translated into action. They show that farmers, out of their long years of experience on the land, have a definite contribution to make to the building of county plans.

Marketing Agreements in California

Federal marketing agreements are operative in California on fall and winter pears, Beurre Hardy pears, hops, citrus, walnuts, and deciduous tree fruits. State marketing agreements are operative on dates, canning asparagus, fresh Bartlett pears, fresh Beurre Hardy pears, canning cling peaches, and on walnuts. State prorate programs are operative on lettuce, tomatoes, potatoes, olives, figs, raisins, prunes, asparagus, grapes, canning Bartlett pears, and on canning Kadota figs. State milk-marketing agreements are operative in eight areas of California. Educational service is given farmers by extension agents in all of these fields.

Seven Million Trees

Forest Service work crews dug and graded about 7 million trees in Kansas to use in the shelterbelt-planting program next spring, announced Russell Reitz, State director of the Forest Service.

About 6 million trees were grown in the two nurseries located near Abilene and Hutchinson. The nursery stock is supplemented by more than 1 million cottonwood trees which are dug from sand bars of streams or around lakes.

The digging and grading of planting stock is an annual event in the Forest Service. The trees are dug in the nursery by machine and graded by hand. Most species of trees must be at least seven thirty-seconds of an inch in diameter at the root collar to be suitable for field planting. Smaller-size stock does not survive so well in the field.

The trees are tied in bundles of 50 and shipped by truck to district heeling-in beds where they are stored through the winter. In the spring, the trees are taken to the farms and planted. It is expected that about 10,000 acres of farm shelterbelts will be planted in March and April in some 45 counties in Kansas in this program.

More Trees

One of the major land use problems in Illinois centers around the 3 million acres of farm woodland needing improved management practices, more than 3 million acres of idle land needing reforestation, and 231,000 farmsteads, most of which would benefit by windbreaks. Last year one commercial nursery sold 3,000 evergreen trees for windbreaks after four windbreak demonstrations had been established in that vicinity. Reforestation demonstrations were started in 1938 and will take time to become effective, but each year the State nurseries have sold all of their available planting stock. In 1939 the Extension Service was responsible for nearly all of the 1½ million trees sold to farmers

Brushing Up on the Job

In this month of January, when folks are taking stock of their work, it seems a ood time to review the summer-school activ-ies of 1939, when more than 770 men and omen extension workers took time out to nprove themselves professionally. Enrolled the extension courses offered at 13 differ-nt land-grant institutions were county gents, specialists, and supervisors from 38 tates and Puerto Rico. The 1939 enrollment gures show a bumper increase over the receding 2 years—487 extension employees aving attended the summer sessions of 1938 nd 554 in 1937.

Agents Recommend Summer School

"How I wish I could have attended one of hese schools when I first started extension ork back in 1913," reminisced County Agent . W. Whitaker, Jr., probably one of the ldest extension workers in the point of serv-ce taking the 1939 extension courses. Mr. Whitaker took leave from his extension work n Washington County, Miss., to attend the ouisiana summer school.

Appreciation of the extension school for roadening the beginning agent is reflected y Hoosier Agent Lillian Murphy, one of the 0 extension workers attending the Purdue ummer school, "Discussing my county prob-ems in the classroom with other extension orkers, studying extension organization and rogram planning gave me better-rounded judgment with which to tackle these prob-ems when I returned to my home demon-stration job in Vigo County."

Wyoming's extension forester, W. O. Edmonston, attending Colorado's summer ses-sion, said he gained "a distinct uplift and understanding at the school" and wished there were more hours in the day or night to complete all the reference reading.

The development of area-training centers similar to the tri-State (Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado) set-up of the Colorado State College of Agriculture for the last 3 years seems most desirable. Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi cooperatively planned a similar 3-week session at the 1939 summer school of Louisiana State Uni-versity, which was attended by 68 extension workers from the 4 States. Colorado, by the way, hung up somewhat of a double record this year in enrolling 117 extension workers from 26 States in their 3-week session and in having on their faculty two extension directors, William Peterson, of Utah, and H. C. Ramsower, of Ohio.

Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia entered into the program planning of Hampton Institute's first extension summer school for Negro workers. "The school has helped to set a new pattern for in-service education for Negro county agents," commented Field Agent J. B. Pierce in reporting the record at-tendance of 143 Negro extension workers from 8 Southern States. Practically all the Negro men and women agents of Texas—some 75 in all—attended the 3-week courses at Prairie View, and 106 Negro extension workers from 5 States enrolled in Tuskegee's third annual summer session.

More and more, extension workers are stor-ing up leave to enroll in the summer sessions. Their growing interest in the intensive short-period courses as a solution to the profes-sional-improvement problem was manifested in the information furnished by 94 percent of the State and county workers in the 1938 study of the Preparation and Training of Ex-tension Workers (E. S. C. 295).

In this connection, of special interest at Missouri's 8-week school was the conferring on Wendell Holman, agricultural agent of Boone County, Mo., the degree of master of arts acquired entirely through summer-school courses. Mr. Holman, who is in charge of the field assignments of prospective extension agents studying at the University of Mis-souri, started his graduate training in the extension course offered by M. C. Wilson at the 1931 summer school of the University of Wisconsin. This graduate extension session was an outgrowth of the experimental gradu-ate-credit course started at Wisconsin in 1929 at the request of H. L. Russell, then dean of the college of agriculture. Mr. Holman com-pleted his work at the University of Missouri and is the first agent to receive an M. A. de-gree under Missouri's plan for professional improvement inaugurated 2 years ago.

Arkansas Establishes Rural Libraries

Leisure offers no perplexities to Arkansas farm wives, and the answer is not that they have none. Better household management learned through their home demonstration clubs and labor-saving devices made possible through rural electrification have taken care of that.

Hobbies, community recreational programs, community-improvement projects, and com-munity choruses are a few of their leisure activities; but one of the most significant and probably most permanent innovations in-troduced is the community library. Home demonstration club members in all sections of the State have pooled their resources to provide reading material for their communi-ties.

One of the first community libraries estab-lished was that of the Center Valley Club of Pope County in northwestern Arkansas. The members obtained the use of a vacant room at the schoolhouse, purchased lumber and built a table and shelves around the wall for the books, and then asked for dona-tions of books and magazines. The library opened with 50 books and monthly copies of 15 leading magazines. Books are added from time to time with funds obtained from ice-cream suppers and other enterprises.

Pope County also has a county library sponsored by the county council of home demonstration clubs. Books are borrowed from the State library and kept in the office of the county home demonstration agent. They may be checked out for a period of 1 week. The small fine charged for overdue books pays the express charge for transport-ing the books to and from the State library. A number of other counties also maintain county libraries.

Another particularly successful community library in northwestern Arkansas is that operated by the Cain Home Demonstration Club in Crawford County. Starting 2 years ago with a few books which they kept in an old safe, the library now has more than 300 books and 1,000 magazines. The library is located in the schoolhouse so that the school children may also use it. Among the books are a 9-volume set of United States history and a 21-volume set of reference books.

The members of the Boles Home Demon-stration Club in Scott County, southwestern Arkansas, have an interesting method of financing their community library. They opened with only 30 books and magazines on hand, but assets have been gradually in-creasing. Each person using the library pays a fee of 25 cents for a 3-month membership, the money being used to purchase new books.

Baxter County, in northeastern Arkansas, boasts three community libraries—Shady Grove, Advance Lone Rock, and Three Broth-ers. The home demonstration clubs borrow the books from the State library. The club librarian keeps the books in her home and checks them out to the other members. The Union Hill club library in Randolph County, also in northwestern Arkansas, and the Toltec club library in Lonoke County are operated in the same manner.

The most recent community library which has been established is that of the Moun-tainburg Home Demonstration Club in Craw-ford County. The club obtained a vacant room in one of the store buildings and, with the cooperation of the WPA, built shelves for the books. People in the community donated 246 books which were approved by the State library board. Mrs. Harrison Peters, librar-ian, reports that 38 people checked out books the first day the library opened. The club is planning a number of entertainments to finance the purchase of more books.

These are only a few of the examples, but they illustrate the resourcefulness and in-genuity of Arkansas' home demonstration clubwomen in altering their environments in conformity with their broadened scope of interests.

Ohio Farms Differ

Surveys made in Hancock and Meigs Counties, Ohio, by prominent farmers under the supervision of County Agents F. G. Hall and Wesley S. Green illustrate vividly the wide divergence of farming conditions in Ohio and also show the need of understanding local agricultural conditions before making plans to better them.

Hancock County, with a total of 393,427 acres of land, was inventoried by the land use committee as having 328,238 acres of crop land, 20,250 acres of woods, 39,121 acres of permanent pasture, and 13,828 acres of waste land. Meigs County, with a total of 265,935 acres, first wrote 52,370 acres off the agricultural book as being abandoned by owners and so burdened with delinquent taxes that no one would want to assume title to the property.

The Meigs County committee then designated 49,333 acres as being submarginal land capable of producing only small crop yields, 110,509 acres as marginal land capable of producing crop yields which would support a family if farm produce sold at good prices, and 53,718 acres of good farm land mostly in bottoms. The acreage of good land in the county and that of land abandoned by owners is almost equal.

A typical 100-acre Hancock County farm has 20 acres of corn; 15 acres of wheat; 12 acres of oats; 7 acres of soybeans, sugar beets, truck crops, or potatoes; 25 acres of hay and pasture; and 21 acres of woods pasture and unpastured woodlot.

Forty-five percent of Meigs County farms average 65 acres in size and have 13.7 acres of land in crops annually. This class of farm land is valued at $9.65 per acre on the tax duplicate; the owners obtain less than $300 annually as total farm income, and 35 percent of these submarginal farms are tax-delinquent.

The Meigs County committee remarks: "We see in place of fertile soil that the original settlers found a tired, worn-out land. Many of the people on the land also are tired and worn out, along with the soil, in their struggle to make a living. Many of the poorer farms are occupied by old people whose children left the land where there was no opportunity for another generation."

The Hancock County committee reports: "In 1932, the enrollment of rural school children was 4,890 pupils. In 1938, the enrollment was 3,995, a loss of 895 rural pupils in 7 years. The total loss of city and rural pupils in the county in those years was 874. It is the universal opinion of the committeemen that Hancock County farms are too small and that some provision should be made for fewer farms but larger ones."

It becomes apparent from these surveys made by land use committeemen that farmers on all types of Ohio land have problems but that these problems are not identical. It also is apparent that attempts to help solve the problems must be based on local conditions and not on the average agricultural situation for the entire State.

Bankers Hear of Land Use

In a three-way discussion planned by County Agent F. D. Yeager, Clallan County, Wash., and Land Use Economist E. E. Hupp; Director Balmer, Committeeman W. A. Wolf, and Charles Funkhouser, a local banker, performed an oral dissection of land use planning in the State of Washington for the benefit of bankers attending the agricultural breakfast at the American Bankers Association conclave, Seatttle, September 27.

The discussion, prepared in round-table form, took a little more than 30 minutes. Various phases of land use planning were discussed, with particular emphasis placed on land clearing with bulldozers; management of cut-over forest lands; types of soil conservation in various parts of the State; looking forward to development of the Columbia River Basin; problems involved in the switch from horses and mules to tractors in the Palouse country; and submarginal land problems.

Subject of the discussion was Land Use in Relation to Banking. Attention was paid to framing questions and answers so that connection could be made with adequate financing. A significant statement was made by Banker Funkhouser, who said: "Bankers are turning more and more to sound real-estate mortgages instead of bonds for investments—you can go out and see the land."

F. D. Yeager told the story of clearing land with bulldozers as practiced in Clallam County; and E. E. Hupp described the land-purchase program in Stevens and Pend Oreille Counties, which he engineered for the AAA. Large forest cover, rainfall, and Columbia River Basin maps were suspended behind the speakers, and, as they mentioned a definite locality in the State, Mr. Hupp touched it with a long wooden pointer.

Have You Read?

The County Agent, by Gladys Baker, 226 pp. Chicago, Ill. The University of Chicago Press, 1939.

This book is a report of an objective study of county agent work made as a part of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy at Chicago University.

The development of county agent work is traced through three periods—the pre-war period, the post-war development period, and the period following the advent of the action program. The system of responsibility of the county agent to the Federal Extension Service, State extension office, county appropriating bodies, and voluntary farmers' organizations is analyzed with particular attention to financial support and admin trative and personnel problems. In conc sion, Miss Baker suggests reorientation county agent objectives and methods beca of the changing status of American agric ture and of our changing national agric tural policy. She suggests that the cour agent needs to become as effective in his an ysis of the large economic and social pr lems of his county as they relate to t problems of the State and the Nation as has been in distributing specialized proj solutions in the past. In order that his wo may be effective in the new responsibili she believes that it may be desirable change existing Federal, State, and local r lationships and that some changes in p sonnel training and standards as well as supervision, source of salary, and admin trative control would also be desirable.

Summarizing her study, Miss Baker stat that in the past the agent has adapted h work to many minor emergencies and to t major crises in American agriculture; b the future test of the county agent syst with its coordinated control will depend up whether the county agent can keep this adap ability to changing situations and this r sponsibility to local groups and yet combi them with a larger and more objective n tional viewpoint.

It may be that certain of the problems e phasized by Miss Baker arising from the thr States studied are not typical of extensi work in general, particularly those proble relating to commercial activities and relati ships with farm organizations. It is al difficult to consider the financial problems county agent work apart from the financi problems of extension work as a whi Moreover, it should be kept in mind th relationships with action agencies change rapidly that the proper coordination of a tivities is not easy. Extension administr tors and supervisors will find this book inte esting and challenging.—*Karl Knaus, Unit States Department of Agriculture.*

■ Fifteen new bull associations were o ganized in Pennsylvania last year, accordi to R. R. Welch, Pennsylvania dairy extensi specialist. There were 66 active bull ass ciations at the beginning of the year. A fe dropped out, but with the new ones there a now 75 associations in the State.

Restoring the Trees

Connecticut farm women last year spo sored a State-wide tree-planting proje through their home demonstration organiz tion to replace the fine old trees destroyed b the hurricane of 1938. More than 20,000 tre and shrubs were planted on private groun and around churches, schools, public gree and public buildings.

Who's Who Among the First Agents

■ G. W. ORMS, district agent, Texas, is a veteran of 31 years' service with the extension organization and began work when the Extension Service was known as Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration work. He is a product of the Texas normal school system. His first appointment dates back to 1907, and he is an authority on the early days of demonstration work.

■ JOHN R. EDMONDS, county agent emeritus for Dallas County, Tex., entered county agent work in Wood County, Tex., November 1, 1912.

Mr. Edmonds was one of the outstanding county agents in the State. His terracing and farm-engineering activities were outstanding. Before entering county agent work, he was a teacher, a lawyer, and a farmer and was successful at all three occupations. He raised and sold on his farm fine horses and mules and was a leader in his county in farm activities. His work in Wood County as county agricultural agent was sufficiently conspicuous that the State director of extension requested that he be transferred to A. and M. College as district agent December 1, 1917.

Serving in what is known as the Panhandle District of Texas, he stimulated the wheat program and later, in 1934, was made director of the wheat program under the AAA. In 1937 he became specialist in small grains and in 1938 was transferred to Dallas County.

■ ALBERT EDMUND WILKINSON, extension specialist in vegetable and landscape gardening in Connecticut, was graduated from Rhode Island State College with the degree of B. S. in 1906. He received the degree of M. S. from the same institution in 1916.

From 1906 to 1908 Mr. Wilkinson was horticulturist for the Baron de Hirsch School at Woodbine, N. J. The next 2 years were spent in farming. In 1910 he went to the Vail Agricultural School in Vermont, where he was horticulturist for 2 years. In 1912 he went to Cornell University as instructor and specialist in gardening and so remained for 6 years. From 1918 to 1921 he was county agent in Atlantic County, N. J. He became vegetable gardening specialist for the Extension Service of Connecticut State College in February 1921 and so remains. Landscape gardening has been added to his duties.

Since coming to Connecticut, Mr. Wilkinson has made a notable contribution to the agricultural industry of the State. A close student of marketing problems, Mr. Wilkinson has devoted much attention to helping growers increase incomes from their farms. He has helped to design types of greenhouses adapted to needs of both large and small growers and, in other ways, has helped to extend the range of the marketing season. He has encouraged the introduction of new cash crops and, by introduction of adapted varieties, has enabled many growers to specialize in crops in which it was formerly believed that Connecticut growers could not compete in their own markets with shipped-in produce. He has been an important factor in the development of Connecticut's commercial potato industry. His aid in grading, packing, and marketing has helped many farmers to better incomes. Roadside stands and central farmers' markets have received much of his attention.

■ MRS. MABEL L. HARLAN came to the Indiana State Department of Agricultural Extension on June 1, 1911, and is the second oldest member in point of service on the staff. At that time the staff was made up of 5 people—the superintendent, as the director was then called, a farmers' institute specialist, an assistant in short courses and exhibits, a home economics specialist, and a clerk. The office space consisted of two small rooms. Mrs. Harlan has had the privilege of seeing the department grow and develop from this limited staff and scope of work to the present working staff of 76 on the resident staff, 92 county agricultural agents, 20 assistant county agents and 45 home demonstration agents whose work in some form reaches every community in Indiana.

Mrs. Harlan's major work has been that of editing and preparing manuscripts for printing of practically all of the 238 extension bulletins, 214 leaflets, 27 annual reports, and thousands of pieces of miscellaneous material which have been issued; keeping records; handling vast quantities of mail; and supervising the mailing room and the printing press and mimeograph work.

■ EARL P. ROBINSON was the first county agent in Saginaw County, Mich., having opened his office April 1, 1913, in a dark, left-over corner of the basement of the courthouse.

A wheezy, two-cylinder automobile of 1907 vintage, which the boys called his wood burner, was his conveyance in good-roads season; and various and sundry livery-stable nags served at other times.

He was loyally and enthusiastically supported by the Saginaw County Farm Bureau and aided by many individuals and institutions, particularly the county public-school system and the newspapers, with the result that when he left the county in 1917 to become assistant county agent leader, county agent work was firmly established in Saginaw County.

In his new position he supervised county agent work in counties where it was already established in his territory, and he organized new counties for the work.

On January 1, 1919, he became State leader of county agricultural agents in New Hampshire, which position he still holds. In 1934 he served for a 6-month period in the program-planning section of the AAA, helping to organize rural rehabilitation work under the FERA.

Since 1936 he has been State executive officer of the agricultural conservation program in New Hampshire.

Honored for Service

The Honorable A. Frank Lever, of Columbia, S. C., was awarded the distinguished service ruby by Epsilon Sigma Phi at the annual meeting of the national honorary extension fraternity in recognition of his work as joint author of the Smith-Lever Act and his continued strong support and cooperation in extension work.

Three certificates of recognition for meritorious service were given at large to Bess Rowe who, as one of the editors of Farmer's Wife, has worked closely with home demonstration agents for many years; to Estes Park Taylor, editor of Agricultural Leaders' Digest; and to Ella G. Agnew, who was one of the earliest home demonstration agents and who is now doing educational work with the WPA in Virginia.

Other active State extension workers who received certificates of recognition were: Marion Butters, New Jersey; Albert Kinsman Gardner, Maine; Stewart Baker Shaw, Maryland; John A. Arey, North Carolina; Alfred Gaines Harrell, Alabama; A. Mayoral Reinat, Puerto Rico; Thomas Poe Cooper, Kentucky; James Earl McClintock, Ohio; Dr. Z. M. Smith, Indiana; F. A. Anderson, Colorado; William J. Green, Washington; and Miss Frances L. Brown, Arizona.

4–H Gardens

Two Rockingham County 4–H Clubs and one Merrimack County 4–H Club shared top honors as New Hampshire's champion 4–H garden clubs.

During the year members of New Hampshire 4–H garden clubs raised more than 300 acres of vegetables. Most of these vegetables were used at home, but hundreds of 4–H Club members made $15 or more by selling their garden products to summer visitors, stores, and neighbors. The vegetable gardens of the members averaged about 1,000 square feet.

The Mohawk Garden Club of Epping, with a total of 410 points, topped all other clubs of the State in garden work. Nine of the club's 10 members had twice their required acreage, scored grade A on their plots, and realized a labor income of $15 or more from their gardens. In addition to high individual-member accomplishments, the Epping group had a local judging contest and took part in the county vegetable-judging contest.

Do You Know . . .

John W. Schwab

A Quarter-century Veteran Who Has Taught Indiana Farmers How To Grow Thrifty Pigs

■ JOHN W. SCHWAB started the project, How to Grow Thrifty Pigs on Any Farm, near South Bend, Ind., in 1924 with a hog school. In these schools county agents and farmers took an active part in learning how to prevent common pig troubles, how to manage and feed pigs for early maturity and economical gains, and how to obtain highest market prices. This first hog school was an incentive for all extension divisions at Purdue University to organize schools. In the winter of 1938–39, 370 extension schools were conducted.

The project on how to grow thrifty pigs, in its development, has had the active cooperation of most of the county agents and more than 1,000 farmers in the State. It has given the hog enterprise in Indiana a reputation with commission men and meat packers of producing the best market hogs in the Corn Belt.

As the result of 1 of the 20 hog schools held in January and February 1939, a lumber yard at Gaston, Ind., made and sold more than 230 individual hog houses to farmers; and a lumber yard at Richmond, Ind., sold more than 500 houses a year ago. The use of individual farrowing houses placed in lots or fields free from parasite and other contamination is now a common practice among farmers in all sections of the State. Practically all successful hog growers now use the self-feeder, starting when pigs are 2 to 3 weeks old and continuing until the hogs are ready for market. One project demonstrator in Miami County sold his spring pigs in August at an average weight of 200 pounds and at a saving of 2 months in feeding time as compared with his previous method of feeding. All county agents in the State now recommend the self-feeder, protein supplements, and legume pastures for hogs as a result of working in the thrifty pig project.

The Ton Litter Club, under Mr. Schwab's direction since 1930, is increasing the maximum production of litters of pigs to a ton or more in less than 6 months on an increasing number of farms each year. In 1938 a cooperator in this project had more than 14 tons of spring pigs to market from 14 litters when the herd averaged 170 days of age. More than 2,000 ton litters have been officially recorded.

Mr. Schwab has obtained the cooperation of the officials of the Indianapolis Union Stockyards to conduct a ton-litter hog show annually. As a result, the type, quality, and

market finish of hogs in the State is rapidly improving. The farmers, all members of the Ton Litter Club in 1938, exhibited more than 500 head. These hogs sold for more than $9,000.

More than 10 years ago, Mr. Schwab was made executive secretary of the Indiana Association of Expert Swine Judges. This association has had a direct influence in the improvement and uniformity of judging local 4–H pig-club shows of the State. Judges receiving certificates are trained to place hogs in the show ring on a merit basis, thus giving club members and farmers practical information in herd improvement and the type of hog most desired on the market.

Mr. Schwab received his B. S. degree at Iowa State College in 1913 and the following September came to Purdue University to do extension work in animal husbandry at farmers' short courses. He received a regular appointment July 1, 1914, thus becoming one of the first men to be employed under the Smith-Lever Act of 1914.

From the beginning until about 1920, extension work in animal husbandry consisted of lectures at farmers' short courses, farm tours, special meetings, judging livestock at local shows and county fairs, and prepar large livestock and educational exhibits the State fair and the International Livest Exposition.

Today the swine extension work, under Schwab's able leadership, is highly de oped, with county agents and county sw committees working in every county. He prepared a number of bulletins and leaf on swine production. One bulletin, How Handle the Brood Sow and Her Litter, had a circulation of more than 140,000 cop

4–H Marketing

Kansas 4–H Club members are begin to practice what the agricultural specialis have been preaching about raising good ca and handling them straight through to actual sale on the market. During Sept ber and part of October, six auction s were held especially for 4–H Club me bers by the Kansas City Livestock E change. Packer buyers bid on the cal in auction after a sifting committee h sorted out the calves which did not ha enough finish. These calves were sold on open market.

Frank S. Burson, marketing specialist, s pervised these 4–H baby-beef sales, and reports that the September sales alone abled 287 calves to go through the mark

For several years the Kansas City Li stock Exchange has cooperated with the St 4–H Club department in enabling club me bers to get the valuable experience of m keting their baby beeves. Sales similar these also were held in connection with t 4–H fat-stock show which was held Wichita.

Better Homes

Records of home-made homes and bet homes programs in Arkansas show that 4. new rural homes were built this year. U of native materials and home labor in t construction with the help and advice of t Extension Service resulted in a saving about $857,000.

ON THE CALENDAR

American National Live Stock Associati Convention, Denver, Colo., January 11–13.

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Col January 13–20.

National Tobacco Distributors' Conventio Chicago, Ill., January 17–20.

Southern Agricultural Workers' Meeting, Bi mingham, Ala., February 7–9.

Southwest Texas Boys' Fat Stock Show, Sa Antonio, Tex., February 21–24.

Eastern States Regional Conference, Ne York, N. Y., February 28–March 2.

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Sho Fort Worth, Tex., March 8–17.

195595 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

Discussion Meetings

Farmers of Menominee County, Mich., want more discussion meetings similar to last year's crop meetings. The discussions were based on a set of questions on crop management that each farmer would eventually have to figure out in his own planting program. Several answers were suggested for each question, and the farmers selected the best answers. Following this, the crops specialists who had made up the questions led a discussion on each question.—*B. D. Kuhn, county agricultural agent, Menominee County, Mich.*

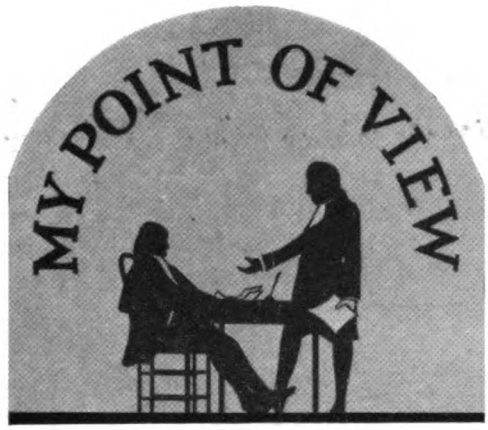
More Help Needed

May I suggest a feature for the Extension Service Review? Naturally, I am interested in knowing how other county agents handle their office and field work. Why would it not be possible to publish articles on the set-up of county agents' offices and plans of work and present each month three or four short stories in the nature of a visit to the county agent's office, or a trip with the county agent to the field, telling just how he handles some of the details of his work?

For example, we have a system here in the Elmira office which keeps my desk clear of all mail, so that when I arrive at the office in the morning I find nothing on my desk except the current day's mail. In my contacts with other county agents, I find many of them curious about this procedure.—*L. H. Woodward, county agricultural agent, Chemung County, N. Y.*

Extension Newspaper

Many of the farmers in Pend Oreille County, Wash., do not take any local newspapers, and it is, therefore, difficult to reach them with news articles. As a solution, back in 1935, I started a monthly news letter called The Pend Oreille Farmer which is sent to all the farmers in the county, informing them of extension activities such as results of demonstrations, notices of meetings, 4–H Club work, and timely topics concerning agriculture and home economics. On the third Saturday of every month the rural mail carriers deliver these circular letters to some 900 farm homes. The farmers look for them. As a timesaver, the letters are all stamped "Agricultural Box Holders" instead of being individually addressed; and the postmasters and mail carriers cooperate in a very fine manner in handling this mail. There are times when it is inconvenient to get out this monthly edition, but the results more than compensate me for my efforts. The farmers seem to appreciate this means of keeping posted on things they should know, and I believe that a notice published in The Pend Oreille Farmer is almost sure to reach them.—*Valley W. Long, agricultural agent, Pend Oreille County, Wash.*



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

Pictorial Review

The adage of "seeing is believing" has proved to be true in my work in Oliver County, N. Dak., according to the interest manifested in the extension pictures on exhibition in my office.

A revolving display rack showing pictures of Oliver County folks, their livestock, crop-demonstration plots, and 4-H Club activities has created much interest and caused many comments among farmers, 4-H Club members, and homemakers who stop at the extension office. The cost of the rack was $1.19.

I also keep a picture album called "Extension Shots" on a desk where farmers may look through it while they are waiting in the office. These pictures show 4-H Club work, activities of homemakers' clubs, agricultural conservation projects, and livestock and crop demonstrations. The pictures were taken during my extension visits throughout the county. When visiting 4-H groups I take the picture album along, as 4-H boys and girls enjoy seeing what other 4-H Club members in the county are doing.—*H. J. McLeod, county agent, Oliver County, N. Dak.*

More Land Use Planning

I read with interest all the articles on land use planning in the REVIEW. I like them. I should like to read an article having to do with land use planning as applied to counties having a large number of people who live on small tracts or farms but work in industries and do part-time farming to supplement their main incomes derived from the factories. Many of these people are not employed the year round, and they occupy a large part of the land. Is there any land use planning being done in New England? What is being done in this respect in the mountainous regions?

The anniversary feature, Who's Who Among the First County Agents, is interesting. It appeals to my curiosity. I like to know if I have ever met or heard of any of them. I met one of the men whose pictures appear on page 158 some time ago while attending the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago.—*R. F. McHenry, county agricultural agent, Allegany County, Md.*

What Do You Like?

It is through the REVIEW that county agents can get acquainted with what is going on in other States of the Nation. I liked the two articles appearing in the October number on coordinated county planning and should like to read more of the details as to how these county programs are carried out.

I also like the features such as Who's Who Among the First County Agents, and when I have time I read the page, My Point of View, which I think is very good if those who contribute to this page are actually giving their point of view.—*J. H. O'Dell, county agricultural agent, Maricopa County, Ariz.*

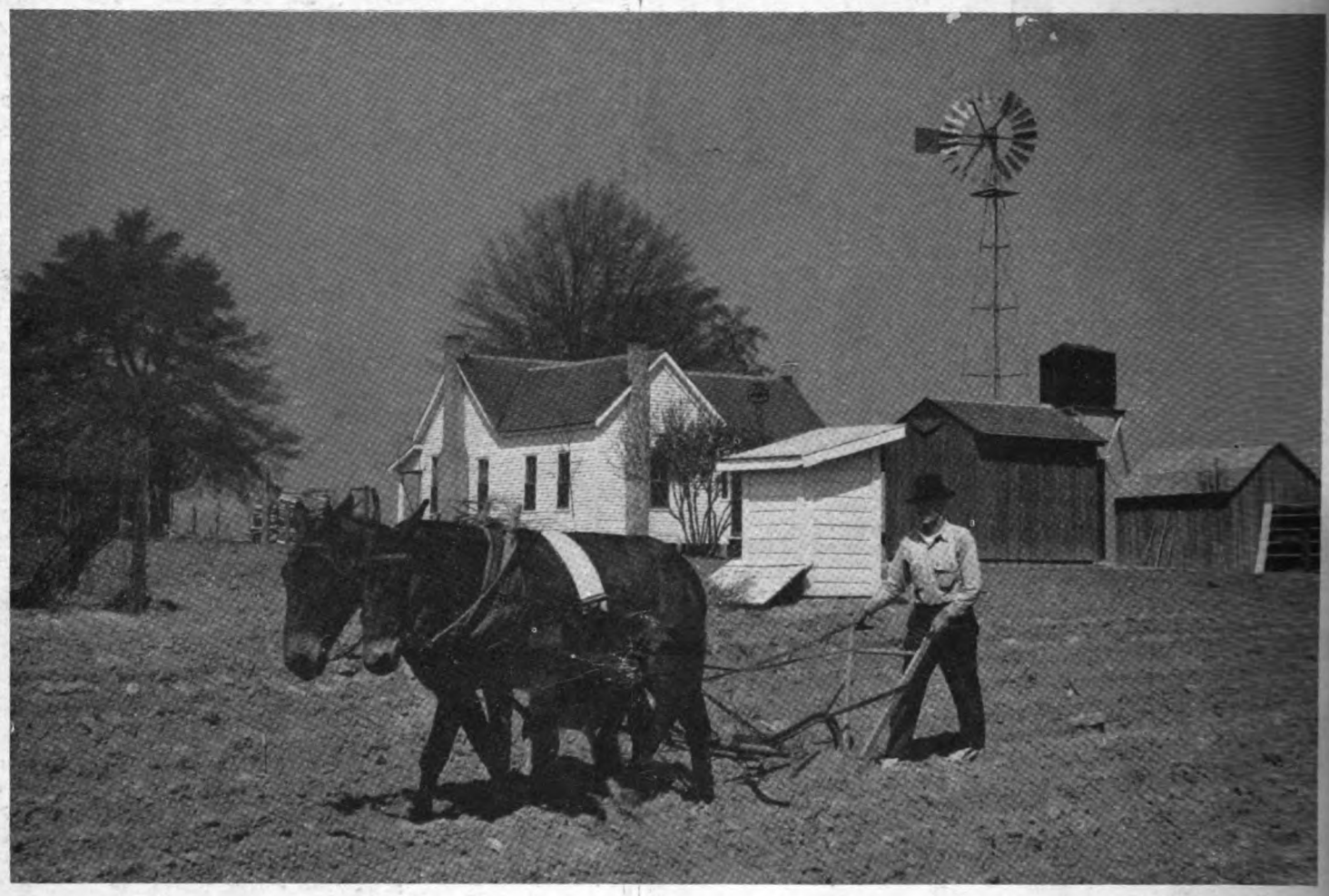
Review Fills a Need

The REVIEW is to me a magazine for personal improvement and my only opportunity to see what the county agents in other sections are doing. It is our closest and about our only connection with fellows from other States. In these two ways, it is serving a great need among us.—*Byron Dyer, county agricultural agent, Bulloch County, Ga.*

CONTENTS

	Page
Opportunity Knocks at Our Door—an editorial *Reuben Brigham*	Inside front cover
From 4–H Show Animals to Feeders *C. B. Martin, Tex.*	1
Say It With Pictures *J. W. Warner, Pa.*	2
One-Crop Farming on Its Way Out *J. W. Bateman, La.*	3
Georgia County Takes the Trail Back to Balanced Land Use	4
In the Face of Financial Crisis *E. J. Haslerud, N. Dak.*	5
Farm Women Must Plan to Prosper *Mrs. Harold Caron, Vt.*	6
Seeking a Solution *William Peterson, Utah*	7
How About Results? Missouri	7
For Better Rural Living—Résumé of Year's Work	8
Clover Into Livestock, Mississippi	9
Making the Plans Click *M. L. Wilson*	10
Cumulative Effect of Extension in Kentucky *T. P. Cooper*	11
Extension Reaches Farm Families, Nebraska	11
Forty-six Unified Counties Selected	12
Brushing Up on the Job	13
Who's Who Among the First Agents	15
Do You Know John W. Schwab, Indiana	16
My Point of View	page 3 of cover

TOWARD SECURITY



By next July more than 13,000 former tenant farmers, aided by a loan from the Farm Security Administration, will have become farm owners.

The Tenant Purchase loans are made for a period of 40 years and carry an interest rate of 3 percent.

This is the third year the program has been in operation. Already 6,180 tenants have obtained a farm of their own; by June 30, 1940, approximately 7,000 additional loans will be made in 1,300 counties.

For further information concerning these loans write to

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Extension Service REVIEW

FEBRUARY 1940 NO. 2

Our Goal . . .
Conservation of Rural Homes

G. L. SCHUSTER, Director of Extension, Delaw

Since 1914 we have had war, depression, overproduction, drought, floods, and what have you. But through it all the county agent has been the means of reaching the people. He has gained prestige among the people. The Federal Government recognized this and, being a partner in the program of agricultural extension, called upon him to aid in the administration of various programs that were not itinerant education, as was promulgated in the Smith-Lever Act.

A Local Program or a National Plan

And so we arrive 25 years later with agricultural-adjustment programs, farm-security programs, rural-electrification programs, surplus-commodity programs, land-use programs, soil-conservation programs, and many others; and in all of them the Federal Government has sought to use the county agent for administrative tasks. Everyone is willing to sacrifice policies and principles in times of emergency, and the records indicate that our extension staff has devoted a large portion of its time to these agencies.

Is the county agent as heretofore to continue to develop a program of work arising from the problems presented by the local people, or is he in the future to center his work about a national plan as proposed by Congress and the Federal Government? The question is with us—the answer is not.

It can be said, however, that the success of extension work in the past has been its local application. If the community was the sick patient, the doctor made a visit. If the trouble was serious, he called in the specialists; and if it was an extremely serious case, he called the State and national authorities. But if the State and national authorities said you were sick and gave you a prescription without consultation with the "family doctor," it might not be the correct diagnosis; and, as a result, the prescription would not obtain the desired results. However, if the "family doctor" calls in the specialists and the State and Federal authorities when necessary, a more complete diagnosis may be obtained.

Extension work has grown up. The county agent is no longer just a better farmer from another county. He is no longer the back-slapping, joking, hail-fellow-well-met. He is all of that and more, too. He and all the extension workers are well trained. They are college representatives. They are students, educators, orators, and organizers. Their tasks are many and their duties not small. Agricultural science advances, and they must keep up.

Each year more and more of our extension workers are taking time out from their work to improve themselves professionally. During 1939, 770 county agents, specialists, and supervisors from 38 States and Puerto Rico enrolled in the extension courses offered at 13 different land-grant institutions. Such efforts to keep up with the times are highly commendable.

Think, Organize, and Plan

The command is to go forth to the last man. The State is your campus. The question is how? The answers are numerous. We must use the spread-of-influence method. We must think, organize, and plan our work and our time. We cannot hope to come into contact with all the rural people, but by the use of various devices our influence may. Let us spread our influence by the use of the various agencies available.

The questions no longer pertain to subject matter alone. The service is no longer one of just telling Bill Jones which soybean variety to seed or what peach variety to plant. It is no longer one of getting this boy or that girl enrolled in club work and a project completed. It is no longer one of getting the rural women to make match boxes out of tin cans or to use electricity in the home. It is no longer one of collecting home-account records. It is no longer one of what is the best type of broiler bird.

The service is one of shall Bill Jones grow soybeans and shall he harvest th or plow them under, shall he plant a pe orchard or pull out one, and what kin a project shall the boy or girl work Does it fit into and contribute to the p lem of better family life? And why m match boxes out of tin cans and elect the home? Is it pastime or because I Smith has these things? I think What becomes of the home-account rec And is not the more fundamental ques Shall I go in or stay in the broiler busi rather than what is the best-type br bird?

Fundamental Questions Concern the H

It is true that the answers to the f questions are essential, but they come a the fundamental questions have been swered; and the fundamental questions volve around the preservation of the r home. The answers to these questions deep-seated. It will require united ef to get them. It will require counsel w the family and the community. It will quire analysis of existing facts and strai thinking in any recommendations as change. In some instances it will req good sound teaching in order to get family and the community to change. will not be easy, but it is the only ef worth while.

Do the various programs fit into the general pattern of preserving the r home? Are all of us, county agents, h demonstration agents, club agents, specialists, doing all we can to make th fit into the general pattern? Programs only a means to an end; and if they are united, neither is the end. A united p gram is like a football team. Each pla (program leader) has his position; the g is the game, and all the players work gether for that goal. So let us play our sition strongly, cooperate, knock out in ference for the other fellow, and be on t the game.

America was developed through process of establishing rural homes. will be preserved in their conservatio

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For February 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

ublished monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is sued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

XTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • C. W. WARBURTON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

A New Attack on an Old Problem

C. W. WARBURTON, Director of Extension Work

You will hear more and more about conservation during the coming year, for he American public is becoming more and ore aware of the importance and the necesty for focusing every effort on conserving oth human and natural resources.

This is not a new idea nor a new problem. or many years, and increasingly during the st few years, many extension workers, ientists, farm leaders, and farmers have en the need and striven unceasingly to ake citizens aware of wasted resources. ethods of saving the soil, the grass, the ees, and the wildlife, and of conserving ater and making the best use of human esources have been developed and put into ractice. A great deal of progress has been ade, particularly in making the country onservation-conscious; but the land is still earing out faster than it is being restored, nd the people living on this land become national problem.

We have seen the handwriting on the soil, nd conservation plans are afoot for 1940. n the national front, the Department of griculture appointed a committee to study he various programs in effect and to recomend ways by means of which the present rganization and facilities could be used ore efficiently for conservation. As a reult, a number of changes are being made the action programs.

The first administrative action within the epartment was to call upon the action agenies to participate to the fullest in the local lanning work. Good land use, which means onservation, is the common denominator of ll these local plans. County planning gives xtension agents this year's best opportunity o make conservation facts and methods unerstandable and workable. To strengthen he conservation movement, the Bureau of gricultural Economics has promised to ake available about 25 percent of their echnical staff to help local committees in heir planning.

In addition, the Bureau, in cooperation ith the Extension Service and other agenies, will prepare a series of information eaflets for county planning committees covering such subjects as the following: County land use planning, rural zoning, farm forestry, people and the land, public land-purchase programs, flood control, rural electrification, local governmental service, farm taxes, conservation districts, grazing districts, water conservation and utilization, land tenure, conservation, and others.

When this material is assembled, extension agents will know how to bring the facts to the attention of rural people. The appropriate use of the land and the conservation of human and physical resources dovetail into almost any activity on the extension program.

Many extension workers are doing good work on the problems of land tenure and leasing arrangements. This can be intensified and used to promote conservation.

Land and tax zoning can contribute to conservation. E. J. Haslerud, director of extension, North Dakota, in last month's REVIEW told how county planning had led to better use of land taken in taxes in Bowman County, N. Dak. The zoning laws available in some States also furnish an excellent opportunity for the agent in making his conservation facts effective.

In carrying out their program, extension workers can put greater concentration on certain specific practices most needed in the locality to get effective conservation and which, reinforced with AAA payments, bring the county nearer the conservation goal.

A greater proportion of available AAA funds is being set aside for such soil-building practices. In the 1940 program there is a provision that at least a $20 conservation payment may be earned on any farm. An additional $30 is available on any farm for planting forest trees. The project for growing winter-legume seed in the Northwest for use in the Southeast is being expanded, as well as the plan for furnishing grants of aid to farmers for soil-building crops most needed on the farm. All of these and other innovations in the 1940 program to promote conservation can be utilized to good advantage by extension agents.

Where conservation problems are of such a nature that the soil conservation district can be made an important instrument in working out their solution, the agent can do his part in informing people of the opportunity and aiding them in setting up a district. The Soil Conservation Service has agreed to cooperate with the Extension Service in establishing complete demonstrations in different areas of the district and in bringing results of these demonstrations to the attention of farmers. Soil Conservation Service technicians will also be available to assist extension agents in training AAA committeemen and FSA supervisors in conservation practices.

One stumbling block in the way of good care of the land is poor leases. The Farm Security Administration in 1940 will intensify its effort to help borrowers obtain longer-term and better-written leases, so that conservation practices will repay the tenant as well as the landlord. No loans will be approved when the farm plan calls for growing only one cash crop. The FSA will make grants to destitute farmers only on condition, whenever possible, that the family aided will do a certain amount of conservation work on its land.

A better understanding of farm forestry and shelterbelt planting, now in many an extension program, will contribute to conservation. The Forest Service promises to help by increasing the effort to obtain conservation through contact with private timberland owners, through additional research, and by using the national forests as demonstrations in conservation.

Special conservation programs, such as flood control, development of water facilities, land acquisition, and cooperative grazing, need the understanding and vigorous support of the extension agent in arousing the interest and furthering the participation of the local people.

These are just some of the ways in which extension agents can play a vital part in bringing about adequate conservation by cooperating with other organizations and individuals in the service of rural people to preserve the land and the heritage of those who live on the land.

Armies on the March

O. D. HOLLENBECK, Farm Placement Service

Bureau of Employment Security, Social Security Board

A great deal is said today about armies on the march. The lands across the seas are overrun with fighting men. The peoples of Europe and Asia are called from their factories and their fields to fight in the fields of their neighbors across the border. We in America are grateful that no such problem faces us; but we, too, have "armies on the march."

Farm Labor on the Move

America is essentially a mobile nation; our people like to keep on the move, always looking for opportunities to better their economic condition. This movement has been accentuated during the past 10 years by the mechanization of agriculture, which resulted in the displacement of large numbers of farmers and tenants; by the depression in the early thirties, which created a movement back to the farm; and by the droughts of 1934 and 1936, which caused a mass migration from the Great Plains to the Pacific coast.

It has been estimated that between the middle of 1935 and the end of 1937, approximately 221,000 refugees from the Dust Bowl entered California by automobile alone. The totals for 1938 and the first 10 months of 1939 are almost as large—57,307 in 1938, and 46,055 in 10 months of 1939. These figures are impressive when one stops to think that they represent only those who have entered California from the drought States and do not include people who have been displaced from farms in other sections of the country.

Among the various Federal agencies working for the betterment of agricultural workers is the Farm Placement Service, a section of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board. The Farm Placement Service was first established during the World War as a unit of the United States Employment Service, then in the Department of Labor.

The Farm Placement Service functions through local offices of the 48 State employment services. It has two principal objectives: First, to serve agricultural labor and farmers; and, second, to direct the migration of agricultural labor both within States and across State boundaries in such manner that surpluses and deficits of labor will be reduced to a minimum. In connection with migratory farm labor, the Farm Placement Service places particular emphasis on preventing migration where there is no definite information about employment.

At the present time there are approximately 1,650 public employment offices strategically located in the various States; and to supplement these offices, during peak harvest seasons, many temporary offices are opened. Nine full-time farm placement supervisors have been appointed for work in 7 States which are primarily agricultural in character; and in 11 States, with a smaller amount of agricultural activity, 11 part-time farm placement supervisors perform necessary agricultural placement functions. All are Federal employees serving on the staffs of their respective State directors in order that counsel and direction may be given to the personnel of local offices in serving the needs of both farm workers and growers. The farm placement supervisors make it their business to know agricultural labor needs within their States through careful study of crop acreages and man-hours needed to cultivate and harvest crops. They cooperate closely with State extension service directors, county agents, farm organizations, and State departments of agriculture. In the 18 States where farm placement supervisors have been appointed, farm placements will approach the million mark for the year 1939.

In other States, more heavily settled, with smaller farms, and where the land is productive of diversified crops, the need for a specialized service with full-time farm placement supervisors has not yet become acute. However, the employment services in those States are constantly being given assistance in working out programs which will serve their agricultural labor needs, and supervision of farm placement work is assumed by the directors of the State employment services or by members of their administrative staffs. It will be seen, then, that every public employment office is in effect a farm placement office.

Drought Drives Farmers West

One of the major problems with which the Farm Placement Service has had to contend during the past 3 years has been the mass migration of agricultural workers; the movement from the Dust Bowl of America to the West Coast States, especially to California, is particularly well known. In an effort to halt this aimless wandering, three information campaigns have been conducted by the Farm Placement Service—two during 1938, in April and November, and the third during August 1939. Directors of State employment services in 11 Midwestern States were requested to release information through the newspapers and the radio, in order to advise all people contemplating a trip to California or other West Coast States in an effort to obtain work that, unless they were definitely assured a job when they arrived, the trip would be useless.

The employment services and the Farm Placement Service were ably assisted in this effort by the Radio Service of the Department of Agriculture which provided the use of its regular "Farm Flashes" service to get the information out to rural areas. More recently, extension workers in Oklahoma and Arkansas (States contributing a large percentage of migrants) have been making a special effort to pass the word along to farm families that undirected migration to California results only in misfortune, privation and untold hardships.

Although there is no way to check the results of such a campaign accurately, it is nevertheless, interesting to note that the 1939 figures of migration to California show a decrease of 21,025 over the previous year, with noticeable drops during the months following the release of the information. The 1939 figures increased from 2,390 in January to 6,104 in October; the only month showing a decrease over the previous month was September, following an informational campaign in August. Whatever significance is attached to these figures, there is no doubt of the necessity for informing the largest possible number of people of the dangers of undirected migration and for doing so on a widespread and organized basis.

West Reaches Saturation Point

However, broadcasting advice through the radio and newspapers is not enough. For one thing, it frequently does not reach the people who need it most. The fact is that migrants still continue to head for California with the feeling that in that State there is work for all and that they are escaping from a situation at home which offers little or no opportunity. California has long since reached the saturation point in its absorption of out-of-State labor seeking agricultural work, and still migration into the State continues in ever increasing numbers. Until comparatively recent years there were fertile lands in the West to which people might still migrate, but today there is no more land available—there is only the deep Pacific. It is apparent that this situation merits the highest, the best, and the most earnest and humane thought and consideration. It has gone beyond a local, a State, or even a regional problem; it is a problem of Nation-wide scope and is being recognized as such by the Federal Government.

County agents can be especially helpful to the Farm Placement Service by encouraging individual farmers to make more extensive use of their local employment offices. It should be emphasized that the facilities of the

arm Placement Service are offered to both armers and farm labor at absolutely no harge to either. The aim of the Service is "match jobs and men," to know the char-ter of the work required, the number of en that will be necessary in each instance care for the employer's needs, the wages be paid, the living accommodations to be rovided laborers, the cost of transportation, nd, above all, the sources of supply nearest the field of activity from which labor can recruited.

In accomplishing these objectives, the Farm Placement Service needs and welcomes the cooperation of the Extension Service and of other Federal, State, and local agencies engaged in serving the requirements of agriculture.

In cooperative effort, much can be done toward solution of the serious problems currently confronting farmers and farm laborers; and, most important of all, real progress can be expected toward complete demobilization of our "armies on the march."

Protecting South Dakota Soil Through Conservation District

Protecting their soil is the chief concern of South Dakota farmers living in adjacent corners of Brown and Marshall Counties in the 175,000 acres of land included in the Brown-Marshall Soil Conservation District.

Soon after the Soil Conservation Districts Enabling Act was passed by the South Dakota Legislature in 1937, the proposed district was voted upon and approved by more than two-thirds majority of the landowners within the proposed district. A charter was granted by the State, and the district began operations under the direction of five supervisors.

The need for a program of soil conservation became evident following the serious wind-erosion problem which developed in 1934 and became increasingly acute in the years following. Gale Peppers, county agent in Marshall County, and Benjamin H. Schaub, Brown County agent, cooperated in putting on an educational campaign. Farmers in the area who were taken to the wind-erosion-control demonstration area at Huron, S. Dak., returned feeling that several of the measures used there might be successful on similar problems in their own communities. Each of the 370 farmers in the area had a chance to learn of the facts of erosion and steps which might be taken to help the situation. L. M. Sloan, formerly a Nebraska county agent, now with the Soil Conservation Service, furnished detailed information on setting up the district and getting off to a quick and smooth start.

About 200 farmers have signed 5-year cooperative agreements, including a program of farming operations worked out for each individual farm by the farmer and the technical staff of the Soil Conservation Service. In these plans consideration is given to the field layout, the crop rotation, the proper management of pastures, the retirement of eroded areas to perennial grass, the planting of trees, proper tillage practices, conservation of wildlife, and proper utilization of crop residues.

The agronomic practices which are used include strip cropping (alternating strips of small grain and row crops 8 to 20 rods in width); long-time grass rotations; seeding of perennial grasses for pasture, hay, and seed; seeding of emergency cover to stabilize active erosion; and seeding of winter cover crops.

The pasture-management practices include deferred and rotation grazing, proper rate of stocking, and proper distribution of salt and water to promote uniform grazing.

Windbreaks Planted

Forestry practices include the planting of primary 10-row windbreaks, the planting of intermediate windbreaks of 2 to 4 rows (the farmer to plant secondary tree strips later as needed), and the planting of small areas to trees and shrubs to provide cover and feed for wildlife. The primary 10-row tree strips, which are to be about 7 rods wide, will be planted approximately every half mile over a considerable portion of the area adapted to tree growth. These strips are to be placed along section and half-mile lines. The field buffer tree strips, which are to be 2- to 4-row, or 2 or 3 rods wide, will be placed in between the primary strips at suitable distances to prevent harmful wind erosion. The distance separating the buffer strips will be based on a theory, already worked out, that a windbreak of trees will prevent erosion for a distance of 20 times the height of the trees leeward and 10 times the height of the trees windward.

The Forest Service, through the Prairie States forestry project, is assisting the district supervisors by the planting of shelterbelts. Last year 90 miles of trees went into the Brown-Marshall Soil Conservation District in shelterbelts, and many miles of buffer strips were planted. In Brown County alone 452,000 trees were planted, and final statistics will show about as many planted in Marshall County.

The purpose of the activities in the conservation district is to level off the huge soil drifts occurring in farmyards, fence rows, and fields and to restore the fertility of the land, building up a rich soil which will withstand or prevent wind erosion.

The first attempt at releveling farmyards and fence rows was made with tractors and scrapers; but it was decided later that the better plan would be to let the wind do the work over a period of years because it was found that if the soil were restored to its original level by mechanical means, with no vegetation to hold it there, it would blow out again and refill fence rows, resulting in a waste of time and money.

From the work done so far, the following conclusions have been reached: First, there must be a long-time program; second, before any effective headway can be made in permanently controlling the blowing of soil, the tree strips must be far enough along to check the wind.

"The plan of conservation operation covers a 5-year period; but it has already become evident that it will take a number of years to get the soil back to normal, as it seems most practical to bring about that condition which will let the wind repair the damage it has done," commented Rex Bankert, formerly assistant extension agronomist, now with the Soil Conservation Service.

About one-third of the land in the conservation district is in the hands of insurance companies. Years of poor crops and unstable markets had discouraged the farmers, but as the program of the conservation district gets under way they have renewed hope. Much of the less-eroded land is now under control, and the farmers begin to see what can be done in the future. This year Brown County farmers of the district had the best corn crop since 1932. Corn land yielded as much as 50 bushels an acre, and this without an extra amount of precipitation. Farmers are encouraged.

In the territory adjoining the Brown-Marshall District, farmers have circulated petitions asking that 9 additional tracts of land be added to the conservation area. One addition of 6,400 acres has already been added, and another addition of 38,000 acres is about to become a part of the district area.

Interest in electric equipment has followed the extension of electric lines in Illinois. A record attendance of 42,000 persons participated in 8 rural-electrification farm-equipment tour meetings held in the central part of the State. It is estimated that 50 percent of the farms of the State will have electricity by the end of 1940.

4–H Camps

There was an increase of approximately 800 in the number of boys and girls attending 4–H Club camps in New Mexico last summer.

Texas Frame Gardens Defy the Weather

Frame gardens are growing vegetables for farm families in Texas, in bad weather and in good weather, whether it rains or not. Home demonstration agents are enthusiastic about the method, and frame gardens have been planted in 200 Texas counties with 10 to 200 home demonstration club members in each county planting such a garden.

The home demonstration frame garden seems to go back to Mr. and Mrs. Charley Heck, of Castro County. The Hecks moved to the plains of Texas from the Midwest. They were wheat farmers. Limited rainfall, winds, and blowing sand made the growing of vegetables difficult except in favorable times of the year. Mrs. Heck realized that green vegetables were needed every day rather than just every once in a while if her family's health was to be assured. Therefore the coldframe was put to use growing vegetables. It gave some protection, and it required less water.

Soon they had not one structure but a whole back yard full, and not one or two vegetables but a number—asparagus, beans, cabbage, carrots, chard, kale, lettuce, endive, Chinese cabbage, dandelion, sorrel, mustard, English peas, yellow squash, beets, radishes, tomatoes, salsify, and onions.

Various materials—glass, cello-glass, and muslin—were used as covers. On cold nights, additional protection was provided. During the favorable summer months, an endless variety of vegetables was grown in generous amounts in the open.

Later, a home demonstration agent, Izora Clark, was employed by Castro County. The methods followed by the Hecks came to her attention. She studied them and talked about them to other women and to other county home demonstration agents. The practice began to spread.

In 1935 agents began to mention the gardens in their monthly reports. Some of the early stories came from Tahoka, Lynn County, about 100 miles south of Castro County.

"Sixteen varieties of vegetables and seven kinds of flowers were planted in a coldframe 15 feet wide and 42 feet long by Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Canady on February 26," reported Sylvia Rodd, home agent of Lynn County, in early 1935. "This is the method our home demonstration clubwomen have of raising an early garden.

"The soil is first spaded and fertilized, and then the rows are marked 10 inches apart. This made, at the Canadys, 50 rows 15 feet in length. The coldframe was covered with canvas at a cost of $3.59. The frame was built from scrap lumber.

"This makes the fifth year that the Canadys have planted a coldframe, and they have found the practice to be profitable. Fresh vegetables are used from the coldframe weeks before the regular garden can be planted." Miss Rodd reported, too, that there were 37 of the gardens in use in Lynn County. One club member, Mrs. A. L. Dunagan, canned 70 quarts of spinach from her coldframe.

Interested in the frame gardens, Grace I. Neely, extension specialist in food preservation, visited Lynn County in 1936 to see what was going on. She found all the claims for the miniature gardens true; and, in addition, she found that the vegetables were of surpassing flavor and tenderness. The extension organization began to push the practice.

In the latter part of 1937, the necessity for having a definite name for the device became evident. The term, "frame garden," had been used here and there. It seemed to be the best name to use.

In early 1938 a printed leaflet bearing the title, Frame Garden Suggestions, was published and a special drive was made to get frame gardens planted, with the result that 3,122 were reported for 1938.

"Frame gardens are springing up like mushrooms in Menard County," reported Mrs. Lura Hollingsworth, home demonstration agent. Last year 80 members of the home-demonstration clubs made out canning budgets for their families and planted frame gardens to supply the vegetables needed. Their work was so successful that they are planning to do more of it this year. Some of the frame gardens were built of native stone and some were equipped with subirrigation systems.

Frame Garden in Schoolyard

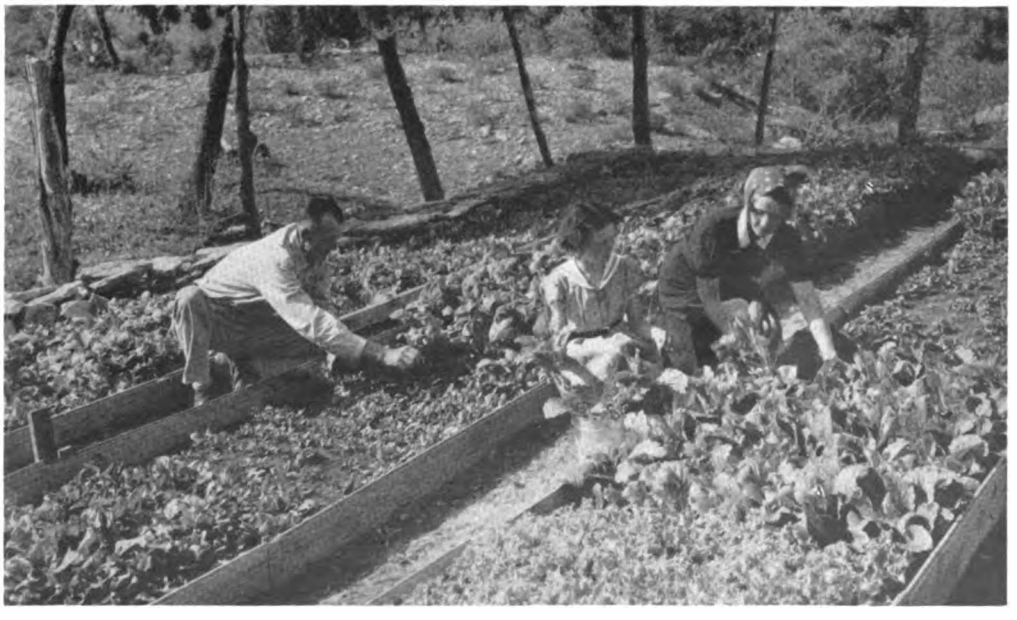
Energetic 4-H Club members of the Thornberry community in Clay County supplied vegetables for their hot school lunch last year from a frame garden which they had built and planted under the direction of the county extension agents, M. S. Duncan and Ruby E. Hayden. The garden, 4½ feet wide and 48 feet long, was located on the south side of the schoolyard. Its burlap cover was removed whenever direct sunlight was available.

The women of Scurry County are enthusiastic about this new type of garden because in the past wind, hail, sand, and lack of water have greatly limited the garden growing season. Nellie Cundiff, home demonstration agent in Brooks County, grew vegetables for demonstration purposes in a frame garden on the courthouse lawn. The garden aroused a great deal of interest among rural visitors when they came to town.

In one extension district more than 1,500 frame gardens were made and planted last year. The Pear Valley Home Demonstration Club in McCulloch County on December 4, 1939, served turnip greens from their frame gardens to the Rotary Club and Lions' Club as one item on their menu of home-grown products.

There are no figures yet available for the 1939 growing season. Several counties reported more than 200 gardens each during the early spring and summer months. There is no doubt that the total will far exceed the number reported for 1938.

Many a Texas family has solved the green-vegetable problem with frame gardens.



Missouri Pasture Contest Promotes Good Farming

O. T. COLEMAN, Extension Specialist in Soils, Missouri

Serving the threefold purpose of interesting farmers in adopting new soils- and ops-improvement practices, of providing extra stimulus for those already using me of these practices, and serving as a hicle for the presentation of extension aching, the Missouri pasture contest has st closed its eighth consecutive year. The mber of entries has increased from 58 in counties the first year of the contest to 9 entries living in 44 counties this last ar.

The contest was started in 1932 through e cooperation of the Kansas City Chamber Commerce and was conducted only in estern Missouri; but in 1934, through the lded cooperation of the St. Louis Chamber Commerce, it was made State-wide. At st it was based primarily on the improvent made in permanent pastures and the anagement of and returns from livestock oduced on pasture. In 1936, supplemenry pastures were added; and, in order to qualize competition among contestants as uch as possible, the State was divided into even districts on the basis of type-of-farmng areas. In 1939, the contest was exanded to include the effect of the whole arming system upon fertility and erosion nd the returns in the form of livestock and vestock products from feeds produced on he farm to supplement pastures.

Permanent Pasture Rated

In 1934 and 1935, division 2 was added o the contest. This was designed to make he contest fit into the plan for increasing he acreage of permanent pasture on conracted acreage as provided in the AAA proram. The score card for this division was ased on (1) the general management and mprovement of the permanent pasture acrege in the county; (2) the percentage of armers in the county seeding 5 or more f their contracted acres to permanent pasure; (3) the percentage of all contracted cres in the county seeded to permanent pasure; and (4) the methods generally used hat could add to the success of getting tands of grasses and legumes, such as effient preparation of the seedbed, using adapted seeds, and following recommended fertilizer practices.

In 1936, 1937, and 1938, the score of each contestant was based on (1) the amount of pasturage obtained from both the permanent and supplementary pastures on the whole farm; (2) the condition of the permanent pasture; (3) the efficiency of the whole pasture system, including the supplementary pasture in the control of soil erosion; (4) the effect of the pasture system upon soil fertility as determined by the acreage of legumes used, care and use of barnyard manure, and amount of agricultural limestone and commercial fertilizers used; and (5) the balance of the pasture system as it relates to the entire farm on the basis of producing the pasture needed by the livestock.

Score Embraces Farm Efficiency

In 1939 each entrant's score was based on his efficiency in (1) the production of livestock and livestock products as determined by the amount of feed grown, the records of gain on all livestock on the farm, and the amount of livestock produced; (2) the maintenance of soil productivity as explained in Missouri Experiment Station Bulletin 405; and (3) the entrant's efficiency in supplying and utilizing the pasture needed by the livestock. The first and third points in this score card were obtained from the records kept on the "Pasture, Feed, and Livestock Production Summary" form, and a work sheet for determining the productivity and erosion balance was provided for determining the second point in this score.

This contest since its beginning has been under the general supervision of a State committee consisting of one representative each of the Kansas City and St. Louis Chambers of Commerce and one representative each for the extension projects in field crops, dairy and animal husbandry, soils, and, during the last 2 years, soil conservation. The contest in each county has been under the local supervision of a county committee of three, approved and appointed each year by the director of the Agricultural Extension Service. It is the duty of the county committee to visit and score the farms of the entrants and to determine the highest-ranking individuals in the respective counties. After this is done, the records are sent to the State committee for final decision.

And, as to how serviceable it has been, let us take Newton County as an example. The county, located near a large outlet for milk, seemingly offered unusual opportunities for dairying. And dairying had become an important industry in that county, but costs for concentrates and grain feed were holding profits down to a point where there was very small return for the labor expended. County Agent Frank Darnall saw in the pasture contest an opportunity to interest farmers in methods that would not only reduce these costs but increase the conservation of their soil as well, so he encouraged them to enter. To further increase interest in the contest, local prizes, in addition to the State prizes, were offered.

Contest Ties in With Extension Program

Mr. Darnall tied the pasture contest into his county record-keeping program and his soil-conservation and pasture-improvement programs. The dairymen taking part in these programs discovered that sweetclover and such new crops as Korean lespedeza, winter barley, and improved varieties of rye would add greatly to the amount of pasturage their herds received and materially reduce production cost and erosion and fertility losses. This fact was made quite clear to them through the monthly reports that they compiled and sent to the county agent's office, by the yearly summary of these, and by the final checkup made upon fertility and erosion losses on the entrants' farms. Soon more dairymen wanted to enter this pasture-improvement contest, and for the past 3 years the county has had more entries than any other county in the State. Naturally, these entries have served well as local demonstrations in their communities so that the pasture-improvement, soil-conservation, and farm-management practices they have adopted have spread widely throughout the county.

It seems as the contest progresses that it has become more inclusive until now it not only includes the whole farm from the standpoint of controlling erosion and maintaining soil fertility but considers how efficiently the feeds needed by the livestock are produced and handled. Although this complicates the contest considerably and makes a great deal more work for those involved in it, from a long-time basis the success of a pasture program, as well as almost any other program followed on the farm in Missouri, will depend on how efficiently the farmer can produce the feed needed by the livestock and how well he can utilize this feed for the production of livestock and livestock products and, at the same time, maintain his basic resource, the soil, through the control of erosion and by following practices that will maintain the productivity of the land.

A Maine 4–H Record

In Maine last year, 96.4 percent of all 4–H Club projects undertaken by boys and girls were satisfactorily completed. In Kennebec County, every club received a seal of achievement, representing full completion of all requirements. In Penobscot County, not only did every club receive these coveted seals, but every club member completed every project for which he was enrolled.

What Do AAA Checks Contribute to a Permanent Agriculture?

What do farmers and their families do with their AAA checks? Are the checks used to add to the permanent resources? Has the standard of living for rural families been raised? Or has the money gone down a rat hole with no visible effect on the rural population? The subject has often been argued pro and con; and in Woodruff County, Ark., a survey was made to determine just how this money was spent. The results are briefly summarized below, together with a Missouri editor's version of one example which seemed to him representative of what might be accomplished with AAA checks.

Improved the Farmsteads

■ A recent survey in Woodruff County, Ark., conducted jointly by the AAA and the county extension agents, showed that a large percentage of the AAA checks was being used to make permanent improvements on the farmstead, to pay old debts, and to pay taxes, according to Mrs. Flora Friend, home demonstration agent, and W. B. Vinzant, county agricultural agent. The payment of old debts was made by 45.3 percent of the families questioned, and taxes were paid with AAA checks by 14.2 percent of the families.

Part, or all, of the earnings under the program were used to build new homes by 9.3 percent of the 225 families answering the questionnaire; and 28.8 percent of the families reported houses remodeled. Houses were painted with the money received by 10.6 percent of the families; houses were screened by 32.8 percent; and yard fences were built or repaired and shrubbery purchased by 12.8 percent.

Sinks were installed by 4.4 percent of the families; 9.7 percent purchased furniture; 17.7 percent bought mattresses; 13.3 percent bought rugs; 19.5 percent bought curtains; and 8.4 percent made other home improvements. Motors were bought by 17.7 percent; 24.8 percent bought radios; 4.8 percent, refrigerators; 7.3 percent, electric irons; 3.1 percent, washing machines; and 1.7 percent, other equipment.

Fencing was bought by 20 percent of the families surveyed; tractors were bought by 11.1 percent; automobiles, by 4.4 percent; farm trucks, by 7.1 percent; and farm machinery, by 4.8 percent. New barns were built by 1.3 percent of the families; 0.4 percent built cornerib; 8.8 percent built poultry houses; and 0.4 percent built seed houses.

Work stock was bought by 2.3 percent of the families; milk cows, by 22.6 percent; purebred beef cattle, by 4.4 percent; grade cattle, by 1.3 percent; purebred hogs, by 19.5 percent; and baby chicks by 17.7 percent. Land was purchased by 7.5 percent of the families; tuition to school or college was paid by 4.4 percent; and miscellaneous expenditures were listed by 14.2 percent of the families.

Used for Conservation

■ "If Secretary Wallace and his coworkers want a perfect example of soil conservation resulting from the AAA program, they need go no farther than the farm of John W. Logan, near Prairie Home in Cooper County, Mo.," writes Farm Editor Charles Callison in a recent issue of the Boonville (M Advertiser.

John W. Logan built up his farm with AAA checks.

In a two-column illustrated story, Mr. C lison goes on to tell how Mr. Logan, on t "old home farm" on which he was born years ago, has applied all of his AAA p ments from the first corn-hog program d to his parity payment for 1939 to the bui ing of terraces and the application of li stone.

On receipt of his 1939 parity check t second week in November, Mr. Logan t raced the last 50 acres of cropland on t old home place, making a total of 160 ac now completely terraced on the 226-ac farm. He also had lime piled up at t edge of the field ready to spread as soo the terracing was completed. As soon this lime is spread on the 50 acres of new terraced cropland, he will have applied tons of lime, or 2½ tons per acre, to all cropland.

On an additional 100 acres which he own adjoining the home place, he has terrac and limed 65 acres with the proceeds of cooperation with AAA programs.

All of Mr. Logan's terraces have been bui with county road machinery, which t county rents to farmers for soil-improvem work at $2 an hour, including a driver f the caterpillar tractor and a man to opera the grader, or $1.60 an hour including on the driver for the tractor. Mr. Logan op erated the grader himself, thereby savi 40 cents an hour.

County Agent Paul Doll and Assistan Agent Robert Kaye, who checked the terrac on Mr. Logan's last 50 acres when complete in November, stated that 2¾ miles of stand ard, broad-base terraces were built in 4 days The machinery was in use 26 hours, and t cost, besides Mr. Logan's own labor, wa $41.60.

■ More than 1,000 farms and rural hom in North Carolina were on exhibition b fore 6,208 persons during the 149 tours co ducted in 57 counties by farm and hom demonstration agents in 1939. Of the 1 tours, 116 included visits to outstanding rura homemaking projects as well as inspection of improved agricultural practices.

■ Approximately 50,000 Kentucky farmer took triple superphosphate instead of cas payments in the agricultural conservatio program last year. They ordered a total o 37,925 tons, or 4,661 tons more than las year. Graves County was in the lead, wit 1,088 tons of phosphate ordered.

Vermont County Meets Changing Markets

This is the third of a series of land use planning articles based on some of the best examples presented on the National Farm and Home Hour radio program each Thursday. The facts on the agricultural background of the county and its people discovered and used by this New England committee illustrates the intensive study which precedes the land use recommendations.

The story of Addison County, Vt., is one of continual change. Starting with the self-sufficient type of agriculture, Addison County farmers have switched successively to wheat and beef, Merino sheep, market hay, cheese and butter, and fluid milk—each change having been the result of competition from without the county's borders.

Addison County contains 483,840 acres. The eastern third of the county is mountainous, and includes the main range of the Green Mountains. The rest of the county is in the Champlain Valley, and Lake Champlain forms the entire western boundary of the county. The average annual precipitation ranges from about 40 inches in the eastern part of the county to 32 inches in the western part.

Originally, the region was covered with a dense forest, though, at the present time, most of the land in the Champlain Valley has been cleared for farming purposes. According to the 1935 census, nearly one-fourth of the land area of the county was not in farms. Most of this area was in woodland; and, in addition, nearly 27 percent of the farm land was in woods. Thus, in 1935, about 44 percent of the area of the county was in timber.

The early settlers were chiefly of English origin, coming principally from Massachusetts and Connecticut. About 1850, a considerable number of settlers from Ireland entered the county; and, during the last 25 years, a good many French-Canadians have purchased farms there. With these two exceptions, most of the people in the county at present are descendants of the original settlers.

The biggest problem facing Vermonters is to keep their agriculture in tune with their markets. Outside competition has made them change their type of agriculture every few generations, and it would seem that Addison County has changed more often than any other Vermont county.

The first type of agriculture in the county was self-sufficient. Every family had a garden with parsnips, carrots, turnips, cabbage, potatoes, and pumpkins; maple sugar, butter, and cheese were produced; and every farmer had a flock of sheep.

Then in the early 1800's, with towns springing up in the East to afford good markets for wheat and beef, farmers turned to producing these commodities in large quantities. But soon Vermont wheat and livestock farmers were feeling sharp competition from western New York and Ohio, as well as from foreign producers. Because their farms were small, Vermont farmers could not grow wheat as cheaply as the farmers on the large farms in the new West, nor could they meet the competition of corn-fed and grass-fed cattle from the prairies.

Accordingly, the mainstay of Addison County farmers soon became Merino sheep—a development which reached its peak in the middle of the nineteenth century with individual rams selling for as high as $5,000 a head. There was a good wool market nearby in the textile mills of southern New England. One hundred years ago Addison County produced more sheep and wool in proportion to either acreage or population than any other county in the whole United States. In 1840 there were 1⅔ million sheep in Vermont, or nearly 6 sheep to each person. Addison County at that time had 375 sheep to the square mile. Nearly 100 years later, the 1935 census showed that there were less than 30,000 sheep in the entire State of Vermont; and in Addison County, which still had more sheep than any other county in the State, there were only 8 sheep per square mile—a decline of 98 percent in Vermont's sheep industry.

It was competition resulting from free grazing land in Montana and Wyoming that caused Vermont farmers to turn from wool to market hay, cheese, and butter. But with the development of a big dairy industry in Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota, and with farmers from these States shipping their butter to eastern markets, Vermont farmers changed again—this time to fluid milk which they shipped to Boston and New York.

Three Major Problems

The farm people in Addison County are primarily concerned with three local problems: (1) how to get new dairy barns on farms that are switching from market hay to fluid milk; (2) how best to use abandoned cropland not suitable for farming; and (3) how to get good farm-to-market roads in certain sections of the county which have heavy clay soil. The county land use planning committee has been working enthusiastically to solve these problems for 4 years now. During the last year, community meetings were held in four towns, and plans are under way to hold community meetings this year in all townships in the county.

The solution of the first problem—that of shifting the farms in the western part of the county over from market-hay farms, with practically no facilities for keeping dairy cattle, to dairy farms—requires a considerable amount of capital. The desired change, however, is taking place fairly rapidly.

The virtual abandonment of some areas—particularly in the eastern part of the county—that are better suited for forestry or recreation purposes than for farming, has caused the second major problem facing Addison County farmers. County committee members are coping with the twin questions of how best to use land that has been abandoned for farming purposes and, in some localities, of what to do about farms that have not yet been abandoned but are in the process of abandonment. The county is confronted with the problem of maintaining roads and transporting children to school in certain communities where only a few families are left, and problems of taxation arise in some towns which have large areas of abandoned land.

Farm to Market Roads

The third problem of importance is that of providing adequate farm-to-market roads in the western part of the county where the soil is heavy clay. The following extract from the report of the Addison County Land Use Planning Committee indicates the cooperative spirit whereby farmer, technician, and administrator are working together toward common goals:

"Of the 1,018 miles of dirt and graveled roads in the county, most are in fairly good condition and probably do not affect the type of farming very much, except for the area along Lake Champlain. In this area the dirt roads are impassable during the mud seasons, and this condition has prevented the development of many otherwise good farms. Large tracts of land suitable for alfalfa growing are practically abandoned, being only partially used for young-cattle pasture. These pastures are rapidly becoming depleted. During the past 2 years, the Federal-State farm-to-market road program has been effective in getting many miles of these dirt roads graveled. It is estimated that another 5 years of this program will be sufficient to gravel all important roads in this section, and such a program would do much to develop the farms in this area."

Presenting the Parent-Education Program

Educating parents to develop their children to the best advantage requires good old common sense, according to Home Agent Elizabeth Berdan of Bergen County, N. J., who has literally practiced what she preaches in presenting her parent-education program. Her own home has been her demonstration. Despite her full home demonstration program, she has always managed her own home, a 6-acre farm, which she and her husband and two boys have resurrected from a dilapidated state. "I have always managed my own home," she said, "because I believe that has given me a sense of the practical in presenting my ideas to groups. How do I do everything? Just by planning ahead and using a little imagination and good old common sense."

All types of homemakers are found in Bergen County, including, as it does, families ranging from the high-income-level groups of Englewood and Ridgewood, through many middle-class towns, to the slum sections of South Hackensack; from the various sections devoted to truck, vegetable, fruit, and poultry farming, to the town of Teaneck, the fastest-growing community of the metropolitan New York City area.

Leader Training Brings Success

Much of the success of Bergen County's parent-education program has been attributed to the thorough training which Mrs. Berdan has given to the volunteer local leaders who, in turn, conduct classes in educating parents. As a result of these leadership-training activities, the leaders are able to carry on their community parent-education meetings themselves with the help of the home agent only in the planning and organization of the work.

The training of local leaders has been carried out by a series of monthly meetings arranged for three different groups: those following the radio program planned by the State specialist in parent-education with its well-organized discussion outlines, questions, and bibliographies; those following the outlines given in the Parent-Teacher Magazine as well as their national radio program; and those groups making up their own programs according to their leaders' best judgment of the group needs.

Many of the leaders have been active for some years, and the group is occasionally supplemented by new leaders from other communities. The leaders meet on the first Tuesday of each month for a 2-hour session. Attendance has averaged from 22 to 26 leaders. A planning committee from the group, together with the home agent and State specialist in parent education, made up the program for the year's work.

The first hour of each session is devoted to the reports of the leaders' activities. This has been especially worth while, as one of the chief difficulties of making complete reports of county activities has been the lack of regular reports from the discussion groups themselves. In furtherance of this plan, the leaders, with the help of the home agent, evolved a report card which is to be sent to the agent following each meeting conducted by the leaders.

Training Through Discussion

Then follows a discussion of the problems of leadership encountered by the members of the group. Often a statement or question by one leader brings to light some interesting ways in which this very same problem has been met by some of the others. Leaders have assured the home agent over and over again that this exchange of experiences as to leadership difficulties has given them not only information but confidence in their own experience and methods.

Next comes a discussion of leadership, techniques, new subject matter material sent out by the State specialist, and a review of some of the previous discussion helps and outlines. Home Agent Berdan believes that frequent reviews and repetitions are definitely helpful in maintaining leadership standards.

In leading these training meetings, Mrs. Berdan endeavors to make each one a real demonstration of good leadership so that these patterns may become well fixed, no matter what type of material may be used—questions, book or chapter reviews, bulletins, or discussion outlines.

The second half of the 2-hour period is then given over to acquiring a better knowledge of available sources of help in solving the individual problems of group members that may be more or less general, and of information concerning less-known educational and social-service agencies.

A careful record is kept of all meetings held by local leaders. Mrs. Berdan endeavors to visit each group at least once during its series of meetings.

"Our volunteer leaders have done an outstanding piece of work, not only in their regular and faithful leadership of their own community groups, but three of them have branched out into neighboring or district activities which have been singularly successful," said Mrs. Berdan. "Each of them has furnished ample evidence of a splendid development into wider abilities, both as leaders and organizers.

"One leader had community study groups in four different communities, with which she met weekly for a period of at least 6 weeks. She finished her year's activity getting together all the members of her v ous study groups for a district meeting.

"Another leader planned, trained, and ried out a very fine series of panel dis sion meetings in three different communit These meetings were attended by men a women members of the local board of ed tion, local professional folk of all kinds, parents and teachers. The meetings were h in three different communities for the pur of popularizing and interesting more peopl community study and discussion groups, a definitely resulted in increased group atte ance in these three towns.

"Still another leader wrote a numbe playlets depicting the wrong and right w of handling certain behavior problems, trai the performers, and presented the playlet various larger community meetings with same purpose in mind—that of interes more people in participating in commun study groups."

In addition to leader-training meetings, Mr Berdan gives parent-education lecture various parent-teacher, civic, and chur groups.

A most successful night series of meeti was held with a group at New Milford, wh a parent-teacher association had been un cessful in organizing study groups.

Fathers' Group Organized

From these meetings developed the fi fathers' study group in the county. It see that the young mothers were not getting t cooperation of the fathers on family proble so they conceived the idea that these fath should discuss the topics in a group by the selves. Mrs. Berdan made arrangements f the leadership of this men's group by a qua fied and trained leader—the supervising pri cipal of the Dumont schools, who was n only a trained psychiatrist but a train leader of discussion groups. However, on th night of the first meeting, the scheduled lead became ill; so Mrs. Berdan was called in service to lead the discussion.

"Soon the 14 men assembled realized th I was not there to lay down the law b simply to lead them in a discussion whi eventually waxed fast and furious and with n inhibitions because of its feminine leadership said Mrs. Berdan.

The following week, the designated lead had recovered; and this group met for th planned series of six meetings during th early spring, and then adjourned to begin it activities again in the late fall.

The mothers report that the cooperation fathers in handling joint family problems ha increased since the men have taken an acti part in these parent-discussion groups.

How My House Became a Home

Negro homemakers in Fulton and Hickman Counties, Ky., have been working on home improvement for 2 years under the leadership of Hattie R. Bethea, Negro home demonstration agent. When the women began to make changes, the men caught the idea and began to push the work, too. As a result, 1 new house has been built, 8 remodeled, 35 repaired, 18 painted; 16 sanitary toilets have been built; electricity has been installed in 12 homes; and new furniture has been bought. Only 3 percent of Fulton County Negroes and 16 percent of those in Hickman County are rural home owners, so that the achievements indicate effective cooperation from the landlord. One rural home owner, Lewis Upshaw, tells how he and his wife became interested and what they did in the following account of a remodeled home.

"Our home adds to the beauty of the community. Visitors and friends are proud of it."

■ "My wife and I own our little home about 3 miles west of Hickman on a well-traveled highway. Our house was in very bad condition. It had never been weatherboarded and was leaning to one side. It had never been painted inside or outside; there were few or no conveniences; and the roof leaked.

"I knew the house needed to be improved; I was very conscious of the fact. A few years ago, I attempted to make some improvements; but it seemed hopeless, and I became discouraged. Then, in the winter of 1938, the home demonstration agent asked us about making some improvements. She said that as there were only two Negro landowners in that section of the bottom she thought both of them should improve their homes so that others would have a desire to raise their standard of living.

"A word of encouragement was what I needed, because it was always my desire to have a nice home. My wife and mother also wanted a nice home for their personal pleasure and so that they might have a place where their friends could visit them.

"Much of the work on the house I did myself; but I had to hire help in weatherboarding and in painting the outside of the house, putting in new windows, changing the roof, building the bathroom, papering the hall, and raising and leveling the house. This labor cost me $108.50. The expense of all improvements made, including labor, material, furniture, and the new lawn and shrubbery, was $913. At first this seemed a lot of money just to be spent for repairs; but, after having enjoyed the conveniences made by the changes and seeing the effect it has on my family and the community, I now regret that I didn't make the improvements years ago.

"A white, red, and green color scheme has been worked out for the exterior. The interior is brown, orange, sand green, and cream. The whole house was raised and leveled; then it was weatherboarded and a new roof put on. A front porch, a back porch, and a bathroom were built on. New windows were put in, and the whole house was screened and painted. The yard was landscaped, and many other improvements were made.

"Our home now adds to the beauty of the community. More than 40 visitors, white and colored, have visited the house; and many have passed, looking at it so intently that their cars would leave the road. Visitors and friends seem to feel proud of me and have more respect for the family. They think of me in a different way.

"We are very proud of our home and hope each year to make needed repairs, keeping it a comfortable, convenient, and cheerful home to live in."

Ohio Circuit Riders—New Style

■ Circuit riding is not out of style, although now, according to D. C. Foster, agricultural agent, Paulding County, Ohio, the riders are more likely to be carrying milk-testing kits than a saddlebag filled with lawbooks, which was the mark of the legal profession in early days.

Halbert Pennell, Latty, Ohio, now testing for the dairy-herd improvement association in Defiance, Henry, and Paulding Counties, has been making the circuits for 10 years and has seen the number of associations in northwestern Ohio increase from 1 in 1930 to 6 at the present time. The number of cows on test in that area now is 1,900, as compared to 300 when Mr. Pennell began testing.

One function of the modern circuit rider is to carry information from one member of the association to others. John Westrick, Defiance, Ohio, has ensiled alfalfa twice, and the feeding records taken by the association tester proved the value of the practice; so the word is carried to the other members, and some of them have put alfalfa in the silo instead of in the haymow.

Records from the Westrick farm show that alfalfa ensilage last summer cost less than 80 cents a ton for materials. The hay itself could have been sold for $3 an acre to a dehydrating plant, and the blackstrap molasses used as a preservative cost $17. Seven acres of hay went into the silo, so the total cost of material was $38.

Mr. Westrick found that alfalfa silage made in 1938 maintained milk production the past summer although pastures got low. The cows liked the supplemental feed, and its low cost was a big factor in that period when milk prices were not too good.

Other items that the rider carries around the circuit each month are the cost of milk production per hundredweight of milk and the return made by the cows for each dollar's worth of feed. In comparing feed costs last month, Mr. Westrick found that his feed costs were 57 cents per hundredweight, as compared to feed costs of 45 cents per hundredweight on the Floyd Young farm.

Mr. Young was feeding all home-grown grains and was not feeding grain as heavily as his fellow association member. The importance of checking feed costs carefully is proved by the difference in price of protein furnished by different concentrates. The association tester found that a unit of protein from ground soybeans cost 3.9 cents; from soybean oil meal, 5 cents; from cottonseed oil meal, 5.9 cents; and from linseed meal, 8.1 cents in Paulding, Ohio, on the same day in October.

Seasoned With Statistics

MARY L. COLLINGS, Home Management Specialist, Louisiana

Home demonstration agents in Louisiana have been undertaking a new line of endeavor recently. Give them a meal or a garden to plan, a dress to make, or some canning to do, and they are on old, familiar ground; but in the last few years they have been given the assignment of demonstrating how economic planning might help the farm family to make its small income go further. Home agents gradually have become "economic conscious" through hearing outlook talks at State meetings and through their own club meetings at which they relayed material on economic trends and current problems to farm women.

Yet, having little or no background in economics, many home agents felt handicapped in handling discussions of economic problems. Their feeling of insecurity in interpreting economic data has been the result, no doubt, of their failure to understand economic terms or to think in "economic language"; and the situation has not been materially improved by the parrot-like repetition of information passed out from the State office. The home agent who feels this insecurity in a discussion on economics may understand very well the problems of the farm families in her parish, yet her discussions of statistical studies and their significance may leave much to be desired.

The Louisiana extension staff met this situation with an economic conference for home demonstration agents. The objectives of this conference were: To help the agents acquire an "economic vocabulary"; to connect the farm home problems with the farm problems of which they are a part; to create an understanding of the consumer's place in the economic system; to assist the agents in understanding the significance of statistical data on farm family living; to suggest the idea of a spending plan or budget for the purchase of electrical equipment; and to further home production of house furnishings which can add to the comfort of the farm family and to the income of the cotton farmer.

Conference Gets Under Way

The week of September 11 to 16 was chosen for the conference, and the place was the State's best 4-H Club camp site. The selection of the place, undoubtedly, had much to do with the success of the conference. Agents brought slacks and other camp regalia and optimistically settled themselves for a good time, 20 to a cabin in true camp style.

On Monday morning the conference got under way. From that time on, economics was in the air, with session upon session straight through the week. Classes started at 7:30 each morning, were 1 hour long, and continued until 12 o'clock. From 2 to 4 p. m., classes assembled again; and the agents divided into two groups for "handicraft" or "activity" periods. For an hour and a half each night another session was held.

Despite all this concentrated work, the conference moved along well because, no doubt, of the need for the information given, the sincerity and clarity of the speakers, and the conviction on the part of the agents that family financial planning is an important step in the solution of farm-home problems.

At the final hour's session each morning, various speakers representing major farm groups discussed their interests. The Sugarcane League and the Rice Growers' Cooperative were represented by officials who described the situations facing their groups. The administrative officer in charge of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program in Louisiana spoke of the situation facing cotton families—1 million more people and less purchasing power now than cotton families had in 1910-14.

How to Use Economics

The last session was a family affair, with each of the State homemaking specialists outlining the possible uses of economic materials in the various projects under her jurisdiction. Louisiana is one of those States in which economic education as an extension project has been primarily centered on outlook discussions conducted in home demonstration clubs during December each year, one exception being the intensive work with a very limited number of home account demonstrators. During the past year a 15-minute period at each club meeting was devoted to a discussion of one general question of economic significance, such as tariffs, freight rates, provisions of the AAA program, the farm credit situation, and the cropping and renting systems of the South. Gradually, the thought has developed that the best use of statistical data relative to farm-family living may not be a concentrated dose spiced with Christmas cheer nor a tonic administered at 15-minute intervals. Family economic information has come to be thought of as a seasoning to be blended with each project as a definite ingredient of the recipe for better farm-family living in Louisiana.

What have been the results of the conference? It is still too early to see many results; and yet, if a changed attitude on the part of the agents is any indication, we ha already had some results. The number agents reporting activities in the field economic education in their 1939 rep showed a 54 percent increase.

Five agents wrote immediately for the s on the family council given at the confer as a suggested method for reaching la groups of people. One agent has menti three times that her clubwomen found t skit interesting and were busily preparin put it on in several communities in t parish.

Parish Maps Show Situation

The home demonstration agent in Ta pahoa Parish writes:

"During the month of December, 14 outl meetings were held with home demonstra clubs. At these meetings, maps of the par showing the deficiency of farm products a livestock were shown. From these cha each member worked out an individual she for the home production and consumption products. Outlook meetings are teachi rural families to look ahead in their pr gram planning."

One new agent has impressed upon h clubs the value of home accounts to the ext that one club has appointed a leader to obt record books for all club members and teach them how to keep accounts.

One agent invited the State home dem stration agent to introduce family financ planning to her parish at the achievemen program held in the form of a joint husba and-wife affair.

One agent who was invited to speak to large group of home economics women ma a chart showing the cost of an adequate di if purchased, in relation to the home-produc equivalent and, using figures presented the conference, showed how far up the e nomic scale a family would have to be afford the adequate diet if all the food had be bought.

Another agent had two leaders write short skit on the values of home-produc food in the diet and used this kit as an in troduction to the nutrition demonstration going in her parish last year. A sixth agent who follows the practice of having club hold each month a second meeting conducte by leaders, is interesting her leaders in study ing consumer-education problems at th extra club meeting.

This is a good start, and who knows bu that family financial planning will not only be an ingredient of the extension home management recipe but will become the piece de résistance of the meal!

■ The Garrard County, Ky., 4-H Club, fo the tenth consecutive year, has won top honors at the annual fat-cattle show at the Bourbon stockyards in Louisville, Ky.

₹pay in Kind

Ninety-eight Laurel County (Ky.) 4–H Club s each gave 11 ears of prize corn to the ional Bank of London Ky., in payment for l received last spring. The 11 ears made the exhibit of each boy at the county corn w. Each club member had received from bank sufficient Johnson County White or d's Yellow Dent seed to plant an acre. Planted for the most part on limed and phos- ted land, the corn yielded up to 65 bushels the acre, with an average of more than 50 shels per acre for the entire 98 acres, com- red to an average of probably 35 bushels the county, according to estimates of P. G. mwood, county agricultural agent.

eed Reserves

Realizing that drought years will come ain, and that feed reserves are essential building up a sound agricultural program, ny farmers in Daniels County, Mont., now ve enough feed stacked up to carry them rough for several years, reports Earl W. ork, county extension agent.

Through its forage-crop and feed-reserve oject, the extension service in the county has mphasized the value of such crops as rye, ts, corn, millet, sweetclover, and crested heatgrass; and, as a result, thousands of res of these crops have been planted in the unty. This year alone, between 15,000 and),000 acres were planted to these crops.

During the last 2 or 3 years, the planting crested wheatgrass has been stressed, with he result that more than 11,000 acres were anted to this hardy forage crop this fall.

Another aid to the feed-reserve project in aniels County has been the stands of volun- er sweetclover which have come up on thou- nds of acres, and which have made it un- ecessary for many farmers to plant addi- ional acres to this crop.

oultry Festival

Nearly 300 4–H Club members of Lawrence ounty, Tenn., held a poultry festival show nd sale last fall to finish off the season's vork which began with 15,000 baby chicks n the spring.

Early in the year Lawrenceburg business- nen agreed to lend financial assistance to 300 oys and girls in raising poultry. On March 3 and April 4 each of 298 boys and girls eceived 50 day-old chicks valued at $4 and aby-chick feed valued at $1.50, making a otal loan of $5.50. Barred Rock, White Rock, White Wyandotte, and New Hampshire Red breeds were adopted.

The club members signed statements agree- ng to bring in 10 cockerels each when they were 25 weeks old to be sold at public auc- ion to pay off their loans. The poultry festival was climaxed in Lawrenceburg Sep- tember 23, when 289 boys and girls exhibited

ONE WAY TO DO IT!

Methods tried and found good

10 cockerels each and sold them. They also exhibited several hundred pullets and other cockerels from their young flocks.

The cockerels weighed a total of 10,700 pounds and sold for 14 cents a pound. The amount received paid the account for each club member, and there was a balance of $85 to be distributed as prizes. Additional prize funds were made available by business- men sponsoring the event. Each club mem- ber now has a nice flock of pullets which began laying early in September, states Min- nie Ruth Stephens, home demonstration agent, who with Otto Hunerwadel, county agricul- tural agent, assisted with the project.

Forty-one Miles for Ten Minutes

Although the nearest broadcasting station is located 41 miles away, across the State line, County Agent R. J. Martin of McDonald County, Mo., considers 10 minutes on the air 1 day a week well worth the travel involved and the time required for the preparation and delivery of the broadcast. After 5 months in which he has not missed a week, he states that the broadcasts increase at- tendance at meetings, bring in many calls for additional information, and win many new friends for extension work. McDonald County is situated in the Ozark Mountains in the extreme southwest corner of Missouri. Although the county is chiefly rural, with the largest town having a population of only 900, the latest radio survey shows a total of 2,306 radio sets in the county. The extension agent's broadcasts are made each Tuesday noon from Station KUOA at Siloam Springs, Ark.

4–H Leadership Training

A survey made of 674 young men and women representing 62 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, resulted in getting a report from 424 individuals who had participated in leadership-training schools during the past 13 years.

Of this group, 51 percent had averaged be- tween 2 and 3 years of service as leaders in 4–H Club work; 41 percent have had or now have an active part in some other phase of the agricultural and home economics exten- sion work in their home county, aside from 4–H Club work; 14 are on a county executive committee for extension work; 48 percent have served as community leaders in fields other than extension education; 90 were ac- tive in church leadership; 93 were active in grange work; and 22 were active on school boards, in lodges, local clubs, parent-teacher associations, and volunteer fire companies.

There is overlapping in some of these fields of leadership. An individual check showed that 71 percent, or 301, have had a part in some community leadership activity.

Appeals to the Eye and Ear

Combining the appeal of natural-color pho- tographs of local people with songs by a chorus of local 4–H Club members, County Agent R. W. McBurney of Mitchell County, Kans., developed a highly effective program for a series of community meetings held in November and December.

Agent McBurney started his venture into the use of color film less than a year ago, but already he has become an ardent enthu- siast and a capable photographer. It was, therefore, natural for him to think of pic- tures first when faced with the problem of stimulating interest in the county 4–H Club chorus which he was attempting to organize. He tried out the idea of combining pictures and song at a meeting of 4–H Club leaders, officers, and parents, where it received an enthusiastic reception. As a result, he de- cided to use the chorus with pictures at each township farm bureau election meeting, with the possibility of using a somewhat similar feature at the county farm bureau annual meeting if the idea has not been overworked by that time.

Two songs were used—Plowing and Dream- ing; both of which are included in the Na- tional 4–H Club songbook. As the chorus sings each song, Mr. McBurney throws on the screen natural-color pictures relating to the different lines of the song. The pictures are changed about every two lines. When- ever possible, pictures of people in the com- munity in which the meeting is being held are used. It is necessary, therefore, to re- vise the slide set for each meeting.

A sample of the type of pictures used is the color shot of a 4–H Club girl beside a lily pool with two tall Austrian pines in the background, which is flashed on the screen with the opening lines of the Dreaming song:

"My home must have a high tree
Above its open gate, * * *"

Mr. McBurney believes that this idea has boosted attendance at his township meetings by giving the 4–H Clubs a definite part in those meetings and that it is giving those not in 4–H groups an attractive picture of club work.

Markets Help Balance the Budget

CORNELIA C. MORRIS, Home Marketing Specialist, North Caroli

Farm women's markets in North Carolina have become a flourishing rural profit-sharing industry. Not only have these markets helped to solve the farm homemakers' money problems, but they also have provided a respite from home cares. Working together with their home demonstration agents in planning and organizing the curb markets, the farm women operate the markets themselves and are having a good time doing it. Despite the hard work and long hours of preparation required to get ready for market, many of the women look forward to curb-market days as their holidays.

Some 2,000 farm women operating 44 curb markets throughout the State sold approximately $309,000 worth of farm products in 1939—almost double the amount sold in curb markets 6 years ago. It is estimated that an equal amount of farm produce was sold by farm women individually and in groups through other market channels. In all the organized counties in North Carolina, whether there are curb markets or not, farm women engage in some type of marketing. They sell to individuals, merchants, hotels, and institutions by express, parcel post, truck service, and personal delivery.

In 1939, nearly $11,000 was taken in by 28 farm women selling in the Orange County Curb Market organized just 2 years ago. More than $34,000 worth of foodstuffs were sold by 137 Durham County women, and 27 farm women in Cumberland County sold produce amounting to $14,318.

Market $37,000 Worth of Produce

The Rocky Mount Home Demonstration Club Market, organized in 1923 for the benefit of the farm women of Nash and Edgecombe counties, continues to hold first place in the State with respect to sales. More than $42,000 worth of products were sold from this market in 1938, and last year 125 Nash County farm women marketed some $37,000 worth of farm produce. The new market building means much to the community other than a place of sale. The women and 4-H Club members hold their flower shows, federation meetings, benefit parties, and cooking schools in it. Another curb-market organized in Edgecombe County reports that 1939 was the most successful year in its 17-year history, with sales of 25 clubwomen and 2 4-H Club girls totaling $6,420.

Twenty-nine of the curb markets are housed in brick buildings, 12 in frame buildings, 1 in a galvanized metal building, and 2 operate under sheds. On 17 of the buildings a small rental fee is paid; 18 buildings are county-owned; and 5 are city-owned. Eleven of the buildings were especially constructed for markets; and 7 markets are housed in county agricultural buildings, with special facilities provided for their operation.

Twenty-five markets operate twice weekly (usually Wednesday and Saturday mornings), and the remainder open only on Saturdays. The average number of women selling on each market is 24.

All the markets have market committees to direct the work and enforce regulations. Health examinations and blood tests are required by law of all producers selling in the curb markets, and certificates must be posted in conspicuous places. The majority of the markets require uniforms or smocks to be worn by the sellers. Display tables must be clean, attractive, and uniform. Prices must be posted in such a manner that customers may see and read them easily. The products must be standard at all times. Only rural women are permitted to sell on the curb markets, and the products sold must be produced on the farm. In some markets, arrangements can be made for the marketing of the products of the regular sellers who are unable to get to the market in person.

A Catawba County farm woman, giving a radio talk on what the Hickory Curb Market had meant to the market women, said: "Eight years ago when the market was established, about 10 women worked there regularly. The number is 13 now; but these women sell for 8 others who cannot come, making a total of 21 families having the advantage of an outlet for their surplus produce. They sell flowers, meats, poultry, eggs, butter, cottage cheese, breads, cakes, pies and puddings, all varieties of fresh and dried vegetables, fruits and berries, canned fruits and vegetables, preserves, jams, jellies, and marmalades."

In the mountain and coastal regions of the State, farm women have an opportunity to increase their income by providing lodging, meals, food specialties, and handicraft articles to tourists.

Craft Articles Popular

Weaving, rug making, and basketry are traditional crafts in North Carolina which have been carried on for generations by women in the mountain section of the State. Cotton and wool are plentiful for weaving, and there is an ample supply of basketry material available. These women use natural dyes, making them from nut hulls, broomsedge, cotton blossoms, onionskins, golden[rod], lichens, madder root, wild coreopsis, [bloo]d root, and many other roots, herbs, [and] flowers. Corn shucks, broomcorn, [hon]eysuckle, and pine needles are other [com]mon handicraft materials used throughout [the] State. The demand for good handicraft [ar]ticles is increasing; and many articles are sold through gift shops, department stores and roadside stands. Names and addresses of craft makers are kept on file in the office of the marketing specialist for the convenience of those desiring to learn of sources of supply. There are no central markets devoted to the selling of handicraft articles. A few of the curb markets are providing booths for crafts, and there is one roadside craft market.

Although the markets are established primarily for financial gain, it is the contact with other women, both buyers and sellers, which contributes most to the women's enthusiasm for the markets. Leadership and business ability have been developed in the markets, too. As the farm women stand behind counters and deal with the public, they learn that their products, to be salable, must meet public demand. Fruits and vegetables, poultry, and dairy products must be graded and arranged to show to the best advantage. Baked products must be of good texture and flavor, and health and sanitary regulations must be observed. There is a noticeable improvement in the quality of all products offered for sale on the curb markets.

A Well-Organized Market

An excellent example of a curb market is to be found in Cumberland County. The market is managed by a committee of four members. Two sellers share a table and pay a rental of $1 each per month. All sellers are required to wear white. A secretary is employed at $1 per market morning to make change, weigh the chickens, and give general supervision to the running of the market. A 4-H Club boy is paid 50 cents on Saturday mornings to clean up after the market closes and to assist the purchasers with their packages. The market sanitary regulations are hung where all can plainly see them. To comply with these regulations, sellers must have health certificates; all members of their families must have been vaccinated against typhoid fever within the past 3 years; and their homes must be screened, equipped with approved toilet facilities, and provided with an approved water supply.

Nearly all the market sellers report the

r used the money derived from their sales
ıelp defray the regular family expenses.
›rovements and conveniences for the home
college educations for the children are re-
ted as direct results of the income from the
'kets. Interesting items mentioned by dif-
ent sellers were: Bought new furniture;
'ened porch and painted inside of home;
:ted a bank account for building; finished
ing for my water system; improved the
'hen to make it more convenient; bought a
: wired home and bought an electric re-
;erator; painted home; kept ice during
ımer; paid telephone rent; had a week's
ation at beach; and paid cotton and tobacco
ıds.

)ne of the Cumberland County women re-
'ted that her sales on the market, from the
ıe it began in October 1931 to the end of
vember 1938, had amounted to $9,453.16.
e entire family has cooperated in the mar-
ing project, which has made possible the
ilding of a new home.

Community Library

The Happy Workers' Home Demonstration
ıb in Dewey County, Okla., decided to have
community library. Having obtained the
›peration of other organizations toward
ying the rent of a building at $60 a year,
e Happy Workers decided that they could
y a librarian at $8 a month, so they started
to clean, paper, and paint the building.
ıe women made the curtains and in other
ays made the building an attractive library.
en of the community built the bookshelves
›m lumber, some of which was bought and
me donated. The total expense was $13.95.
The library has 190 books from the State
›rary at Oklahoma City and 279 books given
friends of the library. One member from
ch of the cooperating organizations and
'o from the Happy Workers, together with
e librarian, form the library council which
eets once a month. The council appointed
book committee to check all books and
agazines coming into the library. From 50
60 books are now being checked out each
eek.

-H Show

Members of Judith Basin County, Mont.,
-H Clubs and the Future Farmers of Amer-
a Chapter recently exhibited 70 head of
vestock in the county's first annual junior
it-stock show, according to H. L. Dusen-
erry, county extension agent. The show was
eld just before the animals were shipped to
ıe regional junior fat-stock show at Billings.
n addition to exhibiting their stock, the
ınior feeders participated in demonstrations,
ıcluding dehorning, branding gate and
queeze, calf fitting, and sheep fitting. A
howmanship contest culminated the event.

The new executive committee, reading from left to right, D. Z. McCormick, J. Ed Parker, C. C. Keller, and E. V. Ryall.

County Agents Meet

The National Association of County Agricultural Agents, meeting in Chicago on December 5, 6, and 7, elected J. Ed Parker, Lexington, Ky., as president; and E. V. Ryall, Kenosha, Wis., as vice president. C. C. Keller, Springfield, Mo., was reelected as secretary-treasurer. These three agents with the retiring president, D. Z. McCormick, make up the executive committee for the coming year.

The association honored 56 of its members for "long and efficient service in the agricultural industry" by presenting them with distinguished-service certificates at the annual banquet of the association. The agents so honored are: Arkansas, J. M. Thomason; Colorado, James E. Morrison; Connecticut, R. P. Atherton; Idaho, Chase Kearl; Indiana, John F. Hull, Eugene C. Bird, and Orin W. Mansfield; Iowa, D. H. Zentmire, Donald Griswold, and Arthur J. Secor; Kansas, R. L. Stover, Harvey J. Stewart, and D. Z. McCormick; Kentucky, C. A. Wicklund, J. O. Horning, J. E. McClure, C. B. Elston, Robert F. Spence, and S. W. Anderson; Massachusetts, Joseph H. Putnam; Michigan, Gordon R. Schlubatis and Harold J. Foster; Minnesota, Franklin L. Liebenstein, August Neubauer, C. M. Kelehan, Arthur H. Frick, and Leslie E. McMillan; Missouri, J. U. Morris and C. C. Keller; Nebraska, M. L. Gould, K. C. Fouts, W. R. Wicks, and A. H. DeLong; New Hampshire, Howard Wells; New York, Dan D. Ward, R. F. Pollard, and Clarence M. Slack; Oklahoma, J. B. Hill, A. T. Burge, Word Cromwell, and James Lawrence; Rhode Island, S. D. Hollis; South Dakota, Benjamin H. Schaub, Floyd F. Collins, and L. V. Ausman; Tennessee, R. E. Ellis; Texas, C. B. Martin, J. K. Parr, Jack Forgason, D. F. Eaton, D. A. Adam, D. D. Clinton, F. O. Montague, J. V. Bush, and J. C. Yeary; Wyoming, F. A. Chisholm.

One of the high points of the 3-day conference was the discussion of county agent relationships from the standpoint of the Farm Security Administration, by W. W. Alexander; the Soil Conservation Service, by H. H. Bennett; the Farm Credit Administration, by Roy M. Green; and the Extension Service by C. E. Brehm, director of extension in Tennessee. This was followed by a general discussion of relationships by members of the association.

All Cattle Tested for Tuberculosis

Every herd of cattle in the United States has now been tested for tuberculosis at least once, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The last herd to receive its initial test was in Stanislaus County, Calif. Of 123 head of cattle in this herd, 95 proved to be free of the disease. Although every herd in California and in the United States has now been tested, 6 California counties have not yet qualified for official designation as modified accredited areas. However, the work is proceeding rapidly. Since July 1, 1939, a total of 472,599 cattle in California have been tested, of which 8,101 were classed as diseased.

During the progress of the Nation-wide campaign, more than 220 million tuberculin tests have been applied. This number, greatly exceeding the number of cattle in the United States at any one time, represents numerous retests and, of course, changes in the herds resulting from births, deaths, and sales of animals for various purposes.

The tuberculosis-eradication campaign in the United States has been watched with interest by veterinary and livestock officials in the principal countries of the world, as it is the largest undertaking of its kind in the annals of agriculture and the veterinary profession.

Surplus Wheat

More extensive demonstrations and experiments with wheat as a livestock feed than were ever carried out in Oregon before have been made possible through a cooperative arrangement by which the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has turned over to the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station 350 tons of surplus wheat to be used for this purpose.

New Outlook Film Strips Ready

The following series of outlook film strips for 1940, prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, are now available for purchase in both the single- and double-frame size: series 577. *Potato Outlook Charts;* series 578. *Demand Outlook Charts;* series 579. *Hog Outlook Charts;* series 580. *Sheep and Lambs Outlook Charts;* series 581. *Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts;* series 582. *Beef Cattle Outlook Charts;* series 583. *Dairy Outlook Charts.*

Single-frame size cost 50 cents each, whereas the double-frame size are priced at $1 each. Orders should be forwarded direct to Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. When ordering outlook film strips, specify whether single- or double-frame size is desired. As the series are self-explanatory, they are not accompanied by supplementary lecture notes.

Authorized To Use the 4-H Emblem

■ Since the passage of the act to prohibit the unauthorized use of the name or insignia of the 4-H Clubs, the following persons and organizations have been granted authority by the Secretary of Agriculture to use the 4-H Club name and emblem in the manner indicated.

Welles Publishing Co., Wellesley, Mass., publishers of 4-H Horizons. Granted authority to use the 4-H Club name and emblem on the magazine and in correspondence in connection therewith.

National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Chicago, Ill. Granted authority for the continued use of the 4-H Club name and emblem in their activities, such as, sponsoring and holding a national club congress; arranging with corporations and individuals for donations of prizes and awards on a national basis for excellence in various 4-H Club activities; publishing a bimonthly leaflet, National 4-H Club News; maintaining a supply of 4-H Club pins, arm bands, and pennants, with the understanding that profit from sales will be used for the promotion of 4-H Club work.

The U. O. Colson Co., Paris, Ill., publishers of a 4-H Club calendar, the text of which was submitted to the Department of Agriculture for approval. Authority granted to use the 4-H Club name and emblem on the calendar and in connection with their advertising in the sale thereof. The company has agreed in writing that the calendar will not be sold to any line of business which would be objectionable to 4-H Club members or their parents, such as manufacturers of and dealers in liquor and tobacco.

The Buzza Co., Craftacres, Minneapolis, Minn. Authority granted to use the 4-H Club name and emblem on a motto or greeting card. Design and text were submitted and approved.

The Thos. D. Murphy Co., Red Oak, Iowa. This company issues a 4-H Club calendar, the text of which was submitted and approved. Authority granted to use the 4-H Club name and emblem on the calendar and in connection with advertising in the sale thereof. The company has also agreed that the calendar will not be sold to any line of business which would be objectionable to 4-H Club members or their parents.

The Self-Locking Carton Co., 589 East Illinois Street, Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of egg cartons. Granted authority to use the 4-H Club name and emblem on egg cartons for sale to 4-H Club members.

Arthur B. Woodard, Box 450, Geneva, N. Y. Granted authority to use the 4-H Club name and emblem on a monthly magazine, 4-H Home, which contains material for each county in the State of New York. The material used is prepared by the 4-H Club or other extension agents.

Consolidated Book Publishers, Inc., 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Given authority to use the 4-H Club name and emblem in a book which they are now preparing for publication, entitled "The Big Book of the 4-H." This book will contain a full novel on 4-H Club work by Mrs. Ella Williams Porter, of Iowa, several short fiction stories on 4-H Club work, and a number of stories drawn from actual experiences and successes of 4-H Club members.

Working Out the Problem

■ Greeley County, Kans., has had a difficult time for the past 6 or 7 years, as have all western Kansas counties. But, remarks H. C. Baird, district agent, they have been blessed with some outstanding leadership and a generous supply of cooperative spirit that has been clicking for several years.

In the early spring of 1936, county farm leaders were starting from "scratch" when they worked out a 5-year program for agriculture in Greeley County. At that time the county was devoid of livestock, suffering from successive crop failures, and most of the land in the county was subject to wind erosion.

In order to have a more stable income, farm leaders agreed that a change from cash farming to diversified farming would be necesssary; and they further agreed that if the change from cash farming to diversified farming was made, the production of livestock was essential to the success of such a change.

As it is necessary to raise feed before livestock can be successfully produced, that problem received attention first. Here are some of the results obtained:

The land in cover crop increased from 1,000 acres in 1936 to 50,000 acres in 1938, and decreased to 35,000 acres in 1939, reflecting the improvements in soil conditions as former blowing lands "graduated" from the cover-crop stage. Strip cropping increased from 30,000 acres in 1936 to 150,000 acres in 1937. In 1936 there were 15,000 acres in summer-fallow. This increased to 50,000 acres in 1937, 70,000 in 1938, and 75,000 in 1939. Contour farming increased from 6,000 acres in 1936 to 30,000 acres in 1939. These practices are aimed at the problems of moisture conservation, pre tion of wind erosion, and feed for livesto

L. J. Brewer, county agent, says: "Tha summarization of the 5-year program show favorable results is indicated by bank deposits of the First National Ban Tribune. On June 30, 1935, the dep amounted to $147,000. They have incr every year to more than $200,000 on Jun 1939."

A crowd of 150 county AAA committe and other interested farmers from 26 we Kansas counties spent November 13 tou Greeley County to view the accomplishm this county has made in controlling w erosion through the use of strip cropping cover cropping. N. E. Dodd, Washing D. C. director of the AAA's western divis told the group that the Greeley County st cropping program was one of the most standing examples of soil conservation in Nation.

Since 1936, the acreage of Greeley Co land subject to serious wind erosion has b reduced from 270,000 acres to approxima 5,000 acres, in spite of subnormal rain Farmers of the county voted to require st cropping and cover cropping on all fa receiving AAA payments. This requirem has been enforced by the farmer-elec county committee.

Increased Production

Fifty-five of Pennsylvania's 67 coun have dairy-herd improvement associati reports I. O. Sidelmann, dairy extens specialist at the Pennsylvania State Colle Bradford County leads with 6 associati followed by Susquehanna and Tioga Coun with 5 each.

The goal of each association is an aver annual production of 300 pounds of butte per cow. This goal has been reached by of the 99 associations in the State. Twe two associations have passed the 350-po average.

The first dairy-herd improvement asso tion in Pennsylvania was organized Chester County in 1910. The average but fat production of cows owned by associat members that year was 235 pounds. years later the average had climbed to pounds. Their last annual average, that 1938, stood at 329 pounds.

Anniversary Publication

A Quarter-Century of Progress in Agri ture in Ventura County, written by the f adviser staff in Ventura County, Calif., c brates the twenty-fifth anniversary of ex sion work in the county. It is a complete detailed history of agriculture in the cou with the contributions which the Exten Service has made to its development.

Do You Know . . .

J. G. McCall

County Agent in Jackson and Perry Counties, Ill., Who Coordinates Rural Programs in His County Via the Soils Route

"I'll bet that soil sample was taken out of a garden because it shows plenty of iosphorus. See how blue the test is. Look those others, though. Twelve of the farm-'s sixteen samples show need of a great :al of phosphorus—1,000 pounds or more ı acre of rock phosphate if alfalfa is to be 'own."

County Agent J. G. McCall was talking 'om his desk in Jackson County, Ill., while udying intently 16 of the hundreds of soil ımples brought into his office each year.

Although Mr. McCall was carrying out one ! his duties in the regular extension pro-:am which has been going on for many :ars, he admitted that his greatest accomp-shment in Jackson and Perry Counties has :en "along the lines of soil conservation and 'osion control and in the coordination of ıe various programs operating in the county ı aid in soil improvement."

Mr. McCall has been teaching farmers in ıckson County to test soils during the 9 :ars he has been agent in Jackson County. lowever, the work of coordinating the nu-ıerous programs in soil improvement has ɔme into the picture only in the past few ears, he said.

Once a farmer in southeastern Minnesota nd in Johnson County, Ill., he was agent in ohnson County for 5 years and later in lallatin County for 2 years before going to 'ackson County.

Jackson County has had extension agents or 21 years, Mr. McCall's only predecessor :eing C. J. Thomas, who is now a farmer in he county. Perry County joined Jackson County in cooperative extension work in June 937, and Mr. McCall still does extension vork for both counties.

There are two AAA offices in the counties, ne at Murphysboro, county seat of Jackson County, and the other at Pinckneyville, county seat of Perry County. Mr. McCall ries to be at Pinckneyville at least 1 day :ach week for conferences with AAA workers ınd to work on other extension projects.

"There was no extension program in Perry County until the AAA came along," said Mr. McCall.

"There was a CCC camp here in the county for 5 years, but it was removed during 1938. I had good cooperation from the camp work-:rs, and they had good cooperation from the Extension Service.

"I worked closely with them and helped them to locate their cooperators throughout the 5 years that they were operating. I believe that their success in this area was largely the result of their cooperation with the Extension Service. Many of the farmers selected were those with which the Extension Service had worked for years, sometimes 20 years or more, giving them a good start in soil improvement and erosion control."

On the other hand, Mr. McCall said he used the Soil Conservation Service project, which worked through the CCC camp, as a basis for much of his coordinated soils work. He selected the farms on which the camp had been working for his tours—farms which showed successful terracing, terrace outlets, grassed waterways, contour farming, and pasture improvement.

The two farms that are the most outstanding as erosion-control demonstrations in the camp area are among those that had been Extension Service cooperators for 9 years or more before they started cooperation with the camp. During county tours, many of these farms were visited, and the details of the program carried out on the farms were written up for the local newspapers.

Mr. McCall said his best pasture-improvement demonstration, started 18 years ago, was the liming of a field and sowing it to bluegrass and sweetclover for a permanent pasture. This pasture is still used for a demonstration on tours, because it is on an exceptionally steep slope.

He sits in conference with the county supervisor of the Farm Security Administration and his assistant and helps them to select farmers to receive loans. He also helps FSA workers to supervise their clients, furnishes them bulletins and circulars, and helps to test their soils.

The county agent has an agreement with the county AAA workers whereby all AAA records are available to his office in case he needs them to help straighten out misunderstandings among farm program cooperators. He believes that the AAA has given him contact wtih a larger number of people than would otherwise have been possible and has speeded up extension work in the development of leadership.

Feature Idaho Products

■ Over a period of 8 years the home demonstration workers in Idaho have been featuring Idaho products in various meetings and programs.

Through the regular project work, the use of beet sugar has been carried from southern Idaho to northern Idaho, and from east to west. Women have been interested in using beet sugar during the preserving season and throughout the year as one of the Idaho foods which not only has merit as a food but contributes largely to the life of Idaho.

Other foods, such as lamb, beef, pork, poultry products, all of the dairy products, potatoes, beans, peas, apples, prunes, peaches, cherries, and all kinds of Idaho vegetables and fruits have been used in various ways in all kinds of demonstrations.

Meals for the family and meals that would be used for bridge luncheons, for buffet suppers, for Sunday night suppers, for afternoon teas, for large groups, and for a few guests have all been emphasized; and foods which have been grown in Idaho and which in turn add to the income of the State have been given definite consideration in the planning of home demonstration work.

A recent style-revue letter prepared by Vivian Minyard, State clothing specialist, has an interesting caption: Sheep to Woolen Fabrics for Smartly Dressed Idaho Women at all Occasions.

Through 4–H Club work, as well as through the adult groups, Idaho foods and Idaho's only fabric, wool, are being continuously and purposely used. There are exhibits at all county and district fairs to show the use of many kinds of fruit prepared with beet sugar in jelly, preserves, and regular canning. Achievement days will be featured all over the State at which various kinds of Idaho foods and wool garments will be displayed.

All year round, in some way or another, either through demonstrations, exhibits, or discussion, the possibilities and the importance of more completely using the products that Idaho produces, which are usable in the home and through food commodities, are emphasized over and over again, reports Marion M. Hepworth, State home demonstration leader.

■ The members of the finance and agricultural committees of the Niagara County, N. Y., Board of Supervisors staged a tour of the county to see for themselves the work of the Extension Service. Visits were made to typical agricultural, home demonstration, and 4–H projects.

Who's Who Among the First County Agents

■ WALTER STEMMONS, coming to Connecticut in October 1918, by way of Oklahoma from his native Missouri, brought with him something of the breadth and sweep of a newer and bigger landscape, which serves Connecticut well. Trained in newspaper work and with 5 years of experience as editor at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, he quickly came to know the college and the people of Connecticut with the peculiar understanding which has made him successful as editor and writer for the Connecticut Extension Service.

■ F. E. BALMER entered extension work as district supervisor of county agent work in Minnesota. On July 1, 1915, he was appointed State leader of county agents, in which position he served until October 15, 1930, when he became director of extension at the State College of Washington, Pullman. Before coming to the Extension Service, he had served as director of the agricultural department of the Lewiston, Minn., consolidated rural schools and as head of the La Crosse County (Wis.) School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. At each of these schools many extension activities were conducted, including farmers' short courses, corn shows and schools, special dairy meetings, cow-testing association work, silo construction, boys' and girls' club work, alfalfa introduction, and corn-testing campaigns.

■ GEORGE W. JOHNSON, district agent, Texas, was born at Tenaha, Tex., and attended Sam Houston State Normal and Southwestern Normal.

He has had 15 years general farm and livestock experience on a 120-acre farm. He entered the Extension Service on February 10, 1912, as county agricultural agent of Newton County. Later he served as county agricultural agent of Nueces County, and from 1915 to 1917 he was with the United States Forest Service. From 1917 to 1919 he served as emergency club agent in Sabine County. He then became county agricultural agent of that county, and was serving in that capacity when called to his present position as district agent.

As district agent, Mr. Johnson supervises the work of county agricultural agents in extension district 5, the northwest Texas district.

■ GEORGE M. FRIER has the distinction of being the oldest member in point of service on the extension staff of Purdue University, having served 30 years. He joined the staff when the Department of Agricultural Extension was first organized in 1909.

Mr. Frier was appointed as assistant in agricultural extension at Purdue University July 2, 1909, and was later advanced to the rank of associate in agricultural extension in charge of short courses and exhibits, which position he now holds.

He has had much to do with the laying of the foundations of the Agricultural Extension Service in Indiana, having participated in farmers' institute work, short-course work, 4–H Club work, and educational exhibits at fairs. He assisted with the educational train- and automobile-tour work of the earlier days, which helped to pave the way for future expansion of extension work. He was connected with the first seed-testing laboratory work and with certain crops and soils demonstration work of the earlier years of extension.

For the past several years his time has been taken up almost wholly by the community short courses in agriculture and home economics and with the agricultural educational exhibit phases of extension work, both of which have had much influence on the origin and growth of later phases of extension work in Indiana.

■ M. T. PAYNE, district agent in Texas, was born on a farm in Hill County, Tex. In 1910 he came to the Extension Service and worked with boys' clubs in Erath, Comanche, Brown, Hamilton, and Hood Counties. In 1911 he was appointed district agent in southwest Texas where he served until 1918 when he was given the position of State agent.

In 1920 he accepted the position as director of the Extension Service in Arkansas. In 1923 he resigned to become affiliated with the Boonville and Southwestern Joint Stock Land Banks. In 1927 he returned to Texas as county agent of Denton County, and in 1930 he was appointed to the position of State boys' 4–H Club agent. In 1933 he was transferred to the position of district agent in district 7 and he served in that capacity until September 30, 1935, when he was transferred to his present position as district agent.

As district agent, Mr. Payne supervises the work of county agricultural agents in extension district 8, the east central Texas district.

County Honors Agent

About 500 people, including farm families, agricultural leaders, and others from Hennepin County, Minn., gathered on November 27, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the starting of county extension work and founding of the Hennepin County Farm Bureau Association, and to honor their f present, and only county agent, Kempe Kirkpatrick.

"Kirk," as he is familiarly known thousands all over the State of Minn was presented with numerous floral re brances, and a gold wrist watch. Neighb county agent, R. M. Freeman, of St. Pau the honors while an enthusiastic c watched and cheered.

Others in the limelight for the occa were leaders, officers, and representatives a large number of farmers' organizatio the county. Many of these organiza were started with the assistance of the co farm bureau, and all of them expressed t appreciation for the guidance and counse the dean of Minnesota county agents.

"Kirk" and the Hennepin County F Bureau were prime movers in organizing famous Twin City Milk Producers Ass tion, a market gardeners' association, a operative seed exchange, and many o cooperative groups. Congratulatory te grams were received from many organizati and individuals inside and outside Henn County, including one from Secretary He A. Wallace.

Honors came to 22 farm bureau membe who have held memberships for 20 years more. Gold leadership pins were awar to adult 4–H Club leaders who have led le club groups for a continuous period of 5 more years. In all, over 250 individuals we called forward to receive certificates a words of appreciation for leadership servi rendered to their communities.

Unexpected Response

Having response to the program turn up the "most unexpected places" has convinc County Agent R. C. Smith, Rock Isla County, Ill., of the value of a 15-minute p gram which he is conducting each week d except Saturday in cooperation with Stat WHBF, Rock Island. The period is fr 6:15 to 6:30 a. m.

Mr. Smith handles the program on Thu day and Friday, using material from the St college of agriculture and the United Stat Department of Agriculture. Monday is d voted to cooperative marketing, Tuesday t AAA work, and Wednesday to an "all arou the farm" period.

"I am convinced of the value of the broa cast as a means of coordinating the varie agricultural programs in the county and e tending our teachings," Agent Smith said.

■ Eighty-three cents plus donations of ti and materials resulted in 19 road marke being made by the Sunny Home Makers' Cl located in a thickly settled suburban distri of Jackson County, Mo. The women put u signs, made of 1- by 3- by 18-inch boards, whi were given two coats of aluminum paint, a marked with 2-inch black letters giving th names of the streets.

201990 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

AMONG OURSELVES

HARRY L. BROWN, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for the last 3 years, has been appointed chief of the division of test demonstrations and assistant director of the department of agricultural relations of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Except for the World War period, during which he served in the Navy, Mr. Brown's life work has been in the field of agriculture. In his native Georgia he was successively county agent, field agent in marketing problems and livestock production, assistant director of agricultural extension, and director of agricultural extension. From 1933 to 1936, when he came to Washington, D. C., Mr. Brown directed agricultural adjustment administration work in Georgia, and as extension director he worked closely with the Tennessee Valley Authority and other Federal agencies affecting life in rural Georgia.

GROVER B. HILL, the new Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is a Texas rancher and farmer who has been associated with the work of the AAA since 1934. In 1934, he served as an alternate member of the Committee of Twenty-five, which was appointed by Chester C. Davis, at that time AAA Administrator, to work out a national cattle program. Also in 1934, Mr. Hill was regional director for New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma of the cattle buying program during the drought of that year. After service on the committee which drafted the AAA range program, Mr. Hill was named field representative of the AAA. In November 1936, he came to Washington to be in charge of the range program in the southern region.

■ F. A. SILCOX, Chief of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, died on December 20. Born in Columbus, Ga., he was a graduate of the College of Charleston, South Carolina, and the School of Forestry, Yale University. He entered the Forest Service in 1905 as a forest assistant, and in 1917 he was given military leave to serve as major in the Twentieth Engineers during the World War. Leaving military service, he acted as coordinator for the Federal and State employment offices and later as director of industrial relations of the Commercial Branch of the Printing Industry of the United States and Canada. For 11 years previous to his becoming Chief of the Forest Service in 1933, Mr. Silcox was director of industrial relations for the New York Employing Printers Association, New York City.

Mr. Silcox became Chief of the Forest Service at a time when the Service was launching a vastly expanded program of conservation work, including development and supervision of work projects for hundreds of CCC camps and thousands of relief workers. Under his leadership, the Forest Service was reorganized in 1935, in line with the expanded program.

■ WALTER Q. FITCH, for many years an untiring extension worker in Indiana, was honored by the Alpha Lambda Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, extension honorary fraternity, in cooperation with 11 Indiana agricultural organizations, when they presented to Purdue University a life-size portrait painting of the man whom Dean Emeritus J. H. Skinner described as having a ". . . high appreciation of his opportunities and his responsibilities to the university and to the farmers of Indiana."

The presentation took place at a special ceremony at Purdue University on October 4, at the time of the extension workers' annual conference, with approximately 400 persons present.

Professor Fitch, who died of a heart ailment in the fall of 1937, had been associated with many phases of extension activities throughout the Hoosier State. At the time of his death, he was the State leader of farmers' institutes, director of the annual agricultural conference week, and a contributor of ideas for State and National exhibitions.

The portrait painting was hung with paintings of other outstanding agricultural leaders in the Purdue agricultural experiment station building.

■ DIRECTOR CECIL W. CREEL was granted a year's leave of absence by the University of Nevada to accept the position of representative in Washington of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. Assistant Director Thomas E. Buckman was elected to serve as Acting Director of Extension during his absence.

ON THE CALENDAR

Southern Agricultural Workers' Meeting, Birmingham, Ala., February 7–9.

American Youth Conference, Washington, D. C., February 9–12.

National Vocational Guidance Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 21–24.

Southwest Texas Boys' Fat Stock Show, San Antonio, Tex., February 21–24.

Department of Visual Instruction, National Education Association, St. Louis, Mo., February 24–29.

Eastern States Regional Conference, New York, N. Y., February 28–March 2.

Annual Meeting of Northeastern Dairy Conference, Providence, R. I., March 7–8.

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., March 8–17.

American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., May 3–4.

American Library Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26–June 1.

Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C., May 10.

IN BRIEF

Health

Believing that good health is the primary economic asset of any farm family, Arkansas farm women reported to the Extension Service that 38,440 families in the State maintained a home garden and 23,163 families made out and followed a canning budget to further improve their year-round diet. In addition, the better-babies clubs reported 2,137 more members enrolled last year, making a total of 7,078 preschool children whose mothers are following extension teaching in care, feeding, and training of the children.

Cover-Crops Campaign

More than a million acres of Mississippi soils were under cover this winter, reports L. I. Jones, State extension agronomist. One thing contributing to this record was the State-wide cover-crops campaign held last fall when Mr. Jones and Dan Howell, extension specialist in visual education, held 50 meetings in 33 counties, which were attended by 7,500 people. Sound motion pictures were shown at the meetings and proved an effective means of teaching.

Since the intensive cover-crops campaigns were started by county agents and extension specialists, the planting of winter cover-crop seed has increased from less than 2 million pounds annually to more than 26 million pounds in 1938.

CONTENTS

	Page
Our Goal—Conservation of Rural Homes—an editorial—*G. L. Schuster, Delaware*	Inside front cover
A New Attack on an Old Problem—*C. W. Warburton*	17
Armies on the March—*O. D. Hollenbeck*	18
Protecting South Dakota Soil Through Conservation District	19
Texas Frame Gardens Defy the Weather	20
Missouri Pasture Contest Promotes Good Farming—*O. T. Coleman*	21
What Do AAA Checks Contribute to a Permanent Agriculture?	22
Vermont County Meets Changing Markets	23
Presenting the Parent-Education Problem, New Jersey	24
How My House Became a Home, Kentucky	25
Ohio Circuit Riders—New Style	25
Seasoned with Statistics—*Mary L. Collings, La.*	26
One Way To Do It	27
Markets Help Balance the Budget—*Cornelia C. Morris, N. C.*	28
County Agents Meet	29
Authorized To Use the 4-H Emblem	30
Working Out the Problem, Kansas	30
Do You Know. . . J. G. McCall, Illinois	31
Feature Idaho Products	31
Who's Who Among the First County Agents	32
Among Ourselves	Page 3 of cover
In Brief	Page 3 of cover

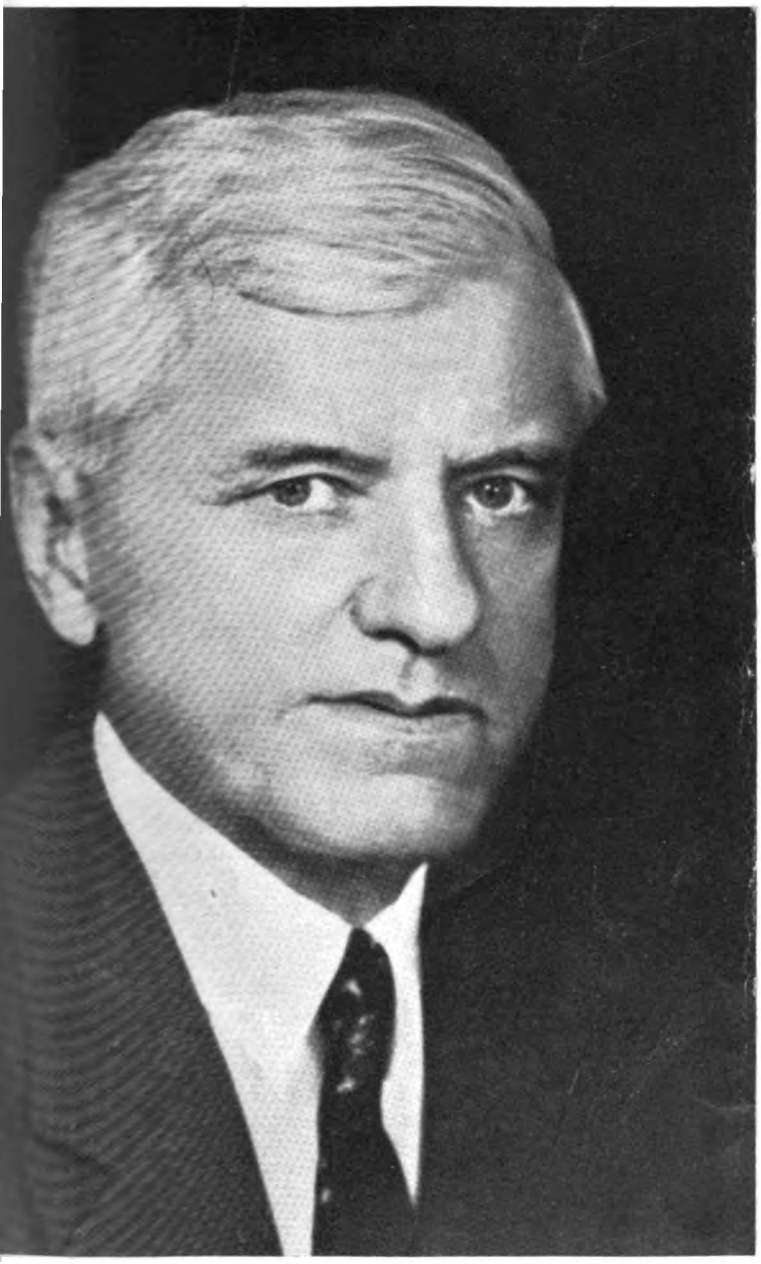
SOME NEW MOTION PICTURES

• These are the titles of a few of the many educational motion pictures released by the Department in recent months.

For information about borrowing or buying films, write to

EXTENSION SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service REVIEW



J. WARBURTON, Deputy Governor, Farm Credit Administration

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work

VOL. II MARCH 1940 NO. 3

AN Editorial

An Extension Program for the Entire Family

A real challenge to every extension agent was presented by the recent report of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. In view of the fact that 51 percent of all children live in rural areas, are the 7,000,000 farm families able to meet the needs of this large group in training them for citizenship in these troubled times? As a part of this conference we extension workers are interested in the various findings. The conference group of 500 educators, social workers, doctors, religious leaders, and others interested in child welfare emphasized the importance of the family in considering the problem. They considered necessary community, State and National programs to improve the condition of children, but these can only serve to help the home meet its responsibilities.

Begin Training at Home

What can you do for children, they said, if the family income will not buy food and clothing? What can you do for the children if the home harbors sickness and disease? What can you do for the children when the conditions in the home leave the child emotionally upset? To prepare children to become effective citizens, the conference members said that the home must be able to send forth children physically and mentally able to undertake the responsibilities of citizenship. The home is the place to begin work on the problems.

Extension agents, because of their long experience in working with rural people, are in an excellent position to take up the challenge of the conference. We need a farm family program—one which cuts across the farm program, the home program, the 4–H program, and the program for older youth, and focuses them all on the needs of the farm family. It will be a program involving all extension workers and all extension subject matter. It will be a program to help the farm family make the best use of its farm, the best use of its home, and achieve the best development for its members.

A beginning has been made in such activities as the whole-farm demonstrations. The needs of the child are already being considered; his health, education, recreation, training are a part of such farm and home plans. The parents must have help on how to provide for the needs of the youthful members of the family just as much as they require aid on how to conserve the soil on the rolling land. If extension agents need further training in this field, that is a problem which we must face. The opportunity is there and the need is great.

Older Children Have Problems

The farm family in the democracy of today has its share of the unrest arising from changing conditions which disrupt old ways of living and farming. The worrisome burden of debt and tenancy weighs on the children as well as on the adults. Older children who are unable to find work in the city stay on the farm, unhappy, unneeded, and frustrated. There are thousands of these young people on farms today, many of whom make little or no economic contribution to the family.

Many farm families have had to leave their depleted farms and start anew in an economic period when starting a new farm requires more capital than ever before. Others are striving to make good on the mere fragments of fertility and markets left to them by years of depression and hard times. These are problems facing farm people—the situations in which the farm children are being trained as citizens of our democracy.

To help farm families cope with some of these problems, Congress in the last 25 years has created a number of agencies, such as the Extension Service, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration. But the very number and diversity of these agencies must be confusing to many farm families. Sometimes not clearly understanding the new programs before them, they long to go back to the old ways and the old days. Sometimes it is necessary for the family to shift to a different kind of farming. As the family life is built around the work program, this, too, makes change; and the change is apt to be irritating and trying. If the whole family does not understand the change, dissensions arise between husband and wife or between parents and children. This sort of situation necessitates a conquest of the environment in which farm families find themselves. In helping them it will require the pooling of all our knowledge and it will require persistent and patient effort.

Families to Solve Problems

Extension agents have earned the respect and faith of the farm people who look to the Extension Service for leadership in this period of readjustment. We must help them to make the necessary adjustments and to build a good life now, making the most of all the means already at hand. We must help them to find their own resources and lead them into solving their own problems, thereby restoring some of their old feelings of independence.

We know that the well-being of farm children is of great importance to our national welfare. The falling birth rate in the city makes it dependent on the country for its continued population. Whether our Nation will grow and prosper will depend on how wholesomely these children have learned to live in their farm homes and how sturdy and strong they are—on how well they have learned to stand up to life and live and work together. This presents a real challenge to extension work—one that should stimulate us to renewed efforts to study the effect which present-day situations are having on family life and to build our extension program to meet these conditions, thus developing a strong, effective program for the entire family.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For March 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

blished monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is ued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

TENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Directo

Hot Lunch for Healthier Children

"It has taken 4 years to get the hot school lunch on a working basis, but I lieve we can now show some results," said elen Schellinger, home demonstration agent Kent County, Md. Back in 1936, when the hool attendance records were published, the tizens were shocked to find that Kent Coun- children, living in what was considered an nusually healthful spot on the Eastern Shore Maryland, actually had the lowest school tendance rate in the State in both the ele- entary and high schools. Kent County ildren, they found, were subject to colds nd sickness of many sorts, and they had lso suffered a good many accidents, includ- g broken bones.

The matter was discussed in home demon- ration clubs and at parent-teacher meet- gs. The women, with the help of Miss chellinger, decided to find out something bout the children—what they ate and their abits of sleeping and living. Questionnaires ere prepared to be filled out by school chil- ren. Home demonstration club members ere surprised that school lunches seemed ery inadequate in the light of their nutri- ion studies, so they decided to concentrate n the hot school lunch.

The first year, lunch was served in a few chools during only the coldest months in the inter; but last year, a hot dish for lunch as served in 11 schools during a 5-month eriod.

4–H hot-lunch clubs were organized in the chools. The parent-teacher associations and ome demonstration clubs appointed com- nittees for each school to work on the school- unch problem. Miss Schellinger estimated he quantities of vegetables, milk, and sugar hat would be required to give each child a utritious lunch each noon.

The county health department took an active part in the work. The three public- health nurses in the county weighed and measured the children each year, and this was used as an opportunity to emphasize the need of well-balanced and nutritious lunches. Last fall the State health nutritionist, Kath- arine Leaming, came to the county with her "healthmobile" to talk to each of the parent- teacher groups. She had collected health facts on pre-school and school children to show what it means to them to get enough milk and nourishing food. She also tied her facts into the plans for a hot school lunch, and her work greatly strengthened the program.

Much depends on the interest and cooper- ation of the teacher in the smooth running of the school lunch, and Miss Schellinger made many personal visits to the schools to talk the plans over with the teachers.

In the fall, when school opens, plans are made for obtaining the food that would be needed throughout the school year. One day is set aside for canning vegetables, soup mix- tures, and tomatoes. The older boys and girls in the 4–H Clubs help. The canning is done in the school kitchen, and the parent- teacher committee is in charge, with the help of Miss Schellinger. Last fall, 7 schools canned 901 quarts of mixed vegetables and tomatoes at the school canning days. A sup- ply officer elected by the 4–H Club takes charge of the food which is kept in the school. The milk is donated by parents who agree to supply it for certain days. Each child is expected to bring something each week or month toward the hot lunch. In some schools a barrel is kept in the hall for contributions; and cabbages, potatoes, tur- nips, carrots—anything the child can bring— are deposited there.

Cook for the 4–H hot-lunch club seasons the day's soup.

Each 4–H Club appoints hot-lunch officers to take charge, including a cook, dishwash- ers, waitresses, and sweepers. A typical schedule for a week's hot lunches is vege- table soup twice a week, cocoa once a week, lima beans or little white beans once a week, and potato soup once a week.

As the work developed, it became apparent that to get the vegetables needed by the children there would have to be more variety in the home gardens. 4–H garden clubs were organized, and the home demonstration clubs began to work on the problem of better vegetable gardens. It is now the usual prac- tice to make two plantings of root vegetables instead of one to insure young and tender products for the table and for canning. It is also customary to make several plantings of corn, string beans, and cabbage.

The results show in the attendance records. In 1936, Kent had the lowest attendance of any county in the State; in 1937, the average attendance for the State was 90 percent, and Kent County had an average of 91.8 percent. In 1938, the elementary schools in the county showed an attendance record of 93.4 percent and the high school a record of 95.2 percent. Kent County is hoping that further improvement will be registered in the 1939 figures.

Clyde W. Warburton Made Deputy Governor of Farm Credit Administration

On February 1, Clyde W. Warburton, director of extension work since 1923, accepted appointment as deputy governor of the Farm Credit Administration to carry out the plans of the Secretary of Agriculture for the coordination of the educational and service work for those who use the credit facilities of the Administration.

"I do not think there is anyone in Government better fitted for this job than Mr. Warburton," the Secretary said in making the appointment. "He organized the Federal Extension Service in its modern form, supervised the Federal emergency flood loans of 1927 and the drought loans of 1930 and succeeding years. To his new post he brings an intimate knowledge of Federal credit policies and of Federal and State agencies and their relationships."

The cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics was 9 years old when Clyde W. Warburton was called to the newly created position of director of extension work. Extension organization and extension programs and policy were in the formative stage.

"Better organized programs of extension work and a better understanding among all people and agencies of the States as to what these programs are and how they may all work together toward a common end" were the two needs the new director outlined in his first report to the Secretary of Agriculture. With thoughtful persistence and a broad understanding of relationships and human values, he has given 16 years of service to these purposes.

All extension workers in 1923 reached a total of only a few more than 4,000. Only 2,000 of the agricultural counties employed an extension agent. Today there are agricultural extension agents employed by all agricultural counties. The staff of State administrative and subject-matters specialists totals about 2,000 persons.

Two lines of extension work to which Dr. Warburton gave much thought and labor are those which relate to the farm home and to the farm boys and girls. When he came to the Extension Service, fewer than 900 counties had the service of a home demonstration agent. Now there are 1,824 county home demonstration agents. The home demonstration program, under his encouragement, expanded beyond its narrow wartime limits and today keeps the rural homemaker in touch with the progress in all lines of modern research and methods which relate to the home.

Dr. Warburton found a 4-H Club membership of 459,000. He reported recently a total of 1,286,000 rural boys and girls now engaged in 4-H Club work—nearly three times the number in 1923. With the passage of the Capper-Ketcham Act in 1928, it was possible to extend the work for the home and for rural youth, a possibility to which Dr. Warburton gave every encouragement. The 4-H membership, together with the 1,104,000 rural women who are now participating in home demonstration activities, give some indication of the interest and confidence rural people have in the extension program.

Important evidence of the attitude of the country as a whole toward the cooperative extension work would certainly be found in the funds appropriated for the work. In 1923, there was a total of $7,504,960 set aside for extension work from Federal funds; State funds totaled a fraction less; and the county and local organizations put into the work something over $4,800,000. For 1940 extension work, the Federal funds total $19,448,447; State funds are nearly 6½ million dollars; and the county and l organizations' share is 7¾ millions.

During Dr. Warburton's service, co ative extension work was provided for Territories of Hawaii and Alaska and Puerto Rico.

Need of extension workers for facilities

Too often we do not fully appreciate how much association with individuals or groups of people means to us until something happens to break the connection. Now that I am leaving extension work after more than 16 years of intimate relations with extension personnel in Washington and in all the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, I realize more than ever before just how close the contacts have been and how much they have meant to me.

In recent years there has been a growing public appreciation of extension work and extension workers, not only on the part of rural people but on that of the public generally. I think this is due to a realization that extension workers are earnest, diligent public servants who can render real service in helping to solve rural problems, and to a realization also that the scientific facts which extension agents can supply are important in the everyday lives of all of us. Most important of all, perhaps, is a recognition of the truly cooperative nature of extension work, cooperation between Federal, State, and county agencies with rural people on the farms and in the homes, all with the objective of improving rural conditions and building a better rural America.

You have the trust and cooperation the farmer, the homemaker, the boy a the girl who live not only along the ma traveled roads but along the byways y have reached on your visits. You ha brought not only new ideas but a sm and a handclasp of friendship, which oft are more important and more appreciat than the ideas. You have had the help i each county of dozens, even hundreds, volunteer local leaders who have multipli your effectiveness. You have had the j of working with hundreds of fine boys a girls in 4-H Clubs, who look to you f guidance and who regard you as a cl friend. It has been a pleasure and a pri lege to work with you through the years. am happy to know that in my new positi I shall have opportunity to maintain ma of my extension contacts.

All of you know the new director of e tension work who has had long experien in the extension field and who has done s much as Under Secretary and chairman the Department's Committee on Feder State Relations to promote closer relati ships between the Department and t land-grant colleges. You will, I am sur give him the fine cooperation that you ha given me and will go on to still larg service and accomplishments.

C. W. WARBURTON.

---

professional improvement and opportunity bring themselves up-to-date on new lines research and thought received Dr. Warb ton's early attention. He gave encoura ment and support to the organization graduate classes in the land-grant colle and the Department, to provisions for s batical leave, for collegiate extension cours and for fellowships.

Dr. Warburton served on the land p committee appointed upon the recomme tion of the land-grant colleges, on the A cultural Program Board, the special j committee on relationships of the La Grant College Association, as chairman

(*Continued on page 43*)

M. L. Wilson Returns to Extension

NEW DIRECTOR WAS PIONEER COUNTY AGENT

Milburn Lincoln Wilson, or M. L. as he is known to a host of friends, brings to the ties of Director of Extension Work an derstanding of farming, farm living, and ension work obtained from original sources. started out as a tenant farmer in Nebraska year he graduated from college. Homeading in Montana followed, and in 1913 he ame Montana's first county agent.

Every county agent of today would view it pioneer agent with admiration. He went o a county about as big as the State of nnecticut, where farming was hazardous, ere the 150 miles from boundary to boundry were traveled slowly and with difficulty—hard experience but a revealing one and h in ideas which he has been developing er since.

The new agent found farming in this area—parts of it at least—exposed to unusual ks. Every so often droughts came and reatened to put an end to farming. When is happened, some homesteaders were not le to stay on. They gave up all they had t into the land and left to seek a foothold ewhere. So young Mr. Wilson began to nder whether there could be any permanent rming under these conditions. With characristic realism he started out to find the swer right there in the county. He studied e farmsteads that were abandoned. He estioned the farmers who stayed. Then he d his favorite mathematical formula—he put o and two together. He found some facts nich later sent him into new fields of thought d action, but the immediate use he made of em was to start a "Farm Success Survey." ne result confirmed his first belief that many mestead farms were too small for economi- l management, that those settlers who had rms large enough to use larger machinery nd make efficient use of their labor were the es who were able to stay on through disasous droughts until the next good year.

He enlisted the cooperation of a railroad, added a car with machinery of the type that ad won success for these farmers who stayed n, and invited all the people of the county to udy the machinery as the train passed rough. He did another very characteristic ing. He found a farmer who had developed whiffletree that made the best use of a "big itch" of horses, and saw to it that all the rmers knew how this economical "power" uld be applied. Then, as now, he looked or simple measures, believing that often the est solution of a big problem is found in mple things.

Of course, this led naturally into the field f economics, and Mr. Wilson went back to ollege to study. Thence he went to the nited States Department of Agriculture to become head of the division of farm management and costs in what was then the Office of Farm Management. In 1926 he returned to Montana State College as head of the department of agricultural economics.

One of his beliefs, developed in the Montana work, was that one solution to the problem of successful farming was having the "right man on the right land, farming in the right way, and growing the right crops." Ever practical, he was the prime mover in the "Fairway Farms" undertaking. Farmers were selected who gave reasonable promise of having the qualifications for successful farming; farms of what were considered the "right" size were located for them, and they were given backing over a long period of years so that they might become owners. He spent some months studying the economics of wheat production in Canada and Europe and the wheat consumption possibilities in the Orient.

But his economic analyses led him to the conviction that some agricultural problems were too great for the individual farmer. Out of his experience and studies, Mr. Wilson developed the ideas of the domestic allotment features which formed the basis of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. He served as wheat production administrator of the AAA. After getting the first wheat production control program under way, he became Director of the Subsistence Homesteads Division in the Department of the Interior. In 1935 Mr. Wilson returned to the United States Department of Agriculture as Assistant Secretary, and on January 1, 1937, became Under Secretary of Agriculture.

In his work as Under Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson has dealt closely and continuously with the relationships between the Federal Department of Agriculture and the State research, service, and extension work cooperatively supported by Federal, State, and local funds, and carried on in collaboration with the Department by the land-grant colleges. He has served since December 1936 as chairman of the Department of Agriculture section of a joint committee of officers

(*Continued on page 41*)

I am very happy to be in the extension family again. I enjoy extension work and feel that it has a great place in the American way of life. Extension work performs a unique service to agricultural science in keeping it constantly invigorated by the experience of the farmer who works with the Extension Service. Just as agricultural science, in the narrow sense, has remained close to the soil, so, I believe, will the newer phases of agriculture—the so-called "action" programs—be invigorated and kept practical by this same method. The Extension Service can capitalize upon the participation of the individual farm and the farm community in the newer programs.

We frequently speak of farming as a way of life. There are many different ways of farm life right now. Social evolution may produce ways of farm people in the future which will be different from and better than any we have now. They might become much more cooperative, much more competitive, or much more mechanized, specialized, and commercialized than they are today. The ways of life and the patterns of culture of farm families have been and are changing just as rapidly as the world keeps changing.

The most intelligent, most democratic way to give direction to social change is by and through education—the kind of education which we believe in here in America, and which grows out of the basic democratic doctrines of our country. It is the education that is going on now which will largely control the affairs of men tomorrow and the day after tomorrow.

Most modern theories of education emphasize participation and experience, an extension principle of education from its beginning. The problems in agriculture today, even with the acceptance of agricultural science and with the great improvements that have taken place, are twice as numerous, twice as difficult, and twice as big as they were a generation ago. Farmers of the future, educated in agricultural science, will expect more from science, from formal education, and from agricultural extension than they would have expected if they were living according to the pattern of ideas and ways of life of the past generation. I expect the scope, the opportunities, the prestige of extension work to be increased by the new agencies and changed attitudes. I see it faced with greatly increased demands and greatly increased responsibilities. It is a fine thing to be a part of so splendid a mission. **M. L. WILSON.**

1,600 Nebraska Farmers Cooperate

GEORGE S. ROUND, Extension Editor, Nebras

They—meaning farmers, businessmen, and agricultural extension workers—started something in Nebraska 5 years ago. And it has not stopped yet but is gaining momentum as the years go by.

Oddly enough, it is not a fast-moving stage production or a sensational agricultural invention. Rather, it is a State-wide agricultural educational program which has gained national attention as a means of coordinating the activities of all groups into one common purpose for the benefit of the State's basic industry—agriculture.

It is known as the Nebraska pasture-forage-livestock program. Everyone in the State knows it, of course, as the P–F–L plan; and the press, radio, and individuals call it that. Probably never before in the history of agricultural extension work within the Cornhusker State has a name and program caught the imagination of the public as much as this program.

The program was started in 1935. That was the year following the great drought of 1934 which seared pastures, caused livestock on farms and ranches to be sold, broke the hearts of farm and city people alike, and weakened the morale of the State's citizens. One problem was at the top of the pinnacle following that disastrous drought. What was to be done about the grass and pasture problem?

More than 50 percent of the State's acreage is devoted to grass and pasture; and when the drought literally wiped out a large percentage of this vast acreage, it was easy to tie all hands together in a common move to find out something about grasses and pastures which might help the situation.

Briefly, that is how the present P–F–L program originated in Nebraska. The cooperation given to it by all groups of citizens and the coordinated educational program in which practically all branches of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture participate are basic reasons for the exceptional success of the program.

Out of it all evolved first what was known as the Nebraska pasture-improvement contest. Farmers were enrolled, and records were kept on their pasture management. County agents and specialists visited these people during the year, took a few notes on the farmer experiences, and collected some records. Then, at the end of the year a finish-up or recognition meeting was held in Omaha. There the farmers and businessmen got together and dissected the grass problem. They feasted at a banquet and heard farmers tell their own stories of successful pasture management.

The finish-up meeting in Omaha shows the type of cattle the market demands.

Why in Omaha? Simply because one of the prime movers in the program was the agricultural committee of the chamber of commerce there. With them in sponsoring the movement were the Extension Service, the Nebraska Crop Growers' Association, and the Nebraska Livestock Breeders' Association. The latter two groups put up a little cash along with the Omaha Chamber of Commerce to finance the finish-up meeting and other incidental expenses.

For 3 years the pasture contest flourished. Farmer experiences were recorded. Farmers were honored. Largely, however, the program was one involving primarily the agronomy department of the College of Agriculture.

Then, in 1938, the need for broadening the educational movement was seen. There was a need for producing more drought-resistant feeds, such as the sorghums, and a necessity of balancing the livestock farming enterprises. Around a table gathered representatives of the Extension Service, the Omaha Chamber of Commerce, the crop growers, and the livestock breeders. Out of the huddle came the pasture-forage-livestock program with emphasis on flexibility each year.

Farmers were enrolled in the 1938 program. They filled out what were termed "balance sheets" in the spring to determine their feed needs for the year. They got a liberal education in livestock units and the amount of feed necessary to carry a "critter." So did the extension agents and specialis... On the basis of their "balance sheet" s... 1,300 farmers planned their farming op... tions for 1938. They kept records during ... summer and summarized them at the e... of the year. Then they went to Omaha ... strong from more than 60 counties for ... finish-up meeting.

The attendance at the banquet, follow... the afternoon "clinic," in the chamber ... commerce banquet room, was the larg... there since Woodrow Wilson visited Om... while he was President. It meant that ... P–F–L program had finished up anot... year.

That brought around 1939, the fifth year ... the educational program. More agencies ... groups were brought into the picture. ... rector Brokaw pointed out early in the ye... the necessity of most departments on t... campus cooperating actively in the progr... Federal agencies such as the AAA, SCS, ... FSA gladly agreed to assist in any poss... manner. District conferences in Febru... brought out representatives of these agenc... From each of their clients came cooperators ... or demonstrators—in the program.

Information about the P–F–L program w... disseminated to all these Federal agenci... They knew at the outset that the theme ... the 1939 program was a balance betwe... livestock and feed on farms in Nebras... They knew, too—as did farmers—that ... slogan of "grow into livestock; don't b... into livestock" has something of defi... value. The year's review of the marke... bore out the soundness of the program.

But State and Federal agencies were n... the only ones cooperating. Bankers join... in evening conferences over the State in F... ruary to discuss the program and more p... ticularly the livestock-financing pictur... Everyone was agreed then that "growi... into livestock" was more sound than sudd... speculating on large numbers of stock. ... total of 1,600 farmers enrolled as cooperato...

Civic groups caught the spirit of cooper... tion also. Regional finish-up meetings we... scheduled at four out-of-State points. Farm... ers were brought together for a full day ... program. There farmers told their ow... stories, college of agriculture specialists to... their stories, and outstanding cooperato... were honored.

No wonder then that the finish-up meeti... of the State program in Omaha on Novemb... 28 of last year was a huge success. Repr... sentatives from 63 of Nebraska's 93 counti... attended. They looked over a livestock ... marketing demonstration at South Omaha i... the morning, listened to "clinic" speakers ...

e afternoon, and 800 of them jammed the amber of commerce dining room for the noring ceremonies during the evening.

Among the features of the finish-up meetg was the showing of 1,400 feet of colored otion pictures depicting the eight points ider the program itself. These pictures had en taken throughout Nebraska during the ring, summer, and fall months by Director okaw and were shown by him at the clinic.

But previous to the Omaha gathering, any counties held P–F–L recognition meetgs and banquets. Civic groups cooperated.

Not all activity, however, was confined to e enrollment of cooperators and the collecn of farmer experiences. Related procts were listed under P–F–L and carried in that manner throughout the year. ese projects included district sorghum ys which attracted 1,500 people at one eeting, the instigation of an annual sorum-topping contest with 6,000 people on hand, conducting sorghum tests, feeding trials, and many other activities.

Thus again the P–F–L program was brought before the people by all means available. And thus ended another year of a coordinated educational plan which goes into its sixth year in 1940.

Already the Omaha Chamber of Commerce has appropriated $1,000 from its 1940 budget and given permission to its P–F–L committee to raise an additional $1,000 for its part of the 1940 program. Already the Extension Service has set up the central office committee for handling the details, and district conferences with county extension agents are scheduled.

And again it looks as though the Extension Service, civic groups, Federal agencies, farmers, newspapers, radio stations, and representatives of all Nebraska are ready to go into another year and toward a more coordinated agricultural education program.

Planning for Forest and Farm

The county planning committee in Coos County, Oreg., a unified county, has made a detailed study of the local land use situation and is developing an agricultural program to meet county needs, as described on the National Farm and Home Hour. This is the fourth article on the work of a county planning committee based on one of the land use planning programs on the air over a coast-to-coast hook-up every Thursday.

Coos County, Oreg., with 50 miles of coast line, contains more than a million acres of nd. This land is of three general types—gricultural, grazing, and forest.

The agricultural land is the smallest part f the county, is located along the coastal reion, and is used for dairying and potatoes, uck crops, small fruits, and special seed rops. Its pastures will support three cows o the acre, as compared to a county in the reat Plains, for instance, where it takes 40 cres to support one cow.

The second type of land is in the low rolling ills, and here the fine range grazing area s used to raise beef cattle and sheep.

Last, but far from least, the third type of nd in Coos County is the mountainous forest rea. One of the most heavily timbered counies in the country, more than two-thirds of oos County is in timber; and already more han two-fifths of the county—more than 400,-00 acres—is in cut-over stump land.

The pioneers in Coos County started with he types of agriculture that still suit the limate, the lay of the land, and the markets. here was dairying in the valleys, range livestock grazing in the hills, and lumbering on the mountains. As a result, according to the Coos County Land Use Planning Committee, only minor adjustments in land use are needed today, chief of which is the problem of what to do with the cut-over forest land.

That committee has found that much of this cut-over land is reverting to the county in lieu of taxes, resulting from the tendencies of some timberland owners to allow their land, after the timber is harvested, to be forfeited to the county for unpaid taxes. This throws a heavier burden on the owners of the remaining land, who are forced to pay higher taxes per acre to support schools, roads, and other public services. Recent figures show that tax delinquencies in Coos County amount to more than $3,000,000.

Other needed adjustments outlined by the committee include: Some land now in range should be in trees, and some of the timberland should be in range. In the rich bottom land along the Coquille River, the farmers are faced with the problem of how to keep their acres from being flooded 3 to 5 months every year. Farmers in the sand-dune area, near the mouth of the Coquille River and Coos Bay outlet, are troubled by wind erosion. Another problem confronting the dairy farmers along the north fork of the Coquille River is that of irrigation in a land of heavy but seasonal rainfall.

The Coos County Land Use Planning Committee has already made some definite recommendations which it believes will help to solve these problems. And with the selection of the county for the development of a unified program, the committee is hard at work on the development of a sound agricultural program for the individual farmer and for the county.

This land-use committee is a development from the work of a series of county agricultural economic conferences sponsored by the Oregon Extension Service, which had already laid the ground work for the orderly improvement of the county's agricultural industry.

In making its recommendations, the committee has kept in mind the need for increasing the tax base by finding a profitable use for many acres of land now going to waste. This land will eventually supplement, on the tax rolls, timberland and other assessable property now being depleted.

Specifically, the committee has recommended that 300 new farms should be developed in the county by clearing 10,000 acres of timberland and developing 150,000 additional acres of land. It also asked that 200 farms be diverted from farm land to other uses such as timber production. These farms are located for the most part at the heads of streams, and it was believed that they were not capable of providing a reasonable standard of living for farm families. In addition, the committee suggested that 5,300 acres of hill land be diverted from grain hay to perennial grasses and clovers to check losses by erosion, maintain soil fertility, and provide a more profitable system of farming.

Result of these recommendations would be that the farm population of the county would be increased by about 400 people, and there would be 100 more farms than there are today.

The county land use committee is working on a coordinated program for flood control, wind erosion, and related problems with the War Department, Soil Conservation Service, Extension Service, Forest Service, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the people of Coos County realize that their prosperity depends upon the development of a long-time land use program for the county in which forest land, range land, and farm land each yield maximum benefits.

■ Twenty-three counties in Oregon last year made use of the home economics extension play-loan service by borrowing a total of 826 plays, from which between 75 and 100 were finally selected and produced. Ninety-three organizations in 79 communities made use of this service.

Developing a Regional Marketing Program

WILLIAM C. OCKEY, Senior Extension Economist, United States Department of Agricultu

The Northeastern Vegetable and Potato Council, after 2 years' activity in promoting and encouraging the advancement of the vegetable industry in the Northeastern States, has some impressive achievements to its credit. Membership in the council is composed of representative growers from each of the cooperating States from Virginia to Maine. The majority of the members represent associations or organizations of growers in their own States. During the first year, an average of 20 growers from 4 to 7 States attended the monthly meetings of the council, and in recent months the attendance has increased considerably. Representatives from the State extension services, State colleges, and State departments of agriculture also attended and participated in the meetings.

Distributor Groups Cooperate

It soon became apparent that before any practical marketing program could be developed, the advice and assistance of retail and wholesale distributors of vegetables and potatoes should be obtained. Consequently, at the regular meeting of the council in April 1939, the cooperation of various distributor groups was requested in formulating a marketing program for the 1939 season. Representatives of the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors, corporate chains, voluntary chains, National Association of Food Chains, and the Cooperative Food Distributors of America were present and discussed marketing problems of the northeastern vegetable industry. Representatives were appointed from these groups to meet with representatives of the northeastern council, the Extension Service, the Federal Department of Agriculture, and State departments of agriculture to draft a tentative marketing program which, after considerable discussion and some changes, was formally adopted at the next regular meeting of the council.

The Northeastern Vegetable and Potato Council sponsored the coordinated program for the entire area. Market committees were then organized through the assistance of the Extension Service to develop the program around the principal market centers, including New York City, the Connecticut Valley, Albany, Buffalo, Syracuse, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. This allowed greater flexibility in operation to meet local conditions. In some centers the market committees were composed only of growers, whereas in others both growers and distributors were members. In all instances, distributors were asked to meet with the market committees on various phases of the program and were particularly helpful in conducting special merchandising campaigns and in discussions pertaining to grades and packages.

One of the most successful parts of the program was the improvement in adequate and timely market and crop information. Growers felt that a market news report from the New York City market should be available at an early hour in the morning so that the information could be used as a guide in their harvesting and marketing operations. The New York office of the Market News Service furnished a man to obtain market price and supply information relative to about 12 crops by 6 a. m. each morning. This special report was then telephoned to Radio Station WOR at Newark, N. J., by 6:15 a. m. and released on the farmers' program at 6:30 a. m. The list of vegetables for which special market information was obtained was changed with the seasons. In connection with this report, a market flash on spinach was wired to Radio Station WTAR in Norfolk, Va., each morning, to be broadcast to the spinach growers in the Virginia area.

A somewhat different type of market information was developed in connection with the marketing of early potatoes in up-State New York. Potato growers believed that price conditions were being adversely affected by lack of information on prices offered throughout the area, particularly by trucker buyers. To meet this need, a program was developed in which information on the harvesting of the crop and the prices paid to growers was assembled by county agents and telephoned to the Market News office in Rochester each evening. The following morning a market report for potatoes, showing quantities received and prices obtained on the Syracuse and Buffalo markets, was telephoned by the Market News reporter to the Rochester office. This information was broadcast each weekday from 7:30 to 7:45 a. m. and also was posted on bulletin boards in strategic places where farmers could easily see it. The net results of these efforts were that growers throughout the producing area had as much information as the buyers and, consequently, were in a better position to obtain the full market value in making sales of their product.

Grades and Packages

Standard containers for certain vegetables were recommended at the meeting of the council in March 1939, and an effort was made to bring this matter to the attention of the growers. The various market committees discussed the question of grades and packages at considerable length; and, in the Buffalo area, representative distributors offered to discuss at farmers' meetings the types of containers which could best satisfy their demands. Packaging and grading demonstrations were arranged in the Albany market for the benefit of farmers waiting in line with their trucks. All market committees are asking for more work in this field.

Merchandising Campaigns

Special merchandising programs were developed for early potatoes, cauliflower, squash, and peaches in the 1939 season. In addition, similar programs were conducted for tomatoes, sweetpotatoes, and melons in one or two local market areas. These programs were designed to obtain the cooperation of the trade in simultaneously pushing the sale of products when it appeared there were very heavy supplies at the peak of harvest time would be available on the market.

The local market committee decided when a merchandising program was needed and the crop to which it should apply. The trade was consulted at least 3 weeks in advance of the tentative date. Crop conditions were checked to determine as closely as possible the exact date of the peak movement of supplies, and then a definite date for the program was set at least one week in advance to give distributors a chance to arrange the details of the sale. The trade then advertised and gave extra merchandising effort to move the designated crop during the dates of the campaign, usually about a week, though in the case of squash and cauliflower the campaigns were longer.

In view of the heavy crop of peaches last season, growers asked the council to help in developing a merchandising program to move New York State peaches. Large supplies of peaches were moved into surrounding markets; and, in spite of the unusually heavy crop, growers were able to find a market for their peaches.

In order to obtain a more widespread understanding on the part of consumers of the time when locally produced vegetables were of finest quality, in abundant supply and, therefore, were a good bargain, the home economics and editorial departments of the State colleges and State departments of agriculture assembled information on methods of preparing different vegetables, recipes, and suggestions as to the most advantageous time to buy these products. This information was released to the newspapers and over the radio station networks and wi

ed to coincide with special sales efforts in merchandising campaigns. Information cerning many products was released dur- the peak of harvest.

The program of the Northeastern Vegetable l Potato Council is a long-time program, ough which it has sought to direct the combined efforts of existing organizations toward some practical solution of the problems affecting the vegetable industry in the Northeast. Perhaps the fine cooperation received from growers, distributors, and public agencies is one of the best results of the 2 years of effort.

Traveling Conferences Show Regional Land Use Problems

DONALD C. BLAISDELL, Assistant to the Under Secretary of Agriculture

A "county agent's tour" on a regional scale—this in a phrase describes the trav- ng conferences on agricultural land use plan- ng completed in January. Policy making, op- ating, research, and extension people from e Department of Agriculture, from its field rvices, and from the land-grant colleges re among those who took these tours.

These were study tours, and the hours of dy were long. Sometimes the "students" t in a 10-hour day; more often it was 12 14. And anywhere from 250 to 500 miles re covered every day. The range of dis- ssion was equally wide. Planning for a re stable agriculture was the subject un- r discussion. Agriculture was thought of something more than the raising and dis- sing of crops and livestock. It was thought from other angles as well. Anthropology, ology, history, and social psychology shared ith biology, botany, genetics, and economics e time and attention of those taking part the tours. Planning the use of agricul- ral land would be no problem if there ere no people and no human institutions to ke into account. But with people and eir ways firmly established on the land, lanning becomes an art requiring under- anding of human relations as well as wide chnical knowledge for its successful ractice.

Under the terms of the Mount Weather greement (July 1938), agricultural land use lanning is a joint and cooperative responsi- ility of the land-grant institutions and the epartment of Agriculture. Among other hings, the colleges agree to establish and aintain State and county land use plan- ing committees, and the Department has in ach State a representative of the Bureau of gricultural Economics' planning agency for ts over-all program. Plans worked out by ounty committees and forwarded through he State committee to Washington are there eviewed by the Bureau of Agricultural conomics and an interbureau committee and, s far as possible, are incorporated into cur- ent action programs. Thus representative farmers work with Extension Service people and field and Washington representatives of the Department of Agriculture in adapting national programs of agricultural adjustment, conservation, erosion, and flood control, and rural rehabilitation to local needs and resources, as far as is legally and administratively possible.

Automobile study-conference tours provide a tool shaped to facilitate this process of agricultural land use planning. They aimed to bring together within a given farming area those State and Federal officials from the Extension Service, the experiment stations, and from the Department of Agriculture who have responsibilities for carrying out this planning process, and to provide them with an opportunity for collective study of the area and its people. A series of four or more regional conferences in city hotels might have been held for this purpose. But they would not have brought an area's possibilities and problems as forcibly to the attention of the group as an automobile tour through the area. So traveling tours were decided upon.

Since last July seven of these tours have been held. Six of them were held between July 1 and Christmas time; the seventh was completed in January. They covered: (1) New York and New England, (2) the Pacific Coast States, (3) the Northern Great Plains, (4) the Southern Great Plains, (5) the Lake States, (6) the Corn Belt, and (7) the Cotton Belt. In each case the route was worked out by land-grant college and Department of Agriculture people, the governing factor (other than available time) being the desire to include as many opportunities as possible to observe how the various agricultural programs were working out in practice and how well they were adapted to the needs of a more secure agriculture in that area. In each State, provisions were usually made in the itinerary for two meetings, one with a county land use planning committee and the other with the college extension service and experiment station staffs.

Throughout the United States, these tours have been conducted to study American agriculture. From Aroostook County, Maine, to Olympia, Wash., and from the great central California Valley to the Atlantic Coastal Plain, members of these tours visited and studied examples of scientific commercial farming, subsistence farming, and of pioneer settlement in cut-over timber areas. They talked with AAA cooperators in the Corn, Wheat, and Cotton Belts; with FSA rehabilitation clients; with soil conservation district supervisors; and with members of resettlement communities in a dozen States. The scope of their observation and study was even wider than this. Members of these conferences saw the vital relation between sustained-yield forest management in the Rockies and the irrigation agriculture of the High Plains. At Mesa Verde, Colo., and elsewhere in the semiarid regions, they saw evidence of the effect of drought on prewhite habitation and on the natural vegetation. In western Kansas they saw what could be done in restoring land by the insistence on a few simple conservation practices. In the cotton South and in mountain areas of the Appalachians, they saw the effects wrought by family-living plans on the health and stability of FSA clients. In half a hundred ways they observed the range and variety of natural and cultural conditions under which American agriculture is carried on and to which agricultural land use planning, if it is to be feasible, must be related.

Building programs which will make the best use of our agricultural land resources is a pioneer field into which farmers, technical experts, and administrators of the land-grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture are just entering. The series of traveling conferences recently completed was a new experiment with an educational device long known and employed by agricultural extension workers. The use of such "county agricultural tours" would appear to improve greatly the chances of the success of agricultural land use planning.

Farm and City

Farmers and businessmen are cooperating wholeheartedly in Ben Hill County, Ga., in a movement to establish better relationships between the two groups. Sixty-eight leading farmers and farm women assembled at the Fitzgerald Courthouse recently for the farmers' rally day sponsored by the county agent, R. D. Stephens, and the businessmen's club. County agricultural program planning was discussed by the agent, and three extension specialists made short talks in regard to their respective work. They were Charles E. Bell, Jr., swine specialist; Frank W. Fitch, dairyman; and J. A. Johnson, district agent for southwest Georgia. Great interest was manifested in the meeting, and Ben Hill County farmers and businessmen have high hopes of going places with this method of cooperation.

The White House Conference on Children in a Democracy

Five hundred members of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy met in January to discuss the many problems of children in the modern world. Educators, social workers, religious leaders, Government officials, labor leaders, and others interested in child welfare made their contributions. The President of the United States discussed the problems with the conference members in the East Room of the White House, and Mrs. Roosevelt took an active part in the meeting. Among those taking an active part in the committee discussions and working on the reports was Hortense P. Hogue, home demonstration agent in Mason County, W. Va. In the following article she tells of what the meeting might mean to a home demonstration agent. Following Miss Hogue's article are some of the high lights in the follow-up program adopted by the conference. The excerpts given here indicate some of the general recommendations of the group.

From a Home Demonstration Agent

■ The White House Conference on Children in a Democracy spoke to all the people for all the children. There are some 36 million children under 16 years of age in the United States and about 5 million more aged 16 and 17 years. They are the citizens of our United States upon whose shoulders rests the future welfare of our national democracy.

During the period of growth of the child, we are able to recognize certain individual needs, as well as other needs which are connected with those of his family or community. Many different groups, agencies, and individuals in addition to his own family, take an active part in training the child. None of these, however, can successfully give service without regard for the others. Oftentimes the work of one has failed through ignorance of the efforts of another. Thus, in order for the plans brought forth by the conference to be effective, there must be a correlation of the work of all of these agencies.

We in the home demonstration program and in extension work in general can have a very active part in the work set up by the White House Conference.

Membership in the conference was made up of representatives of practically every organization and agency dealing with child life. The members came from all parts of the United States and the territories, giving to the conference a broad outlook on existing situations.

Discussion groups under the following topics were made up: Family life as the threshold of democracy; Economic resources of families and communities; Housing the family; Economic aid to families; Social services for children; Children in minority groups; Religion; Health and medical care; Education; Leisure time activities; and Child labor and youth employment.

Recommendations were made by the discussion groups for the general conference, and definite things that could be worked out and put to a practical use were presented.

The conference was merely a planning group and was only the beginning of the program which must reach children in every community and every State to be effective. It must mean something to Johnny, whose father is dead; to Mary who shares in the work of the family as it follows the crops, never staying in any one place long enough for Mary really to become settled in school; to undernourished Stephen or crippled Susie; or to George whose mother is at her wits' end to know why he is forever coming to the attention of the police and the juvenile court.

The follow-up program of the conference will vary in each State and each community according to the immediate needs. In light of the fact that the conference approached the problems from the family standpoint, we, as extension leaders, can interpret the conference in our work in the following ways:

If we can only help our rural families to become more self-sufficient and thereby improve their economic status, they can have money to spend for needed physical comfo This can probably be done through ho makers keeping household accounts a budgeting the farm income. We can h them through encouragement of planning t family food supply so as to include an a quate amount of protective foods grown home gardens. Thus the nutrition of children will be improved.

By means of study groups in our ho demonstration clubs, let us encourage broad family relationships which will include t children in family council and in making cisions about family problems. Mrs. Ro velt in her talk to the conference memb asked that children be given more respo sibility, adding that much was to be learn by doing.

Definite problems may be taken and work through in our own counties. For instan if we can help all school children in c counties to be better nourished through school lunch program, then we have done great deal toward preservation of the healt of the children of our country.

A committee composed of representativ from each organization and agency in c counties which work with children could b formed to work on such a problem.

If we but strive together, we can pres to the world a picture of the Nation devotin thought and resources to building for th future. Thus the fourth White House Co ference for Children will serve the child today and the children of the future.—*Hortense P. Hogue, Home Demonstrati Agent, Mason County, W. Va.*

From the Follow-Up Committee

■ To put the recommendations of the co ference into effect is not a matter of creatin new agencies. Existing organizations nee a continuing source of information and he in directing their efforts into the most fru ful channels and in more fully coordinatin their activities. There is need also to brin the work of the conference to the attentio of individuals all over this country so tha the goals for childhood which the conferenc set forth may be realized.

✦ ✦ ✦

The committee recommends that follow-up work should be started at once and that responsibility for national leadership in the follow-up program be placed in a national citizens' committee and a Federal interagency committee on the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy. The

ational citizens' committee should be non-overnmental in character, representing vari-us organizations and associations that have articipated in the work of the conference. 'he Federal inter-agency committee should nclude representatives of Federal agencies nat have participated in the conference ctivities.

✦ ✦ ✦

State follow-up programs should be inau-urated and adapted to the special problems nd circumstances in each State.

✦ ✦ ✦

State groups responsible for follow-up pro-rams should provide leadership to local ommunities which desire to organize or ex-and local programs for determining the ;ays by which children may be given more dequate care in their homes and through ommunity services.

In all States and in local communities, existing organizations interested in child welfare shall participate to the fullest extent possible; and national, State, and local organizations shall stress continuity and progressive development of the services they are prepared to render.

✦ ✦ ✦

In this hour of world-wide confusion, we met in our Nation's Capital to accept a call for action to do those things that can be done now for children, to safeguard the strong family life which is absolutely essential to our democracy, and to plan now those things that must be left for the morrow. We can present to the world a picture of a nation devoting thought and resources to building for the future. Thus the fourth White House Conference for Children will serve the child of today and the children of the future.

4-H Club Sets up Wildlife Area

The establishment of a 12,320-acre wild-life-management area was an accomplish-nent of the 18 members of the Twilight Com-nunity 4–H Club in Laclede County, Mo., in .939. The small-game refuge is the first in he State to be sponsored and set up by nembers of a 4–H Club.

The club evidenced an interest in wildlife-:onservation work early in the year when he members requested 200 pounds of les-)edeza seed from the Missouri Conservation Commission. This they seeded along gullies, n little-used fields, and other such places for he benefit of quail. Later, club members)rdered black-locust seedlings to be set out n eroded spots so that cover would be fur-nished for game.

When the transplanting of seedlings ended, he group decided to attempt the formation)f a refuge area to embrace the entire com-nunity. They sponsored a series of com-nunity meetings at which the general plan vas presented. Sentiment appeared to be favorable, so the group began a complete survey of the area. To do this, individual nembers visited each farm and drew in on a map the fields, streams, waste areas, ponds, nd woodlands.

As the work progressed, it attracted in-:reased interest among the farmers of the :ommunity, and they gave full cooperation to the survey. Then, when the survey was :ompleted, the farm owners and operators net on September 15 at the community cen-ter and agreed to follow an area-manage-ment plan. This plan included provisions for restricting game killing, improving natu-ral cover for wildlife, and making available greater amounts of water and feed.

The details of the plan were worked out by the club members with the help of Hens-ley Hall, county agricultural agent of La-clede County, and of Arthur Denny, field biologist of the State conservation commis-sion. The plan was accepted by the com-mission without revision and was put into effect the first of November.

Already, the area has been posted with 2,500 signs bearng the wording, "Owner's per-mit required for hunting, trapping, fishing, or trespassing." Ten additional ponds have been planned for the area to insure an ade-quate water supply, and one is already under construction. The equipment for this work is being furnished by the community and the conservation commission. The ponds, which are to be one-fourth acre or more in size and at least 6 feet deep, will have spillways and will be fenced. Water for livestock will be piped to tanks below the ponds. The banks and edges of the ponds will be planted to aquatic plants, such as spikebrush and arrow-head.

An interesting result of the establishment of this game-management area has been that two other communities in the same county also have decided to set up such an arrange-ment. One of these new areas will consist of 17,120 acres and the other of 10,432 acres. They are being established by the farmers themselves. However, they are an out-growth of the interest created when the twi-light 4–H Club established their area, ac-cording to County Agent Hall.

M. L. Wilson

(*Continued from page 35*)

of the Land-Grant College Association and the Department of Agriculture, which has formulated the modern principles of relation-ship between the Federal and the State agencies. This committee was the author of the agreement of July 8, 1939, which now directs the local-State-Federal system of agri-cultural program planning.

Mr. Wilson has been a leader in developing the administration of the Federal programs for assistance to the underprivileged group in agriculture whose problems have increasingly become of concern to the entire Nation. He has been active also in work of an interde-partmental nature. In 1935 President Roose-velt appointed Mr. Wilson to the Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities. The proposed national health program, of which the recently recommended hospital con-struction program is a part, grew out of the studies and recommendations which this committee made to the President.

Mr. Wilson has long concerned himself with the making of new ways for enriching and advancing the processes of democracy. The extension worker schools and discussion group program carried on by the program planning and discussion section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics offers such oppor-tunities. Another instance of this concern was his organization of the "democracy lec-tures" offered by the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture Graduate School in 1937–38. The book, Democracy Has Roots, was an outgrowth of this series of lectures and discussions. Sometimes this concern ex-presses itself through creating opportunities for enabling people the better to understand the problems which our democracy faces. Or perhaps a new technique or procedure will provide for widespread popular participa-tion, thus embodying his belief that people must work in the ways of democracy if they are to work for democracy. The community and county AAA committees, the soil con-servation districts machinery, and the county agricultural land use planning committees are examples of pioneer thinking in the field of implementing democratic representative government in agriculture. All of them bear the imprint, in one way or another, of Mr. Wilson's democratic philosophy and in-ventive mind.

Perhaps Mr. Wilson's best-known charac-teristic is his warm sympathy for every human being. His friendly welcome to great and small is as real and as vivid as in the days when he knew practically every Mon-tana farmer by his first name. To most of them he was just "M. L." Since then hun-dreds of others have come to know him by the same name. It sums up, as nothing else can, the sympathy, tolerance, and under-standing of the new Director of the Depart-ment's Extension Work.

Low-Cost Milk Program Seeks Wider Outlet

■ An effort to help restore at least part of the dairy farmers' sharply curtailed outlet for fluid milk among needy and relief families is being made through low-cost milk programs operating with Federal funds.

The typical family receiving public aid buys little or no milk. The reason for this is quite obvious. Relief families have very little money to spend, and what purchasing power they have must be stretched as far as it will go. The ordinary cost of fluid milk is such that needy families generally feel they cannot afford to buy it.

Dairy farmers who produce milk for fluid markets are well aware of the inroads which the lack of adequate buying power among millions of needy consumers has made in the sale of their product. The resulting curtailment in fluid milk consumption among these people has lowered returns to producers and added to the problem of price-depressing surpluses in their markets.

Benefits to Dairy Farmers

The low-cost milk programs are designed to overcome this situation for dairy farmers through encouraging increased fluid-milk consumption among relief families by making available supplies at less than the customary retail price in the market. Where these programs are in effect they supplement operations under Federal marketing agreements and orders which regulate handlers in fluid-milk markets. This assures that benefits of the low-cost milk program which are intended for dairy farmers will be reflected to them in full.

The idea behind the low-cost milk programs is simple. In the first place, the programs bring into use with higher returns to dairy farmers substantial quantities of milk which these producers had been selling for cream and manufacturing purposes at lower prices. Secondly, the operation of these programs makes available additional supplies of milk to many needy families, and quantities of milk to other needy families who were unable to get any milk because of their inability to buy. And from the standpoint of the handlers, the programs mean a larger volume of milk running through their plants.

Low-cost milk programs are in effect in the Boston and Chicago milk markets. Extension of the programs to other fluid-milk markets is contemplated. Special producer prices, which would apply in the event a low-cost milk program should go into effect,, are provided in a number of the Federal marketing agreements and orders regulating the handling of milk in fluid markets. Among these are the New York, District of Columbia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne markets.

The low-cost milk programs are developed in the Dairy Section of the Department of Agriculture's Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements. The operation of these programs depends upon the cooperation of producers, handlers, and municipal authorities.

Up until about 2 years ago, only manufactured dairy products, such as butter, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, and cheese were bought under surplus removal programs to aid the dairy industry. About the middle of 1937, a program was inaugurated for buying fluid milk for relief distribution to supplement operations under the Federal order for handlers in the Boston milk market. When this program was started, the milk was bought by the Federal Government and donated to the welfare agencies in the Boston area. These agencies paid 2 cents a quart to cover the cost of processing, pasteurization, and delivery to relief distribution stations by the handlers.

In the summer of 1939, Congress authorized a somewhat broader means for increasing the use of agricultural products through indemnity or other payments. This made it possible to modify the mechanics of the relief milk program in the Boston area.

Low-Cost Milk in Boston

The modified program has made it possible for eligible needy families in the Boston area to buy the milk at low cost instead of having it given to them. Under the low-cost milk program, the Federal Government pays indemnities to handlers in connection with the sale of the milk through public relief agencies. In Boston, persons receiving general relief pay 5 cents per quart, and persons receiving other public or private relief pay 7 cents for the milk. The rate of the indemnity amounts to a little under 2 cents per quart, which is the difference between the class 1, or fluid milk, price to producers under the terms of the Federal order in the Boston market and the 5-cent selling price.

Welfare agencies have the milk bottled, pasteurized, and delivered to the distributing stations through competitive bids from handlers. It is rather interesting to note that the cost of these services in Boston averages less than 1½ cents per quart. Although the agencies pay the processing, bottling, and delivery costs on milk sold at 5 cents to persons receiving general relief, persons receiving other types of aid meet this cost by paying 7 cents per quart. The distributing depots are provided and maintained by the relief agencies.

Under the low-cost milk program in the Boston area, relief families are buying about 65,000 quarts of milk a day for 5 and 7 cents per quart at approximately 100 depots. Before the program started in 1937, a s[ur]vey revealed that 45 percent of the relief families were buying no milk at all. The families in the remaining 55 percent were purchasing milk in various quantities, on the whole, nowhere near the amount needed for well-balanced diets. The low-cost milk program has brought about a definite increase in fluid-milk consumption and this gain is reflected in returns received by all producers of milk for the Boston marketing area.

Milk for Chicago's Needy

The low-cost milk program in effect in Chicago since November 13, 1939, operates on a slightly different basis. The Chicago Relief Administration pays 4 cents a quart for milk delivered by handlers to distributing stations, and 5 cents per quart for milk delivered to the homes of relief families. Relief families get this milk free in addition to relief checks, or as food supplies in place of a part of the relief checks if the relief commissioner has no special funds for buying fluid milk for distribution to the needy. Handlers who supply the milk are paid the Federal indemnity which is in addition to the amount paid by the Chicago Relief Administration. When the program started bids accepted from handlers required an indemnity payment averaging 2.4 cents per quart on milk delivered to homes and 1.4 cents per quart on milk delivered to distributing stations. Recently new bids were accepted on station-delivered milk, and these averaged 0.98 cent per quart for delivery to 21 depots.

More Milk Consumed

Under the order regulating the handling of milk in the Chicago market, the specified price established for producers on milk used in the low-cost milk program is about 3 cents per quart. Reports from the Chicago Relief Administration show that through the low-cost milk program the agency is able to furnish free to approximately 72,000 needy families 100,000 quarts of milk daily.

In carrying out the low-cost milk programs, one of the prime objectives is to make it possible for people to use milk in greater quantities with a minimum amount of interference with regular business. The programs indicate the possibilities for increasing fluid-milk sales to low-income consumers through prices which involve a minimum of service and risk. Obviously, there is an opportunity for substantial increase in milk consumption among low-income families, with real benefits to producers through improved returns.

School Lunch Program Uses Farm Surpluses

More than a million children are each day helping to eat farm surpluses in the e school lunch program of the Federal rplus Commodities Corporation.

Surplus agricultural commodities are ught by the FSCC and donated to State lfare agencies under the direct purchase d distribution phase of the Corporation's rplus removal activities. Some of these rplus commodities are then made available local sponsors of the school lunch proums for undernourished children.

Free school lunches became an important tlet for farmers' surpluses during the hool year 1938–39. In that year, an aver- e of half a million underfed children in 300 schools received these lunches each nth. The program expanded rapidly and, the peak, served nearly 900,000 children 14,000 schools.

About 29 million pounds of surplus foods ere used in preparing the school lunches ring the year. Oranges and grapefruit, isins, and dried peaches were leaders nong the surplus fruits available for the nches. Butter and dry skim milk were ost important among dairy products; and e list of staples included such items as otatoes, rice, dried beans, wheat cereal, rn meal, and white and whole-wheat flour.

The school lunch program is very definitely cooperative project. The part that the SCC plays in the program is primarily that f providing the surplus commodities. These onated commodities make the lunch proams possible; and interested local groups upply equipment, labor, and any additional oods needed in the preparation of well- ounded lunches. The actual initiation, operaion, and sponsorship of the lunch programs s the job of these local interests. The sponoring groups include educational, civic, and velfare agencies. In many instances, the ocal agencies receive aid from the Work Projects Administration.

School officials and health and nutrition auhorities have reported that children reeiving the lunches last year improved in ealth, showed gains in weight, and had fewer bsences from school. Because of these benefits to undernourished children, and the fact hat the program provided an effective outlet or farm surpluses, the FSCC planned to encourage expansion of the program for this ear. To this end, arrangements were made o assist local groups in organizing lunch programs.

During November of this school year, 1,100,000 children received the free lunches each day. Nearly 15,000 schools, in every State and in more than half the counties, were participating. About 7,500,000 pounds of surplus foods were used in the lunches during that month.

Incomplete returns for December and January indicated still further expansion of the lunch project. The FSCC and the cooperating agencies were continuing their efforts to use farm surpluses in a program which guarantees hungry children at least one good meal a day.

Working with REA

Home demonstration agents and agricultural agents have been doing good work in cooperation with REA in many counties to their mutual advantage. For instance, at the turkey festival in Rockingham County, Va., the home demonstration agent, Regenia Fuller and the REA home electrification specialist, Elva Bohannon, worked together in putting on a turkey-cooking contest which was combined with a demonstration of all kinds of electrical equipment. Four teams of 4–H Club girls roasted 16 turkeys in electric ranges and roasters.

Appreciation of the cooperation given by county extension agents was recently expressed by Boyd Fisher, chairman, National REA Membership Enrollment Committee, in a letter to the Director of Extension in which he said in part: "Excerpts from the reports of our field people reveal the fact that extension people generally put their shoulders to the wheel in the membership campaign, and this constitutes a milestone in the relationship between REA and the Extension Service. Of course, the real campaign is the slow drive for members on the projects, and we shall continue to need the moral support and advice of the county agents. I should not wonder if the effect would increase as the word gets around among the extension people of the really fine effects of collaboration so far."

Some of the excerpts from field REA reports referred to by Mr. Fisher were:

"The county agent in Paulding County, Ohio, said we could depend 100 percent on his cooperation because it meant more than anything which had come to this county in the last 50 years.

"The Delaware State extension agent and the county agricultural and home demonstration representatives from two counties promised full cooperation. This means much for our Delaware project because these men and women are leaders.

"We found the people in Scott County, Minn., interested in going ahead, with County Agent Miller more than usually interested. Mr. Miller is of the opinion that plenty of men can be found who will work without compensation on this project. The others were inclined to agree with him.

"I can surely say that we had fine cooperation in Idaho from the Extension Service and the college. They seem anxious and willing to fit into our plans and also to help these projects give the greatest possible service to their communities."

C. W. Warburton

(*Continued from page 34*)

the committee for cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, and as a member of a number of committees dealing with emergency conditions created by floods, droughts, and hurricanes. These various activities have given him a comprehension of the assets which the country has in technical knowledge, practical wisdom and experience among rural people and the agencies serving them. With this knowledge, he has gained the confidence of local people as well as that of workers in other Federal organizations and has developed an efficient organization for the cooperative extension service.

Dr. Warburton is a native of Iowa and received the degree of bachelor of science from Iowa State College in 1902. He came to the Office of Farm Management in the United States Department of Agriculture in 1903 as a scientific aid. From 1904 to 1906 he supervised demonstration farms in Texas for that office, and in 1907 he was transferred to the Office of Cereal Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry. In 1911 Dr. Warburton left the Department to become associate editor of The Farmer, published in St. Paul, but returned to the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1912 in charge of oats investigations, continuing until 1918, when he was given supervision of all agronomic cereal research. During the war period, and also later, he was in charge of emergency seed loans.

In 1923 Dr. Warburton was appointed director of extension work, United States Department of Agriculture. He also has given unstintingly of his time, counsel, and advice to such administrations as the Agricultural Adjustment, Resettlement, Soil Conservation, Emergency Relief, Federal Housing, Rural Electrification, and others.

The whole Extension Service is indebted to Dr. Warburton for his success in dealing with both the regular and special appropriations, particularly the Capper-Ketcham Act and Bankhead-Jones Act. His easy accessibility to all extension workers and his generous cooperation have won for him admiration and popularity in the Washington office and in the States. The Iowa State College conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of science in 1925. Dr. Warburton is a member of the American Society of Agronomy, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Epsilon Sigma Phi, by which he was awarded the ruby for distinguished national service to farm people.

Homemakers Forum on the Air

ELIZABETH G. LEAMING, Home Demonstration Agent at Large, New Jersey

Seven years of experience with the Homemakers Forum have shown us in New Jersey that the radio is a valuable medium in disseminating information gained from scientific progress. The Homemakers Forum originates in Newark over Station WOR and is carried from coast to coast through the Mutual Broadcasting System. But even after 7 years, we still feel that the venture is an experiment, for all radio work seems to change so fast that it never becomes stable. Perhaps that is a part of the fun of teaching over the air waves.

When New Jersey first launched its experiment with radio home economics, there was little sequence of thought from one program to another. Each was a unit in itself. Then came the idea of series of broadcasts, with all programs based on one central theme. Study groups were organized throughout the State, and mothers gathered in one home within a community, settled themselves for 15 minutes around the radio, and then discussed for hours the points sent to them by their leader. One leader could reach many homes and communities all at one time—homes of the most urban type and those in the most isolated sections.

Series Broadcasts Prove Successful

The idea of series has remained, and during the last year we have had four, each with a different basic theme, but all in the interest of children and family living—useful and happy living. The large response coming from practically all States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and even Honolulu, from individual listeners, from study groups, and from educational leaders has been gratifying and indicative of the value of the broadcasts.

Mrs. Marion F. McDowell, State extension specialist in child development and family relations, of Rutgers University, is the central figure of this radio activity. From her direct contact with home demonstration agents, the women of the State, and educational leaders of the field, and with her own insight into "what makes humans tick," she has first-hand knowledge of the problems that parents face in setting up successful living; her leadership is the guide of the forum. However, the forum is by no means a one-woman job. It is cooperative teaching, drawing on the home demonstration agents for ideas, for study group organization, and sometimes for the programs themselves; on much of the State extension staff; and on leaders in cooperative agencies as well as on the staff of WOR. These groups represent many minds, and often before a program is finally set up there are many stimulating clashes in thought.

Our first series of 1939 was called Family Fables, and was based on excerpts from two of Dorothy Canfield Fisher's books, Fables for Parents and The Homemaker, with discussions given by specialists. The time of the program was 1:30 p. m. in the East—a time not so advantageous for study groups because it was too soon after lunch for mothers to get together. Still, there were 214 groups organized with a membership of 2,387.

According to Mrs. McDowell, one reason why teaching in the field of family relations is so difficult is that the discussions often become too personalized and the mothers camouflage their own home conditions. Parents never want—and probably rightfully so—to air their shortcomings or family difficulties to the public. The Family Fables groups gave the homemakers a chance to discuss the "Bill" of the excerpts, who merely represented their own "Toms" and "Dicks," without making their families the subject of neighborhood gossip. The series offered much material for study-group discussion.

The study groups have their ups and downs of course. Our time has now gone back to 11:45 a. m., which is not a good time for group listening. The mothers, however, listen individually, read our digests of the talks, and then gather at a more appropriate time for discussion. Too, there are seasons of the year when homemakers do not spend their busy hours in group discussion. This was one reason why our summer series, A Nation on the Move, was planned for individual listeners and with vacationists mind. Then in the fall, the forum took a more serious aspect again with its seri Twelve Typical Children, planned in the terest of such children as the crippled the mentally handicapped who need gr understanding. It proved a good subject group listening, just as did the series, Y Child's Health, given in the spring.

The Medical Society of New Jersey the New Jersey State Dental Society cooperated extensively with the spring se in the effort to bring broader understand of some of the health problems common children from infancy on through ado cence. Twenty-five thousand copies of printed program were distributed; and response was large from grateful paren doctors, nurses, dentists, dietitians, hospit welfare associations, boards of education, church organizations. Leaders of both cooperating societies expressed their app ciation of the opportunity provided to p sent reliable health information.

Security of Program Time

Another difficulty that the Homemak Forum experienced in its early days was insecurity of the program time. At t women were ready to listen; then a sta change would either shift the program some other time during the day or cut it entirely. But WOR officials have been m cooperative and have remedied that situati by guaranteeing the time against commerc sale for a complete series at one swe

The first series of 1940 runs thro March. We are trying Chats With Fath based largely on Mrs. McDowell's statem that the new thing in parent studies is enlist the interest of fathers—another e periment! It is on the air Wednes mornings at 11:45 E. S. T.

Putting their heads together for the Homemakers Forum on Your Child's Health a Marjorie Merritt, of the editorial staff; Dr. Joseph H. Kler, of the Medical Society of Ne Jersey; Dr. Philip L. Swartz, vice president of the New Jersey State Board of Dental Exa iners; and Mrs. Marion F. McDowell, specialist in child development and family relations.

Have You Read?

ıe Agrarian Revival, by Russell Lord. 236 pp. American Association for Adult Education. New York. George Grady Press, 1939.

This is the newest book in a series of studies sued by the American Association for Adult lucation, with the aid of funds made avail-ıle by the Carnegie Corporation of New ork. This series includes such books as sten and Learn, by F. E. Hill, and Rural merica Reads, by Marion Humble.

The author says: "This is an account of tion teaching in the open country . . . I ıall try to bring together . . . a succession facts and instances by which readers in-rested in the American dream, in public edu-tion, in democracy . . . may estimate the lucational progress of a movement which in any of its aspects may be called . . . 'a vival of America's agrarianism, led from lleges.'"

Mr. Lord was at one time an assistant ex-nsion editor in Ohio. He now lives and rites on his farm in Maryland. In travel, ading, and writing, he spent most of a year ı this book. Present-day extension workers ill find in it a history they have helped to ake. People they have known, some 150 them, are named, what they thought, said, ıd did. It is that sort of history. Time arches on under such chapter headings as ıe following: Extension Before Bureau-acy; They Made a Law; Drumfire; Lean ears; and New Dealers. Some critical para-aphs are:

"The blessed word 'extension' has at least ıe virtue attributed to the sort of dress ılled a 'Mother Hubbard.' It covers every-ıing and reveals nothing. But this ad-antage is . . . offset when extension work-rs seek to win public understanding of their ork. They are endlessly handicapped by n elegant fuzziness of terminology.

"I have seen many good agents, both men nd women . . . prevented from doing their est work . . . by local domination . . . ıany more than . . . because of overhead omination from the State college or from Vashington."

An appreciation of extension teaching ıethods is found in this comment:

"Workers in no other field of adult educa-ion have done as complete a job as have xtension workers in disseminating informa-ion by word of mouth, by printed word of ction, by plain words printed in pamphlets, irculars, bulletins, reports."

Mr. Lord concludes his study with this tatement: "The methods may be crude at rst; the programs diffused and ill consid-red; the training of the staff inadequate; and he demands on time and strength beyond rea-on; but I have found in nearly all programs f agricultural extension a close grip on ctual and pressing problems, an earthy and healthy sense of dealing barehanded with reality, and—how shall I say it?—a sus-taining sense of motion."—*Florence L. Hall, senior home economist, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Summer Workshop

Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich., will offer a summer workshop in child develop-ment from June 24 to August 1. The pro-gram will be planned for both men and wo-men supervisors, teachers, extension workers, group leaders, and social workers who wish to gain an understanding of the growth and development of children in the family. The approach will be either from the point of view of those working with children or of those working with parents and other adults who are responsible for children.

A large share of the instruction will be given at the Merrill-Palmer School in De-troit, and the students will live in the school residences. They will, however, be detailed for a certain amount of time in the country where they will live with the children.

Application forms should be requested from the registrar of the Merrill-Palmer School, 71 East Ferry Avenue, Detroit, Mich., and re-turned by April 1. If it is not possible to spend the full period, applicants may apply for 3 weeks.

Turkey Cooperative

A nonstock turkey cooperative, started with a few members 3 years ago in Buffalo County, Nebr., has grown from an annual output of 2 cars the first 2 years to 11 cars in 1939. The members of the organization meet every month to discuss their turkey problems.

"Last fall we inspected the turkey breed-ing flocks and selected a shorter-legged, broader-breasted type," said County Agent Leonard Wenzl, who has carried on an in-tensive turkey program since coming to the county in 1936. The hens were banded. Most of the growers obtained their toms from the same source in order to have rather uniform flocks. These were called "approved flocks," and eggs from these flocks were used to form an egg pool. The association set up a cooperative processing plant at Gibbon, Nebr., and arranged to buy feed cooperatively through a local grain dealer. Last year, turkey producers contracted for refrigeration and started processing in October.

Turkey growers in the locality have estab-lished an enviable record in the quality of birds shipped. In the 11 cars were 297,807 pounds of turkeys of which 213,842 pounds, or 71.8 percent, were U. S. Prime grade.

Reasons for the high percentage of prime turkeys are: First, a high-quality turkey was raised as a result of the meetings (tours, schools, demonstrations), and, second, proc-essing was done by the growers themselves who took every painstaking effort possible to dress out an attractive carcass.

Two or three cars of capons are to be proc-essed and shipped from the county following the turkey shipments. These were produced largely to provide a longer season and an increased volume for the processing plant and at the same time put to good use surplus farm labor which, for the most part, would be idle at this time of year. Capons became a cooperative marketing possibility because they were hatched early to get chicks brooded and out of the way in time for the same brooding equipment to be available for poults.

It would be difficult to enumerate the many helpful things that can come out of good farmer discussion meetings. The fine tur-keys and capons, the efficient use of equip-ment and labor, not to mention the value of working together, have all contributed mate-rially to an increased farm labor income and in so doing have helped to improve and maintain the farmer's buying power and his standard of living.

Farmers and City Men Meet

A new approach to a mutual understanding of the various problems which confront both farm and city people of Oregon is being made through a series of "farmer-businessmen" meetings which began in Yamhill and Uma-tilla Counties in December.

The meetings, held at McMinnville and Pendleton, were sponsored by the county agricultural conservation committees, with the Oregon Extension Service and the county planning committees cooperating. City resi-dents were guests of farmers at evening dinners which were followed by open-forum discussions of local agricultural problems.

■ Charles O. Jeffries, Negro county agri-cultural agent in Amelia and Nottoway Counties, Virginia, his wife, and three chil-dren were burned to death when their home at Wellville was destroyed by fire the night of January 7. Mr. Jeffries, who had a bache-lor of science degree from Hampton Institute, was appointed Negro county agent in Amelia County on July 1, 1932. About 1,500 farmers were cooperating with County Agent Jeffries in his demonstration work. He was especi-ally successful in developing leadership among the Negro farmers of his counties. Mrs. Jeffries was the daughter of J. B. Pierce, Federal extension field agent in Negro work.

■ Men and women of Oswego County, N. Y., cooperated on problems of home meat supply and revived the fine old crafts of home butchering and canning. It was a 2-day affair—butchering for the men and canning for the women out on the farm the first day and cutting and canning in a grange hall for both men and women the second day. More than 100 people took part.

Selecting Land Use Planning Committees

Determination of farmer membership of county land use planning committees by that method that assures most representative committees is urged by both the Extension Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

To date most county committees have been chosen by the various appointive methods, but a few States have experimented successfully with elective methods. One such State is Maryland.

Last year, in each Maryland county in which land use planning was under way, a nominating committee named by the county committee of the previous year selected the farmer candidates for the county planning committee. This nominating committee obtained in each community the names of 12 to 14 farmer leaders whose names were then presented on a ballot to all adult farmers in the community. The 7 farmers receiving the largest number of votes were then named by the nominating committee to represent their community or area on the county committee.

Other counties where elective methods have been used include Lewis County, W. Va., and Ward County, N. Dak.

The method used in Lewis County was to divide the county into eight rural working communities, each with a conveniently located community center or meeting place. A community land use planning committee, composed of at least three farmers, one farm woman, one older 4-H Club boy or future farmer, and one older 4-H Club girl or future homemaker, was elected by the people in each community. The county committee is composed of eight farmers who are also chairmen of their respective community committees.

In Ward County, N. Dak., community meetings were held in each community to select the members of the community committees. It is estimated that one-fourth of the farm families in the county were represented at these meetings, and not one farmer refused to serve after his election.

The success of the land use planning project, to a considerable extent, depends on the degree that the committee members represent the farmers of the county and understand the different physical, economic, and social problems and interests affecting farm people.

The Department of Agriculture has not taken the position that one method is better than any other in selecting the farmer members of land use planning committees but urges that the most democratic methods be used for developing recommendations that incorporate the contributions of farmers, technicians, and administrators who know the interests, wants, and needs of farm people.

Public confidence in the membership of the land use planning committees is necessary if the work of these committees is to be effective in obtaining farmer support for and administrative adoption of their recommendations. A method involving elective features generally enhances public confidence in the resulting committee.

Better Trained Leadership

About 175 local 4-H leaders representing 37 counties assembled in 5 centers in South Carolina at regular intervals for more definite training in the planning and conducting of monthly 4-H Club programs.

With better 4-H programs as a theme, the local leaders analyzed the meetings of the 4-H Clubs of Pickens, Aiken, Florence, and Lancaster Counties. These open meetings served as a basis for discussion of the program and leader and member participation.

The demonstration which is the characteristic feature of any 4-H Club meeting was supplied in each place by 4-H members. In three training centers, Rocky Bottom, Camp Long, and Lancaster, Peggy and Marian Funderburk, Lancaster clothing-demonstration team, gave their demonstration on protective clothing. Colleton poultry team demonstrated poultry judging to the Walterboro group, and Gwendolyn Carter graded canned products at Florence.

The group of local leaders afterwards discussed the demonstrations, methods, and what had been learned from the presentations.

These leaders were representative of about 700 leaders in the State. The five overnight or all-day meetings were planned by the State club leaders and district agents on suggestions made by local leaders. One specialist or more gave subject-matter training to each group requesting this type of assistance. This included clothing, housefurnishing, home management, and food and nutrition.

A committee was elected from each group to formulate plans for local leader training in 1940.

A committee of agents and State workers, after making some minor changes, endorsed plans used for several years for recognizing the work of local 4-H leaders. These plans include certificates and achievement seals. At the State fair last year, certain local leaders were recognized for service of 5 or more years.

Scores of 4-H leaders will receive certificates for the year's activity in training and club work at the annual State 4-H leadership-training and achievement camp at Camp Long this spring.

Reports show that 205 training sessions have been held, 36 of which have been county meetings. Seven hundred and ninety-six persons attended the county meetings. Then, as a result of training and leadership selection, leaders of girls' clubs, in the absence of the home agent, conducted 162 local meetings attended by 2,677 persons.

Illinois Women Study AAA

Two district educational meetings and a few county meetings to aid home demonstration agents and leading county homemakers in understanding the policies of the agricultural conservation program mark the entrance into a new field of cooperation on programs of the United States Department of Agriculture by the Illinois Extension Service.

Mary Stansifer, home demonstration agent at large, who was appointed recently to further the AAA educational program for women, met with the agents from 11 counties at the district AAA meeting at De Kalb and again with the agents at the district meeting held at Peoria. Home demonstration agents for the first district met with the farmer fieldmen, supervisors, and county agents from 2 of the 7 districts to talk over the policies of the AAA program and to receive suggestions on how to present the information to their women. Home demonstration agents attended from Stephenson, Winnebago, Ogle, Whiteside, Lee, McHenry, Lake, De Kalb, Kane, Du Page, Henry, Bureau, La Salle, Knox, Stark, Peoria, Marshall, Putnam, Kendall, Grundy, Livingston, Ford, Will, Kankakee, and Iroquois Counties.

The main point which will be emphasized as educational material is presented through minor project lessons, will be promotion of better understanding between rural and urban people. The educational side of the consumer-producer problem will be studied.

Winnebago County is one of the most forward counties to hold an educational meeting to which homemakers were specifically invited. Wives of the county committeemen and one representative of each of the home bureau units were invited to the meeting. Miss Stansifer met with the women in the morning. A joint session was held in the afternoon with a panel discussion devoted to AAA problems.

Another county completing a similar type of meeting was Williamson. Du Page County later held a meeting, and Woodford County planned one for January 6. Many of the counties, reports Miss Stansifer, have gone ahead on their own to carry out minor projects on the AAA. Some counties will relay the information through their executive boards and advisory councils.

One county, Pike, had a local-leader-training meeting on the subject on January 15.

■ Clinton County, Ohio, farm groups have used the twenty-fifth anniversary of extension work as an occasion for presenting the year's achievements in a "farm progress book." The book relates the objectives, function, and achievements of the various groups, including Federal agencies, toward the solution of farm problems and the enrichment of farm life. Farm groups contributed toward the expense of publishing the book, which was made available to 2,500 Clinton County families.

'. L. Ballard, New President,)regon State College

Frank Llewellyn Ballard, vice director of ıe Extension Service in Oregon, has been ıosen to become president of Oregon State ollege on July 1, 1940, when Dr. George W. eavy, head of the institution for the past 7 ears, will retire because of age limitations.

The new president-elect was born on a New lampshire farm 48 years ago and was reared ı that farm which had been in his family)r five generations. He went west when he 'as 21 and entered Oregon State College; ut the call of the home folks in New Hampbire was strong enough that, after his gradation, he returned there and took a job as ounty agent. After a year he was offered he position of assistant to the State commisioner of agriculture, but he decided instead) return to Oregon where he became field gent in marketing on the college staff. His ext position was assistant county agent ader for 5 years, after which he was placed ı charge of all the county agent work, which osition he held until he succeeded Paul V. Iaris as vice director of the extension work ı 1934.

His leadership with the Extension Service as been characterized by his intimate nowledge of Oregon's needs and by the delopment of extension programs to meet hese needs. He took a leading part in the ioneer movement inaugurated in Oregon by is predecessor, in which the Oregon Extenion Service sponsored State-wide and ounty economic conferences with farmers nd businessmen to plan the development of he State's agricultural industry. This began ack in 1924, a decade or more before the Iation-wide emphasis was placed on land se planning.

Mr. Ballard says that Oregon's efforts in this type of work were successful primarily because the college men merely helped the farmers in formulating their own programs rather than taking a program out and inducing the growers to adopt it. This idea of keeping close to the people and to their problems is what the president-elect plans for the entire institution.

Soil Conservation Increases Income

Can a farmer carry out his farming operations under a soil-conserving system and still maintain as satisfactory income as under his old method? David H. Walter, assistant in agricultural economics with the United States Department of Agriculture, has conducted a study under the joint supervision of the Department and the Pennsylvania State College which gives the answer.

The investigation was made in the Crooked Creek watershed in Indiana and Armstrong Counties, Pa., where the Soil Conservation Service is cooperating with many farmers in carrying out a soil-conserving program on their farms. Detailed studies were made of farm incomes for both cooperators and noncooperators in 1934 and again in 1938.

"Our studies revealed that farmers following the soil conservation program made a greater increase in their labor incomes over the 4-year period than the noncooperators," reports Mr. Walter. "The net increase in labor income in favor of the Soil Conservation Service cooperators, after deducting the agricultural conservation program payments and a fair charge for materials furnished by the Government, was: Large dairy farms, $228; small dairy farms, $107; poultry farms, $75; and general farms, $11.

"Very little, if any, of this increase in income can be attributed to saving the soil over such a short period but must be credited primarily to the change in land-use and farm-management practices on these farms," explained Mr. Walter.

The American Society of Agricultural Workers

The American Society of Agricultural Workers has been chartered in Boone County, Ark., reports T. J. Silvey, Newton County, Ark., agricultural agent, the newly elected secretary-treasurer. The purpose of the new organization is to study agriculture from both a practical and a scientific viewpoint and to coordinate all agricultural agencies for services toward the advancement of agriculture.

The idea originated in 1937 at a get-acquainted meeting of agricultural workers in Harrison, Ark. The project manager of the Soil Conservation Service was appointed temporary chairman, and the discussion proved so popular that the Agricultural Workers' Club was organized to carry on similar meetings and discussions. This club included workers from the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Vocational Agriculture, Crop Production Loan, Resettlement Administration (now Farm Security Administration), Forest Service, ECW work, the agricultural department of a railroad, and a cheese plant.

At each of the monthly meetings, one of the members presented the work of his organization, and the group discussed it. The members were all agricultural graduates actively engaged in some agricultural pursuit. So much was to be derived from membership in such a club that the original members decided to make a similar organization available in other parts of the country. A committee was appointed to work out the proposed constitution, articles of incorporation, and bylaws, which were passed upon and filed before the judge of Boone County on October 30, 1939.

At the December meeting of the board of directors, Henry Cochran, district vocational supervisor, was elected president; W. O. Melton, assistant soil coordinator, vice president; Dr. Lee T. Railsback, veterinarian, of Boone County, second vice president; and T. J. Silvey, Newton County agricultural agent, secretary-treasurer.

Good Land Use

Today's goals in soil conservation in Michigan are to put what's left of our poor lands to the best use, but more important, to direct attention to the conservation of the more valuable acreages in what still is comparatively good farm land.

With that statement, E. C. Sackrider, Michigan State College representative and State coordinator in the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, uses total acreage figures, not to alarm landowners, but to prove points of the 1940 goal.

According to the most accurate Nation-wide survey to date, Michigan has a total of 619,000 acres on which severe erosion has made the land economically of no use for crops or grazing.

Contrast that with the State's total farm land acreage of more than 18 million, and the situation does not seem serious. But on 4,497,000 other acres some serious erosion has occurred. Control measures must be applied to insure continued productivity.

Within this State, too many farmers still crop the top lands and hills and pasture the bottom lands. These fertile, cultivatable bottom lands likely have equal productive possibilities with less susceptibility to erosion, and the top lands can grow the pasture.

More Coordination

We have just recently put into force an idea which I have had in mind for several years and which I notice by a recent memorandum sent out by the Secretary's office is in line with the objectives of the United States Department of Agriculture.

For several years I have had the idea that much more effective work could be done if the representatives of the various action agencies would get together at stated periods to discuss the various programs. We held the first of such meetings on January 9 and another on January 15, meeting regularly every 2 weeks for a noon luncheon since that time. At these meetings we plan to discuss the various programs, the new rulings related to these programs, and the activities of these programs in the county and how they can best be coordinated into a general land-use program.

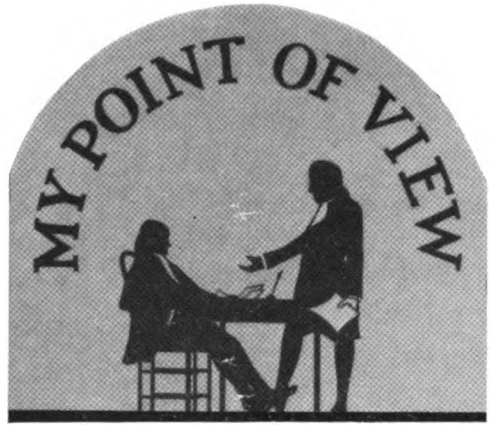
The agencies represented at these meetings are the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, Emergency Feed and Seed Loan, Extension Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and Emergency Relief.

I have taken the initiative in arranging for these meetings and have obtained very fine cooperation from the agencies. I do not know whether this idea has been tried out on the county level in other States.—*Walter M. Zellers, county agricultural agent, Adair County, Iowa.*

Demonstration Development

An effective program in this county means a program with emphasis placed on those phases of crop and livestock production and soil management which most vitally affect the income and living conditions of the greatest number of people. Demonstration work is needed in connection with the development of increased small-seeds production, fertilizer practices on field and small-fruit crops, economy in dairy feeding, improvement of planting stock in all our small fruits, and improvement in the quality of our prune crop. These general demonstration needs carry with them, of course, the necessity of imparting information; and, in several instances, there are related phases of demonstration and educational work which should be followed vigorously to maintain a program vital in its relation to the agricultural income. If this kind of program is maintained, with the facts developed in the course of carrying out such a program presented to the producers of the county, there is no reason to doubt or question the outlook for extension work.

One of the more doubtful phases of extension activity is that pertaining to the continuous requests for more personal services. Although these requests are important—sometimes of extraordinary importance to an individual—they are of extremely minor importance in their relation to improving the income even in individual cases, and the solving of them contributes nothing towards improving economic conditions generally. The increased demand for this type of service handicaps the development of the more vital phases of the program. Requests cannot be shoved aside; they must be scrutinized with some discrimination. Requests for information should be grouped together according to the necessary subject-matter material and the location of inquirers, and the facts involved should then be presented to groups. This has been done to some extent in the past, but the practice should be more generally developed.—*W. F. Cyrus, county agricultural agent, Washington County, Oreg.*



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

ON THE CALENDAR

Central States Regional Conference for five States east of the Mississippi, La Fayette, Ind., May 2–4.

American Council on Education, Washington, D. C., May 3–4.

Central States Regional Conference for seven States west of the Mississippi, Lincoln, Nebr., May 6–8.

Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C., May 10–18.

American Library Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26–June 1.

National 4–H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 12–19.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, June 23–27.

Seventy-seventh Annual Convention of the National Education Association, Milwaukee, Wis., June 29–July 4.

Tribute to Whom Tribute Is D

An interesting and beloved display of tension photographs adorns a fitting spac the State office of girls' 4–H Club work South Carolina. In this anniversary yea the demonstration work, especial admira has been given to those pioneers to whom owe much of the progress of the Exten Service.

These well-recognized figures are: Dr. S man A. Knapp; O. B. Martin; Dr. D. Johnson (founder of Winthrop College cooperated with Dr. Knapp and Mr. Mart Marie Cromer Seigler, organizer of the f girls' club under the direction of the U States Department of Agriculture; I. W. H Dr. C. B. Smith, and Gertrude Warren, 4 organization; Mrs. Dora Dee Walker, f agent in charge of one county, 1911, and S specialist since; Hon. A. Frank Lever; Dr. W. W. Long, former extension dire in South Carolina.

Now there have arisen since the early d other groups upon which the Extension S ice over the country is very depende Daily they are with us, helping to make r and workable many plans put into their ha in "scratch" form. There is no necessity enumerating what every county, State, n national extension worker already know the multitude of duties and the great bless of an efficient, loyal office assistant. At a nual report time, especially, we are grate for someone who can make a report "look t part," as well as tell something worth wh

So this tribute of sincere appreciation offered for all contributions made by ol staff members everywhere in the Exten Service.—*Harriet F. Johnson, State girls' c leader, South Carolina.*

4–H Work Spreads Extension Influence

It is encouraging to know that more th 97 percent of our farm families in La caster County, Nebr., have been reached some measurable way by the Agricultur Extension Service, according to a rec study made by the Works Progress Admin tration. Many of the problems confronti farmers earlier have been overcome throu 4–H Club activities alone. Each year duri the past 17 years of my work in this coun more than 600 boys and girls have enroll in projects relating to the farm and hon During this 17-year period, more than 4,0 boys and girls have carried on one or mo 4–H projects which have given them prac cal experience and technical training in b ter farm and home practices. We find th adults learn readily from the work carri on by the boys and girls; not only do th boys and girls get the technical training an experience but often the whole family ge the same information through the 4–H dem onstrations.—*J. F. Purbaugh, county ag cultural agent, Lancaster County, Nebr.*

210108 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

IN BRIEF

–H Achievements

A million hours of cooking and housekeep-ıg—that is the amount of time Maine 4–H lub members spent on that project this year. . summary shows that Maine 4–H boys and irls made a profit of $62,000 on their club rojects in 1939. They raised 81 acres of eans, 40 acres of sweet corn, 93 acres of arden, and 78 acres of potatoes. In live-tock projects, they cared for 493 dairy cows nd calves, 599 pigs, 3,984 hens, 40 baby-beef teers, and 9 geese. They canned 59,568 pints f food, raised 28,608 baby chicks, prepared nd served 203,281 meals, and made 15,302 rticles in the sewing project. All told, the ash value of their projects is conservatively stimated at $134,689.

New Sound Motion Picture

"Do Unto Animals" is the title of a new wo-reel sound motion picture portraying ıroper methods of shipping livestock both by ail and by motortruck. The film, recently eleased by the United States Department of Agriculture, was sponsored cooperatively by pecialists of the Bureau of Animal Industry ınd the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board. It is available in both 16- and 35-nillimeter widths and requires approximately 21 minutes for projection. Responsible or-ganizations and individuals may obtain the ıse of the film on application to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agri-culture, Washington, D. C.

Family Gardens Pay

Records kept on demonstration family gar-dens in Pennsylvania show an average cash cost of $9.07 per garden for a family of five persons. The average total cost of labor and materials was $36.89. The average es-timated value of the vegetables harvested totaled $163, leaving an average net profit of $126.11. The average value of vegetables used fresh was $62.71; canned, $80.13; dried, $2.90; and stored, $17.26.

An increase in the use of canned tomatoes has been noted in counties where demonstra-tion gardens have been grown and where educational work has been carried on.

New Pasture Developed

Eighty-nine thousand acres of new perma-nent pastures were established by Florida cattlemen cooperating in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs in 1937 and 1938, according to H. G. Clayton, Florida AAA administrator.

Allowing cattlemen $3 an acre for develop-ing and seeding these pastures, the AAA paid out a total of $267,000 during the 2 years. Cattlemen supplemented the $3 per acre pay-ment with funds of their own to do the work.

During 1937, the first year the AAA al-lowed payments for establishing permanent pastures, cattlemen seeded 31,000 acres; in 1938 they seeded 58,000 acres.

Mr. Clayton estimated that approximately 90 percent of the pasture-development work done in Florida in 1937 and 1938 represented cooperation of cattlemen with the agricul-tural conservation programs.

4–H Swine Achievements

The activities of 61 4–H boys and girls en-rolled in swine projects last year in Scotts Bluff County, Nebr., have done much to im-prove the quality of hogs raised there, ac-cording to Agricultural Agent C. W. Nibler, who reported that all but 10 members com-pleted their work. Several of the club mem-bers have obtained high-quality hogs from breeders of eastern Nebraska; 20 purebred boars have been sold by 4–H Club members to breeders in this area; approximately 150 head of high-quality hogs were exhibited at the county fair; and most of the club mem-bers attended the 4–H practice judging and demonstration days.

"The distribution of good purebred boars to many breeders has been one of the biggest accomplishments of the 4–H swine club mem-bers," said Mr. Nibler. "Seven or eight 4–H Club purebred herds and the vocational agri-cultural herds now comprise the entire pure-bred swine population of the county."

CONTENTS

	Page
An Extension Program for the Entire Family—an editorial	Inside front cover
Hot Lunch for Healthier Children, Maryland	33
C. W. Warburton Made Deputy Governor of Farm Credit Administration	34
M. L. Wilson Returns to Extension	35
1,600 Nebraska Farmers Cooperate *George S. Round, Nebr.*	36
Planning for Forest and Farm, Oregon	37
Developing a Regional Market Program *W. C. Ockey*	38
Traveling Conferences Show Regional Land Use Problems *Donald C. Blaisdell*	39
The White House Conference on Children in a Democracy	40
4–H Club Sets up Wildlife Area, Missouri	41
Low-Cost Milk Program Seeks Wider Outlets	42
School Lunch Program Uses Farm Surpluses	43
Homemakers Forum on the Air *Elizabeth G. Leaming, N. J.*	44
Selecting Land Use Planning Committees	46
F. L. Ballard, New President, Oregon	47
The American Society of Agricultural Workers	47
My Point of View	48
In Brief and Among Ourselves	Page 3 of cover

AMONG OURSELVES

■ C. P. CLOSE, before his retirement a few years ago as extension horticulturist in the United States Department of Agriculture, developed an early red apple called the Close apple, which is now on the market. It has been tested at a number of experiment stations in the East, and good reports have been received on the Close apple from New England as far south as Tennessee.

■ ARTHUR M. SOWDER has been added to the Federal Extension staff to assist in carrying out the national forestry extension program and to provide closer cooperation with the States in the development of extension forestry under the Clarke-McNary and Norris-Doxey Acts.

Mr. Sowder, a native of Wisconsin, received his bachelor and master of arts degrees from the University of Idaho and later the degree of master of forestry from Yale University. After 3½ years as extension forester in Idaho and 5 years of teaching forestry at the University of Idaho, he entered the Forest Service in 1936 and transferred to the Extension Service in 1939.

■ PROF. J. W. WUICHET, animal husbandry specialist, Ohio State University, and representative of the university on the Ohio AAA State Committee, died January 13. "Pat" was born in Dayton, Ohio, February 4, 1887, graduated from Ohio State University in 1908, and was appointed specialist in animal husbandry in 1916.

To the Ohio Extension Service the loss is irreparable. "Pat" had the faculty possessed by few persons of being able to guide the energy created when discussions became de-bates and tempers frayed into channels where it would turn useful wheels. His promises became performances collectible on the first minute of the hour due.

Going to a train out of Chicago, "Pat" ex-cused himself from the others in the party to stop in a candy shop. His reappearance with a neatly wrapped box drew the usual jokes about carrying home peace offerings. The remarks became quite pointless when "Pat" commented that the box was a dupli-cate of one purchased in the same store for his wife years ago and of the one bought on every subsequent trip to Chicago.

He said his wife told him that if the man she had lived with 30 years could not be trusted, he was not worth watching. Saying goodbye to "Pat" was one of the hardest duties imposed on his colleagues in the Ex-tension Service.

A BETTER CHANCE FOR EVERY CHILD

Is the Aim of the Children's Bureau

Are you concerned about—MOTHERS AND BABIES • CRIPPLED CHILDREN • OTHER CHILDREN NEEDING SPECIAL CARE • CHILD LABOR?

Under the Social Security Act, the Children's Bureau provides funds for State services for maternal and child health, crippled children, and child welfare. Publications on the care of children from the prenatal period up through adolescence are available to the public. Among these are the following:

PRENATAL CARE • INFANT CARE • THE CHILD FROM ONE TO SIX • CHILD MANAGEMENT • ARE YOU TRAINING YOUR CHILD TO BE HAPPY? • GUIDING THE ADOLESCENT.

Many studies have been made by the Children's Bureau on vital questions affecting the life, health, and well-being of mothers and children; on institutional and foster-home care, juvenile courts, adoption, birth out of wedlock, and other phases of child welfare; and on special child-labor problems.

Recently published leaflets include:

BETTER CARE FOR MOTHER AND CHILD
A BETTER CHANCE FOR EVERY CHILD
FACTS ABOUT CRIPPLED CHILDREN
WELL-NOURISHED CHILDREN
FACTS ABOUT CHILD HEALTH
ADOPTION: WHAT IT MEANS
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S BUREAU
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 11 APRIL 1940 NO. 4

AN Editorial

The Challenge of Underconsumption

MILO PERKINS, Director of Marketing, and President of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation

For the first time, we are beginning to know about underconsumption in terms of simple arithmetic. That has a direct bearing on farm prices. Our farmers, you know, make up 25 percent of our population, and yet they get only 11 percent of our national income. They are producing more than they can sell in the present market at a profit. Surpluses of agricultural products have been a serious national problem now for more than a decade. As I see it, there are three major causes behind this situation.

The first is the application of science to agricultural production. Briefly, we have learned how to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, but we do not know where to sell the extra blade of grass. Yields of lint cotton, for example, are now 35 percent greater per acre than they were 10 years ago. Yields of corn in the 10 Corn Belt States during the years 1936–39 were 22.8 percent above the 1929–33 average.

Production Outruns Distribution

All this is a tribute to our technological genius as a people, and we may well be proud of it. Some day we will turn that genius to solving the problems of underconsumption. When that day comes, the extra blade of grass will add to human happiness and not to human misery. For the first time in history, we are suffering because we have too much of the things we need most. The science of production has outrun the science of distribution. We must catch our breath and catch up.

The second cause of our farm surpluses has to do with dislocations in foreign trade. Naturally, our export crops have been hit the worst. This goes back more than 20 years to the time when we changed from a debtor to a creditor nation—to the time when we plowed up 40 million acres of grasslands and ruined part of the Great Plains in an era of military hysteria.

The third and last major cause of farm surpluses, as I see it, has to do with industrial unemployment in our own country. Farmers producing dairy and poultry products and fruits and vegetables, as well as meats, have been hit the hardest. These are the foods low-income folks start buying as soon as they get a little more money. The term "surpluses," as applied to these foods, is simply a smug, polite name for a shocking amount of underconsumption.

We have been smart enough to make tractors and mechanical corn pickers and dial telephones. Are we smart enough, however, to find work for the folks they have thrown out of employment? Upon our answer to that question—not in words but in new jobs—hangs the future of our industrial democracy. In other lands it has lost its race against time; if we have the courage to make it work here, then we shall, in truth, be a chosen people.

Personally, I think we can, and that what we need most is a redirection of our genius as a people. Heretofore, we have concentrated on methods of efficient production. Henceforth, we must concentrate on efficient and businesslike methods of increasing domestic consumption, no matter how much violence it may do to some of our preconceived notions. We know how to produce almost anything, but we have not learned how to distribute such things to the jobless. The nightmare of underconsumption is the black plague of the twentieth century; we must make up our minds to wipe it out with a vengeance.

If we slash at underconsumption within our own country as we would at a foreign enemy, individual initiative and free enterprise will come into their own as they never have before. That is the only way in which we can be sure of their continuance. That is the only way I know of to assure a nineteenth-century chance of opportunity to youngsters who are grow up to run the twentieth century.

We must restore confidence in this co try—the confidence of our young fol not by platitudes but by jobs. And must do it not for just a few of them for all who are willing and able to w Any answer short of that is unworthy the men who fought their way westw for us and our children. There is a jo internal pioneering ahead of us which barely been started. The full conquest underconsumption still belongs to tomorrows.

The America of Tomorrow

We must make ourselves worthy of richest country, in terms of tangible sources, that was ever given to any peo We must move forward from this halt place of uncertainty to a new day. that matters is that we know that we not have to put up with this nightmare underconsumption in a land of plenty ever, and that we know it with such tainty that it will make us conqueror the core. No obstacle on earth can st against such singleness of purpose. day we wake up to the fact that the p lems of unemployment and underconsu tion are not going to solve themselves, shall have gone better than half the w toward solving them. Out of such lea ship, springing up in thousands of pla will be built the America of tomorrow.

The 65 percent of our families living an average of $69 a month need twice t much income for a minimum standard living. The unsatisfied wants of t thirds of our people make up the great new market that has ever loomed be our businessmen and our farmers. It right in our own back yard. We must some imagination and find ways to buil more industrious and, therefore, a m prosperous America.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For April 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

blished monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is ıed free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

:TENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Star Valley Spruces Up

W. O. EDMONDSON, Extension Horticulturist, Wyoming

Star Valley, Wyo., has enlisted 790 farm and town homes, churches, schools, and ısiness establishments, including creameries ıd cheese factories, in the largest and most mplete yard- and building-improvement mpaign ever to be initiated in the valley. ıe work was started in December 1939, as result of county agricultural program anning conducted by the Lincoln County 'ogram-building committees. A general committee, consisting of the county and home monstration agents, farm bureau members, ıd business people of Afton and other towns the valley, was chosen to guide the pro- ram throughout the year.

The valley is divided naturally into 12 ımmunities, and each community planning 'oup has designated a committee of 2 to 4 embers to head the program in yard and ilding improvement in that community. ı making the initial inspections and listings December, the several community committees judged in other communities than ıeir own, thus getting better acquainted ith the valley as a whole. In this way, the ımmittee from a certain community was not ılled upon to make inspections and suggesons in its own area.

The valley is generally covered by 2 to 4 et of snow by December 1 each year, but ıst winter the snow did not come until Deember 22. This gave the committees good pportunity to make the first inspection. very place in the valley was listed, and a efinite record was made of the arrangeent and condition of buildings, plantings in ards and plantings that should be made, the umber of houses and barns to be painted, nd the condition of fences and gates. The ımmittees made statements in regard to the onvenience of drives and other service facili- es, and made recommendations showing hat improvements might be made during the ear.

The program will be strengthened during the spring by a series of native shrub- and tree-gathering trips into the canyons surrounding the valley to identify, dig, and bring in hundreds of the native plants in the area suitable for transplanting into yards. The United States Forest Service rangers, the extension horticulturist, and the county extension agents are to direct these gathering trips. Planting demonstrations will be conducted at different homes to demonstrate for every community the proper methods of planting and care.

Arrangements will also be made to buy paint in large quantities, thus enabling the people to obtain paint for buildings and fences at the most reasonable prices.

Prizes are to be made available by the organizations in the valley and presented to the three communities showing the most improvement during the year. These prizes will be awarded at the end of the project in October 1940 by the Extension Service and the Farm Security Administration.

Star Valley maintains primarily a dairy type of farming, and the people are followers of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. The valley is located in one of the most picturesque sections of the State. One excellent highway extends the full length of the valley from north to south. In 1939, the Grand Canyon Highway, following the Snake River and connecting the valley with Jackson, Wyo., and Teton and Yellowstone National Parks, was opened for travel. This highway serves as a direct route from Salt Lake City and other points in the Southwest to the two national parks of Wyoming.

The program is another step in the home-improvement project in Wyoming, and it means continued happiness and contentment for farm and town people. This spring they are working together to make Star Valley a beautiful and comfortable place for living.

Spring comes to Star Valley and justifies all the busy days of planning and planting.

Needed—A Strong Family Life Program

BELLE OSBORN FISH, Extension Specialist in Family Relationships, Minnesota

I shall ask all our fellow citizens to consider themselves identified with the work of this conference. I ask you all to study and discuss with friends and neighbors the program it has outlined, and how its objectives can be realized.—*President Roosevelt at the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.*

■ The Extension Service reaches farm families in every community in every State in our Nation. It is uniquely suited and immediately ready to start at once in helping to carry out the recommendations of the Conference on Children in a Democracy and to give further study to how a democracy can best serve its rural children and how these children from the farms can best be helped to grow into the kind of citizens who will know how to preserve and perfect our democracy.

Planning for Needs of Children

County planning committees now functioning in thousands of counties throughout the United States are formulating definite plans of action for better social and economic conditions by using all the available help from the various Government agencies and studying local situations and problems. Problems of land use and farm income differ greatly from one section of the country to another, and their solutions must be different; but farm children wherever they live have needs similar to those of all other children. Are these needs receiving the study and consideration needed to formulate plans which will train citizens who know how to preserve and perfect our democracy? This is the question which faces county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents who know intimately the problems of their farm families and are taking an active part in planning for rural welfare.

Thirteen States have specialists in child development and family relationships with well-developed programs, and this will be an advantage in making full use of the momentum furnished by the White House Conference. But even at their best, these programs do not reach all counties or all families in the counties carrying such programs. To adequately take our part in the broader program for children in a democracy, every agent must feel the extension responsibility toward children as a part of the farm family and take an active part in the follow-up conferences being held in each State and community to study the national plan and make a program to meet local needs.

In Minnesota, where I have worked for 10 years, there are many problems in meeting the needs of our rural children. Because our health, welfare, and educational services are among the best in the Nation, perhaps our problems are not as serious as those in many other States. Except for the cut-over region in the northeast and a sand area in the central part, the State has good agricultural land, where land use is a question of agricultural planning. Where resettlement is advisable, it is not necessary to make long moves, usually not outside the county. Frequently several families move together, and this group becomes a nucleus for a new community with fewer adjustments for family members. It is also a policy to locate families among people already well established to make use of community life and neighbors in local communities. Improved homes and incomes and school and community services should result from resettlement.

In county-wide family-relationships projects in Minnesota, groups are usually composed of neighbors. The leaders are members of the groups. Their project activities cut across religious, political, racial, and educational differences and enable members to work together in a democratic manner. They become interested in their neighbors' children. In such counties they are nearer ready to plan a program for all their children. In the last 2 years, there has been very good project work in family relationships in Mower, Hennepin, and Nobles Counties.

Mower County Leads the Way

Mower County has had a particularly far-reaching program, probably because of fine cooperation in planning by the agents and their local committees. At the end of the first year's study, the planning committee in Mower County invited representatives of all organizations interested in child welfare to attend a county-wide check-up meeting. Each representative explained the work of his organization and in turn listened to the reports of the extension family-relationships leaders. Although more women than men attended, still it was a representative meeting. At the end of their second year of work they are planning to have as one number on the achievement-day program a panel discussion on contributions of the county extension program to farm family life. Several hundred people will be reached directly. Mower County may be counted on to show the way in Minnesota's use of White House recommendations. In it, County Agent F. L. Lieberstein, Home Demonstration Agent Mae Stephenson, and 4–H Club Leader John Timperley work together closely and see the county program as a whole. They are working for happy farm family life because they believe in farming as a way of life as well as a business. They will study the recommendations of the White House Conference seriously and interpret them to farm people because they are deeply interested in all rural boys and girls.

The President said: "The interests of children are interwoven with the interests of families and communities * * * every step we take to protect the families of America we are protecting children also * * * the family is the threshold of democracy." Just because we live in America, there is no guarantee that all children grow up in families that practice democratic ways of living. No matter how many opportunities are provided for children, by Government, or State, or private agency, they will not all be benefited unless parents, club leaders, and teachers understand and cooperate in the use of these opportunities. Fulfillment of the goals of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy depends in part on interested and informed parents. There never was a greater need for a strong family-life program in the extension program.

■ Ten 4–H Club members in Madison and Jefferson Counties, Mont., have obtained 1 head of registered ewes for use in club projects, reports F. L. Niven, county agent for the two counties.

These ewes will be used as foundation stock in establishing flocks of purebred sheep and the project is a continuation of work begun 4 years ago.

Club members in the two counties now own 35 head of purebred ewes in addition to approximately 175 head of grade ewes. Five clubs carried the sheep project in 1939 when 36 members of these clubs owned 24 sheep valued at $2,102. Sheep shown by the members at both the 4–H fair at Whitehall and at the North Montana fair at Great Falls have won premium money in both the 4–H and open classes. Club members are getting ready for more and better sheep raising in Madison and Jefferson Counties in 1940.

Expand Cotton Consumption as Part of Farm Program

H. H. WILLIAMSON, Director of Extension Service, Texas

Here in the Southland, where cotton is the major crop, there exist many economic and social problems. This area comises approximately one-fourth of the land ea of the United States. In this one-fourth ea we find about one-half of the Nation's tal farm population. This one-half of the rm population receives a little less than e-third of the total agricultural income of e Nation. It is claimed that this same ea has more than 50 percent of all the soil-osion problems of the Nation. The per-ntage of illiteracy is high compared to at of other areas. And, in addition, we ve an unusually high percentage of nantry.

These undeniable facts present real prob-ms. However, it is encouraging when we aluate the progress that has been made in e South during the 75 years that have apsed since the curtains went down on the structive War between the States. Econom-ally, the South started anew from sub-zero. he progress made in these 75 years is por-ayed by our rural areas, towns, cities, urches, schools, colleges, highways, and andards of living. Give due consideration to e tremendous economic handicaps in the rm of tariffs and freight-rate differentials nder which the South has labored. Then earch history to see if evidence can be found here any other nation or section or group of eople has made as much progress in so short period under so great handicaps as the outh. Some philosopher has said that "the easure of a people's achievement is not the eights to which they attain but the depths rom which they spring."

One of the chief factors of the progress ade in the South, in addition to the "never-ie spirit" of its people, has been the fact hat our Southland has been peculiarly dapted to the production of cotton. It is a ommodity that has been needed and wanted y civilized nations all over the world.

For the past several years the maintenance nd security of cotton in our agricultural eco-omics have been threatened. These threats re a diminishing foreign demand and a non-xpanded domestic consumption. There is eeded in the South today an annual crop of 6 million bales, provided it can be marketed broad and consumed at home at prices which will bring a fair return to the people who plant, harvest, and handle the crop. We need a crop that will bring sufficient profit to build omes, educate children, and raise standards of living. We need a crop that will not breed peonage and expand poverty.

The South today has the land and the physical equipment to handle an annual crop of 16 million bales of cotton. We have a surplus of labor badly in need of employment. More cotton marketed and consumed means smaller relief rolls and less unemployment. To market annually a 16-million-bale crop, it means that our export market must not be less than 6 million bales and that our domestic consumption must be stepped up to 10 million bales per year.

To compete successfully in foreign markets, it is necessary that we produce cotton of the highest quality—the kind that is in the greatest demand. More than 1¾ million bales moved into export markets and domestic consumption channels during January. This is more encouraging. We must not lose the momentum gained!

Much progress has been made in the past few years in improving the quality of the Texas cotton crop. During the disturbed economic period from about 1930 to 1935, there was a great deterioration in the quality of our Texas cotton. In 1936, the Texas Extension Service and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture renewed efforts to organize communities to produce one type of cotton of better quality. Last year this program enlarged to 415 one-variety cotton communities. More than 27,000 farmers participated in the program. Combined acreage in the one-variety communities was almost 1,000,000 acres. This means that 11 percent of the total cotton acreage in Texas was planted to quality cotton.

Texas experienced a poor cotton year in 1939 from the standpoint of staple because of the dry weather that existed over the State during the cotton-producing period. Even so, we find that in the 4-year period (1936 to 1939) the percentage of the total crop that was untenderable—meaning untenderable on the market and suitable for few special uses—was reduced from 22 percent to 16 percent. And the percentage of our crop in the ⅞- to $^{29}/_{32}$-inch bracket was raised from 39 percent to 48 percent.

There has been marked improvement in the quality of ginning in the past few years. This has been due to the efforts of the Ginners' Association and the fine work done by the United States Department of Agriculture at the ginning laboratory located at Stoneville, Miss.

The most recent threat to our cotton industry is the infestation and spread of the pink bollworm in south Texas. It is believed by entomologists and the farmers in the infested areas that the insect can be held in control and further spread prevented.

Farmers and business people throughout Texas have become very active in stimulating the domestic consumption of cotton. The program launched last fall for greater consumption of cotton was very effective. I have reference to the "Buy or Make a Cotton Mattress" program. Statistics are not available as to just how many new mattresses were bought or made. One indication as to the possible extent of the program may be found in a report of the Extension Service on the making of mattresses in the home by farm people. The home demonstration agents of the Extension Service have reported 3,500 mattress-making schools which they conducted for farm women. More than 50,000 women studied mattress making in these schools, and one or more mattresses were made at each demonstration. This means that more than 400 bales of cotton were consumed in these schools alone.

Much research work is being done in looking for new uses of cotton. This is important. However, it should be emphasized at all times that maximum utilization should be made of the present known uses. The family bedroom perhaps offers the greatest potential demand for cotton known in domestic uses. No single household article requires more cotton than a mattress. Perhaps it would be fairly accurate to say that if the 130 million people in America were all supplied with a good cotton mattress containing 55 pounds of cotton and ticking per mattress, America would be sleeping each night on 7½ million bales of cotton. This is being mentioned as one example of the potential possibilities for increasing cotton consumption at home.

The agricultural and business leaders of the cotton-growing States, working cooperatively and in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, should launch a well-planned 10-year program for expanded domestic consumption of cotton. The program should be organized to include the entire South; and the facts should be carried to every section of our Nation. The conservation of our cotton industry as a part of our Nation's farm program is of national concern.

4–H Leader Training

Oswego County, N. Y., 4–H Club agents are cooperating with the State Normal School at Oswego on a broadly conceived training school for local leaders. Five meetings will be held covering the following topics: Historical background and objectives, club organization and division of responsibility, project requirements, social and recreational activities, and personal and social relationships.

Low-Income Families Use Surplus Cotton

■ The cotton-mattress demonstration program is gathering momentum. Thousands of low-income families are making their own mattresses in central community workshops, having received their 50 pounds of cotton and 10 yards of ticking free from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. This has been made possible by the cooperation of the Extension Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and other agencies both national and local.

The plan is simple. The Government makes surplus cotton available. Low-income families, otherwise unable to buy good mattresses, can get the cotton; and extension agents will teach them to make first-class mattresses.

Home Demonstration Agents Ready

The demonstration plan developed under the direction of Grover Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and was first presented to extension agents at the three intraregional conferences in the Southern States, at Roanoke, Va.; Auburn, Ala.; and Texarkana, Tex. It was received with enthusiasm. Practically all of the home demonstration agents in the Southern States know how to make homemade cotton mattresses. They have given thousands of demonstrations throughout the South, and many thousands of farm families take pride in the fine mattresses which they have made from their own cotton and which are the result of their own hand work. In Texas alone, which put on a cotton-utilization campaign last year, between 4,000 and 5,000 mattresses were made.

Because of her experience in Texas, Mildred Horton, State home demonstration agent, assisted in working out the details for the national plan.

There is a big surplus of cotton in the country, and many leaders have been interested in using some of this cotton to improve the living conditions of low-income families who are in need of cotton products. The cotton stamp plan and the mattress demonstration program are a start in this direction.

The mattress demonstration program is being tried out first in about 60 counties—one in each of the extension districts in the cotton-growing States. Other counties can be included when 120 rural families have been certified as eligible by the AAA committee and when the county has been approved by the State and Federal Extension Services. A low-income rural family is eligible for the free cotton and ticking when the total income for the calendar year 1939 was not more than $400 and when at least one-half was derived from agricultural occupations. Assistant Secretary Hill emphasizes the fact that this is not something which is being urged on anyone but an opportunity for better living to those who need it, want it, and are willing to work for it.

Director M. L. Wilson visits a mattress-making demonstration in Brazos County, Tex. From left to right, Mrs. Bernice Claytor, Texas specialist in home improvement; Velma Erisman, Brazos County home demonstration agent; President T. O. Walton of Texas A. and M. College; Director Wilson; and Texas Extension Director H. H. Williamson.

Community workrooms are provided where the families can make their mattresses under the supervision of the agent or trained local leaders. Application for the cotton and ticking are made to the home demonstration agent, and the families are certified by the local AAA committee from the records on file. At present the material for only one mattress is allowed each family.

The county home demonstration council designates a member of the home demonstration club as chairman of the cotton-mattress committee of the home demonstration club in each community wishing to participate in the program. These committees will obtain the cooperation of local communities in the work and help with the instruction at the central workroom. When there is no home demonstration club in the community, a woman representing the local sponsoring groups acts as chairman of the committee. The cotton is ordered from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation by the AAA committee and delivered to the workroom for the family which is to make the mattress under the direction of the agent or leader.

This is but one phase of a broad cotton-utilization program which also includes the cotton stamp plan announced by the Secretary early in February. Similar to the food stamp plan, this aims to get cotton into the hands of low-income families who cannot buy the cotton goods they need and to move it through the normal channels of trade.

All persons getting work or direct relief (Federal, State, or local), needy persons certified as eligible for such relief but not actually receiving aid, and persons receiving public assistance through the social security program who are in need of additional aid will be eligible to participate in the cotton stamp plan in the areas where it is in effect. They will be given the opportunity to buy cotton stamps in the amount approximately equal to their present expenditures for cotton goods, and for every dollar's worth purchased a dollar's worth of free surplus stamps will be issued. Purchases of stamps will be made by the participating families every 3 months. The families can buy their cotton goods at any retail store.

The cotton stamp plan is being tried out experimentally in a few of the cities already using the food stamp plan. These two new features of the cotton-utilization program are in addition to the export subsidies, research studies on new uses for cotton, and other methods being used to help move cotton surpluses.

A Year of Land Use Planning

■ Nearly 70,000 farm men and women are cooperating in the county land use planning program as members of organized county nd community planning committees, it was evealed in a report recently submitted by the Extension Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics to the Agricultural Program Board.

The report, dealing with the progress of and use planning during 1939, also showed hat the land use planning program reached ,120 counties in 47 States in the year since t was initiated jointly by the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges. Accompanying the report was a directory of State land use planning committees, their executive committees, and the joint land-grant ollege and BAE committees.

The report to the program board summarizes (1) the features of the organization stablished for the planning work; (2) the haracter and status of the several stages of planning activities already undertaken; and (3) the kinds of action growing out of planning efforts to date.

Basis of Cooperation

Memoranda of understanding between the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the State agricultural extension services and experiment stations, covering the features of he planning organization and the general ypes of cooperative work have been signed n 45 States, it is stated. There are only four States in which State land use planning committees or advisory councils have not been established to date and in two of these many of the land use planning activities proposed by the Department are being carried out.

State land use planning committees vary from State to State in both size and composition, depending upon the number of State organizations represented and the number of type-of-farming areas in the State. Arizona, with 12 members, has the smallest committee; New York, the largest, has 48 members. On the 43 State committees now organized, 552 farmers are serving. This is an average of 13 farmers to the committee.

The Extension Service and experiment stations are represented on each of the State land use planning committees. Also represented on all State committees are the Farm Security Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The Public Roads Administration is represented on 39 committees, the Forest Service on 38, the Farm Credit Administration on 14, and the Bureau of Biological Survey on 13. State planning boards and State highway departments each are represented on 21 committees.

Most of the committees have a membership of from 22 to 30 persons, the report points out. Farmers constitute a majority of the membership of 17 State committees. In 35 States, farmers are the predominant single group. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture outnumber the farmers in 4 States.

To facilitate the planning work at the State level, each of 14 States has set up an executive committee of the State land use planning committee. These executive committees are composed of from 4 to 6 members. In addition to handling matters that arise between meetings of the State committee, these executive committees often perform the follow-up work on actions taken by the State committee.

The project leader of the Extension Service, the State BAE representative, and a representative of the State agricultural experiment station constitute in each cooperating State a joint land-grant college and BAE committee. Among other duties, this committee works with all agencies concerned on questions relating to the nature and scope of the planning program in the State. Sometimes this committee also functions as a working committee for the State land use planning committee, as well as for the agencies which its members represent.

Disclosing that 70,000 farmers in 1,120 counties are cooperating in land use planning work as members of organized county and community committees, the report adds that about 19,000 of these farmers are members of organized county planning committees. and that nearly 51,000 are serving on 6,807 organized community committees. Farmers predominate in the membership of county committees, with representatives of the Department representing the next largest group in most counties. Community committees almost without exception are made up solely of farm men and women.

Idea is Widespread

In addition to the 1,120 counties with county land use planning committees, there are 75 counties in which planning activities are being conducted by community committees prior to formal organization of county planning committees. On the other hand, a number of counties have set up county committees, but they have not progressed to the stage of establishing formal community committees.

Frequently, farmer members of county and community land use planning committees are also members of farm security advisory committees, agricultural conservation committees, production credit committees, and many others. It is indicated that about 200,000 farmers, in addition to members of county or community planning committees, took part in planning meetings held during the 6 months ending December 31, 1939.

The number of meetings held by individual county and community land use planning committees during the same 6 months ranged from one to nine, depending upon the stage of the planning work. Some county committees have set up executive and subject-matter subcommittees to permit more intensive attention to specific problems.

Turning next to the 1939–40 program of work, the report shows that for the fiscal year 1939–40, 1,195 counties were selected for planning. Of these, 388 were designated as "preparatory," 761 as "intensive," and 46 as "unified."

Intensive Planning

Of the 761 counties selected for intensive planning at the start of the fiscal year, 564 actually carried on area mapping and classification work. In 47 of these counties, work has not advanced beyond the study of basic information, and in 150 others intensive work has not begun. In 225 counties the county and community committees have already finished their area-classification map. In 112 counties the work has progressed to the point where a preliminary draft of the area-mapping and classification report is being reviewed by the State land use planning committee. County reports covering the results of area mapping and classification for 59 counties have been reviewed by the State land use planning committees and submitted to the Department. The Extension Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are analyzing and summarizing these reports.

According to the report, 43 of the 46 unified counties have made appreciable progress. Formal progress reports from Wyoming County, N. Y., and Culpeper County, Va., including definite agreements for modification of various programs or action to be started during 1940 and statements of action that has been started, have been studied and approved by the interbureau coordinating committee. Committees in 14 more counties have submitted either preliminary or final reports on their unified county program. These are ready for presentation to the interbureau coordinating committee. The other counties are still in the process of preparing plans.

■ The Jane S. McKimmon loan fund for worthy rural girls in North Carolina who desire to obtain a college education is maintained by the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs and the State Association of Home Agents. The latest report shows that the fund is now valued at $12,368.81. During the 9 years of its existence, the loan fund has assisted 31 girls, of whom 14 have completed their 4 years of college work and are now repaying their loans.

4-H Boys Market Cotton

A. W. JACOB, Extension Economist in Marketing, Oklahoma

Early in 1935, in response to an invitation of the manager of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association, I appeared before the board of directors with some suggestions on improved cotton marketing. I stressed the importance of a program for the 4–H Club members. P. E. Harrill, the manager, had indicated to me that their field classers were not making full use of their time during the spring months, as cotton receipts were light during the period, and it was difficult to do membership work at this season of the year. His suggestions gave me a cue on probable sources of excellent assistance and procedure in outlining the program.

My proposal to the board of directors was a 4–H Club cotton staple and grading project, instructions to be given in the counties by the local cotton classers, the county agents, and me. The contest was outlined to terminate with county team demonstrations in cotton marketing at the cotton growers' annual meeting the last of May 1935, a cotton-classing school to be held at the 4–H Club round-up at Stillwater in July 1935, and exhibits and classing to be carried out at the State fair in September of that year. The exhibit of cotton at the State fair was to be of open bolls, lint, and seed, in conformity with the requirements at the National Club Congress.

Cotton Classing Schools Held

The board of directors set up a fund to carry on the work and instructed Mr. Harrill to use the cotton classers as local leaders and instructors. Work was started by obtaining necessary standard United States staple type (¾ inch to 1⅛ inch), and the loan of a few grade boxes was obtained from the Cotton Growers' Association. Samples of all important cotton grades were prepared and boxed so that each county could have a sample to use when local instruction was being carried on by county workers and local licensed classers. County schools were scheduled and advertised in 24 counties. One-day schools were held at each point. Each school was worked up by the county agent, the local classer, and the ginners. Obtaining a suitable building with proper lighting was the difficult problem in many counties, but usually a good place was found.

Clyde McWhorter, United States Department of Agriculture corroborator in cotton marketing, stationed at Stillwater, became interested in the project and agreed to assist. He and I visited the counties, one each day, until the rounds were completed. The cotton quality was getting poorer each year, and Mr. McWhorter gave summaries of the data he was collecting on quality through gin samples. County agents invited the 4–H cotton club members to the school. Fathers came along as the idea was new. Ginners heard of the school, and as most of them were buying on the "hog-round basis" and losing money, they were looking for new ideas and a way out. They attended and were invited to assist in instructing the club members. Many vocational agriculture teachers were interested and attended with their boys.

Requests for classing were so many in the counties that in practically every county the local classer and county agent held several local schools. The schools were confined to adults, 4–H Club members, and FFA cotton producers. Many of the adults carried on some phase of production demonstration in culture, fertilizer, or variety trials in cooperation with the Extension Service.

After receiving the instructions, club members thought of new ideas to make the program a success, such as using improved seed, planting the same variety, delinting the seed, selling on grade and staple, marketing cooperatively, community improvement of cotton, and discontinuing the production of cotton with low per-acre income.

Team demonstration material dealing with cotton marketing was prepared and sent out. Several counties held county elimination contests to decide which team would represent the county at the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Association. Sixteen counties brought teams to the annual meeting on May 26 and 27. The cotton growers' meeting was on May 27, and as there were so many teams we decided to have the contest the day before their meeting and to let only the two best teams appear before the State meeting.

The contest swelled the attendance at the annual meeting, and many producers and leaders spoke highly of the boys' cotton marketing demonstrations. Many thought it the best part of the program. During the first year's work 400 4–H Club members in 24 counties studied cotton marketing along with production; and a closer cooperation was effected between the Extension Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Cotton Growers' Association, ginners, and growers on cotton-marketing conditions. In Greer County, 75 4–H Club members all grew the same variety and marketed a pool of 42 bales of uniform staple and middling or better grade. Many low-grade bales were sold outright at ginning because of the early frost and wet weather at picking time. Members did not wish to lower the average of their pool prices by including any low-grade bales. The State classing team from Greer County received a prize trip to the International Livestock Show at Chicago. A State-w movement for improved marketing and variety production was built up as a re of this work, and the Cotton Growers' As ciation agreed to finance the project second year.

Since 1935, the work has been carried each year with increased momentum and terest toward marketing of cotton on st and grade. The Extension Service in 19 purchased a complete set of official Uni States cotton grades and has maintained the grades and other needed materials up to d The Oklahoma Cotton Growers' Associati and other cotton handlers supply samples f use at all schools.

The project is especially adapted to ol club members. Its best results have been th broadening of the 4–H Club cotton project t include marketing instruction as well as pr duction. The project has brought to the a tention of the State cotton industry a meth of contacting juniors and adults which resu in a lasting improvement of cotton producti and marketing.

Fine leadership has been developed in th counties to a point where in 1939 more tha 100 one-variety cotton communities had be established in the State. One hundred an eight Smith-Doxey classing communities we established in 1939. Hundreds of junior an adult producers have been instructed in cott values since 1935. Lauren Clark, of Gre County, a member of the first team in 193 is an advanced agricultural student at the Okl homa A. and M. College.

A closer coordination of the work of the e tension production and marketing specialis has resulted. It is my belief that this activi has been of great value to the cotton indust in Oklahoma. Any State having difficulty i putting over a cotton-marketing program c well afford to study the 4–H Club classi school as an effective method.

Seed Clinics

Twenty seed clinics in the principal durum wheat-producing areas of North Dako aimed at reduction of durum and hard spri wheat mixtures which result in heavy mark losses for growers each year, were held du ing the winter by the Extension Service an the State seed department.

In areas where both durum and hard r spring wheat are produced, mixtures occ from volunteering and in harvesting, thres ing, cleaning, and seeding operations. Mi tures caused by volunteer growth in the fie were particularly bad in 1939. The see clinic work is to assist growers by analysis their seed grain, by suggesting cleaning pra tices, and by discussion of field-manageme problems. Arrangements for the seed clini were made by county extension agents an local committees. Some losses from mi tures can be averted by greater care in see cleaning and by selecting fields where dam aging mixtures are not likely to volunteer.

The Average Man Takes a Hand in New Hampshire Public Affairs

P. F. AYER, Specialist in Rural Organization and Recreation, New Hampshire

New Hampshire is the land of the Great Stone Face and of people who are frently considered as stern and unyielding their beloved symbol of sturdy merit. t New Hampshire is part of that land hich maintains the "cracker barrel" prov- ground of public affairs, and the last ample of colonial democracy, the town eting.

These people find themselves, however, in mmon with those in other sections of the ntry, in need of a revival of general par- ipation in public affairs by each citizen, d a renewed faith in the ability of average izens to study and to solve their prob- ns. Habitual dependence upon authorities the press or the speakers' platform has desirable educational and practical results.

As a method, discussion is not new, having en part of the program planning procedure various branches of the Extension Service r years; but new emphasis has been placed i it during the last few years with the re- ewed effort to have the farm family become i equally important partner of the Govern- ent in determining not only what educa- onal objectives shall be set, but also what rocedures are most likely to succeed. Com- unity councils, commodity committees, ounty program-planning groups of various rojects, land use committees, agricultural onservation committees, and extension con- erences use this method.

By a careful estimate, Dr. Paul Vogt, of the 'ederal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, ecently accounted for 600 discussion groups n the State in 1939. Parent-teacher associa- ions sponsor 60 study groups. More than 300 ranges have required discussions. Churches eld at least 60 forums. Women's clubs, the eague of Women Voters with 14 groups, 27 outh-extension clubs, and many other old and ew organizations included the discussion of urrent affairs in their programs.

The function of the Extension Service is he same as in any other major activity of he people—definition of educational policy, in- truction in method, enlistment and training f leaders, and stimulation of the movement s a desirable educational activity.

The following 10 points are emphasized as essential elements of effective discussion de- signed to stimulate thought and participa- tion by the average man: Lay leadership; small groups; 100 percent participation; a topic of concern to the discussion group mem- bers, begun at a point of contact with their lives; approach by accumulating the experi- ence, factual knowledge, and opinion of the members of the group; both sides of the question equally brought forth; frequent summary of progress; discussion to precede contemplated or probable action by a reasonable length of time; a series of meetings on the same subject or related subjects; appeal to "authority" on the subject only after these other preliminary steps have been taken.

Leaders are usually already designated by organized groups, but additional leaders are enlisted for new groups and for subdivisions of existing groups. Their job is to become specialists in leading, not authorities on subject matter.

The best training has been done by turning meetings of prospective leaders into actual laboratory sessions as was done at the State Parent-Teacher Association Institute. Members were chosen who had never led before. They were each charged with conducting a discussion by a subdivision of the group guided by the 10 principles which had already been studied by participants and prospective leaders together. They were provided with check sheets on which to have recorded their success in stimulating an even distribution of oral participation.

This system was used by many granges in the State under actual "field" conditions with satisfying results to them and gratifying evidence to the Extension Service of both greater and more effective participation and an increase in the number of people who were actually seeing to it that all sides of a question were fairly considered.

A typical report said that, by using the training received, 21 members divided into 2 groups under 2 local leaders who got at least 2 comments from everyone and an average of more than 11 comments per person. Another leader wrote: "Our discussion went over grand. They got to doing so well that after discussion had been going on for an hour and 5 minutes I really had a hard time to shut them off. Before, about 4 persons would speak and just agree with the last speaker; and that was about all there was to it."

Alaska Holds Annual Conference

■ These six extension workers in Alaska, meeting to discuss the work of the past year and to make plans for 1940, were particularly proud of their 4–H Clubs. They set the goal of 600 Alaskan boys and girls in 4–H Clubs for 1940 with an 80 or 90 percent completion. They report that people all over the Territory show keen interest in club work. A group of 4–H boys and girls on the regular weekly program over KFAR, Fairbanks, this winter brought in a big response from radio fans. The Alaska staff members, reading from left to right, are: I. M. C. Anderson, livestock specialist; Lorin T. Oldroyd, director; and Howard Estelle, agricultural agent. Back row, Ethel McDonald, home demonstration leader; Florence Syverud, home demonstration agent, Juneau; and Hazel Zimmerman, home demonstration agent, Matanuska. The occasion was the annual extension conference.

Idaho Vacation Camps

BESS FOSTER SMITH, a Camper

■ It was 15 years ago. My children were babies, and I was completely submerged with home cares. A friend brought the new State home demonstration leader to see me. Before long she was asking me to help in planning a vacation camp for rural women. Whether she got the idea from looking at me or at other self-martyred women, I do not know; but that was the beginning.

To further interest me, I was asked to take some part; to give some readings of verses that I had written about Idaho. I remember it was an occasion! My mother-in-law made me a new dress. My husband gave me a string of pearls. Even the children were impressed! Mother was really going to step out. I actually began to appreciate myself again!

How many overwrought, self-pitying homemakers Marion Hepworth reached by this method I can only surmise; but it worked. That summer 75 women went to a 3-day camp at Starkey Hot Springs to refresh themselves and give of themselves, and to look at their problems from a new angle.

Now there are seven districts in Idaho, and each one is clamoring for a vacation camp. The attendance during the last summer at a series of these camps was nearly 10,000 men and women.

When asked to explain the success of this enterprise, Miss Hepworth says she attributes it to the local camp committees who have led her in making all decisions. But hers was the vision and the organized plan that made it possible. Constantly the local groups have asked for better things; and so, through the years, the programs have become better and better. I have heard them most favorably compared with the Chautauqua programs, but without the financial deficit.

Some of the earlier camps had lessons in basketry and demonstrations in canning and recreational folk dancing. The women gave pageants. Some studied birds, rocks, and trees. There is always a threefold type of program built round a definite plan of living—educational work, usually in the morning, recreational play in the afternoon, and inspirational speeches and music in the evening.

Busy homemakers, who would not and could not afford to leave home for even 3 days just for a rest, will come because of the lure of the programs that they know they cannot afford to miss. The best speakers and musicians the State and neighboring States can afford are present and give their services to this cause without remuneration and often without even an expense account.

The Governor of the State is usually in attendance at several camps. The president of the university and dean of the agricultural school are there also. Faculty members consider it a privilege to be asked to take part. Miss Hepworth chooses from ministers, lawyers, editors, doctors, and businessmen such as are in harmony with the theme of the camp. Mrs. Anna H. Hayes, vice president of the parent teacher association, always charms and inspires her listeners.

The influence of these camps does not end with the close of the season. It just begins. All the clubs back home have lively camp reviews. One lady writes back: "We all have about the same troubles and cares, including having husband late to meals, Johnnie and Jimmie quarreling over the last piece of pie and chickens scratching up the garden; but they sink into insignificance when we view them from another perspective."

The local home demonstration leaders find that the camp, although a very great deal of work for each of them, is, after all, the vital spark that makes their work come to life.

Characteristic of all projects carried on by women, the expense is a mere pittance—"butter-and-egg money" in the education budget. A whole season of seven camps can be run for less than $500. The expense to the camper is also reduced to the least common denominator. I think the women really enjoy the vacation more when a cook is hired and meals are served. They often pay their part by bringing food. Usually a resort is hired where there are cabins or a dormitory for sleeping, and the women bring their bedding. These details are worked out by the camp committee and the local leader.

Here is Idaho doing a real service for Idaho—pushing home products and home betterment. It has been observed by other States and called the "Idaho plan." Miss Hepworth is constantly receiving letters of request as to how it is done. Already plans are under way for the new season which will open probably at Payette Lakes July 5.

We, who are pioneers and still attend camp, are usually pointed out and shown many privileges. Miss Hepworth takes a little secret pride in us, and I think she is justified, for I am sure we are all much richer for these experiences. And, we in our turn can never repay or half realize what she has done for us by inviting us to come out and be a part in this movement that means so much to all Idaho women.

A picnic dinner under the trees gives the visiting family a glimpse of the joyous living at a mothers' vacation camp.

Six-Point Program

In cooperation with the farmers, the Walton County (Ga.) Agricultural Council, composed of County Agent H. H. Shores, teachers of vocational agriculture, and vocational high school principals, have worked out a definite six-point program for Walton County agriculture in 1940. The program consists of: (1) One-variety cotton with culled and treated seed; (2) cooperative growing and marketing of sweetpotatoes; (3) planting of lespedeza for seed, feed, and soil improvement; (4) improved pasturage through a demonstration pasture in each community; (5) a milk cow for every farm family; (6) at least 100 chicks for each family.

Three Georgia Counties Cooperate in Buying a Motion-Picture Outfit

P. NICHOLSON, County Agricultural Agent, Catoosa County, Ga.

Regularly scheduled motion-picture programs have been contributing materially the extension educational program in oosa, Whitfield, and Walker Counties of thwest Georgia.

his program was begun in May of 1939. e three county agents in these counties l discussed the problem of getting practical icultural information to the masses of the al people, especially those in the lower- ome group where informative material is st needed. These agents finally de- mined that the use of sound motion pic- es would offer the best possibility of tacting this particular group of people.

fter careful study, the three agents de- ed to purchase one sound motion-picture jector and accessory equipment and to use s one outfit in the three counties. By show- on regular schedules, it was determined t the agents would be able to cover most their counties in each 30-day period. The blem of financing was discussed with each al county farm association, and each readily reed to contribute one-third of the necessary ds to purchase the equipment for the exe- ion of this visual-aids program.

During recent years the big problem of ex- sion workers has been to get an audience th the masses of rural people in order that e right agricultural information could be seminated. When ordinary methods of ed- ation were used it was difficult to get the ht audience. Usually the loyal few attend- g the meetings were the higher income group d naturally were those who needed informa- n the least. This condition is rapidly be- g changed, and it seems that through the e of educational motion pictures it is pos- le to reach the rank and file of rural people. It has been the policy of this tricounty oup to concentrate on one enterprise sub- t at each monthly program. It is also the licy of the three agents to devote a few inutes of each meeting to the discussion of e most pertinent agricultural problems of e county. In this way these extension work- s are able to get across timely information hich is, in reality, a vital part of an edu- tional program made possible through the e of visual aids.

The program in these three counties thus r has been concentrated on the use of mo- on pictures which, in themselves, stimulate terest and create a desire for more knowl- ge: however, they do not lend themselves so ell to detailed studies as do colored slides. e are now working into the educational pro- am slides which consist principally of locally made colored transparencies dealing with specific studies of farm problems in their area. Naturally, they include the use of charts, graphs, and tables as a basis of studying the local county situation.

The three counties involved in this program have made locally a 1,600-foot reel of motion pictures in natural color. This is a silent picture which deals with the various phases of farm management that have proved satisfactory and profitable in this area. The title of the picture is "To a Higher Standard of Living Through Better Farm Management." It has been shown three different times in practically every community in the three counties. This has been possible by making additions to the film occasionally and reediting it to tell a slightly different story. It has been received extremely well on every occasion and, because of its local nature, has created much more interest than any other film which has been shown.

These three agents have determined that motion pictures can be used as a basis for creating interest in the local agricultural program: and after seeing the pictures most of the people begin to want additional detailed information. This is being supplied with slides and black-and-white prints.

Many of the local schools and churches are becoming interested in good visual-aid material of an agricultural nature to use in their educational programs. To assist in this program, each county extension organization is obtaining a 35-millimeter, tri-purpose projector to be lent to the various schools and churches, as well as assisting in obtaining and developing the material to be presented. Of course this equipment will also be used by the extension personnel.

One of the local ministers has developed a slide lecture entitled "God's Acres." The theme of this lecture is man's stewardship of the land. It has been used on several occasions in the churches, and at community meetings, and the reaction of the people has been very good.

In the several months of experimental work in these three Georgia counties we have found that one important question must be answered about visual-aids material. Is it good, and, if so, good for what? This question must be answered in the affirmative for each type of audience to which the material is presented. This calls for specialized material, and another important feature of the material is that it be of a localized nature. The local environment must be considered because it adds tremendously to the value of visual aids whether they be motion pictures, slides, film strips, or ordinary black-and-white prints.

Below is shown a table comparing the three counties in which an intensive visual-aids program has been carried on for almost a year with three adjoining counties which are similar in most other respects.

	3 counties with visual aids	3 counties without visual aids
Number of farm families	5,829	5,663
Farm land acreage	443,986	502,347
Acres per farm family	76	88
Attendance at meetings, May through September 1935	2,348	3,486
Attendance at meetings, May through September 1938	764	4,366
Attendance at meetings, May through September 1939	13,884	5,463

Former 4-H Club Members at College

A survey has just been completed by R. A. Turner of the Federal Extension Service which shows that 37.78 percent of the students now enrolled in agriculture and home economics at the agricultural colleges in the Central States are former 4-H Club members.

The actual number of former 4-H Club members enrolled in 1939-40 is 6,934 which, when compared with the 751 reported in the first survey made in 1927-28, clearly indicates a definite trend. Therefore, a gain of 823 percent was reported over the period of 12 years. In the more recent years the increase in the relative number of club members enrolled exceeded the increase in the relative number in the student bodies as a whole.

Illinois, with 49.53, reported the largest percentage of students who were former 4-H Club members. Indiana ranked second with 47.94 percent; Nebraska third, with 44.79 percent; Kansas fourth, with 43.32 percent; and Iowa fifth, with 41.56 percent.

Many of these students made their first contact with the agricultural college through their 4-H Club activities. It is probably true that the awarding of scholarships to 4-H Club members has been a factor in encouraging attendance at the State colleges of agriculture. It is evident, in view of these data, that the 4-H Club movement is fostering a desire on the part of 4-H Club members to obtain additional scholastic training and is directing an increasing number toward the agricultural colleges.

Director Wilson Visits the Field

Montana's first county agent, since February 1 occupying the chair of the Director of Extension, reverted to type less than 3 weeks after assuming his new office and took to the field. Director M. L. Wilson returned to Washington on March 9 after spending 13 days in Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama to see at first hand the work under way. On his trip, which as former county agent he called "leisurely," Mr. Wilson found time for individual visits in the field with 1 governor, 3 State directors of extension, 6 county agent leaders or extension specialists, about 20 farmers, and 15 county agricultural or home demonstration agents. The trip began at College Station, Tex., proceeded through the Rio Grande Valley and the sugarcane country of Louisiana, and ended in Coffee County, Ala. Mr. Wilson said that he was greatly encouraged with the progress made in land use planning and conservation and the part which extension agents are playing in these and other national programs, as well as in the general extension activities through which home demonstration agents and county agricultural agents are helping farmers and homemakers.

They Prosper Alike

Through a series of educational meetings being conducted in Burke County, Ga., by County Agent Joel Chappell, businessmen and farmers alike are being acquainted with what has been done by various farm agencies operating in the county.

"Just how the local businessman has prospered along with the farmer who cooperated with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program and other farm agencies operating in our county is the information we have been passing on to our businessmen, for farm and city prosper alike," said Agent Chappell.

Included in the data given those attending the meetings is the information that Burke County farmers have received $2,323,647.30 in benefit checks since 1933. Income from Burke County's major crop, cotton, jumped from $697,160 in 1932, before the AAA program, to $2,740,000, including farm benefit payments, in 1936. The cotton income at the present time, including benefits in Burke County, is estimated at approximately $1,397,000.

Information on rural electrification was also given to the farmers and businessmen. These data were to the effect that 90 miles of Rural Electrification Administration line, serving 210 families, are now in operation in Burke County. Thirty miles of this REA line were built during the year 1939.

A comparison of the business situation in Burke County and Waynesboro, the county seat, before and after various Federal farm agencies and farm programs were in operation, is also being given those attending the meetings. These figures show the increase in postal receipts, bank deposits, and income of Burke County farmers.

A comparison of postal receipts revealed that in 1932, $9,739.08 was received at the post office, in comparison to $14,591.26 in 1937 and $11,904.74 over a 10-month period in 1939.

Combined bank deposits of the two Waynesboro banks in 1933 were $460,238.18, in comparison to $967,470.50 in 1939.

Income of Burke County farmers in 1933—the first year of the AAA program—was $263,607.52, compared to $731,665.02 in 1938.

President Greets New Director

When Director Wilson resigned the post of Under Secretary of Agriculture to accept the position of Director of Extension Work, President Roosevelt sent the following letter to him:

This will acknowledge your letter of January thirty-first, resigning as Under Secretary of Agriculture, effective when your successor has qualified, in order to accept appointment as Director of Extension Work in the Department of Agriculture. Your resignation is accepted with regret. I want to express personally my appreciation of your devoted service. I am glad to know that in your new post you will have an opportunity to continue to dedicate your knowledge and your qualities of leadership to American agriculture. I know you have outstanding qualifications for this post. I am glad to know that you will continue your services with the Government, and I wish you every success as Director of Extension Work.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Extension Chronicled

An up-to-the-minute account of extension work is included in the new edition of The New Wonder World, vol. VI, entitled "Sports, Pastimes, and Handicrafts." In an illustrated article on 4–H Club work. Dr. C. W. Warburton writes of 4–H Club work in general, describing the various agricultural, homemaking, and recreational activities of the movement; the 4–H objectives, emblems, and insignia; the qualifications for 4–H membership; and the influence of 4–H Club work.

■ The National 4–H Fellowships of $1,000 each providing for 9 months' resident study at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., are being offered again for 1940–41 by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

New Under Secretary

Claude R. Wickard, appointed Under Secretary of Agriculture by the President February 1, has a background which includes nearly a quarter of a century of active farm operation, a technical training in agriculture and 6½ years of administrative work in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Born on a Carroll County, Ind., farm that has been in the Wickard family since the 1830's, he has continued with his father to operate the same farm on a general grain and livestock basis. Following graduation from Purdue University in 1915, he took over complete management of the farm; did part-time work for the Indiana Extension Service; and was associated with farm-bureau work. In 1927 he was named a master farmer, one of the youngest men to receive that honor. He has pioneered in the use of soil-building practices and received State-wide recognition for his success in increasing crop yields and livestock production.

In August 1933, Mr. Wickard became assistant chief of the corn-hog section of the AAA and was named chief of the section in February 1935. Following the inauguration of the agricultural conservation program in 1936, he was named assistant director and later director of the North Central Division. As director of the division, he has stressed farmer administration of the AAA and has been chiefly responsible for developing the effective farmer-committeemen set-up which now exists in the Corn Belt.

Rural Chorus of 1,800 Voices

From an enthusiastic start in 1934, with 240 persons from 5 counties participating, the Illinois rural chorus has grown until now 8 counties have a total registration of 1,8 persons.

The chorus has appeared annually at the State fair since 1934, at the Illinois Farm Sports Festival and Chicagoland Music Festival in 1938 and 1939, and at the New York World's Fair during the past summer. Fourteen hundred persons took part in the events.

Nine counties signed up in 1935, with 6 persons participating. L. F. Demming of the University of Illinois School of Music became director at that time and has since been the leader, in cooperation with D. E. Lindstrom rural sociologist of the College of Agriculture.

Twenty-three counties, with an enrollment of 1,750, tok part in 1936, 1,200 of them singing the cantata, Harvest, by Kountz, at the State fair.

In 1937, a total of 1,200 persons from counties sang Joan of Arc, by Gaul, during the State fair and Chicagoland Music Festival. In 1938, a total of 1,350 sang Harvest Caravans, by Professor Miles, of the school of music at the State fair and Chicagoland Music Festival.

exas Game Preserve Demonstrations

The area covered by Texas game-manage-
nent demonstrations now includes 27,-
395 acres, an increase of almost 8 million
s over the totals of a year ago.

ese areas are designated by 79,532 mark-
bearing the legend, "Game Preserve Dem-
ration with Extension Service, Texas
nd M. College."

he plan, put in operation less than 3 years
recognizes wildlife as a crop of the land
upholds the right of the landowner to
ive compensation for hunting and fishing
ileges in return for his efforts in increas-
the amount and variety of game.

. E. Callender, game-management special-
of the Texas Extension Service, said that
nty agricultural agents' annual reports
wed 23,280 farmers and ranchmen, includ-
588 4-H Club boys, taking part in the
onstrations.

he 27,362,395 acres involved in the demon-
tions are combined in 2,637 different areas,
which 426 are organized into community
ociations and 104 have been formed on a
nty-wide basis.

he associations are organized on a co-
rative basis. Although plans for the
onstration preserves call for regulated
vests of game when the amount of wild-
warrants, this means that frequently pre-
ves are closed to sportsmen while the
pply is being built up.

Individual organizations have the "say"—subject, of course, to State and Federal regulations—as to open seasons and amount of hunting to be allowed. Parts of demonstration areas may be open to regulated hunting although individual holdings within the areas may be closed.

Most cooperative associations provide that funds received from hunting permits be divided between the individuals and the association treasury. Treasury funds are disbursed to further improve natural conditions or for restocking purposes.

Much of the improvement in game conditions is expected to come through regulated hunting and provision of cover, feed, and protection from natural enemies; but some artificial stocking is being carried on.

More than 14,000 game birds and 2,047 game and fur-bearing animals were planted during the year.

Demonstrators stocked 2,419 ponds and lakes, totaling 41,273 acre-feet of water, with 1,021,222 fish.

Receipts reported by demonstrators whose holdings before improvement or restocking did not support enough game for hunting totaled $122,907. Fishing leases brought in $4,775, and sale of furs, $73,781. Fears that the demonstration plan would close up Texas for hunting have proved groundless. Only 7,017 demonstrators banned hunting the past season.

School for New York Seed Growers

On December 14 and 15, 1939, a school for growers of certified seed was held at rnell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The idea holding such a school originated among embers of the New York Seed Improve-nt Cooperative Association, Inc., who felt at there was need for a better understand-g among themselves of the set-up, rules and gulations, purposes, and procedures of their ganization. Stated in another way, it was clarify in the minds of the men who grow rtified seed the more or less hazy notions ld by some as to what it is all about.

Eighty-three persons attended the school. ough most of them were active growers of ed, this number included several specialists om each of three departments of the New ork State College of Agriculture, a repre-ntative of the State Department of Agri-lture and Markets, and the director of the ate Seed Laboratory. O. S. Fisher, ex-nsion agronomist of the United States De-rtment of Agriculture, was present and ok an active part in the discussions. Mr. isher discussed the regulations under the ew Federal Seed Act and how they would affect the work of the State seed improvement associations. Also at the school were several visitors who represented industries closely related to agriculture. Mr. Fisher, who is familiar with seed certification in 37 States, outlined the rather distinctly different types of set-up and control in seed certifying associations located in some other States as contrasted with that in New York.

Bruce P. Jones, president of the New York Seed Improvement Cooperative Association, Inc., gave a brief historical résumé of the founding and development of the association. He pointed out that all seed inspection and certification work in New York is done under a single and unified control. Working in close cooperation with the College of Agriculture, the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station, the Geneva Seed Laboratory, and the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, the New York Seed Association maintains high standards of excellence and grants certification under rules and regulations rigid but workable. The internal workings of the organization were outlined; the duties of directors, crop committees, and the like, as required by the bylaws were explained; and a general picture of the set-up of the organization was briefly drawn.

A 2-hour open forum was devoted mainly to a discussion of policies to be adopted or rejected. Studies of the problems involved had previously been made by committees, the chairmen of which made reports. There was plenty of free and full participation in these discussions. Not all matters brought up were fully settled, but the ground work was laid for intelligent appraisal of the points raised.

Other speakers were Director L. R. Simons; Dean C. E. Ladd; and Dr. M. T. Munn, director of the State Seed Laboratory at Geneva. Dr. Munn set forth the essential features of the New York seed law and compared them with the corresponding provisions of the Federal act. He explained how the State and Federal statutes may be made to harmonize and to make seed control more effective.

Dr. Munn's presentation evoked lively questioning and discussion. One result of this was the naming of a committee to formulate definitions of certain terms used in the Federal act and to report later in the session. When finally adopted, the report of this committee was prepared for transmittal to the legal department in charge of enforcement of the Federal Seed Act.

Discussion ranged from technical procedures of seed production, harvesting, curing, packaging, and merchandising to the need for and desirability of further seed legislation or amendments to the present seed law. Members attending enthusiastically voted to hold another school next year, which is to be 2 full days in length instead of a day and a half as this year.

■ The cotton-consumption program on which Texas citizens have been working enthusiastically has provided the extension workers with impetus for their "Buy or Make a Cotton Mattress" campaign and other home-improvement activities. County home agents have held more than a thousand mattress-making demonstration meetings, according to latest reports. A "Cotton Christmas Gift Month" proclaimed by the Governor and a cotton Christmas party at the Governor's mansion helped to focus attention on possibilities for greater local use of cotton and cotton products.

Correction

In the February number, it was erroneously stated that Stanislaus County, Calif., dairy herds were the last to receive initial tests for tuberculosis. Stanislaus County made the first test more than 3 years ago, has now had its fourth test, and expects to become a modified accredited area soon, writes County Agent A. A. Jungerman. Congratulations, Stanislaus, and our apologies for the error.

Home Industries Pay for Electric Power

■ With the establishment of more than 4,000 miles of electric power lines in Arkansas, more than 10,000 farm homes have been supplied with power. This, however, has brought with it a need for ready cash to meet the monthly electric bill.

On many farms, the housewife has adopted this bill as her special responsibility, and she has various ways of paying it, according to Sybil D. Bates, extension specialist in home industries, Arkansas. For instance, organized marketing groups, such as home demonstration markets and curb markets, offer her a channel through which she can market her products to advantage. Individual marketing enterprises have also been worked out with demonstrators who are interested in developing home industries to pay the electric bill.

Electricity Pays for Itself

Mrs. Neal Dunn, a member of the Bearden home demonstration club in Ouachita County, says that electricity will pay for itself.

"Since I've had electricity," she told Eloise Stanford, her home demonstration agent, "I've been able to sell enough milk and butter to pay the light bill and also the bill for my daughter's school lunch which amounts to $5 a month. My electric refrigerator lets me keep milk and butter fresh until I go to market and has also enabled me to have higher quality milk and butter which brings a higher price."

Mrs. Carl Moran's broiler project pays the power bill for the Moran farm near Jacksonville in Pulaski County. The project is continuous, with Mrs. Moran buying 200 chicks semimonthly and selling 50 broilers every Saturday at the home demonstration club market.

Poultry and poultry products will be a popular way of paying the bill for electric service in the 500 Greene County farm homes to receive rural electrification during this year, according to Mrs. Geraldine G. Orrell, home demonstration agent. Greene County produced more poultry in 1938 than in any previous year on record. One hundred and sixty-two carloads were shipped from Paragould.

As a result of demonstrations in caponizing given by the county extension agents during June and July, approximately 800 capons have been produced this year, 10 times the number produced in 1938. These capons were fed home-grown feed and sold largely on the local market. Mrs. J. L. Presson of the Haliday community told Mrs. Orrell that she could produce 500 pounds of capons as cheaply as a bale of cotton, and capons bring double the price per pound.

A number of clubwomen in the county have built up markets for choice poultry products. Mrs. Earl Garner, president of the Collier home demonstration club, has found that she can dress three hens almost as easily as she can one. She takes orders from Paragould businesses for dressed fowls, and her profits will pay for electricity on the Garner farm.

Mrs. Otto Bonham, poultry leader for the Howell's Addition Club, is another Greene County woman who pays the electric bill with money she gets from selling chickens.

The electric refrigerator in the Logan County farm home of Mrs. J. F. Reynolds is paying the electric bill, Mrs. Reynolds recently told members of the Revilee Home Demonstration Club. She gets from 50 to 90 cents more per can for her cream by selling it sweet, which is more than enough profit during the month to pay the bill for the electricity on the farm.

Proceeds from the sale of milk pay for the electricity and equipment on the farm of the J. A. Blalocks in Craighead County.

The amount of money that Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Scroggin of Conway County previously spent for ice now pays the electric bill, Mrs. Scroggin, a member of the Overcup Home Demonstration Club, reports. This means more, however, than just the mere cooling of food; for, in addition to their electric refrigerator, the Scroggins have a washing machine, an iron, a radio, lights, and a fan.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Olds have gone even further and say that electricity has meant a definite increase in the income from their farm near Camden. An electrically refrigerated curing plant makes an ideal storage house for meats and farm produce; and 10 brooders, electrically heated, are growing broilers which are sold to hotels in Camden and El Dorado.

An Ex-Governor's County

Former Gov. O. Max Gardner of North Carolina is claiming a world record in cotton production for Cleveland County in 1939. He cites the following figures to support his claim: The acreage planted to cotton in Cleveland County in 1939 was slightly less than 51,000 acres. The average yield of cotton per acre in the United States is 234 pounds; Cleveland County's average was more than 500 pounds per acre, or more than double that of the country as a whole.

Mr. Gardner is proud of that record, but he expresses more pride in the progress made by his home county in the live-at-home program as promoted by the Extension Service and as emphasized by Mr. Gardner during his term as Governor of North Carolina.

"Cotton is the cash crop for Cleveland County," he declared, "and it really, in the main, represents cash. But Cleveland County agriculture is today geared to a live-at-home system and to soil conservation and soil improvement. There is hardly a farm in the county that does not grow lespedeza as a soil builder.

"The farmers in Cleveland County are growing their food and feedstuff. The time when the average farmer sells his corn and his cash goes into his pocketbook and does not have to be spent for meat, corn, hay, bread, and hay raised outside the county. These products are raised at home; and cotton, in fact, is a surplus crop."

A Rat Campaign

Modern pied pipers in 13 counties of New York State started a campaign against rats on the evening of November 22, 1939.

Hundreds of farmers, farm women, and even the boys and girls helped in the following counties: Albany, Cattaraugus, Fulton, Greene, Herkimer, Livingston, Schenectady, Schuyler, Seneca, Tioga, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates.

Whereas the pied piper of old used a flute to attract the rodents, the modern exterminators used a poison bait of meat, flour, and red squill specially prepared by the United States Biological Survey.

The farmers placed several hundred pounds of the rat food in places frequented by the rodents. The bait was found to be deadly to the rat tribe without being harmful to humans, household pets, or even poultry.

The New York State College of Agriculture estimated that the average loss to the farmers in New York caused by rats was $80 a year, but even if it were only half that, the State's agriculture would sustain a $6,800,000 yearly loss.

Thousands of packages of bait were ordered in the county-wide campaigns.

■ Twenty-five years as an active 4-H Club is the record commemorated by the Lyons Junior Farmers' 4-H Club of Lake Geneva, Wis., during the holidays. The 7 original members participated in the occasion, joining the more than 60 boys and girls who are now members of the club. This club, says T. Bewick, Wisconsin State club leader, was the first in the State to put up a booth at the State fair. Three generations of the Hall family have had a part in the affairs of the club as leaders and members. Three boys and one girl in this family are living on farms in the same home community. Another girl is now a teacher in the home economics department at Cornell University. Summer homes of a large group of urban people give Lake Geneva the atmosphere of a summer resort; but, says Mr. Bewick, the members of this club have discovered the advantages of country life and have built a fine rural community in the midst of this city atmosphere.

Have You Read?

Conservation, by Hugh Hammond Bennett, 993 pp. New York, N. Y. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1939.

ough many excellent books on soil conation have recently come from the press, h point has been reached in contributions e conservation field with the appearance il Conservation, by H. H. Bennett. This coming from the Nation's leader in soil rvation, is a masterpiece in its completeand in the sustained fervor of the presen- n of a great message to the people of ica.

e contents are thoroughly organized, and ook is replete with tabulated experimenata and charts, maps, and photographic rations. The problem of soil erosion in nited States and the world is presented omplete detail. Leading chapters deal the results and types of erosion; the relahip of physical and chemical properties il to erosion losses; the effect of climate il erosion, and the relation of erosion to yields and vegetative changes. The nal program of soil conservation and agroic practices effective in soil and water conation are given forceful treatment. The ters on the place of forestry and wildlife oil and water conservation are marked tions to these fields.

r. Bennett has done a fine job of depictlosses resulting from the erosion and misof our land, and of convincing the reader he importance to our agriculture and to national welfare of the widespread adop- of methods of land use that will control ion and maintain and improve our basic urces of soil, water, and trees, and the of our land and waters.—*J. L. Boatman, ted States Department of Agriculture.*

Government at Your Service—A Handook of Federal Help for the Citizen, by rchie Robertson, 340 pp. Boston, Mass. oughton Mifflin Co. 1939.

arm and townspeople continually request rmation concerning a wide range of govmental services from county agricultural home demonstration extension workers. Government at Your Service—A Handk of Federal Help for the Citizen can aid in having the desired information at your guetip because of its memory-assisting e. Besides supplying a kind of informai frequently requested of extension workit will provide interesting reading mate-, as the author, Archie Robertson, has ven the human element of Government vice into a very useful array of facts. Also, preparation as a handbook furnishes a conient reference file at your fingertips.

rchie Robertson, a newspaperman with rs of experience in various Government artments, has arranged this information about Government services by subjects rather than by departments. Some of the chapters are: Information, Please; How to Get a Government Job; Business and Government; and Using Land and Water. Others include topics relating to health, security, recreation, arts and sciences, communication, transportation, currency, justice, defense, international relations, and the like. In this arrangement, the work of the Extension Service appears in the chapters entitled: "The American Home," "Farm Government," and "Youth and Education." You may judge of the author's understanding of extension work by the following statements quoted from these three chapters: "The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture probably gives the most remarkable personal service to housekeepers in the entire range of Government." "The county agent and the county home demonstration agent are the backbone of both Federal and State services." And, with reference to 4–H Club work, "Nothing in the life of the American city compares to this combination of work and play."

The other subjects, covering the range of Federal services to its citizens, are treated with equal understanding, accompanied by statistical information and useful references.—*S. P. Lyle, United States Department of Agriculture.*

AAA Personnel Changes

Harry N. Schooler, recently appointed director of the North Central Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, succeeds Claude R. Wickard, now Under Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Schooler, a South Dakota rancher and farmer, has been assistant director of the North Central Division since March 1, 1937. Previously he had served in local and State administration of the AAA farm program since 1933.

A native of Iowa, he homesteaded a ranch near Cooper, Meade County, S. Dak.

He served in the Army in France during the war, graduated in agriculture from South Dakota State College in 1923, and then became a rancher and farmer in Meade County.

Mr. Schooler was elected chairman of the AAA corn-hog and wheat committees for Meade County in 1933. In 1935, he became a member of the South Dakota State Grain Board. In the spring of 1936, after being elected chairman of the Meade County Agricultural Conservation Association, he was appointed chairman of the South Dakota Agricultural Conservation Committee. He developed the North Central Division range-conservation program for western Nebraska and western South Dakota.

Mr. Schooler owns a ranch in Meade County and operates a general farm in Brookings County.

Harry O. Wells, of Grant County, Wis., chairman of the Wisconsin Agricultural Conservation Committee, succeeds Mr. Schooler as assistant director of the North Central Division.

F. W. Darner, formerly assistant director of the East Central Division, was named assistant director of the Insular Division; and Charles D. Lewis, formerly assistant director of the Northeast Division, succeeds Mr. Darner as assistant director of the East Central Region. Succeeding Mr. Lewis in the Northeast Division is Fred B. Northrup.

Home Demonstration Objectives

The objectives of home demonstration work in Kansas were recently put in a nutshell by Georgiana Smurthwaite, State home demonstration leader, in her special column to Kansas weeklies called Your Home and My Home.

On the basis of economic and social situations, according to Miss Smurthwaite, the programs of 100 Kansas counties may be summarized as follows:

1. Safeguard the health of farm families at a minimum cost by making the best use of home gardens, home-produced meats, and dairy products, and by wise use of the food money.
2. Maintain the well-groomed family on low incomes by requiring skill in home sewing, the use of reliable consumer information, and a clothing plan designed to meet individual and family needs.
3. Develop efficiency in farm families through mental and physical healthfulness.
4. Strengthen financial planning through use of accounts and budgeting to help families provide adequate and efficient farm-home equipment, such as water systems and storage facilities.
5. Stress more systematic planning in the home, rearrangement and repair of furnishings, and consumer education.
6. Make provisions for social development in the community through greater participation in plays, musical groups, and voice development.

These educational programs have the family-as-a-unit approach. They are fabricated jointly by rural people working with county agents and extension workers at Kansas State College. And, because of their being planned by and for rural people, they are becoming more valuable to rural people each year.

■ "Our Work for 1940" was the discussion subject of farm program leaders of Oregon counties at a series of seven district AAA conferences. County committeemen, secretaries, and assistant secretaries from each county office attended to meet with State AAA committeemen, AAA field men, commodity specialists, and Extension Service representatives.

Following the district conferences, each county held a meeting with community AAA committeemen and farm supervisors.

Triple-A Payments Finance Conservation

■ Linn County, Kans., farmers, through their 1939 agricultural conservation program, have financed a soil-conservation project that included the seeding of legumes and grasses on 13,688 acres of land, according to Harry J. Clark, chairman of the Linn County committee. In addition, 30,119 pounds of grass and lespedeza seed have been scattered on permanent pastures as a part of the program during the past year.

In Linn County, the cropland seeded to grasses and legumes represents 11 percent of the total acreage of cultivated land in that county. The past season has been unfavorable for the establishment of such soil-improving crops; but, in spite of this, Joe Goodwin, county agent, estimates that a stand was obtained on 70 percent of this acreage.

Alfalfa and sweetclover, among the best soil-improving crops for eastern Kansas, made up a substantial portion of the acreage that Linn County seeded to soil-improving crops. Mr. Goodwin adds that sweetclover and alfalfa are just as valuable to the livestock industry in Linn County as they are to the soil. He believes that nothing will do more to improve livestock profits than plenty of legume hay and pasture in the county.

In addition, the AAA payments financed the purchase and spreading of 662 tons of lime, paid for the construction of 16,006 feet of terraces, and enabled farmers to build 13 ponds for stock water. Without the aid of payments, farmers in the county spread an additional amount of lime that would total about 662 tons, and built terraces on 330 acres.

Just what the program has meant to Linn County in dollars and cents is also revealed in Mr. Clark's report. It shows that for this county the 1939 wheat parity payments amounted to $27,230.54, and the corn parity payments for the year were $31,516.18. These amounts, added to the soil-conservation payments that will total about $200,000, make a total payment to Linn County of approximately $259,000 in 1939. This payment will be divided among 1,774 farmers and farm owners.

"We realize that soil improvement is necessary in Linn County," says Mr. Clark, "but lime, fertilizer, and legume seed cost money. The financial help that this program is giving is making it possible to get alfalfa and sweetclover seeded on many additional acres."

The Home Demonstration Agent

■ What is a typical home demonstration agent and what is her job? If you approached the question statistically, taking the facts which the 2,092 home demonstration agents reported about themselves and their jobs in 1938, you would have a composite picture which looked something like the following:

She is 34 years old, has a bachelor of science degree, a salary of $2,104, and has been in extension work 5.6 years.

She works with 528 homemakers in 22 groups and with 373 homemakers who are not home demonstration members, thus helping 901 homemakers to improve home living.

She is assisted by 107 unpaid volunteer local leaders and holds 276 meetings in a year. Fifteen are leader-training meetings; 165 are method-demonstration meetings; 20 are meetings at result demonstrations, and 59 are general meetings.

She makes 330 home visits in a year and receives 558 visitors in her office. She also writes 117 news articles, or more than 2 each week; issues 43 circular letters; and distributes 2,603 bulletins.

She spends her time about as follows:

	Percent
Extension organization and program planning	19
Food selection, preparation, and preservation	18
Home management, housefurnishings, and agricultural engineering	16
Clothing	15
Food production	12
Community activities and miscellaneous activities	11
Handicraft, home marketing, and other agricultural economics	4
Health and sanitation	2
Parent education	2

She assisted rural families on many problems in rural living in 1938:

Three hundred and twenty-six families to can and preserve food, and 195 families to serve better-balanced meals.

One hundred and forty-two adults to follow recommendations in clothing, and 110 adults to follow recommendations in improving, care, renovation, and remodeling of clothing.

Two hundred and eighty-three families to follow recommendations in buymanship of food, clothing, and home furnishings.

Eighty-one families to follow recommen tions in improving methods of repairing modeling, or refinishing furniture.

One hundred and seventy individuals adopt recommended positive preventa measures to improve health.

In addition to the above, she works w county agricultural agents on such activi as food production and electrification of f homes.

She devotes 61 percent of her time to a home demonstration work and 39 perce 4–H Club work.

Cooperating for Security

A special effort is made by the membe the home extension council of Wood Co Ohio, to invite Farm Security Administra families to the regular township meeti As a member of the county FSA commit Home Agent Grace S. Wagner planned a s cial clothing-construction project to mee needs of some of the lower-income famili who had not entered into extension activi One month a sewing-machine clinic was h in one of the poorer farming sections of t county, and from this the project of dre making, including pattern alteration and f ting, was taken up. Three meetings on t project were held during 1 month, and t women have become extremely interested making useful wearing apparel. Most of t women made over garments for childre clothing which was badly needed.

Concerning this work, Wood County's F home economist reported: "In addition to t education benefits the women obtained, it h been as valuable for them to get away fr home to meet other women and to have opportunity to take part in community a tivities. Their interest in these meetings h been so great that they met at one of t homes, without the home demonstrati agent, to make Christmas gifts for their fa ilies. We have been striving to get m FSA families interested in the extens meetings, and this one project has definit shown the values these folks can derive fr attending."

Arkansas Builds

About 24,000 copies of plans for hou barns, and other farm structures have be furnished to Arkansas farm builders by t college of agriculture. At present, about 2 plans a month are being supplied in answ to requests. In 1937, when a vigorous ca paign for homemade homes was started, s of 100 different plans were furnished cou extension offices in 77 counties for reference

The most popular house plan is for a fo room house designed for log-wall constructi The barn plan which is most frequently quested is for a 24- by 32-foot barn that adapted to the various requirements on t small farm. The most popular small plan h been one for outdoor fireplaces and grills.

ne Co-ops

t year 20 cooperative organizations on the Maine Extension Service for l assistance. Twelve received help on ership relations, 12 on accounting, 7 on ess policies, 8 on credit, and 3 on or- ation procedure.

re are a few specific accomplishments me cooperatives that have consulted ex- on agents in recent years.

Aroostook County, farmers are now eting more potatoes cooperatively than ıy other section of the country except ado. The St. John Valley Cooperative mery is providing additional income for ers who are badly in need of another e of income to supplement potatoes.

fruit producers' cooperative is handling ıcreasing part of the Maine commercial e crop, most of which is produced in the ıern and central portions of the State.

operative creameries in Hancock and bscot Counties are serving several hun- dairy farmers in those counties, and in hington and Waldo Counties.

Knox, Lincoln, and Washington Coun- cooperative blueberry-marketing organ- ons are handling a considerable portion ıe crop.

ıese are a few of the organizations that inue to look to the Maine Extension ice for advisory service. Whether their ıblem is market outlets, membership re- ons, credit, accounting, or general operat- practices, they know that extension ıts will give sound counsel, and help the perative to get any assistance that may beyond the scope of the Extension Service.

ung People Like ırmers' Institutes

lbany, Ohio, opened the sixtieth farmers' titute season in that State on October 6, 9. Before the sessions end in the State, m and village people in nearly 700 com- nities will spend 1 or 2 days in study and reation planned by local committees. eakers at the institute sessions are se- ted from the 82 speakers on the permanent titute list, the 250 extension workers, the periment station staff, the teaching staff the university, or the 145 persons listed the institute catalog as classified speakers.

The institutes attract boys and girls now school, 220,209 of whom attended the 1938 ssions. The youngsters also compete in e annual poster contest in which winning sters in each class and district are sent to e Ohio State Fair for exhibition. Cash izes are awarded for the best posters bmitted.

Approximately half of the institutes re- ive small sums of money from funds ap- opriated by the State legislature, and the her half are financed locally. Many of the mmunities have displays of farm produce or craft articles as added features to the speaking and entertainment program.

Although rural people select the subjects to be discussed at the institute meetings, they do not stay within the agricultural or homemaking fields in their selections. Music, art, drama, religion, special governmental problems such as taxation, topics of current interest, and any other of a thousand subjects may be chosen.

Programs of institutes held 50 years ago disclose some subjects that are just as interesting today. Such subjects as spraying fruit trees, taxation, fertilizers, and What Is Profit on the Farm? could be lifted out of the 1890 programs and transplanted to the 1940 calendar without danger of being derided as antiques. The greatest difference between the old programs and those of today is the present inclusion of more subjects not directly related to agriculture and homemaking.

Leadership Training Offered

A 2-day leadership-training meeting for public discussion and forum groups was held in February at the North Dakota Agricultural College. The school was sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Leaders representing agricultural, labor, civic, religious, educational, and related groups were selected with the purpose of providing assistance and stimulating wider and more intelligent discussion of public problems. Discussions centered on peace topics.

The staff of trained discussion leaders included Harry Terrell and Ursula Hubbard, of the Carnegie Endowment; Shepherd L. Whitman, professor of government, University of Omaha; John Chancellor, American Library Association; F. Miller Chapman, Department of Agriculture, program planning division; and President Eversull and several representatives of the North Dakota Agricultural College and other State educational institutions. No registration or other fees were taken. Attendance at the leadership school was restricted to a maximum of 150 delegates.

Safety in the Home

Farm women of McHenry County, Ill., have been making progress in home-safety work, reports Mrs. Clara Sweeney, home demonstration agent. In making a recent home-safety survey, 1,255 homes were visited to find out the type and prevalence of home accidents in the local communities.

During the survey, 152 home accidents were reported. The majority were attributed to falls. Slippery floors, stairsteps, objects left out of place, and insecure stepladders were named as the chief reasons for disaster. Burns came second as causes of accidents.

Three hundred and three of the families visited had fire extinguishers in their houses, and 252 had placed fire extinguishers in the barns; first-aid kits were available in 830 homes and in 117 cars.

The unit making the most calls turned in 280 visits out of a possible 346. However, another unit made the most complete coverage, having called at 187 homes out of a possible 206.

Framed Pictures Displayed

An economical method of using pictures to tell the story of extension work in a year-round succession of 11 community centers has been developed by Dorris D. Brown, county agent in Warren County, Mo. In 11 wooden frames, 12 by 18 inches in size, 22 enlargements, 5 by 7 inches, are always on display in well-located banks, produce houses, and farmers' exchanges. The pictures are held between glass and easily removable backs so that they can be rotated readily and kept clean and attractive. The original photographs are taken by the agent to show the results of practices adopted on farms and in homes within his county. The pictures, accompanied by brief result-story captions, are changed frequently so that subjects will be new and timely. The camera used by the agent is 8 or 9 years old and originally cost about $10. The frames were bought at a dime store, and the enlarging is done by a local photo-finishing firm at a special rate. To keep the frames filled with new and timely enlargements through a period of 10 months has involved a total expenditure of less than $25, including the frames, films, and enlargements.

Community Choruses

Four Iowa community choruses sang in a matinee recital at the mass meeting luncheon, a feature of the farm and home week program. Kathryn Thompson, public-school music supervisor from Columbus, Ohio, placed the groups.

The community chorus recital is a new music project this year in Iowa. Its purpose is to encourage mixed groups of men and women, young and old, to sing in community choruses.

■ A new all-time record was set when each 4-H Club member in three counties of the State of Washington—Franklin, Garfield, and Grant—completed his 1939 project and turned in a satisfactory record book.

It was the third time in 4 years that Franklin County had a 100 percent completion record, but it was the first time for each of the others. Enrollments in the 100-percent counties were as follows: Franklin, 18 boys and 46 girls; Garfield, 17 boys and 35 girls; Grant, 6 boys and 31 girls.

Land Use Planning Exhibit

From a State representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics comes word of the following effective technique used by a county land use planning committee to draw attention to its work:

On exhibit at the State Fair in Jackson, Miss., October 9 through 13, were a model of the classification map prepared by Covington County planning committees and a short description of the work of these committees. The map was to the scale of 6 inches to the mile and was exhibited on a large table, 11 by 13 feet. The areas were shown by colored sawdust, with the area lines in white.

Featured in the exhibit were such phrases as "Group thinking and planning are essential in a successful democracy," and "Group land use planning is the foundation for a sound agricultural program." The aims of the planning committees were set forth in the exhibit as (1) balanced agriculture based on land adaptation, (2) rebuilding and conserving natural resources, (3) increasing the farm income and (4) improving the standard of living.

This exhibit aroused considerable interest and was awarded second prize in competition with all the county exhibits at the fair.

Making a Conservation Motion Picture

Ormann R. Keyser, county agent of Stark County, Ohio, made a two-reel (800 feet), 16-millimeter motion picture, mostly in natural color, entitled "Save the Soil for Son," to help him show the farmers of his county the problem of erosion. Mr. Keyser says: "If, through the use of this picture, along with our discussions on soil erosion and its control, we get 50 farmers to do something definite to control erosion, we shall feel that the expense of the film will have been justified." On 23 farms, totaling 2,400 acres, strip or contour farming was practiced during 1939.

Following the title, the picture opens with the subtitle, "Rain, Friend and Enemy of the Farm." A number of pictures of pelting rain follow the subtitle. They are long shots, medium shots, and close-ups and show the very beginnings of erosion, both the common gullying sort and the more deceptive sheet erosion. Special attention is directed to sheet erosion, the hardest form to recognize, yet the most persistent in its destructive results. These results are portrayed in the pathetic local scenes of abandoned farms, denuded hillsides, and tumble-down buildings built on and from the surrounding acres that were once wonderfully productive.

Then appears a second subtitle, "Friend in Bringing the Life-giving Moisture to Growing Crops." Following this subtitle are pictures of various crops in excellent growing condition, all local and all taken in bright sunshine.

ONE WAY TO DO IT!

Methods tried and found good

A third subtitle, "A Relentless Enemy in Its Deadly Destruction of a Farmer's Prime Possession—His Soil," is followed by more pictures of heavy rains, close-ups showing the soil structure weakening and slowly sliding into little rivulets of mud that tumble on and away into deeper gullies, then into a torrent-washed ravine, and finally into the river.

Mr. Keyser says that the film has been shown about 50 times in Stark County and in a few adjoining counties. It was shown at farmers' institutes, grange meetings, Farmers' Union meetings, Smith-Hughes schools, and luncheon clubs. Many communities have asked for it the second time. The Wooster High School saw it twice and then engaged it for their parent-son banquet.

Mr. D. W. Galehouse, project manager of the Soil Conservation Service for northeastern Ohio, claims that the showing of this film has had a tremendous effect in the county toward the soil-conservation work.

ON THE CALENDAR

Central States Regional Conference for seven States west of the Mississippi, Lincoln, Nebr., April 25–26.

Central States Regional Conference for five States east of the Mississippi, Culver, Ind., May 2–4.

American Council on Education, Washington D. C., May 3–4.

Eighth American Scientific Congress, Washington, D. C., May 10–18.

American Library Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 26–June 1.

National 4–H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 12–19.

Pre-convention Meeting for All Home Economics Extension Workers, Cedar Point, Ohio, June 21–23.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, June 23–27.

Seventy-seventh Annual Convention of the National Education Association, Milwaukee, Wis., June 29–July 4.

Annual Conference of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Fort Collins, Colo., July 27–August 3.

Utilizing Color Slides

Color slides increased attendance and terest at a series of end-of-the-year meet held by County Agent Albert Hagan of Gr County, Mo., last December. The meet were held in each of the 13 townships in county and served as a means for the age report on the year's activities to member the county extension association.

In newspaper announcements of the s ule of meetings for a given week, Mr. H always mentioned that color slides wou shown; and, if the photographs were on farms within a township, he stated they would be shown at the local gathe He pointed out that, in addition, there w be projected several photographs of co wide activities, such as the 4–H Club c and limestone grinding.

Here is the way a paragraph in one o newspaper stories ran: "At this meeting. M son township farmers will be particul interested in seeing color photographs of Fulkerson's and Delmar Sharp's fine which were fed and raised under good agement practices."

The slides served to show in a graphic the activities being sponsored in the co by the Agricultural Extension Service. Hagan said; "We found that the slide creased our attendance at the meetings. many persons were so interested in the tures shown that they stayed after the reg meetings ended to discuss some of the th they had seen on the screen."

AAA Phosphate

Washington farmers purchased a tota 1,610 tons of triple superphosphate under AAA grant-of-aid program during 1939, cording to final figures of the State agr tural conservation office. The grant-of phosphate used this year was applied approximately 30,000 acres. Before grant-of-aid program, only a little more t 380 tons were used under the terms of AAA, and estimated requirements for are approximately 4,000 tons.

Under the grant-of-aid program, which been in effect in western Washington c ties during the past year, farmers partici ing in the conservation program may ob triple superphosphate and have the cost ducted from their AAA payments. makes it possible for a greater number farmers to participate in the progr Grant-of-aid phosphate must be used as approved soil-conserving practice and not be applied to soil-depleting crops.

Taking of orders and distribution is h dled by county and community farmer c mitteemen. The material is shipped to c venient points and distributed to farm directly from the car. This work is mak an effective contribution to an adequate conservation program for the State.

215016 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

cognition for Local Leaders

ne of the most unusual happenings in con-tion with our 4–H Club program in Ram- County was a recognition dinner given for 4–H Club leaders by the Ramsey County r Board and Farm Bureau members at e Johanna, one of our rural schools, on uary 4.

he county agent, Robert Freeman, was ster of ceremonies. The State 4–H Club ler, the principal of the school of agricul-e, the president of the Ramsey County m Bureau, the vice president of the county board, and several club leaders gave short s. The meeting closed with an impressive dlelighting ceremony.

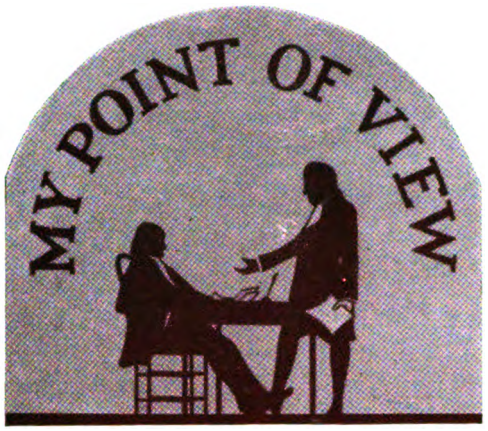
his recognition dinner was a step toward re understanding and cooperation by the s who are directing county and community grams. It will help to develop a fuller ap-ciation of the things which make for better mmunity living and finer opportunities for s and girls as well as for men and women. owing one another better, knowing what various organizations are trying to do, and ping each other to achieve his goals will an greater satisfaction to all who are par-pating in these activities. The recognition ner was given by the farm bureau and fair rd in honor of voluntary leadership among H Clubs in Ramsey County, and 4–H Club ks appreciate this recognition. We hope may so conduct our 4–H Club program that deserve the honor given by these two or-izations.—*Mrs. Clara M. Oberg, county club ent, Ramsey County, Minn.*

ndlord-Tenant Facts

The high proportion of farms being operated South Carolina by tenants and sharecrop-s is recognized as a problem by agricultural aders. According to the 1935 census, 37.4 rcent of the farm operators were classed as ners, 34.3 percent as tenants, 27.9 percent sharecroppers, and the remaining few as nagers. Of the 102,926 tenants, or farm erators not owning their farms, 44,802 were hite and 58,124 were Negroes.

As most of the farm plans are developed the owners, it follows that 37.4 percent of e farm operators do most of the planning r the other groups. Consequently, any im-diate adjustments in the systems of farm-g must be brought about directly or in-rectly through the farm owners. This in-ence would be less upon tenants than upon arecroppers.

The instability of these groups of farmers es not offer an opportunity for doing many ings necessary for their own welfare. Ac-ding to the 1935 census, an average of 35.4 rcent of all tenants (including sharecrop-rs) reported having lived less than 1 year the farm where they were then residing. e proportion ran as high as 50 percent in rtain counties.



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

Improvements in landlord-tenant relationships should result in greater stability and security of farmers and their communities, better protection for the landlord and his land, and better farming methods and practices, as well as a higher standard of living among these people.—*M. C. Rochester, extension farm management specialist, South Carolina.*

CONTENTS

	Page
The Challenge of Underconsumption—*Milo Perkins*	Inside front cover
Star Valley Spruces Up—*W. O. Edmondson, Wyo*	49
Needed—A Strong Family Life Program—*Belle Osborn Fish, Minn*	50
Expand Cotton Consumption—*H. H. Williamson, Texas*	51
Low-Income Families Use Surplus Cotton	52
A Year of Land Use Planning	53
4–H Boys Market Cotton—*A. W. Jacob, Okla*	54
The Average Man Takes a Hand—*P. F. Ayer, N. H*	55
Alaska Holds Annual Conference	55
Idaho Vacation Camps—*Bess Foster Smith*	56
Three Georgia Counties Cooperate in Buying a Motion-Picture Outfit—*J. P. Nicholson*	57
Former 4–H Club Members at College	57
Director Wilson Visits the Field	58
They Prosper Alike, Ga	58
President Greets New Director	58
New Under Secretary	58
Rural Chorus of 1,800 Voices, Ill	58
Texas Game Preserve Demonstrations	59
School for New York Seed Growers	59
Home Industries Pay for Electric Power, Ark	60
An Ex-Governor's County, N. C	60
Have You Read?	61
AAA Personnel Changes	61
Home Demonstration Objectives, Kans	61
Triple A Payments Finance Conservation, Kans	62
Cooperating for Security, Ohio	62
The Home Demonstration Agent	62
Maine Co-ops	63
Young People Like Farmers' Institutes, Ohio	63
Safety in the Home, Ill	63
One Way To Do It	64
My Point of View	Page 3 of cover

Electricity Spurs Modernizing

Electricity is not only taking some of the hard work off the shoulders of farm homemakers but also is making them aware that their kitchen workshops are often exceedingly dark. By the end of 1940 it is estimated that nearly 100,000 of the 200,000 rural residences in Illinois will be turned from darkness into light.

Sometimes I think that the new equipment has done more to change kitchen walls, woodwork, curtains, and even floors and to make women "convenience conscious" than all the talks, demonstrations, and tours to which women have been exposed.

People are saving the time it takes to build the fire in the old cook stove, to go to town for ice, and to go back and forth to get the iron from the stove.

Before any electrical equipment is bought, it is important that plans should be made on paper. If we can help families to decide which pieces of equipment they should buy first and how they will finance the purchases made from year to year, it will be a contribution to rural welfare. Another "paper" plan will help these families to decide where the equipment will be installed and, therefore, where the outlets should be placed. It also may influence the size and form of appliances to be purchased.

By checking with reliable dealers, consumer-education agencies, the Extension Service, and even with their neighbors before purchasing electrical equipment, farm families can avoid many mistakes.—*Mrs. Esther K. Thor, home demonstration agent, Champaign County, Ill.*

Long-Time Cooperators

An Ottawa, Okla., family has established an unofficial record which is hard to beat. The family, that of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Boyd, west of Fairland, has an aggregate of 123 years' work in the 4–H Club in its own Lone Star community and 20 years in home demonstration club work, a total of 143 years.

A Fulton County, Ohio, family recently bid for top honors for having the greatest total number of years in 4–Club work. The total was 44 years. The local record of the Boyd family includes 27 years of coaching done by various members of the family.

All members of this family, including the four in-laws, were members of the Lone Star Club and later coached the 4–H Club members. At the present time, all members of the family live in this same district.

There is not room to tell of the accomplishments of the Boyds. They have won many honors for exhibits, also out-of-State trips, and all have taken a very active part.—*A. M. Jarvis, county agricultural agent, and Mrs. Vera Carding, home demonstration agent, Ottawa County, Okla.*

INSURED HARVESTS

IN 1940, the second year of the Federal wheat crop insurance program, it is estimated that 375,000 to 400,000 farmers have insured their coming harvest. These growers are sure of income from at least 75 percent of their average yield.

Through cooperation in the wheat crop insurance program, these growers bringing a new security and stabilit their vital industry. More than that, t are pioneering a new field, developin background of information and exp ence which may lead to "all-risk" ins ance for other important farm crops.

These crop-insurance publications are available:

INSURED HARVESTS—FCI Info. 10. . A 14-page illustrated booklet outlining development and operation of crop-insurance program.

CROP INSURANCE AND THE MULTIPLE LAND OWNER—FCI Info. 11. . A 10-page illustrated booklet discussing crop insurance from the standpoint of the large-scale landlord, emphasizing the value of insurance in promoting long-time leases with tenants, reducing delinquencies, and widening the field of potential purchasers.

LET ME TELL YOU—FCI Info. 12. . A 6-page leaflet giving brief case histories of farmers' experiences with insurance in 1939.

MAKE SURPLUS WHEAT WORK—FCI Info. 2. . A 4-page illustrated leaflet pointing out that wheat crop insurance provides a constructive use for surplus wheat crop supplies.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATIO

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.

Extension Service REVIEW

The Passing of A. F. LEVER

...ole Extension Service feels ... of a friend in Mr. Lever. ...as one of the agricultural statesmen of this Nation. We are thankful that he lived to see the beneficial effects of legislation he initiated in the National Congress reach practically every farm home in the Nation. May the Extension Service be a perpetual living monument worthy of the memory and character of Mr. Lever.

M. L. WILSON,
Director of Extension Work.

VOL. II MAY 1940 NO. 5

AN Editorial

Leadership Which Inspires

W. A. CONNER, State Agent and Administrative Assistant, Oklahoma

■ Under some leaders men grow in power and in spirit while under others they become indifferent and even hesitate to step forward and take responsibilities. The qualities of supervision or leadership which impel men to do, to dare, and to conquer are not easily defined or set down on paper. But there are some things on which we can be reasonably specific.

Some of the most intimate and effective supervision may be accomplished when the supervisor and supervised are out alone sitting together on a log—not by the water's edge, for changing bait breaks the line of thought. One district agent objects that parts of Oklahoma and Texas are in prairie regions where no log can be found. That is all right. A wagon tongue or a cyclone-cellar door, well smoothed and shaped, will make an acceptable substitute. But here we sit, away from details and interruptions. The supervisor begins the construction of a slow movie of the extension activities in the county and to chart the results. All the telling blows and the successful blocks are noted first with due commendation.

Yes, Pastures Are Needed, But—

If permanent pastures need to be more generally established, the agent will get visions of the assistance the pasture specialist could give him in information for himself and in promoting this enterprise. "By all means, some things should be done on this pasture work next month," admits the county agent, "but I already have arranged for some special 4–H Club work; then the farm-security supervisors have been after me to hold some meetings on brooding and feeding baby chicks, and the Production Credit Association wants the same thing. I have to inspect the calves that I have on feed for the spring show and have the specialist coming to help me do that," and on and on he makes excuses as he mentally looks down the well-grooved ruts in which he has run for years, as he continues, "I just don't see how I can do it all." Now here is the district supervisor's chance. He shifts a little on his log for the sake of comfort, rubs the top of his shiny head (or any other good type of head will do) and says, "Tom, you have been wanting an assistant county agent, haven't you?" "Oh, yes," says Tom, "if I had an assistant, we could handle it all, but I now have to do it all alone."

"Now listen," says the wise old supervisor, "you are not a chore boy any more—you've grown beyond that. You are the leader of the agricultural interests of your county. You have a responsibility to those farm-security folk, the AAA, the Farm Credit Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and all those other agencies and groups and the people with whom they work. All together they make up the people and the constructive activities of your county. You are trained and experienced in agricultural leadership. In the central office, at your service, are highly trained men in the lines of subject matter you have to deal with; and there are the 4–H Club leaders with their superior methods for conducting club work. All of these trained men make the best assistant county agents in the world. In getting all done possible for the farm people in my district, I believe that it is just as important that we utilize these people to the utmost as it is that we put another county agent in a county where a vacancy occurs. Now, if you want to develop your leadership abilities, you have your big day. Can you take the facilities which are available and direct them against the situation in your county in such a manner as to get better results than you have in the past?"

Tom, although sitting on an ugly knot on his log, had long since ceased squirming and had forgotten about it. Already he was thinking of big things.

"Chore boy—agricultural leader, numerous cooperating agencies to help organize our farm people and help them to better things and to get them together for all of us to work with, high-powered specialists and leaders to help as my assistant. Say! am I seeing things? Has the world jumped forward that much while I wasn't looking?" muses the county agent. Tom comes to his feet, standing erect, eyes drinking in the landscape as if he is seeing his county for the first time.

"Let me tell you, Mr. Supervisor, what I think I see. Until today I was a chore b One day I was pruning some trees up Prairie Heights yonder. The next day was at the other end of the county givi a demonstration in mixing feed. I pas from detail to detail and never could the job done. I felt when a specialist c to the county he was there to check up me and to show up my inefficiency. never occurred to me that I could be leader and use him as my assistant. I beginning to feel stronger and more w while.

Calling in the Assistants

"Do you know what I am going to I am going to call in the representatives all the agencies in the county in the in est of farm folk, including the co-ops, a work out a schedule for the next 2 o months that will take care of all t educational work and mine too. The far security supervisor will get his group attend, and the Production Credit Assoc tion and the others will do likewise.

"Then I will use that assistant of m from the central office who is a poul specialist to give the poultry instructio all of them at once. He is to be here day the livestock specialist is to be her inspect the calves. The chairman of livestock committee wants to go on t inspection tour. I'll send him along w the specialist and ask that the boys given any necessary instruction or ad concerning the care of these calves, a that notes be taken at each stop and tur over to me for my use when they have ished. Then I will run over to the poult meeting, place one of the interested po trymen in charge of the meeting or dem stration, explain to the group the ot work in progress that day and the nec sity of my being elsewhere that particu day, assure them that I am placing th in good hands, and introduce the poult specialist. Then I will withdraw, pick parties who are assisting with my 4– Club work, and end a day feeling that I now an agricultural leader and getti somewhere."

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For May 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

lished monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is ed free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

TENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Business Backs County Program

Cooperation between businessmen and a county agent's office is the order of the y in Yellowstone County, Mont., where ery civic club in the city, businessmen as ividuals, business houses, and the county nmissioners get behind any activity ssed as major by the county agent and sh it through to completion.

The story of this wholesale cooperation is ealed in the day-by-day account of Yellow- ne County agricultural efforts carried by e local newspaper published at Billings, the unty seat. Rarely a day passes without ention of some agricultural effort progress- g successfully and a businessman or a civic ganization as one of the backers. Annual ports of the county agent carry a partial count of the cooperation.

Contribute Labor as Well as Cash

Although contributions in cash run into the ousands of dollars, Yellowstone County vic and governmental groups make a far eater contribution in labor, spreading the spel of better farming and making the en- re county conscious of agriculture as an dustry which must be planned with an eye ward the future.

The Billings Commercial Club illustrates e kind of cooperation Keith Sime, the ex- nsion agent, is getting, yet it is only one of veral. The Kiwanis, Rotary, and Lions lubs; the junior chamber of commerce; the unty commissioners; and individual busi- essmen cooperate just as strongly. County gent Sime also is extremely gratified because e efforts of these organizations are continual nd portray an interest in the future.

Mr. Sime came to the county in 1937. The ommercial Club immediately approached him nd requested that he select some worth-while gricultural projects with which the club could ssist. He asked for $530 for getting crested heatgrass started, for high-quality seed corn, r State contests, for 4–H pins and awards, nd for the county-achievement-day banquet. le received every cent he asked for that year and every year since. The Kiwanis Club gave $75 that year for a 4–H Club camp.

The work with crested wheatgrass and seed corn, sponsored by the Commercial Club, has been carried on by 4–H Club members. The club boys have about 50 acres producing crested wheatgrass seed now and have practically repaid their initial loan. The 4–H corn growers have proved their ability with seed production and by winning premiums at the fairs. The corn boys have repaid their loans.

A Billings clothing store and a sheepman contributed $30 for the county dress-revue champion in 1937.

The first State corn seed and potato show held in Montana since 1931 was sponsored by the Billings Commercial Club, which underwrote the show for $500. The show cost $947.82; but, because of businessmen's contributions, the club had to provide only $350.

In 1938, the Commercial Club provided about $2,200 for the second annual State corn and seed show, the 4-H Club program, and the regional junior fat stock show which has grown as rapidly as any show of its kind in the United States.

The regional junior fat stock show was first proposed in 1937 and became a reality in 1938. The livestock committee of the Commercial Club met with public-spirited livestock men of the State in the county agent's office late in 1937 to plan the show. The club contributed $1,500 for this event from its budget and solicited about $2,700 more. The 1939 show had more than 1,000 entries exhibited by 4–H Club members and Future Farmers of America, or more than a 100-percent increase over the first show held in 1938. In 1939, the Commercial Club put up $1,000 for the show and collected $2,000 more.

In 1939, the Billings Kiwanis Club contributed $25 for an amateur 4–H radio program; and the same club, along with the Rotary and Lions Clubs, provided the money to send the State dairy demonstration team to San Francisco. Then each club bought a purebred calf and gave one to each of the three outstanding junior feeders in the county. This cost each club $65.

A bank has annually donated $50 for the purchase of pins and awards for 4–H Club members, and the Yellowstone County commissioners have matched this amount.

These are a few of the organizations which have been aiding the county agent's office and agriculture in the county. When Mormon crickets came in 1938, the mayor of Billings offered the help of city employees to stop the march of the insects into the city. When the immensity of the weed problem was explained, every club took an active interest and just now is becoming interested in the county agricultural planning program.

Although the cash contributions of the various clubs and organizations have reached into the thousands of dollars, County Agent Sime says that this is a trifling sum compared with the improvement in agriculture. Because of the 4–H Club crested wheatgrass and better-quality corn, many farmers have followed the action of the boys.

Makes the County Farm-Conscious

Because the clubs made the county agriculture-conscious, the county agent is now prepared to whip any invasion of crickets that might appear. In a county-provided storage shed are about 90 miles of metal barrier, a huge bait mixer, numerous hand and power dusters, and a tractor and blade, all for future cricket wars.

Within a few miles of Billings are a series of chemical weed tests for the public to see—one of the steps in the county-wide weed-control movement. Each one is fenced in with a metal fence, and each tells its story.

Livestock feeding, better irrigation practices, and any number of agricultural movements that will make agriculture more secure have the backing of one or more of the cooperating clubs. As a result, educational work is easy in Yellowstone County, for everyone is interested; and the county agent's office is the clearing house and a much-visited office.

Delaware 4-H Clubs Change From School to Community Basis

ALEXANDER D. COBB, Assistant Extension Director, Delaware, and LAURA B. RUTHERFORD, Club Agent, New Castle County, Delaware

Habits, good or bad, are easy to form and easy to follow. At the close of 1935, the Delaware State 4-H Club staff decided that some of the procedures of policy followed for years in conducting the 4-H Club program were the result of habit and had been the means of setting up false standards which were not efficient for good teaching.

Spurred on by reports comparing enrollment figures between counties and between States, the 4-H Club agents were apparently indulging in a race to see who could report the highest annual enrollments. A great proportion of this enrollment was in so-called 4-H Clubs which were organized in schools.

The School Was Convenient

As long as one- and two-room schools predominated, there may have been some excuse to enroll and meet 4-H Club members during schooltime. The school made a convenient place to meet, and some teachers made good leaders. But their first responsibility was always to the school program. Gradually, consolidated schools have been built to serve large rural areas. New school interests have been developed, and there is no longer time in the school program for 4-H and other similar activities.

In 1936, a plan to improve the efficiency and quality of 4-H Club work was inaugurated. It was thought that too much emphasis had been placed on the total enrollment figures and that the obtaining and training of farm men and women as local leaders had not been sufficiently emphasized. It had also been discovered, through an analysis of report data, that the percentage of members completing projects was lower in clubs organized and meeting in schools.

In 1935, there were more than 900 4-H Club members enrolled in New Castle County. All but 3 of the 53 organized clubs were being conducted in schools. The percentage of completed records was very low.

At the beginning of 1936, the present New Castle County club agent was appointed, and the State leader suggested that she work out her own program for increasing teaching efficiency. The only specific suggestion given was to "get more clubs organized out of schools."

During 1936, seven clubs were changed from school to community clubs, and nine new community clubs were organized. The annual report showed that project enrollments in New Castle County school clubs were 60.5 percent completed, whereas in the community clubs the completions were 82.3 percent.

Final removal of all New Castle County clubs from schools was accomplished in 1938, and there was a 93 percent project completion. Completions in the State advanced from 75 percent in 1937 to 80 percent in 1938.

In 1939, the complete transition of all 4-H Clubs in the State from a school center basis to a community basis was accomplished, with the exception of the Negro groups and two other clubs which were granted temporary exemption.

Based on the experience of the last 3 years, it is believed that this is a fundamental change which will improve 4-H Club work as a teaching device and as an influence in developing community interest in better farming and better living. A noticeable feature has been the rapidly increasing number of parents who attend 4-H Club meetings now that they are being held in farm homes and community buildings. Many people are realizing for the first time that 4-H Club work is not a part of the State school system.

The percentage of completed records in the State in 1939 was 94.2 percent. Completions for the State were 87.7 percent as compared to 75 percent in 1937. During the same period the value of 4-H members' projects increased from $42,501.77 to $53,825.52.

Local leadership is improving in all three counties as a result of the club agents' having more time to devote to individual leader conferences and training groups.

Total enrollment has declined during the transition, but enrollment gains in New Castle County in 1939 indicate that this decrease will be temporary.

In early 1936, the club agent shouldered the responsibility for more than 900 4-H Club members. It was easy to see that the future of successful club work was and is dependent upon placing the responsibility for the 4-H organization and activity upon the community. How to do this and at the same time hold club members, organizations, leaders, and the interest of many county folk as cooperators was a real problem.

After a study of the county 4-H plans and set-up at that time, it was found that a lar majority of the then permanent local leade were teachers who worked with club membe principally during school hours. Removi clubs from the schools meant the immedia loss of most of these leaders.

Realizing that the Utopian star is ne really reached, but that a certain degree success may come in the effort to follow the first big step was taken in May 19 Many of the clubs were still in existence school clubs. No attempt was made that fi year to remove clubs that were well organiz from the schools. All new clubs, though, we organized on a community basis and only th when adult local leadership could be obtaine

In May 1936, a group of New Castle Coun 4-H Club members organized as the first Ne Castle County Junior 4-H Council. Little w done by the group the first year except organization plans, assisting with project a organization activity in local clubs, and setti up certain goals for the new year's progra for 4-H Clubs. From these plans the fi 4-H yearbook was outlined and printed f use by club members in 1937.

Junior Council Leads

At first, the council decided to hold a ma mum of three meetings a year. The council composed of officers of organized communi 4-H Clubs and assists in setting up desirab goals for club work and to sponsor and pr mote certain county-wide activities.

Three years have passed since this fi group met and organized. During that ti the council made changes in its officers, in membership personnel, and in some of aims and policies. Slowly but surely, it coming to the place where it will be the h around which the wheel of successful cl work will revolve. Even now, after only years of service, the loss of the organizati would deal a drastic blow to 4-H Club work the county.

4-H Club work must have the interest, su port, and cooperation of community people a leadership capacity if it is to be a real su cess. It has been stated that "to succe with young people, the leader must be t erant, patient, and sympathetic toward the shortcomings and confident that in time th may be overcome." If this is set forth as characteristic of good leadership for co

nity leaders, how much more true it must of the county leader, because on him or rests the responsibility of assisting all local leaders with their thousand and one blems and of being tolerant of and patient h all who are involved in the 4–H program the county. During the years 1937 and 8, most of the clubs were functioning on community basis with at least one comnity leader assisting. Most of these ders were volunteer leaders. Every new b that was organized resulted from a reest of a group which already had a leader. th but one exception, leaders who volunred their own services to their clubs have ceeded in developing the very best type club work in their communities to date. Many of the clubs that were organized on basis of the agent "looking" for leaderp, so to speak, are not in existence now, ause the leaders "led" for a while, got ed of the responsibility, and "quit," and lack of leadership the club quit, too.

Help for the Local Leader

Every effort possible has been made to ist people who are serving as leaders of bs with leadership problems and to enrage them to carry on with their groups. An average of four leader meetings have en held each year, at which general club licies, project requirements, organization ns and problems, leadership duties and sponsibilities, and records and record keepr have been discussed. Then there have en special project training meetings, in thing principally, held with project leadr, at seasons when the need could best be t. Leader meetings have been held at ght because of a few teacher leaders who e still serving. This has proved to be a al handicap, especially with the project etings. The time has been reached in the ogram when daytime meetings can be and ll be held from now on.

One thing has been accomplished with clubs nctioning as they now are through the leads and the Junior Council working together. for any reason a county club agent is unable go on with the work in the county for an definite period of time, club work will go on. ith the Junior Council thinking and working a county unit and the leaders organized as ey are now into a county unit; with thinkg and far-sighted girls and boys and women nd men heading up these two organizations; nd with tolerant, patient leaders, as many of hem are, working in their independent comunity clubs, planning their own programs nd conducting their own meetings, club work ill go on, even in the absence of a club agent. hey are being trained to stand on their own eet and to think clearly for themselves. This as not been easy. It is always easier to do he thinking for others than it is to train hem to think and act for themselves, but it an be done if 4–H Club workers have sufficient olerance and patience.

Iowa Women Organize To Plan for County

When Adair County became Iowa's "unified" county last spring, a county agricultural planning committee was organized to tie together activities of the various Federal agencies and to plan improvements for the county. Women attended from time to time; but, as Mrs. Herbert Buck, chairman of the women's committee, says, "We got all tangled up in such things as the A. A. A. docket." They could not find a place to use their knowledge of the social and economic problems of the county.

The women believed that they had something to contribute to the community, however, so, last June, they organized their subcommittee under the guidance of Fannie Gannon, extension home management specialist at Iowa State College, to study the contribution they could make to the county plans. Officers were chosen and the group met monthly.

After spending several meetings discussing the county as a community, the homemakers decided that from the women's standpoint, two things were particularly needed: (1) Better and more recreation for their rural young people out of school and out of 4–H Club work, and (2) better rural schools.

A subcommittee was appointed for each problem. The recreation subcommittee conferred with Robert Clark, in charge of rural youth work for the Extension Service, to talk over plans for organizing an Adair County rural-youth group. They invited each township in the county to send representatives to a party. The results were disappointing (only 5 of the 16 townships were represented), but they decided that the young people did not understand fully the purpose of the youth group. So they divided the county into districts and held district meetings, following which a county-wide party was staged with an attendance of 54 young men and women. The women now believe that they have a flourishing rural-youth group organized which will go far toward providing recreation and constructive activities for their young people.

Now, the homemakers are busy on the rural-school situation. They invited Mary Barnes, the county superintendent of schools, to a recent meeting to provide factual information on the situation.

They discussed the possibility of providing a bonus for rural teachers who would attend summer school because, although they believed that their children should have better-trained teachers, they did not think it was fair to ask the teachers to "keep up" educationally on salaries that averaged only $57 per month for 9 months.

They talked over the pros and cons of raising standards for normal training students to provide better-trained teachers for the county.

Something, they decided, should be done about consolidating schools in the county. Figures indicate a decrease from 1,706 to 1,250 in rural-school enrollment in Adair County since 1924–25. The number of schools, however, has not decreased.

"That is an old problem in Adair County," says Robert Buck, adviser to the men's and women's planning committees, "but it needs some group to get hold of it and 'see it through.' I should not be surprised if the women do it."

The committee recently was featured in an illustrated story in the Des Moines Register, the newspaper with the largest State circulation; and several members also appeared on the Homemakers' Half Hour, WOI, to tell of their activities.

4–H Rural Electrification Clubs

Rural electrification projects are now under way in 14 4–H Clubs in Massachusetts. In their work with household electricity, the boys learn the elements of good lighting, how to repair various household appliances, and how to modernize old-style lamps. Studying the application of electricity to farm work, the club members build a small electric motor, learn the fundamental points of safe and efficient electric wiring, and work on electric brooders, milking machines, and separators.

The Massachusetts 4–H electrification work started in 1938, with clubs in Lowell and North Leominster. These two clubs proved so successful that the work was made a State-wide project. A course in electrification is to be offered at the 4–H junior leaders' camp this summer, and a 4–H electrification exhibit is being planned for the Eastern States Exposition next fall.

Lime Use Increasing

Last year Sumter County, S. C., farmers used 4,510 tons of agricultural lime. About 60 percent of this was procured through the farm program and the balance through private channels. In the first 2 months of this year, 684 Sumter farmers have ordered 4,124 tons through the farm program alone, and others have procured lime themselves, as usual. "The most significant trend in the agriculture of Sumter County in some years is the increasing knowledge of the value of lime to our soils," says J. M. Eleaser, Sumter County agricultural agent. "We use lime in all of our home mixtures of fertilizer, on all demonstration pastures, and also broadcast on much of the grain land. Lime and livestock go hand in hand, and increasing use of the former is paving the way for a sound business in the latter."

The Problem of the Child in the Low-Income Group

RUTH D. MORLEY, Child Development Specialist, Massachusetts

Following President Roosevelt's appeal for more discussion on the problems of training children as citizens in a democracy, as brought out in the White House Conference, Mrs. Belle Osborn Fish, last month, talked about the need for a strong extension family life program, and this month Mrs. Morley discusses the responsibility of extension agents toward children in the low-income groups.

■ The most crucial problem in the country today is the economic condition affecting the families of the Nation. The economic security upon which family life depends is threatened. Families that have inadequate and uncertain income are not only unable to care for the physical and material needs of their children, but their own feelings of insecurity and defeat undermine the sense of security in their children.

As set forth in the studies of the White House Conference Committee on Economic Resources, far too many of our children come from families with low and insufficient incomes. More than a million families are living on incomes of less than $250; one-fourth of the Nation's families have a yearly income of $750; 42 percent, less than $1,000; and two-thirds less than $1,500. More than 50 percent of the families of the Nation have less than $1,261, the amount established by the consumer-purchase studies as necessary for a family of four on a maintenance level. Families with an income level of $3,000 and more have less than one-half as many children as those in the income class under $1,000. The ratio of children to adults in some rural areas is double that in cities.

The challenge to the Extension Service then is to work with families of growing children in the low-income groups. Effort should be concentrated in rural areas if the welfare of the majority of the children in our country is to be protected.

In Massachusetts, a concentrated effort is made in all phases of the program to assist families of low income. The problem is approached through programs designed to give assistance in obtaining incomes; by extending the small income already available; by better use of the present family income; by emphasis on values not dependent entirely upon money; and by supplementing what the family can provide for its children with community resources.

The problem of getting more money into the hands of the people who have to buy is a national problem involving general adjustments. However, sometimes help can be given to individuals in order that they may cope with their problems. This has been done through cooperative markets such as the Brockton and Springfield egg auctions; through the farm bureau credit unions; through care of soil to maintain productivity; and through pest-control programs. The one outstanding successful example of service to unemployed or part-time farmers has been the poultry program, which has been particularly adapted to the situation in Massachusetts. Through assistance of the Extension Service, unemployed individuals have been able to develop a paying poultry business of their own, or have supplemented part-time employment.

People have been helped to extend their present income through a great number of other programs. Chief among these programs, and the ones that most directly affect the nutrition of the family, are the Family Vegetable Garden and Home Canning. These programs have been State-wide. Assistance in tearoom management and tourists' homes has made it possible for many of the large old New England homes to be used as a source of income. The development of home crafts utilizing natural or local materials has been encouraged.

It is a well-known fact that, through ingenious handling, even low incomes can be utilized so that more needs are met and greater satisfaction is gained. Buymanship, consumer, and money-management programs give help in getting the most out of the income through thrifty buying and good planning. The food problem is the greatest one for low-income families. For this reason, in all nutrition programs, emphasis is given to well-balanced meals and nutritious foods at minimum cost. One outline, Stretching the Food Dollar, was prepared on the basis of $2 per person per week as the minimum amount necessary for good nutrition. Thirty thousand copies have been requested by homemakers.

Clothing programs have been directed toward getting the best value for the lowest price. In the children's coat project, 85 percent of the garments were made from old materials, and the rest, for the most part from material purchased from mill-end shops. The cotton-dress project is worked out from the standpoint of making the best looking, best wearing, and most adaptable dress at the lowest price. Home-furnishing programs are designed to help the homemaker to make her home more attractive, comfortable, and livable, and more inviting to family and friends, at low cost, through furniture refinishing, chair seating, reupholstering, slip covers, and braided rugs.

Odds and ends around the farm can be turned into a toy which delights the heart and trains the hand of country children.

Families need to be aware of the more
sic values in living that are not de-
ndent upon income alone. An effort has
en made to help families at all levels, and
ore especially those of the low-income
oup, to recognize the importance of af-
ction and satisfying family relationships in
rsonality development. They need also to
e the need for family cooperation in fac-
g the problem together and of developing
constructive attitude toward their prob-
ms. Through better understanding of the
eds of children and principles of guidance,
e homemaker develops confidence in her
ility to be of real service in spite of eco-
mic conditions. Through the programs,
nderstanding Ourselves and Others and
ersonal Development, we hope to raise the
orale and the well-being of the mother es-
cially, as her attitude toward life is vital
the welfare of her family.

More time and energy of the homemaker
a low income is used in the actual manag-
g of the work and details of family life.
or this reason, programs of management
d conservation of time and energy of the
memaker have been given attention.

Families on low income with more free
me, and in times of stress, need definitely
plan for family fun and recreation and
ocational interests for the good of their
oral and physical fitness. Recreational pro-
ams have been developed for adults and
uths, involving little expense.

Because the community should take some
sponsibility for the welfare of its people,
e Extension Service has cooperated in the
omotion of services that would supple-
ent the families' resources for the welfare
children. The school lunch has been an
tension project in the State. Assistance
as been given to the child welfare clinics, to
ild welfare boards in planning food budgets
d money, and to the use of surplus com-
odities for families on relief. The agents
nd specialists have had an active part in
ojects in recreation, play centers, gardens,
canning. Red Cross nursing programs
e been sponsored by home demonstration
nts. In Franklin County the Extension
vice has cooperated with the Massa-
setts Child Council in an immunization
ram.

direct service to the youth of the State
his group has been given through 4-H
b work. Programs have been made avail-
which have provided a much-needed op-
unity for wholesome socialization of
g people and which have bridged the
between school and employment. These
h-while club activities have encouraged
tructive use of materials at hand; and,
y times the club member has been en-
d through them to develop his own en-
rise which has added to the family in-
e. Above all, 4-H Club projects provide
al activities for youth in a society in
ch it is difficult for them to find a satis-
factory place.

Missouri Goes in for Professional Improvement

■ Professional improvement for county extension workers has received liberal consideration during recent years at the University of Missouri, where the Agricultural Extension Service shares the cost of graduate study for its agents and where summer courses are arranged to meet the needs and to suit the convenience of county extension workers.

In more specific terms, the Missouri county agent or home demonstration agent whose record of service equals or exceeds 3 years and whose county is in a satisfactory condition is permitted to combine his month of annual leave with an additional month by special permission for graduate study. This provision has been in effect for 3 years, and in that time 50 Missouri county agents and home demonstration agents have taken advantage of the opportunity.

So great has been the resultant improvement in the work of these men and women from the viewpoint of the extension program that even greater provision for the convenience of county workers has been made in the plans for this year's summer session. Courses of special interest to extension workers have this year been arranged in half-term units so that county agents with only 1 month available for graduate study may complete courses for 4 hours of graduate credit in either the first or second month of the 8-week session.

Effective for the current summer, is the university's very recent authorization of a special program of graduate study for extension workers, leading to a master's degree without majoring as formerly in one subject or department. Each student under this plan may include in his program any courses offered in the graduate school for which he is eligible, provided that they constitute, when approved and completed, a unified course of study designed best to serve the needs of the student in his chosen field of extension work, whether it be in agriculture or home economics.

The individual program of graduate study under this new arrangement will include a certain amount of original research carried to completion and reported in a thesis that meets the established standards of the graduate school. For this research project and the resulting thesis the candidate will receive from 4 to 8 of the 32 hours of graduate credit required for the master's degree. The committee supervising the work of the individual will include members of the Extension Service staff as well as teachers in the particular field of interest of the individual candidate.

The extent to which the graduate school and other divisions of the University of Missouri have gone in their development of opportunities for professional advancement in the extension field may be explained in part, doubtless, by the actual improvement manifest in the work done by agents thus trained. Significant in this connection is a recent statement by Director J. W. Burch.

"After three summers of special courses for extension workers, we are convinced that this is one of the very best ways which we have of improving the type of extension work being done in the State. The reaction which we get from the agents who have attended the summer courses, as well as observations on the part of our specialists and supervisory staff, would indicate that this is true. We expect to make the summer school a permanent part of our system of in-service training and hope that our agents can come in to Columbia for 2 months every 4 or 5 years."

The agents themselves are equally well pleased with their greater skill and broadened outlook. The following quotations are from recent letters:

"I think a county agent should get away from his county occasionally in order to evaluate his own efforts from a distance," writes R. A. Langenbacher of St. Charles County who attended the summer session a year ago. His statement carries weight, too, for he has worked successfully in one county for 18 years.

"I believe every extension worker, whether agent or member of the resident staff, should take the courses in extension methods and rural group leadership. These two courses give a broader view, not only of our own work but also of that of other people," said Harold Slusher, Callaway County.

As early as the first of March this spring, 33 county agents and 6 home demonstration agents of the Missouri staff had applied for permission to spend 2 months in graduate study during the present year. Several others, without making formal application, will use their annual leave in completing 1 month's work for 4 hours' credit.

There is also a steadily growing enrollment in these courses of representatives of the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Smith-Hughes work in vocational agriculture. The administrators of all these groups in Missouri agree with Director Burch of the Agricultural Extension Service that this is a wholesome and highly desirable situation. After rubbing elbows together and discussing common problems under sound professional guidance, the field workers of all four agencies will be better qualified to work together in their respective counties and to render more effective service to the public.

Farms, Business, and Extension Unite To Advance North Dakota Conservation Work

■ Buckling into the harness to tackle the now thoroughly recognized tasks of restoring, conserving, and developing the State's agricultural resources are business interests, federal and State agencies, and the Extension Service in North Dakota.

The latest phase of this concerted program took the form of a series of 44 "traveling farm institutes" in the State this winter.

And the institutes "packed them in"—400, 500, 700, or a thousand and more to the meeting. Farmers came to hear a simply told message of soil saving, moisture saving, land use planning, livestock feed preservation, and greater farm security for both farm enterprise and farm family.

Novel, but not unusual, were the methods used by the North Dakota Extension Service, working hand in hand with the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Forest Service, the railroads, small-town businessmen, and farmers.

As implied by the term, "traveling farm institutes," the meetings were in fact a combination of modernized institutes with exhibits carried on a special three-coach exhibit train. In other words, the push for conservation in North Dakota's winter institute program was exerted in a manner varied enough to attract the attention of farm people, to arouse their interest, and to encourage action.

Here is how it was done: First, it was decided by the Extension Service, other closely associated Department of Agriculture agencies, and the railroads to offer institutes on conservation, with conservation exhibits, to communities at strategic points in the State.

Then meetings with business groups were arranged at these points. Acceptance or refusal of the institutes as offered was left up to the decision of each of these community business groups. Emphasis was given to the local responsibilities involved by acceptance of the institute. Facilities and accommodations for the meeting, electricity for the exhibit train, added entertainment for institute visitors, adequate and thorough publicity—all this and more was the responsibility of these local groups.

Not one community refused the offer. The only difficulty was that other towns not on the schedule asked—sometimes even demanded—similar programs.

Wherever the institutes were held, local committees organized to prepare for the meetings and did a splendid job of it.

A typical traveling farm institute meeting followed somewhat this outline:

At about 10 o'clock in the morning a familiar type of educational institute with speakers representing the State Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration would get under way before an average-sized group of about 500 to 700 farm people.

Problems of agriculture and the aspects of conservation vital to the particular community were discussed by an Extension Service speaker, usually the district extension supervisor. This brief 30-minute talk, delivered vigorously, was then followed by a slightly longer discussion by a technical authority of the Extension Service or Soil Conservation Service on how to accomplish the necessary adjustments as emphasized by the preceding speaker.

A limited time for discussion and questions from farm people in attendance was then allowed, followed by the showing of sound motion pictures and film strips on conservation topics. Usually a free lunch and special entertainment arranged by local committees occupied the noon hour. The chairman of the morning session most of the time was the county extension agent.

Showing of the conservation exhibits on the train followed the noon period. These exhibits were explained by representatives of the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and other technical authorities who might be available. The exhibits and demonstrations included grasses, pasture management, moisture- and soil-conservation practices, irrigation, garden production, livestock feed conservation, recommended tillage equipment, and AAA programs.

It was at these exhibits that ample opportunity was given each person to talk over with the expert in charge his own conservation problems. The information provided orally in these discussions was then amplified with popular literature prepared by the Extension Service on the main subjects taken up on the train.

The actual procedure for each institute, of course, varied to allow for train schedules and other time elements, but generally each followed the foregoing procedure.

It was estimated on March 1 by the North Dakota Extension Service that the 33 institutes held by that date through the central and northwestern sections of the State had carried ideas and encouragement on sound agriculture and land use to more than 20,000 people; and that by the conclusion of the series on March 16, between 25,000 and 30,000 persons would be reached.

In a State with only 74,000 farms, and with meetings restricted to only a part of the State, this is considered by North Dakota extension workers to be a highly satisfactory attendance. Last winter in the southwestern part of the State, a smaller number of similar institutes, carrying the same conservation message, reached nearly 20,000 people.

"The philosophy of this traveling institute program," Director E. J. Haslerud explained, "has been, first of all, to encourage and convince people in North Dakota that 'something can be done about bringing security to farming' and to bring to these people direct information for achieving that security for farm and family."

Pleasing to the North Dakota Extension Service was the response given by both country and urban people to these programs. Extensive and effective publicity for the cause of conservation was gained, and efficient working relationships with Department of Agriculture agencies were developed.

"This teamwork of Department of Agriculture forces," Director Haslerud emphasized, "is one of our greatest sources of satisfaction from the farm institutes. It has demonstrated to us and to the people of North Dakota that conservation of our farm and family resources is not a disjointed effort by various Federal agencies but is a unified effort with a common objective.

"This cooperative program which has received such wholehearted assistance and good will from our small-town business people and from the major railroads of the State, I believe, has paved the way for vast progress along these lines in the future."

Fight Grasshoppers

More than 25,000 individual farmers in all 105 Kansas counties fought grasshoppers under the Extension Service organized campaign last year. County agents and leaders held 273 meetings to discuss grasshopper control. Nearly 5,000 tons of poisoned bait was used to protect wheat, barley, corn, sorghums, and alfalfa. It is estimated that $25,000,000 worth of crops were saved in the campaign.

For the Land

Terracing and other land-improvement practices carried out in 1939 by Georgia farmers are valued at more than $750,000, G. I. Johnson, extension agricultural engineer. Farmers constructed standard terraces on more than 200,000 acres, in addition to several thousand acres of land improved by contour cultivation, gully-control drainage, and land clearing.

A. F. Lever Closes Successful Career

In the death of former Congressman A. F. Lever at his home near Columbia, S. C., April 28, the Nation lost a great statesman, farm people and the cooperative extension ice lost a close friend and inspiring leader. xtension agents will best remember Mr. er as coauthor of the Smith-Lever Act ch established the National Extension vice in 1914. As a close friend and dise of the famous Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, early became a strong believer in the ionstration method of teaching as deoped by Dr. Knapp and consolidated the nds of the work firmly behind the Smither Act.

Ir. Lever saw visions of an effective agriural leadership to be developed through Extension Service. In his own words, he that "the great dream of agriculture oughout all time has been to develop a e, stable, independent, forward-looking al leadership which, unhampered by lack financial support or partisan or sectional uences, should devote itself to every phase country life, social, economic, or financial, h definite, unified programs for the future, eadership capable of organizing agriculture an effective fighting force in behalf of its als."

Plans for Agricultural Leadership

Such a leadership he planned for in 1914, l such leadership he has often said is now ictioning "through the army of devoted inty agricultural and home demonstration ents of the country, under whose wise guidce and steadying influences agriculture is ter organized, better directed, more united thought and more fixed in fundamental ns and aspirations than at any time in its story."

As chairman of the powerful House Agriltural Committee, he successfully engineered e fight for the passage of the Smith-Lever t. Coming to Congress in 1901, he early ught service on the Agricultural Committee, r he was farm-born and reared, and his terests were those of the agricultural inrests of the country. When the Democrats ined control of Congress, he was made airman of the Agricultural Committee, a st which he kept during Wilson's administation and the critical war period.

Reminiscing of those days when the struggle get the bill enacted was a burning issue ith Mr. Lever, he said in an article for the EVIEW in July 1932: "Perhaps no other pair Congressmen ever collaborated on a law of ual importance. Senator Smith was a huge an physically as well as intellectually, eighing 250 pounds, and the most energetic g man I ever saw. In stature I was his pposite. I am 5 feet 7½ inches in height and metimes weigh 125 pounds when I have both shoes on. But in our purpose to create what has crystallized in the far-flung farm bureau and supporting extension system—in the work of county agents, home demonstration leaders, and 4–H Clubs—we pulled together like a matched team."

In reporting the bill to the House, Congressman Lever gave some idea of the broad scope which he felt was in this bill. He said that the county agent "must give leadership and direction along all lines of rural activity—social, economic, and financial. Not only production, but also distribution, must be taught by the Extension Service."

When the bill was finally passed, President Wilson signed it on May 8, 1914, with the remark, "It constitutes the kind of work which it seems to me is the only kind which generates real education."

Mr. Lever has followed the development of the Extension Service closely, giving help or good counsel whenever needed. He always looked ahead to even greater fields of usefulness and visioned an even more effective leadership as agricultural problems became more acute.

In 1934, on the twentieth anniversary of the passage of the act, Mr. Lever wrote for the Extension Service Review: "During the past decade, the acute problem of the Extension Service is the ever-increasing surpluses of staple agricultural products. The world needs all we have of food, feed, and clothing. World statesmanship must find a method to enable people who need to pay for what they need reasonable prices to those who have their needs to sell. There must be found an adjusted balance of farm production with world consumption. Whatever may be the plans agreed upon, it will be the county agent who will be called upon to put them into operation in this country. He has been the burden bearer in every crisis which has faced American agriculture during the last 2 decades. He has been the spearhead of the attack upon every difficult agricultural situation. He has met his varied responsibilities with the kind of leadership that defies defeat."

Authors Important Agricultural Legislation

Mr. Lever was also responsible for other important agricultural legislation. He conceived the idea of the Federal warehouse system, through which it was his hope that the Federal warehouse certificate would give liquidity to farm products stored in federally licensed warehouses. There has been a gradual growth in the system of Federal warehouses, and the thought in his mind when he wrote the act is continuing to bear good fruit for agriculture.

With Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina, he was the coauthor of the Cotton Futures Act which was the first successful legislation attempted on a national scale to regulate the operations of cotton future exchanges in this country. This act has been in operation for many years without substantial amendments, and no doubt it has been of vast benefit to the cotton farmers.

Mr. Lever was one of the pioneers in the movement for adequate agricultural credit and was a member of the joint committee of the House and Senate which formulated the ground work for the establishment of the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916. This has developed since then into the present Farm Credit Administration with its Federal Land Bank, its Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, banks for cooperatives and production credit corporations and production credit associations, furnishing a complete, coordinated, farmer-managed and farmer-owned rural credit system.

A Pioneer in the Farm Credit Field

At the personal request of President Wilson, he resigned from Congress in 1919 to become a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board which had directing charge of the Farm Loan Act. He organized the first joint stock land bank south of the Potomac River and east of the Mississippi River and built it into one of the most powerful farm-mortgage institutions in the South. For several years, by special request, he served as a field representative for the Farm Loan Board. At the time of his death, he was still working in the farm-credit field as director of public relations for the Farm Credit Administration of Columbia, S. C.

In recognition of his meritorious service to agriculture, Epsilon Sigma Phi, the honorary extension fraternity, awarded him the distinguished service ruby last November.

Mr. Lever once said: "My principal objective in life and to which I have devoted practically all of my life's work, is to bring about a richer rural life for my country." The more than 8,000 extension workers, the voluntary local leaders, and the rural people who are being guided by them in successful farm and homemaking practices comprise a living monument worthy of this great leader and one true to his objectives.

■ Alachua County, Fla., Negro 4–H Club boys have just purchased 51 purebred and registered boars and gilts to use in their 4–H pig club projects. Frank E. Pinder, Negro agent, expects these pigs to have widespread influence in improving the quality of hogs found on Alachua County Farms in the future.

■ The county land use planning committee in Newberry County, S. C., is favoring a county fire protective association and has selected a forestry committee to take necessary steps to procure this service.

Pictures—How Effective Are They?

J. E. McCLINTOCK, Extension Editor, O

Granted 4 months' leave of absence for professional improvement, J. E. McClintock set out to study how visual aids were used in extension work and just how effective these aids had been. After 3 months in Washington studying reports and published articles and talking to visual specialists, he visited nine States to confer with extension workers. Mr. McClintock gives some of the high lights in his findings from the vantage point of 26 years of experience as extension editor in Ohio.

Extension workers have used many visual devices such as pictures, charts, specimens, models, sketches, cartoons, plans, exhibits, patterns, toys, moving devices, color wheels, layettes, and silhouettes, just to mention the leaders; but pictures in some form or other lead all the rest.

First, there is the old stand-by, black-and-white prints. They are passed from hand to hand or enlarged and set before a group. If they are good pictures, they tell a story. If that story happens to be one the extension worker wants told at that particular time, the picture aids him in his teaching. Otherwise, it is just another picture.

It is from black-and-white prints that cuts for all kinds of illustrations are made. Some specialists carry albums of prints. They claim that many farmers can get more information from one glance at a picture than they can from an hour of descriptive lecturing.

There may be some danger that the use of pictures in other forms may relegate prints to the discard. That would be unfortunate as they are the staple photographic product. A good working file is appreciated in extension offices.

Pictures must be selected for their application to the story or project at hand.

Reports of specialists and extension agents vary radically in their appraisal of the effectiveness of film strips in extension teaching. Some praise the strips, others ignore them, and still others definitely condemn them as makeshifts which, if not made from local pictures, offer little of interest and suggest little information that can be applied to many situations. Specialists, as a rule, want to give instruction in any particular subject in their own individual manner. If pictures are available to illustrate subject matter, one specialist wants to use certain pictures and in a definite order. Another specialist, discussing the same subject, will use other pictures; or, if the same ones, he wants to use them in a different order. It is highly improbable that from 25 to 75 pictures in any film strip will suit very many teachers of rapidly changing extension projects.

Film strips are inexpensive, light in weight, and are easily transported and handled. They are available on a great many subjects. They have filled and may fill a need in getting a new program or project started. They are inelastic in that the pictures are arranged in a definite order. But, when made from local pictures or from pictures that tell the story to be told, they have proved quite satisfactory.

Motion Pictures

What about motion pictures as aids in extension teaching? Good, bad, and harmless. There are too many in the last two classes—pretty pictures attuned to soothing melodies, accompanied with mysterious ghostlike voices, floated onto silvered clouds. Educational? Not often. They draw a crowd, they entertain, and they develop mass interest and enthusiasm for the picture and, maybe, in the subject. Where they are followed with information in the form of talks or other pictures, motion pictures seem justified. They are expensive to produce. But as long as they draw crowds they will be used. Like all pictures, to be effective aids in extension teaching, they must be carefully selected. Because of expense, local pictures are the exception, not the rule.

However, the Pennsylvania Extension Service has 119 motion picture films in its library for the use of extension agents and specialists. All but 6 of those films were taken on Pennsylvania farms or in Pennsylvania homes. Many of them were taken by the specialists, others by the county agents, and the rest by the specialist in visual education. The specialists in that State like to do their own talking, even in connection with motion pictures. Therefore, the silent motion pictures have not given much ground there in favor of sound motion pictures.

The newest form of photographs to be used as extension aids are the small, transparent color slides. These, when proje onto a screen, produce a picture so like original scene that they have met with versal praise. There is a value to nat colors in pictures not rendered by black white methods.

Several firms have developed method producing color transparencies. The cos not great—about 15 cents for a slide re for projection. The original price of the includes developing (which must be don the manufacturers), mounting in 2- by 2- cardboard mounts, and remailing to yo

For the most part, color slides are ta by those who use them. Unfortunately, cannot be obtained by any wishing pro Someone must take the pictures. Those w are going to use the slides know best wh those slides should show and are the p sons to determine what pictures should taken. They know too, when such pictur should be taken and where a particular p ture can be found. It requires a little pla ning, a little time, and a little skill.

Any camera using 35-millimeter color fi can be used. These cameras cost from $ to several hundred dollars. Beautiful p tures are taken by the cheaper cameras. Th light conditions must be good for best re sults. The more expensive cameras can used where the light would rule out t cheapest cameras. But good light is de able for good color pictures.

Correct exposure is necessary. Therefo the use of an exposure meter is highly d sirable. In taking black-and-white picture a wide variation in exposure may result usable pictures, whereas the variation in e posure which can be allowed in taking co pictures with good results is very slight.

Probably someone connected with ev State extension service has taken some col film for the 2- by 2-inch slides. Their u is increasing. During 1939, Pennsylvan added 2,000 of the small slides to its co lection. These are in the hands of th specialists, some of whom have a number sets of 15 or more slides that are sent agents on request. Almost all Pennsylvan counties have projectors and beaded screens In that State, many of the agents have 3 millimeter cameras and, during the year, re cord many scenes that prove of interest an value in extension work in the county late Some agents have 200 or more local pi tures in color. From their collection, a se of from 15 to 40 slides can be selected o several subjects. These pictures are alway of interest. They are in natural color, of lo cal conditions, of local places, and of loca people.

Pennsylvania agents send tables of data, ps, graphs, and plans pertaining to their inties to the State office where they are de on black-and-white film, 1 by 1½ inches, unted in 2- by 2-inch slides, and returned them. An Ohio agricultural engineering cialist reports that they are putting all ir tables, maps, and plans, on 2- by 2-inch les. A specialist in Virginia told me that did not use film strips but obtained all ips that pertained to his work and cut em up, mounting each frame that was of e to him on a 2- by 2-inch slide.

The specialist who is interested can show tures, charts, specimens, models, cartoons, ns. patterns, toys, and color wheels, all on by 2-inch slides. These, whether in color in black and white, he can arrange in any ler he chooses and can show them at any ne that suits him.

To show the 2- by 2-inch slides requires a itable projector. These are available with 100-, 200-, 300-, and 750-watt bulbs. The projectors that show both film strips and slides are popular. If the slides are shown at night or in a well-darkened room and to an audience of not more than 200, the 100-watt projectors are satisfactory. If the room cannot be darkened satisfactorily, a projector with a more powerful light should be used. All projectors work better if the lenses are clean.

Any light-colored surface can be used for a screen. However, the glass beaded screens are so superior to white walls, sheets of paper, cardboard, and bed sheets that an effort should be made to obtain a good screen where pictures of any kind are to be projected.

What of the future? A greater use of projectors seems indicated by reports, written and oral. The 300-watt projectors will be preferred over the smaller ones. The 2- by 2-inch color slides are gaining in popularity.

Planning the Next Move

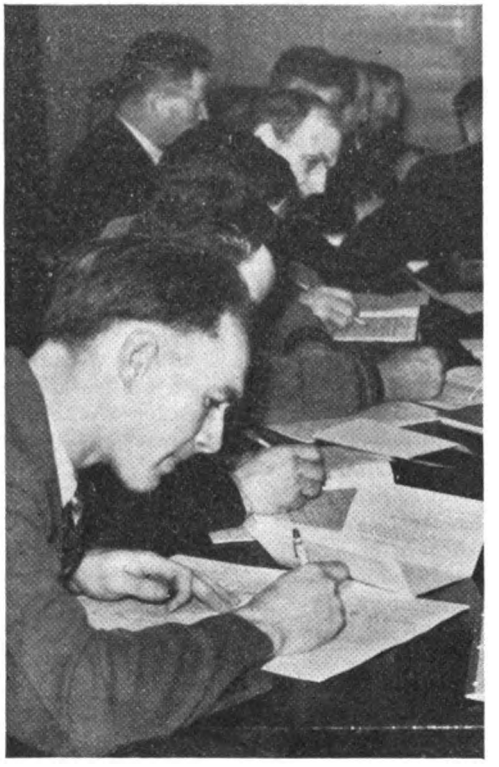
"When we play checkers, we shall be caught if we do not plan our next move, d the same is true of the business of farm-g," thousands of Illinois farmers are de-ling as a result of farm-planning schools ld during the past fall and winter in most the State's 102 counties.

The 1-day schools were conducted coop-atively by county extension agents and B. Cunningham and E. M. Hughes, ex-nsion farm management specialists of the iversity of Illinois College of Agriculture. me of the meetings were held specifically r AAA committeemen. Others were open any farmers in the county.

Using the farm-planning booklets prepared the agricultural economics department of e college as a guide, the county agent and ecialist instructed each farmer present to his own planning and showed him how follow the five distinct steps in filling out e booklet, Planning the Farm Business.

First, each of the farmers made an inven-ry of his present farm, showing on maps id on prepared forms in the booklet the soil pes, topography, erosion, productivity, crop-ng system, buildings, kind and numbers of vestock, tenure, and available labor and achinery. Each farmer included on an-her outline of his farm the needs for lime id phosphorus.

Next, with the assistance of the county gent and extension specialist, a long-time nd use plan was set up by each farmer hich would enable him to get the most in-me from his farm and at the same time provide for soil building and erosion con-ol and permit enough flexibility in kind nd acreages of crops to comply with pro-isions of the A. A. A. or any situation that de-



Farmers of Kankakee County, Ill., plan their farm business at one of the 100 farm planning schools conducted in the State.

mands adjustments in the cropping system. The plan included a map showing the future arrangement of fields and the cropping system to be followed on each field and an estimate of the quantities of each crop that will be produced under the new plan.

Naturally, erosion control was taken into consideration in rearranging the fields. The cropping systems were built around the major crops adapted to the farm, with enough legumes included in the rotation to maintain or increase crop yields.

In considering land use, emphasis was placed on the five specific practices being stressed by the college of agriculture and the various agencies and services of the United States Department of Agriculture in Illinois in 1940. These include the application of more limestone, seeding of additional legumes and grasses, pasture improvement, tree planting, and erosion control with special emphasis on contour farming.

"Plan the land use program first, then plan the livestock to fit the farm" was the advice of the extension specialists; and the latter is what the farmers did as their third step. In "fitting their livestock to the farm," they were advised to consider the amounts and kinds of roughages to be grown and the way in which these roughages can be most profitably disposed of through beef-breeding herds, feeding cattle, dairy cattle, or sheep. They were also told that hogs are destructive to grass waterways, terraces, dams, and other soil-saving structures. For this reason, it was recommended that the hog enterprise should usually be restricted on farms subject to serious or destructive erosion.

Fourth, each farmer planned his marketing program and estimated his expenses, for the purpose of determining the probable net income that would result from the adoption of the new plan. Each farmer was asked to work out alternative plans using different cropping systems and livestock programs and to follow the one that gives promise, under the testing-out procedure in the booklet, of yielding enough net income to furnish the farm family with the desired standard of living and at the same time to pay off the mortgage or other debts. Thus, the conservation of human resources, which is being emphasized by the United States Department of Agriculture and the University of Illinois, was brought into the planning picture for primary consideration.

The fifth and final step in the planning meetings was to outline the change from the old to the new plan. As this necessitates several years for most farmers, sheets were provided for 1940, 1941, and 1942, with instructions for filling them out at the beginning of each year in the light of existing conditions.

Farm Records

A study of records kept by 67 McNairy County, Tenn., farm-unit test demonstrators shows that the ones who combined livestock farming with cotton farming made the highest incomes, according to W. B. Stewart, assistant county agricultural agent, who made the study. The average farm income of the 67 demonstrators was $371.

In-Service Training Courses Meet Needs of Extension Workers

■ Arrangements are under way in 15 or more States for the 1940 summer schools with special courses designed for in-service extension workers. Each year the professional-improvement trend reaches new areas. This year, 3 more States, Arknasas, Florida, and West Virginia, are entering the extension summer-school field. Not only have the extension courses broadened in scope but also in content, expanding from early courses in "Extension Methodology" to the present comprehensive program which includes extension teaching methods, extension organization and program development, land use planning, news writing, and psychology for extension workers. Most of the States are offering the work on a graduate-credit basis. Negro summer schools at Hampton, Prairie View, and Tuskegee, however, are planning their schools again this year on graduate and undergraduate levels.

Last year's enrollment figures made an attendance record with 770 men and women extension workers (including county agents, supervisors, and specialists from 38 States) enrolled in the extension courses at 13 different land-grant institutions. A heavy enrollment is anticipated again this year judging from the forecasts made by various States.

A brief account of the schools announced to date follows. For full particulars write any of the following institutions which are offering these supplementary extension courses.

Arkansas, June 13–July 3.—Plans have been completed for the first in-service training course to be given at the University of Arkansas, in response to requests from workers in the Extension Service, vocational teaching, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and other fields. M. C. Wilson of the Federal Extension Service is slated to give a course in extension organization and program planning designed for both men and women workers. Open also to men and women is a course in rural housing—a study of the housing problems of rural families. Other courses for men or women to be taught by Arkansas staff members are: Livestock problems, county and community exhibits, home-management problems for social workers, parent education, problems in child guidance, and food preservation and demonstration.

California, July 1–August 9.—The California College of Agriculture anounces a 6-week summer session offering subjects relating to agriculture and home economics to be given by resident faculty members.

Colorado, July 6–26.—A comprehensive extension training program has been arranged at the Colorado State College of Agriculture for extension workers in that area for the fourth consecutive summer. The agricultural extension courses include Methods in Extension Work to be given by M. C. Wilson of the Federal Extension Service; Psychology for Extension Workers, by Dr. P. J. Kruse, professor of rural education, of Cornell University; Agricultural Planning, by Director William Peterson of Utah; The Rural Home, by Connie J. Bonslagel, Arkansas home demonstration leader; and Publicity in Extension Work, by Bristow Adams, editor and chief of publications, of Cornell University. Scheduled in the school of education are two courses in credit as a phase of family finance, designated as, Seminar in Home Economics Education, and Home Economics and Socio-Economic Problems, to be taught by Lucile W. Reynolds, chief, Family Credit Section of the Farm Credit Administration.

Florida, July 22–August 10.—Florida's first attempt to give instruction to in-service extension agents will be realized in a 3-week session at the State University with separate classes for home demonstration and agricultural agents. A course in extension methods will be given by Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service. Resident-faculty listings include advanced animal production, advanced marketing agricultural production, and principles of horticulture.

Indiana, June 10–29.—Featured at Purdue University's intensive 3-week session is the course, Psychology for Extension Workers to be given by Dr. P. J. Kruse of Cornell University.

Iowa, June 11–29.—A special 3-week term has been arranged for county agents and teachers of agriculture at Iowa State College. Subject-matter courses will be given by members of the faculty.

Kentucky, June 17–July 3.—The University of Kentucky will again offer an intensive 2-week course designed to provide a better understanding of current developments in rural economic and social life. Five graduate courses dealing with different aspects of the national policy for agriculture are to be given by members of the resident faculty. The courses are current land problems, problems in land tenure and farm tenancy, farm management for a changing agriculture, current problems in agricultural economics, and foreign trade in agricultural products.

Louisiana, June 8–29.—Members of the State University faculty will offer 3-week courses of special interest to extension workers. The session will include current economic problems, farm forestry, art in the home, standards in clothing, livestock production, landscaping, and home economics workshop.

Missouri, June 10–August 2.—This year for the first time most of the courses offered at the University of Missouri summer school have been consolidated into two 4-week periods. A few of the courses extend over the entire period of 8 weeks. In the first half, from June 10 to July 6, a course on the principles and concepts of educational psychology as applied to extension teaching problems will be given by Dr. Fred Frutchey of the Federal Extension Service. Other work scheduled includes a course in housing by Hazel Shultz of the University of Chicago, and staff-member offerings in rural group leadership, soils and land use in the United States, field crops, agricultural statistics, and vegetable gardening. Courses offered in the second half, from July 8 to August 2, include extension methods and organization and planning of extension work, to be offered by State Extension Agent C. C. Hearne. Other staff-member offerings include agricultural journalism, special problems in economic entomology, advanced farm management, livestock judging and management, and soil fertility. Courses extending over the entire 8-week period are economic problems of the family, clothing design and construction, stock farm sanitation and disease prevention, general floriculture and work relating to special problems in horticulture, agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, dairying, and poultry.

Tennessee, July 18–August 8.—An innovation at the University of Tennessee's fourth annual summer school for men and women extension workers will be a course in recreation offered in response to popular demand of extension agents. The work will include all phases of recreational work which appeal to adults as well as to the young folk and will be given by Mrs. Gertrude Skeen Sanford, recreation supervisor in Raleigh, N. C. J. P. Schmidt of Ohio State University will again be in charge of the course, Advanced Methods for Extension Workers (a requirement for men and women agents). Optional courses include Problems in Home Management and Consumers' Problems, to be taught by Barbara Van Heulen of the Farm Credit Administration, and staff-member offerings designated as agricultural engineering, horticulture, agronomy, craft design (weaving and leatherwork), and courses in home management, with emphasis on problems in family housing and financial planning.

irginia, June 13–July 1.—Summer study in-service extension workers at Virginia rtechnic Institute will include a course in nsion methods given by Gladys Gallup Barnard Joy of the Federal Extension vice. A limited number of courses relat- to rural sociology and to technical phases agriculture and home economics to be ght by resident faculty members will be red. The courses selected will be deter- ed by the response of the extension nts to a questionnaire.

Vest Virginia, June 12–26.—The University West Virginia has announced a special in- sive 2-week course on extension methods county extension agents to be given by ector R. B. Corbett, of Connecticut.

'olumbia University, New York, N. Y., y 8–August 10.—A sociological field course southern conditions called The Open Road y interest persons in extension who are take graduate work. The course aims to uaint students with the regional civiliza- n of the South—its material and cultural , and the interplay of economic and social ces. The locale will be Greenville County, C., following an orientation period in ashington, D. C. Prof. Gordon Blackwell, merly assistant to the director of the WPA ral Research Staff, will be in charge of work. Applications should be addressed Prof. W. C. Hallenbeck, Teachers College, lumbia University, New York.

Hampton Institute, July 8–27.—At Hamp- n Institute's second 3-week summer session Negro extension agents, Dr. E. H. Shinn the Federal Extension Service is slated to e a course in extension methods, and Z. L. lloway will give work in farm management. ldditional courses relating to agriculture and me economics will be given by resident culty members.

Prairie View, June 7–27.—For the third nsecutive year, professional-improvement urses for Negro extension agents will be fered at Prairie View, Tex. Dr. E. H. inn of the Federal Extension Service is heduled to give a course in psychology ap- ied to extension work. Other special urses include agriculture, land use planning, ecial problems for home economics exten- on workers, and cotton classing.

Tuskegee Institute, May 27–June 15.—The ogram of courses for Tuskegee's fourth con- ecutive summer session, worked out by the uskegee officials and a committee of exten- on directors, is of special interest as repre- nting the thinking of the Gulf States re- arding the nature of the in-service training eeded by Negro extension workers. Negro gents from Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, lississippi, and Alabama are expecting to nroll in this 3-week session. Outside lec- urers and resident faculty members are lated to give courses in animal husbandry, arm gardening, house furnishings, mattress aking, handicrafts, farm harness making, utrition and protective health, low-income ousing, and land use planning.

Retirement Legislation

Adequate old-age protection for all extension workers took a long step forward when, on March 4, President Roosevelt signed the act "to aid the States and Territories in making provisions for the retirement of employees of the land-grant colleges."

This act does not give retirement privileges but does make possible Federal participation in a retirement system for cooperative employees who receive all or a part of their salaries from funds of Federal origin. The legislation permits the use of not to exceed 5 percent of the Federal-origin funds paid as salaries to land-grant college employees as employer deposits into State retirement systems. The kind of retirement system to be set up is not dictated but does encourage the establishment of joint contributory retirement systems by requiring the matching of funds.

The act is one in which the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and other organizations, have been interested in their efforts to obtain a satisfactory retirement system for county agents. A committee of the Association of County Agricultural Agents, under the direction of Bright McConnell, county agent, Augusta, Ga., and E. V. Ryall, county agent, Kenosha, Wis., have worked untiringly exploring various plans of action. At the annual meeting of the association held last December in Chicago, this committee of 7 county agents reported on their activities during the 10 years that the association has been working on the retirement problem. Congress has now recognized the need and provided a means by which the various States and Territories may have the cooperation of the Federal Government in an adequate retirement system.

Although a number of States now have old-age retirement systems which include cooperative extension workers, many of the States do not. This offers an opportunity to obtain Federal cooperation in setting up a retirement system.

Film Strips Tell Story

About 29,000 prints of film strips, each containing usually from 30 to 60 still pictures, were distributed last year from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Half the prints were obtained by county extension agents and department field personnel, about 45 percent by school teachers, and about 5 percent for use in CCC camps and before other groups. The film strips are furnished direct to the extension agents and school teachers by the Department's film strip contractor at the contract price.

About 18,000 prints were ordered in 1938, and many of the extension agents and school teachers have developed a large file of these film strips during the 14 years that this service has been available.

The Department now has up-to-date film strips on about 350 different subjects and is constantly revising strips and adding strips on new subjects to the list. A set of lecture notes helping to explain the story told by the pictures accompanies each film strip.

Contract price for the average-length prints is approximately 50 cents, or about 1 cent for each picture in the series.

Youth Development Campaign

Clinton County is one of the counties in Ohio in which the citizens have demonstrated their concern for the opportunities of youth in providing $2,530 in contributions to the youth development campaign sponsored by the Clinton County 4–H Clubs and Boy Scouts in 1938. From this fund $1,000 was contributed to the development of a modern swimming pool located in Orton State Park in Greene County, midway between the 4–H and Boy Scout camps; $250 was used for capes and caps for the Clinton County 4–H band; and $500 was used for the purchase of chairs, cabinets, and recreation equipment for the partial rehabilitation of the city hall by the senior 4–H Recreation Club.

Negro Calf-Club Profits

Georgia Negro 4–H Club members are finding their baby-beef projects a profitable enterprise, according to Negro State Club Agent Alexander Hurse who has been stimulating interest in calf-club work among Negro boys and girls for the last 4 years. Last year 100 calves were fed out by Negro 4–H boys and a few girls and sold at fat-stock shows. With the financial backing of a Savannah bank, Club Agent Hurse arranged for a cooperative purchase of 98 Texas calves which he distributed to club members in some 20 Georgia counties. One boy bought a calf locally, and a Bullock County boy raised his own calf. Each club member paid $1 insurance on his or her calf.

The total weight of 99 of these calves when placed with the boys was 59,193 pounds; and the total weight of the 93 calves that were sold at the fat-stock shows in Augusta, Macon, Savannah, and Columbus was 76,106 pounds.

The prizes received by the boys totaled $514.57. After the calves had been sold and the prize money received, the boys had $7,941.30. The notes at the bank plus the interest amounted to $4,447.83. The cost of hauling the calves to the shows was $164.50. This left an income for feed and labor of $3,328.97.

These calves brought an income for feed and labor of approximately $40.95 each. The 15 calves sold in the Columbus Fat-Stock Show brought more net income than 40 bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds each at 8 cents per pound.

Year-Round Feed Supply

With more favorable farming conditions prevailing during the last 3 years, the interest of farmers in the production of registered alfalfa seed has been renewed in Custer and Powder River Counties, Mont. Inspections in 1939 showed that 22 growers had a total of 2,643 acres of registered alfalfa. Most of the alfalfa acreage produced seed last year. From the extension office has come encouragement to the farmers to grow registered alfalfa on flood irrigation projects so that the production will be more dependable. As a result, there are now 7 growers with a total of 480 acres of registered alfalfa under flood irrigation; and, in addition, a large number of operators are producing common seed under similar conditions.

One of the ranchmen seeded 60 acres of dry land to crested wheatgrass in the spring of 1935. The field became established and furnished some light grazing during the following year. In 1937, this field practically supported 50 head of cattle for about 6 weeks in the spring until the native grass began to revive itself from the previous year's drought. Since that time, plantings have been increased to 90 acres. Each spring, this field furnishes the bulk of the grazing for about 100 cattle for a period of 6 weeks until the native grass becomes green. By the time native grasses are making good growth in early summer, the crested wheatgrass has become coarse and mature and no longer palatable. Cattle then refuse to graze it in preference to native grass but will return to it in the fall when green growth shows up again. In the meantime, the crested wheatgrass makes a crop of seed. Spring grazing seems to have no effect on seed production as a crop of about 100 pounds of clean seed per acre was harvested in each of the last 2 years.—*N. A. Jacobsen, county agricultural agent, Custer and Powder River Counties, Mont.*

How County Planning Functions

County planning means that a single workable program developed by farm leaders with assistance be offered to the farm or rural folk, who participate according to their need and desire. Each agency contributes to this program to the extent of its respective authorizations. The goal is to attain the greatest possible degree of welfare for all people as economically and efficiently as possible and at the same time to conserve the soil and its productivity for future generations instead of wasting and squandering this basic natural resource through neglect and destructive use. This means national well-being and national defense.

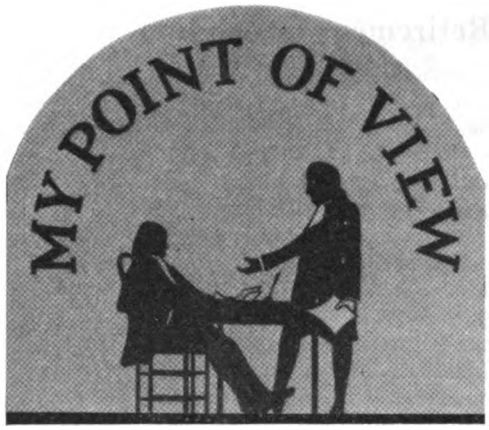
It is not assumed that the agencies will drop their administrative procedure or forget the purpose for which each was set up by act of Congress. We may assume, however, an intense desire on the part of all agencies to cooperate and to work in unison rather than at cross-purposes. This desire, backed by local sharing of effort and leadership, will contribute to the solution of pressing problems. The sharing of the resulting satisfaction offers such democratic procedure that the "isms" which thrive among disadvantaged people will gain no foothold here. We may expect modification of procedure as time and testing reveal such need. Sometimes the people are of the opinion that the agency programs belong to the agencies rather than to the people, but that is a mistaken idea. Meanwhile, such programs are not so effective as they can be under shared responsibility which is inherent in county planning.

In preparation for the single program for each county, the planning committee expects to enter into agreements or "memoranda of understanding" with the various action agencies. Such agreements will set forth the desire of each agency to cooperate, list the services each can contribute, and state the working relationship possible under their respective administrative set-ups.

The next effort of the county committee is to present the program to all the people to stimulate thought and action and to induce active participation by all the members of farm families through constructive, economic, and practical use of the agencies, equipment, and funds made available from local, State, and Federal sources.

The committee is conscious that its program is incomplete and will require constant adjustment to keep abreast of the changing times and conditions. Time will tell whether the proposed loose organization of agencies is adequate. Some individuals think that economy will dictate consolidations of agencies to reduce administrative machinery and to simplify procedure.

At any rate, the right kind of cooperation can be based only on continuous education effort to disseminate the facts—the truth—the means "to set us free" to attack and solve the problems of today and tomorrow.—*J. D. McVean, county agricultural agent, Kent County, Md.*



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

Fills Community Needs

Add another clubhouse to the growing list of 4-H Club buildings—a spacious two-story structure completed recently in Buffalo County, Nebr., as a part of the county fair building program.

The material was obtained from two old abandoned buildings—one an ice plant donated by a railroad in return for removing it from the premises; and the other an old mill which was bought for back taxes, after which the town, school, district, and county were persuaded to cancel the taxes, leaving only the State taxes to pay. With the plans drawn up by the president of the fair association and the workmen furnished by the Works Progress Administration, it was not long before the frame structure, 178 by 48 feet, was erected. The building contains 56 double stalls for livestock exhibits on the ground floor. In addition, the upper floor has a large space in the center for demonstration work and group meetings. There is space for 24 booths for women's projects and for girls' and boys' club exhibits. Space is also allotted for a 4-H Club concession and a boys' dormitory large enough to house 24 boys.

During the county fair, the 4-H livestock entries, particularly baby beef and dairy, broke all previous 4-H Club records. The barn was filled to capacity with 75 baby beef calves, 30 dairy calves, and 17 pens of sheep. The 4-H Club hogs had to be housed in the open-class barn. Likewise, all the available booth and exhibit space was filled on the second floor.

The building has also served as a meeting place for the Junior Rural Nebraskans. This group, consisting of rural youth, many of whom are former 4-H members, has held several meetings and parties in the second-floor space.

During the next county fair, purebred sheep and swine sales are to be held. The arena, with seating capacity for 300 persons, will serve this purpose very well.

Thus, this building will serve the people of Buffalo County in many ways. Erected primarily as a 4-H Club building, it will be used by these club members whenever it is needed. But, more than that, it will serve as a meeting place and center of activities for many Buffalo County farm groups and their members.—*Leonard Wenzl, county agricultural agent, Buffalo County, Nebr.*

222959 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

R. HUDSON, an Extension veteran of ars, died at his home in Raleigh, N. C., arch 3. A native of Alabama, where he t to carry on demonstration work with ers in Lee, Chambers, Macon, and poosa Counties in 1907, Mr. Hudson to North Carolina in 1908 as State agent arge of farmers' cooperative demonstra- work, forerunner of the present Exten- Service. After securing his M. S. degree Alabama Polytechnic Institute, he ht in public schools two years and de- l one year to cotton research work before ng to North Carolina.

1914, at the time the Smith-Lever Act ed the cooperative extension work, demonstration work was being con- ed in 51 counties under Mr. Hudson's tion. Continuing his work with the nsion Service in 1922, he was named e agent to develop Negro Extension :. in which capacity he served until his h.

F. WOJTA, State leader of county ts in Wisconsin, retired on January 27. Wojta first came to the Extension Service he University of Wisconsin in 1914 and done excellent work in organizing the ty agent system there.

MRS. ETTA W. RINGGOLD is the new ciate assistant director in charge of home onstration work in Puerto Rico. Most er time will be devoted to the develop- t of home industries in the island. Mrs. ggold was with the Texas Extension ice for 15 years and was superintendent he toy and craft project of the WPA at arillo, Tex., just before going to Puerto).

ON THE CALENDAR

ath American Scientific Congress, Wash- igton, D. C., May 10–18.

erican Association for Adult Education, ew York, N. Y., May 20–23.

erican Library Association, Cincinnati, hio, May 26–June 1.

ional 4–H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., une 12–19.

-convention Meeting for All Home Eco- omics Extension Workers, Cedar Point, hio, June 21–23.

erican Home Economics Association An- ual Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, June 23–27.

enty-seventh Annual Convention of the National Education Association, Milwau- ee, Wis., June 29–July 4.

nual Conference of the American Asso- iation of Agricultural College Editors, ort Collins, Colo., July 27–August 3.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ EARLE L. MOFFITT, farm management extension specialist in Pennsylvania, on October 19, 1939, entered the circle of extension workers who have served for a quarter of a century. On that date in 1914, Mr. Moffitt accepted a position as farm management demonstrator with the Department and was sent to Tazewell County, Ill., where he helped to put on a farm management demonstration on 104 farms. On January 1, 1915, he was sent to Maine where he worked as farm-management demonstrator for nearly 2 years.

In November 1916, he came to Pennsylvania, which gives him the longest period of service as specialist in the State and in farm management in the whole country.

While working for the Department in Maine, he designed a farm account book which still is in use in that State. He did the same thing in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Moffitt also designed special enterprise cost record books for poultry, beef, and pork production, as well as many mimeographed cost records for most of the other farm enterprises.

He designed a cost of milk production blank to be included in the cow-testing association record books for obtaining all costs except that for feed which is obtained in the regular cow-testing association records.

Summaries of all these enterprise costs have been carried on continuously for 20 years and have now become practically standard.

Mr. Moffitt was reared on a farm in Blair County, Pa., and is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College.

■ L. R. WALKER, county agent of Marquette County, Mich., will complete 25 years of service on July 1. He is the first and only agent the county has ever had.

■ R. R. REPPERT, extension entomologist in Texas since 1920, died of heart failure on March 13. A native of Kansas, he served as a missionary in Korea from 1908 to 1914 and worked with the Virginia crop pest control commission before coming to Texas. His work as State grasshopper control leader and his demonstrations in control of boll weevil, cotton flea hopper and cut ants brought him national attention. Only 10 days before his death one of the Associated Press syndicated columns was devoted to a tribute to his work in halting grasshopper infestations. His work has been written up several times in the REVIEW. He had a gift for cartooning which he used very effectively in his extension work.

■ LESTER A. SCHLUP, editor of the Extension Service Review, has recently been designated Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Extension Information of the United States Extension Service. In this new assignment he will be responsible for assisting Reuben Brigham, Acting Chief, in the administration of all information and visual activities of the Extension Service. Mr. Schlup will have under his direction the Exhibits Section and the Motion Picture Section, as well as the Visual Instruction and Editorial Section, of which he has been in charge since 1934. "Les," as he is familiarly called by his associates both in Washington and in the field, is well known among extension people, having been in the service for the past 23 years.

Ralph Fulghum, former field information specialist, and also well known to extension people, has been named acting in charge of the Visual Instruction and Editorial Section as Mr. Schlup's successor.

■ DIRECTOR M. L. WILSON was appointed by the President as a member of the United States delegation to attend the Inter-American Conference on Indian Life held at Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico, from April 14 to 24. This meeting of delegates from all the American countries was called to discuss the problems of Indians in the Western Hemisphere particularly in regard to land use, welfare, and education.

■ DIRECTOR I. O. SCHAUB of North Carolina, an active leader in the farm life of the South since 1909, was honored for his long period of useful service by being unanimously elected as president of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers at the forty-first annual convention of the association held in Birmingham, Ala., on February 9.

CONTENTS

	Page
Leadership Which Inspires—Editorial, *W. A. Conner, Okla.*	Inside front cover
Business Backs County Program, Mont.	65
Delaware 4–H Clubs Change From School to Community Basis—*Alexander D. Cobb and Laura B. Rutherford*	66
Iowa Women Organize to Plan for County	67
4–H Rural Electrification Clubs, Mass.	67
Lime Use Increasing, S. C.	67
The Problem of the Child in the Low-Income Group—*Ruth D. Morley, Mass.*	68
Missouri Goes In for Professional Improvement	69
Farms, Business, and Extension Unite to Advance North Dakota Conservation Work	70
A. F. Lever Closes Successful Career	71
Pictures—How Effective Are They?—*J. E. McClintock, Ohio*	72
Planning the Next Move, Ill.	73
In-Service Training Courses Meet Needs of Extension Workers	74
Retirement Legislation	75
My Point of View	76
Among Ourselves	Page 3 of cover

THE TREE SPEAKS

I AM the heat of your hearth on the cold winter nights, the friendly shade screening you from the summer sun, and my fruits are refreshing draughts quenching your thirst as you journey on . . . I am the beam that holds your house, the board of your table, the bed on which you lie, and the timber that builds your boat . . . I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your homestead, the wood of your cradle, and the shell of your coffin . . . I am the bread of kindness and the flower of beauty.

From an inscription displayed at the entrance of many of the gardens and forests of Portugal, as quoted by Charles E. Raynal.

FOREST SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forgotten Acres

WE HAVE USED a hundred billion dollars' worth of forest products to build this Nation. Protected, properly managed, and wisely used, our forest lands are capable of producing billions more, of producing in perpetuity—yet only a small fraction of our forest land is under management for permanent production.

Forest land of commercial timber-growing value exceeds the area of 20 States the size of Indiana—an empire where today's pennies will grow tomorrow's dollars on forgotten acres.

Dividends from our forests and wild lands can reach the remotest hamlet, the most distant farm—in forage, flood control, recreation, water for fields and homes, employment for millions of workers, timber, and a thousand forest products.

One-fourth of all our commercial forest lands are in farm ownership. Each year some 2½ million farm families derive from their farm woodlands more than 60 million dollars in cash and more than 50 million dollars' worth of fuel, building materials, fence posts, and other products—the bounty paid by growing trees.

For reference and discussion, for more and better forests, the following publications help provide the answers:

Farmers' Bulletins

1123 Growing and Planting Hardwood Seedlings on the Farm.
1177 Care and Improvement of the Farm Woods.
1210 Measuring and Marketing Farm Timber.
1486 Longleaf Pine Primer.
1671 Shortleaf Pine.
1680 Farmers in Northern States Grow Timber as a Money Crop.
1693 Growing Christmas Holly on the Farm.
1756 Selection of Lumber for Farm and Home Building.
1782 Indicators of Southwestern Range Conditions.
1794 Forest Farming.

Leaflets

29 The Farm Woods: A Saving Bank Paying Interest.
56 Preventing Cracks in New Wood Floors.
57 Pulpwood Crops in the Northeast.
84 Planting Black Walnut.
114 Vine-Mesquite for Erosion Control on Southwestern Ranges.
153 How to Cut Southern Farm Timber for Steady Profit.
155 Growing Nursery Stock for Southern Pines.
159 Planting Southern Pines.
180 How to Keep and Increase Black Grama on Southwestern Ranges.

Other Publications

Misc. 247, Forestry and Permanent Prosperity.
Misc. 357, Southern Pines Pay—A Story in Pictures.
Trees That Temper the Western Winds (windbreaks).
Products of American Forests.

Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 11 JUNE-JULY 1940 NOS. 6

AN Editorial

Land Use Planning Ushers in New Phase of Agriculture

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work

We are living in one of the most rapidly changing times of human history. Farming and rural life are changing as rapidly as the other elements in society. Although nearly everyone now agrees that we are living in a fast-changing time, there is a good deal of disagreement as to what is causing the changes, where we are going, and what we can do about it. Those of us who are primarily interested in agriculture and farm life are greatly concerned as we look to the future, yet I believe we are filled with hope that there is going to evolve out of this complex, changing time a higher and better form of rural life and a more stable form of agriculture in the whole Nation.

Rapidly changing conditions have brought emergencies. To meet these emergencies, during the last decade has come into existence a national agricultural program. I do not believe that anything is being done by these Federal agricultural agencies that could have been done by the counties or States throughout the Nation; nor do I think that there is any part of our national program which was not eagerly sought for by the farmers and the national farm organizations of the country.

These national programs are here to stay. The farmers of the Nation are not going to give them up any more than they are going to give up the agricultural colleges and experiment stations or the Extension Service. The real problem, then, is to make them, good as they are, still better. We need to develop ways and means so that all the agencies in agriculture—the Federal agencies, the State agencies, the local agencies, and the individual farmer on the land—can go along in cooperative teamwork in true democratic style, in this work of building a better civilization and rural life. This problem of getting teamwork and of using the functions of government and the resources of the local community and county, the thinking and participation, the judgments and responsibilities of the people on the land as a basis for unified local programs is the central problem of a new phase of our agricultural life.

All agriculture, all farm life, rest on the use of the land. There is an old proverb, "Under all, the land." The underlying assumption is that, if things can be worked out so as to get the best out of the land, a lot of our problems in agriculture will be as nearly solved as man is capable of solving them with his present knowledge, limitations and abilities.

Solving the Surplus Problem

If we practiced a complete conservation type of farming in this country, with the proper relationship between the soil-conserving and soil-depleting crops, and with proper emphasis upon a live-at-home farm economy, then a great deal of our agricultural surplus problem would be solved. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has started us thinking, and we have moved with it a long way in that direction; but we still have a great distance to go.

In agriculture, more perhaps than in any other field, the personnel of the agricultural colleges and the Department of Agriculture are and have been working together harmoniously for many years. I think a main strength of the land use planning work is that it recognizes that good policies are arrived at by a merging of ideas.

Now it is clear that when a committee starts to work studying and analyzing districts in their county, it does so by a process of exchanging ideas. One farmer knows how much a certain area of land, say, in a creek bottom, has produced over a long time, what crops it has been planted to, and other useful things about it. Another knows the characteristics of another area. Scientific specialists and administrators of the action programs have information and judgments to contribute. In the course of integrating these ideas and of deciding the proper use of some land of doubtful quality, the committee members have to compromise opinions and arrive at conclusions. This is an important point, because it goes to the heart of the whole question of policy formulation in a democratic country such as ours. As a medium of reconciling conflicting demands, the land use planning program affords a workable means for cooperation of individuals, interests, and institutions. The closer to the roots of our policy-forming we can go in setting up methods of compromise and consultation, the nearer we come to the avoidance of conflict when policy is translated into programs through the action of Congress and the work of administrators.

We have the science, the educational institutions, particularly the Extension Service, the machinery, the technology, the natural resources, the background of our historical traditions with which to build a great democratic rural civilization in which there is well-being for all. With our new instruments, new hopes, and new philosophy of rural life that I think is developing I feel that we are going to make great use of this democratic land use planning machinery which places the responsibility primarily with the farmers and which makes available to them the scientific knowledge of the College of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture. I think that with this approach all instruments of government can be used so that local initiative and responsibility can play their full share in giving them direction.

I can see through such procedure permanent improvement in the matter of farm income, a decided decline in rural poverty, a steady improvement in the situation with reference to tenancy, a rapid increase in the number of farm owners, the elimination of destructive soil erosion, and a permanent kind of agriculture. I hope we shall find a way of greatly improving the farmhouse and of making rural electricity as abundant in the country as in the city. I think we are going to make great progress in the live-at-home program. We are going to develop a new self-sufficient family farm economy. However it takes more than material things to make a great rural civilization. It has to have that intangible spirit in the hearts of the people. I think extension agents have that spirit and can impart it to others. We are on the way to a better rural life for the Nation.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For June and July 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

blished monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is ied free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

TENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Human Problems of Farmers

K. D. SCOTT, County Agricultural Agent, Chenango County, N. Y.

In Chenango County, we have recently begun a study of land use. We obtained the onomic data relative to the different classes, th on the basis of the State and of our unty. We studied the bearing which the tivities of the agencies working with farms had upon different land classes. We ıdied the reforestation program, soil conrvation, farm security, land bank, producon credit, fire insurance, and the utilities. first, all these data seemed relevant only land use; but later we realized that it all plied to people and particularly to those ople struggling to survive but disadvantaged the character of their farms, the location their farms, and the unwillingness of some rvices to serve them.

We began to take into account the people. am ashamed to say that I did not know ow many there were on marginal land. It anspired that there are 850 families in henango County, 3,265 people, on land assed as too poor for farming. It seems ear that we have no right to dismiss this roblem of their survival with a wave of the and and to assume that nothing can be done xcept to buy the land. The solution proided by reforestation is too simple for us ut not for the people concerned. To admit hat we have no better solution sounds like efeat.

I think we need to clarify our ideas about griculture. There are two conceptions of griculture. Both may be true, but they are ontradictory. Do we believe in the permaence of agriculture as a way of life or do ve regard it only as a business enterprise for rofit? Is rural life a permanent social form ood in itself, whether or not there are cities o be fed? Is it the basis of civilization, the ource of strength for our entire social structure? Or is it a regrettable necessity, a hardhip at best, to be escaped from by as many is possible and good only as a means of profit for a few? As a county agricultural agent, I often consider the background—pioneer agriculture. We cannot return to it, and we do not want to; but it has lessons to teach us. The pioneers came in and conquered the wilderness and set up in agriculture as a way of life without reference to cities because there were no cities. Perhaps for 250 years white men, women, and children supplied their needs from farms—prospered and won their liberty as farmers. Their homes were stocked with good things; plenty was a blessing for which to give thanks. They sold only their surplus. Incidentally, our surplus is the only part of our production which we cannot sell!

Rural life contributed materials and people, and the cities grew. Commercial agriculture developed. At the same time mechanization was applied to agriculture, and efficiency became an essential. Competition set in. Under a competitive system of commercialized agriculture, the fewer farmers there were the better for those who survived. Between 1870 and 1930, output per agricultural worker was increased 2½ times. In 1909, 35 percent of the population was engaged in agriculture. By 1930 only 21 percent was so engaged.

Agriculture Must Be Efficient

Technological unemployment affected agriculture no less than industry. The pressure eliminated rural people and has left thousands struggling to survive. I repeat my question. Is agriculture a way of life or just another business enterprise? As I see it, rural life is on the horns of a dilemma. Agriculture is commercial, has become mechanized, and must be efficient. This inevitably reduces rural population and destroys, for them, agriculture as a way of life. Progress in mechanization will not stop. The ragged edge of economic insufficiency will not be stayed at the boundaries of marginal land. On the other horn of this dilemma is the individual. If he is to survive, he must cultivate good land and his own skill. He must be businesslike and thoroughly efficient and must breed his cows to produce more and more efficiently. He must do all things well. Yet, in proportion as he succeeds there wil be fewer farmers able to survive. I do not know how to solve this human problem of survival. I feel that we have an obligation to develop a sound program for the threatened population. Their problem is no passing phase. At the present rate of land purchase by the State, even if this is to be our only solution, it will take 150 years to buy all the land too poor for farming.

Although I have no outright solution, I think there are indications. Reforestation is not enough. In Chenango County we have 90,000 acres of woods. Woods products can be marketed so as to provide some income under proper forestry management. The agricultural conservation program makes possible the application of better methods which improve the ability of some lands to produce grass. It would be unfortunate if this resulted only in more dairy cows. There are possibilities in beef cattle and sheep.

I believe that discrimination against all of the land marked as marginal should cease, in view of the permanent use of much of the land—for 150 years anyway.

I am quite sure that much could be done to increase subsistence production on all farms. We must all unite to find a solution. The genius of the American people can be relied on to solve any problem—so long as we refuse to acknowledge defeat and keep before us the principle that people are an asset. No community deserves to prosper if it lets the people perish. Land use is an important study, but people also constitute a national resource and deserve as much study. Let us not forget the human problems of farmers.

The Newspaper Works for Us

MRS. GERALDINE G. ORRELL, Home Demonstration Agent, Greene County, Ark.

"I saw in the paper where the home demonstration club women made a mattress at Mrs. Thad Crowley's last week," remarked Mrs. Emily Miser, bank cashier, as I cashed a check. "I don't know the wife, but Mr. Crowley does business here."

"When could you appear on our program and show us how your 4–H Club members have established those cutting beds described in yesterday's paper," telephoned Mrs. L. V. Rhine, president of the garden club.

Joe Bertig, owner of a chain of cotton gins and delta farms, pointed out: "I want to give prizes to tenants, sharecroppers, and even to day laborers on our farms who do their best in the live-at-home program that you two agents are talking about."

"That account of the planting of the home demonstration forestry project was the first time my wife's name has been in the paper since we were married," teased one farmer.

"We're taking a paper so we can read about club work" is a common comment.

"We didn't realize how many 4–H and home demonstration clubs we have in the county until we started taking the paper," said an older 4–H Club girl.

"That sorghum-cookie recipe is fine. I tried it." "Would that Mrs. Perry Norton take orders for salt-rising bread?" "Goodness, I never thought of poultry profits paying for installing rural electric service." "Just where does Mrs. Hanley of the Post Oak Club live? I want to hire her to make my children some self-help garments like the ones I read about her making." "Tell me what does that wild hawthorne shrub look like that your club women are using in their yard-improvement work?" These, and more may be among the comments I hear in 1 day from readers of the local newspaper that devotes space to Agricultural Extension Service information.

This is a farming section, even Paragould, the county seat, having almost 8,000 people, is dependent on agriculture. This may account for the rather general interest in topics pertaining to farm homemaking.

A check of the circulation of the local newspaper 4 years ago through 4–H and home demonstration clubs indicated that approximately two-thirds of the farm families of Greene County subscribed to the semiweekly Soliphone which has the same editor and is made up largely of articles appearing in the Daily Press. These are the only county newspapers. Thus, it was obvious that the local press could be an effective medium for furthering agricultural welfare and, incidentally, of letting the public know what is becoming of their tax dollar so far as the Agricultural Extension Service is concerned.

To this end, my time is so organized that attention is given to news articles pertaining to farm homemaking the same as to any other of the many duties of a home demonstration agent.

An effort has been made to know well our editor, his wants, and his limitations pertaining to newspaper space. All material submitted to him is carefully typed and double spaced with blank heading. He wants his copy by 10 a. m., and it is taken to him before that time. Copy is never mailed to him. We want the editor or his assistants to have the opportunity to offer suggestions or request special articles.

During the past 2 years our editor has carried every home demonstration club report which has been submitted. As Greene County has 44 home demonstration clubs there are sometimes that many reports in a month. The average is about 30 per month, as occasionally a report does not get to my desk promptly or it is not considered to have enough news value to be submitted.

Each club reporter who writes accounts of home demonstration meetings or activities in her community has been given special training in the elemental principles of writing news articles. This training is essentially that given me by Kenneth B. Roy, agriculture editor, Arkansas Extension Service, to whose constructive criticism I owe whatever I know about preparing field stories.

The expressed interest of 1,667 active home demonstration club women and their families in these reports is one reason they are printed. Although there is a similarity in these reports, they are not monotonous. For example, the demonstration was considered the most important part of the program in one club, which fact was indicated by the write-up of the meeting. In another club report, the group discussion was considered the feature of most interest. Reports of individual demonstrators or an account of group or individual achievements in improved farm-home practices may have the most news value in some other club. So it is that reports of club programs having the same general subject and held during the same month among similar groups are entirely different, due to the breadth and variety of home demonstration teaching and the accomplishments in home and community development.

All reports are kept until fall achievement day when the work of reporters is judged and announcement made of the winner of a year's subscription to the local paper, the gift of th editor. This is the only prize given in an phase of home demonstration club work in th county. Certainly, an interest and pride i reporting has been developed. In fact, Mr Vera Miller of Lafe Home Demonstratio Club, prompted by her interest in reportin club activities, arranged her homemaking s she could go back to high school 1 hour a da for a course in journalism.

Likewise, a pride in the work of subject matter local leaders and club officers has bee awakened since newspaper recognition of thei work in teaching recommended farm and hom practices is given. Not rivalry, but a desir to be of the best service is stimulated amon the leaders of the various clubs through thes newspaper accounts of local-leader responsi bility. And more than one community ha organized a club, seeking benefits that othe communities are obviously gaining throug a home demonstration club.

Feature Stories Carried by Papers

In addition to reports of club meeting special leader training, farm and home tour council day, program planning, and othe county-wide events, an average of one featur story per month is carried by the local pres Spare time over a period of weeks or month may be given to the preparation of one o these. The subjects of some of these article all of which are based on local conditions, in clude: The Women's part in the Agricultur Adjustment Administration, Problems in Te ancy in Greene County, Rural Musical Acti ities in Greene County, Educational Adva tages of Establishing a Home Demonstratio Forestry Project, Rural School Problem Home Demonstration Club Work for all Far Women, Cotton Utilization, Wiring Far Homes for Electric Service, and Greene Count Home Demonstration Hall of Fame.

A weekly news service is received from th State agricultural extension office. Such sub ject-matter articles are, however, not use in the form received but are completely r written, using a local viewpoint. Only tha which applies to this county and has wid reader interest is submitted to the editor. publicity calendar is used so that I may b sure my articles are timely and that the indicate the varied program and activities.

I get my material through personal co tacts and a friendly interest in the life an affairs of the people of the county, from liste ing to discussions, from reports, and fro observing accomplishments as I drive ov the county.

From 8 to 9 a. m. is usually devoted t correcting home demonstration club repor and arranging other articles for the pres Time too is given to this work between offic calls on Saturdays. The spare moments tha come in the most crowded and carefull planned schedule can well be used in shapin news articles.

ocal Group Action at Work

ONARD F. NEFF, Extension District Supervisor, Southwest Kansas

There are always the facts, but facts are not everything. Beyond the facts there is the spirit of any venture. It is as often the spirit as the facts which move human beings to action. Extension workers know this and use it, but it is not always easy to transplant this spirit into the minds of others. Youthful Leonard F. Neff, southwest Kansas extension district supervisor, on the job less than a year, caught the spirit of county planning and put it into a radio talk so well that it is reproduced here.

A farmer told me that he enjoyed the radio most right after a good meal. Relaxed in easy chair he closed his eyes, he said, and t let his imagination build up the scenes :gested by the sounds he heard. There in realm of radio he explored the world, met eresting people, and experienced a wide riety of engaging situations. Why not try

You have had a good dinner, I hope. Get o that old "comfy" chair. Now close your es and take it easy! We'll take a trip like e fable of the magic rug and its marvelous tveling abilities. For our magic rug, let's ke a map of the State of Kansas. Fold it igonally from northeast to southwest and om northwest to southeast. The two diago- ls locate the center of Kansas in Rice unty in the vicinity of Lyons and near Great nd. From this point we pass down the di- onal line that heads toward the southwest rner of Kansas. We are also following the 'kansas River. About one-third of the way om the center of the State on this south- esterly line we come to Kinsley, the county at of Edwards County. Let's stop here for minutes and see what is going on. I was ere last week, and something is happening Edwards County.

We look in on a farm home. It is late at ight—very late. A group of farmers are ere working over a map of their township. hey are adding new lines to the map. lines at were never there before. These new nes mark the boundaries of the different soil pes in the township. Here they mark out il that should never be summer fallowed ecause it cannot be protected from wind ero- ion when fallowed. There is a strip that ay be summer fallowed if properly protected rom erosion by strip cropping, contouring, or erracing. This other area of land is always afe in summer fallow, while that should eally be returned to permanent grass. Pains- akingly every line is drawn in. There are liscussions as to the exact locations of the ines, sometimes argument—even, at times, eated arguments.

Harold Borgelt, county agent of Edwards County, says that 250 farmers helped to carry out the county land use study this winter. After the committee meetings these farm leaders drove down the road interviewing their neighbors. Let's listen in on one of these farmer-to-farmer interviews. The land use committee says: "Bill, do you believe that the soil fertility is becoming less and the erosion greater on your farm?" "Sure it is," booms Bill. He is a typical farmer, used to facing facts and dealing directly with things as they are. He knows the soil is slipping and honestly says so. Now the two farmers settle down to real business—what to do about that slipping soil fertility and erosion. The committeeman finds out what practices Bill thinks should be used to rebuild and conserve the soil, such as rotations, contours, terraces, cover crops, strip cropping, basin cultivation, and other modern methods. Then the committeeman asks: "Bill, are you interested in increasing your numbers of livestock?" "Yes," says Bill, "I am." Then comes the key question, for the committeeman is really trying to find out what is wrong so that something can be done about it, "Bill, what prohibits you from increasing your livestock at present?"

At this point let us go back to the county seat, Kinsley, where all of the questionnaires have been brought in by the committeemen. Here several busy people are working over maps and tabulating the answers to questions brought in by committeemen. Here we shall get the answer to that last question put to Bill, not just Bill's answer but the county's answer. Eighty-seven percent of the farmers believe that livestock should be increased. They say there are four obstacles to this movement. Sixty-three percent of them have not any roughage; 57 percent have not the money; 55 percent have not enough pasture; and 13 percent have landlords who object to feed and livestock production. Lack of feed, lack of money, lack of pasture, and lack of landlord interest in livestock are the key problems.

Now we are going to leave Edwards County and go on down the southwesterly line to another county. As we pass on in this imaginary trip by radio, I am going to ask you to use your imagination in still another realm. Do you see in this community action the dawn of a new day in agriculture? Can you visualize in this land use planning work of local groups of farmers the beginning of an organized mastery of countless rural problems? As these and other groups all over the Nation locate their problems, will not they work out solutions for them?

Here we are in Ford County where this kind of planning is taking place. County Agent Dean McCammon says that their committees found a difficult tenant-landlord relationship among other problems. Farm operators indicated that the differences in the kind of farming wanted by tenants and landlords prevented the most desirable type of farming. Yet educational work with absentee landlords, which the county agent conducted by means of circular letters, indicated that 75 percent of the landlords will approve the best farming practices when they are thoroughly familiar with the situation.

Let us go on down the line to Meade County. A community meeting is in progress. County Agent Ed McColm is discussing the land use planning procedure. He says: "At the Hays station, the feed from an acre of ground produced about twice as many pounds of beef when fed as silage as when used as fodder." A farmer interrupts to ask: "Then why does Walter Denslow have that feed in his yard? Why doesn't he put it in the silo? He has two big pit silos." County Agent McColm turns to Mr. Denslow and asks him to answer the question. Walter Denslow replies: "My two concrete pit silos have stood empty for several years because no one else has a silo in the community. If others had silos so that we could work together, I should certainly fill my silo."

As we travel back from our imaginary trip, the bright and cheerful sun gleams over the wide Kansas prairies. The land breaks into broad smiles, shaped by contours that curve the lips of the land in contrast to the stern, straight rows of old-fashioned farming. Land, whose parched lips were tortured by drought and tantalized by rains that came only to run away and whose ribs were bared by erosion and are now rounding into their old jovial fullness, is swelled with moisture conserved by new farming practices. In the words of Jess Taylor, Greeley County farmer, "The tiller of the soil has at last seen, in the clouds of dust that blow from his land, the lost comforts of the home his wife and family deserve. And in the muddy water streaming down the slopes of his farm to the creek, to the river, to the sea, never to return, he has also seen the vanishing joys of running water in the home, the new furniture, the new wallpaper and paint, new clothes, and comforts his family wants. Having seen, the farmer plans, organizes, and acts to save the soil and the family comforts it holds."

The Program in Local Terms

J. C. CALDWELL, County Agricultural Agent, Madison County, Mo.

The program-planning committee of Madison County, Mo., has become deeply interested in its job. Committee members realize that they may actually have something to say about important problems before farm people. They have formulated objectives and outlined methods of reaching these objectives in their own words, and it strikes a responsive note in the hearts and minds of Madison County people.

This did not come all at once. The first community and county meetings were disappointing to the home demonstration agent, Ruby Knudson, and to me. The attendance and interest were low. It was difficult to get the community chairman to submit in writing a report of the suggestions on which the community, in their opinions, would like to have help; but we finally got them, and it is interesting to note that four out of five were written by women. Men in this county simply will not commit themselves to an opinion as readily as women.

The change in attitude came when the county committee met to consider these suggestions. Each community chairman read the contributions from his committee, followed by a discussion of all the data available on Madison County and the recommendations from the college and such other agencies working in the county as the Farm Security, the health department, and Social Security.

Objectives Discussed by Committee

The committee considered what they believed the objectives should be for the farms, the homes, and the communities of Madison County, with such questions as: What do we really wish from the farms of our county? What should we expect our homes to be if we could have them just as we want them? and What should we wish our community to be?

The question was asked: Should we expect to obtain great wealth from our farms? All agreed that this was out of the question and might not even be particularly desirable. Gradually, as words and phrases were changed and corrected, there came from the committee as a whole the answer to the question: What should the extension objective be for the farms of Madison County?

As stated by the committee members in their own words, it is "to have each farm so managed that it will provide a comfortable and secure living and a fair return on a reasonable investment." They meant by "comfortable" that it would supply the needs of the ordinary family for comfort as commonly accepted. They meant by "secure" that the farm should be so managed that its productiveness was maintained and a comfortable living assured, not only for the present but for the future as well. They also agreed that there should be a return based on the value of the farm, but only for a true and reasonable value, regardless of what the owner might have paid for it.

To the question of what we should like our farm homes to be, the committee thought the objective of the extension program should be "to make every home the center of a happy, progressive family life." Happiness, they believed, was needed; because if the home was unhappy, it would not be the desirable place it should be. They wanted it progressive in a sense of moving forward and upward; getting ahead in a desirable sort of way, not in a materialistic sense alone.

What would the committee wish the communities of the county to be? The committee agreed that the objectives of an extension program for the communities should be "to make each community a group of sociable, cooperative people interested in higher ideals, such as schools, churches, and wholesome recreation." Not only would they want the people friendly and neighborly, but they would want them to be willing to work together for betterment.

Then the question was put: What is preventing the farms of the county from providing a comfortable and secure living and a fair return on a reasonable investment? The committee suggested what were, in their opinion, the chief hindrances and those which should be worked on in 1940. The same was done with the questions concerning the home and the community.

Much of the material used at the county conference was assembled into usable form containing an account of program planning up to the time of the conference, the objectives set, the problems hindering the reaching of those objectives, and the solutions suggested for these problems by the Extension Service as interpreted by the agents.

A copy of this material was mailed to each cochairman, and all were notified of the meeting dates in their communities and advised that they could invite anyone they thought would serve well on the committee to meet with them. Home economics clubs were especially asked to be represented.

These meetings were much better attended than the first series, with more than three times as many present. But more interesting and important by far than attendance was the change in attitude toward the planning. The absorbed interest with which all who were present took part in the discussion was impressive, especially as some were present for the first time.

It may be that the method of presenting the material at these community meetings had something to do with the attitude. The chairman presided but, of course, called the agents, one of whom would begin with a review of the program planning steps through the enunciation of the objectives, then how the committee had answered the question: What is preventing these objectives from being reached?

At this point the other agent would take up the discussion. If the first agent speaking was the home demonstration agent, the county agent would then discuss the problems of soil erosion and unprofitable livestock by pointing out the solution recommended by the college.

As each solution was read, the community was urged to select those which they could see clearly through to completion. This meant that unless a volunteer could be found then and there for a demonstration, or some evidence brought in that the project could be carried out, it was not listed.

The other agent would then discuss the work in his or her particular field. The home demonstration agent would take up the problems of the home in the same way. Then the county agent would go over the problems of the community as listed by the committee.

Each discussion was divided into four sections with each agent giving two parts, alternating with the other but, occasionally, adding comment to the discussion.

Equal Interest in Farm and Home

Equal interest in farm, home, and community problems was shown by all. Both men and women took part in all the discussions, apparently with no thought of a separation in farm and home interest. In one township, a woman asked for a terracing demonstration on her farm and another for one on sheep parasite treatment. In another community, a man volunteered to conduct a furniture-refinishing demonstration. Water systems, comfortable homes, control of garden insects, bread making, meat canning, storage cellars, all were listed as within the home demonstration agent's province, but each had at least one man to volunteer to cooperate in a demonstration illustrating an improved practice.

Directly as a result of these meetings are the changed attitude which followed, for meat-canning demonstrations, a furniture-refinishing demonstration, a community 4-H Club, yard-improvement demonstrations, two storage cellars, five demonstrations involving lime-phosphate on lespedeza, lime-phosphate and cultivation on small grain, two sweetclover demonstrations, one new home economics extension club, and one community association are among the results which have come from this series of meetings. These would not have come without these program-planning meetings, and we firmly believe that they have come not nearly so much from our getting into the communities as from the changed attitude toward extension work as a result of a clearer understanding of it.

Beauty for the Farmstead

lore attractive farm homes, with all the leasure and satisfaction they bring to ı living, are objectives both of Future ners of America and of the Agricultural ɔnsion Service.

Wisconsin, these two groups have ıded out 4 years of work in improving beautifying farm-home settings. L. G. nes, extension landscape specialist at the versity of Wisconsin College of Agricul-, and the agricultural agents in the coun- concerned furnished the initiative for ting the program; but responsibility for ɔing it going in the individual high schools rested with the local vocational agri-ure instructors and FFA chapters.

Limit Membership of Groups

FA groups, with which Mr. Holmes has ɔerated each year, have been limited to ɔ 4 throughout the State. Membership in h of the local groups has been held at about bringing the total number of farm youths ticipating in the program to approximately ıt any one time.

tarted during the winter of 1936–37, the gram for the first year took, in rather lim-l form, its present outline. Mr. Holmes ited the farm of each group member, an-ɔred questions, and made suggestions for ɔrovement in the landscaping around each m home. These suggestions were incorpo-ed into a sketch of the farm grounds. The ɔtch was used as a guide by the FFA young n in carrying out his individual program beautifying his family home.

Cooperators Given Credit

At the beginning of the second year, the ɔgram was expanded to its present form. .e young people taking part were given ɔdit for the improvement and landscaping ɔrk they were doing around their homes. addition, instruction in landscaping and me beautification was made a part of their ɪssroom work. This method of instruc-ɔn has laid the ground work upon which ch boy can build a permanent and unified ndscape plan around his own home and ward which he can strive over a period of ars.

Mr. Holmes now makes a preliminary visit each FFA group during the fall. On this sit, he and the entire group drive out to the rm home of every member. At each stop, e individual landscape problem is discussed, ıd recommendations are given on ways of ıproving the surroundings.

Following these farm visits, each boy lays ıt a diagram of his home grounds and then orks out a plan for improving them with ɔw arrangements of walks, driveways, trees, ıd shrubbery. These plans are turned over to Mr. Holmes for further suggestions. After his plan has been perfected and completed, each boy is ready to start work on his own home-grounds-improvement project. Usually, a general cleaning up of the farmyard is the first and main step.

In 1939 one or two boys relocated their driveways; and in other yards old tree stumps, long-time eyesores, were grubbed out. Other things done by the 1939 groups were windbreak and shade-tree planting, laying of flagstone walks, enlarging of lawns, grading down of sharp banks, and rearrangement of poorly placed shrubs and trees. One young man went on and painted his family home.

As part of the program, Mr. Holmes gives a demonstration for each high-school group in the spring on pruning and planting shrubs and trees. At the end of the summer, he and the high school agriculture instructor make check-up visits to the project farms to determine what each boy has accomplished during the season.

No stress is placed on getting a boy to complete his project in 1 year. He is given credit for the work he does, but he is also led to regard his project as a long-time activity, something which can be added to over a period of many years.

"Every effort is made in the program," says Mr. Holmes, "to keep it on a practical basis. Beauty is not the only objective. We are aiming at yard arrangements which make farm work easier. And little is suggested in the way of new planning which requires any expenditure of money. Instead, relocation of shrubs and other things which can be done at little cost are recommended.

"These projects, as carried out by FFA members, have their long-time value as demonstrations of home-beautification work in the community. In addition, they offer another point of contact through which the county agent may reach farm families.

"Many of the families who have become interested are developing considerable pride in their homes as a result of the work which their boys are doing. In one family, there had been no thought of home-beautification work until the youngsters started their project. Now the parents have become so much interested that it's an effort to get them to let the boys carry on the project alone."

■ A local garden club in Franklin County, Ind., is sponsoring flower gardens for 4-H Club girls under the guidance of the extension office. The girls were invited to a Saturday afternoon tea where roots, bulbs, seeds, and plants were distributed. Later, a tour will be made of the gardens and awards made.

The work of a Future Farmer of America, Arnold Brovald, who, in cooperation with the extension landscape specialist, planted shrubs, screened unsightly spots, grubbed out old stumps, cleaned the yard, and hauled gravel for the driveway.

The Cover

Secretary Wallace laughingly autographs books for delegates to the National 4–H Club Camp as he enters the Department of Agriculture South Building to give his annual talk to the 4–H Club members from 43 States who encamp in Washington every June. This year the theme of the camp is, What's Ahead for Rural Youth. The young people listen to the views of nationally known leaders in agriculture and discuss the matter in their own conferences. Every afternoon finds them visiting some historic shrine or Department of the Government. This is the fourteenth National 4–H Club Camp.

The sad thing about economics is that it is no science if it stops at commodities and does not go beyond to human motives.—LIN YUTANG.

Rededication to Truth

MRS. MAGGIE W. BARRY, Extension Adviser, Rural Organization Work, Texas

Now 76 years old, Mrs. Barry has been a dynamic influence wherever she has lived and worked—as teacher in her native Mississippi and in Tennessee, as wife of a Mississippi Congressman, and as an extension worker in her present home State of Texas. Her vital interest in public welfare is attested by her life membership in the Texas Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Texas Library Association. As an extension worker she has helped to develop a system of county home demonstration councils as a medium through which farm women may act effectively in cooperation with each other for the solution of their many problems. As a philosopher on present-day problems, her advice is sought by many people who drop in to talk things over with Mrs. Barry. She has consented to talk over some of the things on her mind with readers of the REVIEW.

■ At present I see emerging in this country a new social and economic order which will center around man rather than around money and power—things that are valuable only insofar as they contribute to human welfare. Our biggest challenge is to see each problem not only in its local aspects but in its relation to the whole social structure.

For example, the problem of tenancy with all its stress and implication is not a social malady in itself but merely an expression of that age-old tendency in the social order for exploitation of the weak by the strong. In principle, the exploitation of a sharecropper by a landlord is the same as the exploitation of labor by the capitalist, for wherever strength is concentrated we find oppression of the weak.

Tenancy is a disease in human relations, a local expression of a social center of infection, which may be and perhaps is a manifestation of the instinct of self-preservation.

Just as some landlords take advantage over the weaker tenants, some businessmen take all advantages they can within the law, even though the weak may suffer; but this does not conflict with their ethics, nor does it cause them any loss of prestige.

A proper balance of power between the landlord and the tenant can be achieved only when the landlord has been taught human values as they are properly emphasized in a democracy and when the tenant has been educated to assume responsibility which likewise is necessary in a democracy.

I well remember many of the problems of section, race, and finance which followed the Civil War. I saw them and lived through them at my parents' home in Mississippi. Those problems, no matter how acute the local expression, were not the problems of any one State or locality. They were part of a major national struggle of diverse economic ideals and ideas, responsibilities of government, and modes of living which had been going on for years and is still going on.

The two most powerful forces that have given a certain degree of unity to western civilization during the past century and a half are science and democracy. Since about the middle of the past century science has outstripped democracy and become the dominant force. This lack of balance has disturbed human relationships in the political, economic, and social world. Democracy must catch up, and the great scientific forces must be directed toward constructive and not destructive ends.

Truly "the time is out of joint," and we in the South as well as our neighbors in the North, East, and West are suffering from the dislocation.

We of the cotton regions know that we have a serious and difficult dislocation to adjust. We are not cursing it but willingly accepting the fact that we are "born to set it right." We believe that we have the brains, the experience, and the understanding to do our part of the job; and we are doing it, whatever the lookers-on or the expert economist, sociologist, or philosopher may think about it. We also know that many aspects of the problem are national—if not world-wide—as well as sectional. Our responsibility is just as extensive with varying degrees of emphasis as dictated by local conditions.

We believe that the approach to the pr lem is education—education of the farm fa ily, the banker, the merchant, the chamber commerce, the landowner, the itinerant borer, the producer, the consumer, and t educator. Legislation and money are nec sary and should go along with education b never ahead of it. Otherwise, legislation ca not be enforced, and money will be only temporary stimulant. We need State laws tenure, but there is no use legislating abo

ntracts if a landlord does not keep them
id a tenant cannot read them.

Legislation is necessary in solving some
her problems in agriculture—local and na-
onal. There are difficulties of transporta-
on, tariff, taxes, patents, land tenure, and,
tably, health, as well as many other ad-
stments which must be made partly through
gislation. But these are relatively simple
a democracy if there is an enlightened and
sponsible citizenry that knows what it wants
id needs.

This education must be something more
an schoolroom academic classes and text-
oks, training in technique, and even land-
e planning. There must be development of
dividual character of belief in one's self,
a sense of responsibility and a willingness
accept and meet that responsibility, an
nderstanding of our obligations as well as
ir rights as citizens and always a recogni-
on of the rights of others. In other words,
fitness for living in a great democracy must
e developed in people.

These educational ideas do not belong to
pecial courses" but should be among the ob-
ctives of every project, every demonstration
every extension service worker. We must
evelop right mental attitudes, right physical
nd mental habits of living, economic and
cial adjustment to one's environment and
ultivate "receptiveness to beauty and humane
eling" in every demonstrator and cooperator
s well as within ourselves.

Such education is slow because it is a process of evolution, a day-by-day process of natural normal growth, characteristic of all things worth while and permanent in the creations of God and man.

The Extension Service of the Land-Grant College

The Smith-Lever Act, which made possible the Cooperative Extension Service, provides for the most modern and most progressive type of education and methods of teaching.

It does not train experts and specialists but has practically no limitation as to the subject matter necessary to the business and art of rural living. The bill provides that the money appropriated is to be used for the diffusion of useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics. There is not a thing related to right and happy living that cannot be included in the type of education I have outlined. All of it is related to agriculture and home economics.

There is no time limit on this kind of education. It is not a course to be completed in a certain number of hours or years.

There is no defined beginning or ending to it, so the extension worker can begin wherever the people are and go forward as their needs and desires are revealed. If they are living on a purely physical plane, begin as Jesus did, with the limitations of their physical life. Why food, shelter, clothing, economics, and arts and crafts if they do not contribute to this end?

We are not even limited as to how we shall do the job, for information may be given through "field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise." We can use any technique that will get results.

Our only limitation is that the people receiving the benefits of this act be those not attending or resident in agricultural colleges. Our only restrictions are those we impose on ourselves. Some of them are those relating to classroom and academic technique, with rote teaching, fixed demonstration patterns, and fixed subject matter, lest we overstep our particular specialty.

Because we have so few limitations and so many liberties and can teach individuals in small organized groups, we have a better opportunity to develop character and the individual than many other agencies.

There are some difficulties growing out of our past mistakes that we have to overcome. One of the most serious of these is that in the early organization of the work we "carved up" the family into three parts—the farmer, the homemaker, and boys and girls. We lost sight and the family lost sight of the fact that it is a social and economic unit with cooperative relationships. For example, "homemaking" is a partnership job. There are certain things in the home to be done by the man, who is primarily producer and income maker, and there are certain things to be done by the woman. But both are "homemakers." So are the children.

One of our objectives now in Texas is to bring these three parts of the family back together, keeping in our minds the fact that separate training is necessary toward making the family more nearly a complete whole. We believe that the whole-farm and ranch demonstration and the land-use planning committees are the most important steps yet taken toward accomplishing this. One result I already see: the "farm family" is an accepted phrase as often heard in our conferences as "men's work," "women's work," and "boys' and girls' club work."

In this entire educational work, permeating every phase of it, must be the idea that as members of a family and as citizens of a great democracy each must bear his or her responsibility in the family, the community, the State, and the Nation in relation to the conduct of government. Each must give up something for the sake of the whole.

he Jones family, of Brown County, Tex., make all their demonstrations family affairs, even hen they show Secretary Wallace how to make a mattress, as they did recently in the De-artment of Agriculture building in Washington where they demonstrated mattress-making as a part of the national program to increase the consumption of surplus cotton.

Texas Summer School

The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College announces a special summer session for extension workers which will run from June 10 to August 31. A group of eminent leaders, each an authority in his field, has been obtained for these agricultural courses which will be given in stagger periods ranging from 3 to 6 weeks.

U. S. D. A. Clubs Improve Field Working Relationships

ROY F. HENDRICKSON, Director of Personnel, U. S. D. A.

■ There are now more than 60 U. S. D. A. Clubs, and many others are in the process of being organized.

What is a U. S. D. A. Club? When? Where? Why? How?

One question at a time—and let us go back to the beginning, 1920, when Edwin T. Meredith was Secretary of Agriculture. That year he visited San Francisco, and he wanted to find out what the Department and cooperating agencies were doing in that area. He managed, after some trouble, to bring various representatives of the Department's field service and cooperating agencies together. He discovered to his dismay that many of them were not acquainted and had never met before, although they were easily within telephoning, if not actual walking distance from each other. The result was U. S. D. A. Club No. 1, organized in San Francisco that year.

Revival of Interest

Later, other clubs developed in other areas; and extension workers, county and State, joined in the movement. A number of clubs met for a monthly luncheon regularly for many years. Last year, we conducted a survey and found a number of them still in existence, but meantime conditions had changed and the number of workers in the public agricultural services had greatly increased, and the desire on the part of employees, both of cooperating agencies and the Department, to have an opportunity to become better acquainted, to meet together fairly frequently to discuss their work, had grown greatly.

The result has been a sharp revival in the organization of U. S. D. A. Clubs, and it is likely that upwards of 200 will have been organized before the close of this year.

U. S. D. A. Clubs have not any formal, official responsibilities. Instead, they are an informal means of bringing together, at least once a month, persons engaged in the varied but basically related agricultural programs in which the Department of Agriculture has a part, looking toward closer acquaintanceship, the opportunity to develop closer cooperation and better working relationships, and to discuss and correlate ideas of mutual interest to the group.

The tendency in agriculture, as elsewhere, seems to be toward greater specialization on the part of a very substantial number of people in the public services. Such specialization creates increasingly problems of coordination and correlation. The functions of coordination and correlation sometimes must be assigned to persons whose specialty is just that, but it is desirable and possible for specialists to contribute substantially to reduce the need of coordination and correlation by others if there is an opportunity for them to do it for themselves. Such opportunities need not always be highly formalized—indeed, in large organizations today, it is recognized that informal working relationships are sometimes the most significant, the most productive of all. And it is recognized that without the opportunity for informal working relationships the strait jacket of highly formalized organization may impede those natural and desirable impulses common to craftsmen and professional workers alike of cooperating with and assisting their colleagues.

Men and women identified with a particular phase of the Department's work sometimes find it difficult to maintain even a general acquaintance with all of its activities. The U. S. D. A. Clubs afford an opportunity for developing such an acquaintance through meeting other agricultural workers; and thus each one, informing others, assists the whole group in understanding the total program. The result is that they become better informed and better public servants.

Some recent activities of U. S. D. A. Clubs may illustrate their method of functioning. One club writes that it is considering the possibility of assisting in the promotion of a conservation week for the State. Another is making plans for an open house to the public. Some of them arrange for tours through meat plants and through local projects. Others take employees on short week-end trips to local field stations. In minor matters, such as obtaining uniform listings in local telephone directories and cooperating in problems of space and supply, the clubs have also performed helpful services. Many clubs are active in the field of promoting employee-welfare activities—stimulating individual personal development, especially in the field of professional attainment.

U. S. D. A. Clubs are an effective means of establishing closer relationships between extension workers and other agricultural workers. The county agent, for example, who contacts the farmers daily, obtains first-hand impressions of the farmers' needs and of the adequacy of the Department's efforts. He is able to contribute greatly to club discussions by transmitting these people's problems and attitudes to other members of the round table. On the other hand, he also reaps some benefits. The county agent, more than anyone, finds it necessary to be up to date on agricultural activities and trends. The contacts which he makes and the information which he acquires at these meetings will help him immeasurably in his work.

Permanent Clubs Encouraged

If there are organizations of agricultural employees which we have not contacted, or if more information is desired about the U. S. D. A. Clubs, we should like to hear about it. Wherever possible, we encourage the formation of U. S. D. A. Clubs as permanent organizations. The agricultural public's interest is forwarded when its representatives in any locality, even though there may be only three or four, develop the habit of meeting frequently to exchange information on various phases of their activities, discuss the work at hand, and cooperate toward common goals.

New Extension Service Building

■ The dedication of the New Extension Service Building at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was a part of the program of the annual Founders' Day held on April 7. This modern building will be the headquarters for the Negro Division of the Alabama Extension Service. At the dedication ceremonies, the late Dr. R. R. Moton, President Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, said:

"This building which we dedicate today will not only be a new and beautiful headquarters for Negro extension service but it shall be a symbol of the increasing influence of agriculture and a recognition of the Negro's place in the South's economic progress.

"We have seen extension service among Negroes expand from its modest beginning in 1906, when T. M. Campbell at Tuskegee and J. B. Pierce at Hampton were appointed as local agents, until today there are more than 500 Negro workers scattered over the South and helping thousands of Negro farmers toward better living."

Others participating in the dedication were Dr. L. N. Duncan, president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Reuben Brigham, assistant director of the Extension Service; P. O. Davis, director of the Alabama Extension Service, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Ranchers and Farmers in Nevada County Plan for Better Pattern of Farm Life

This is the fifth of a series of land use planning articles based on the counties described on the National Farm and Home Hour radio program each Tuesday. Elko County has the second largest cattle population of any county in the United States, and the way its farmers are participating in the county land use planning program is a clue to similar participation in other livestock counties.

Back in 1875, the Nevada Legislature passed an act forbidding camels or dromdaries to run at large through the State. They scared the horses. Repealed around 898, the law was the result of an earlier atempt on the part of the people of Nevada to se the domesticated camel for packing heavy oads of salt from the deserts to the silver ills.

Not many years later came the Nevada ouse plague of 1907. The mice ate their ay into the Humboldt Valley of northwestrn Nevada, destroying hay, alfalfa, root rops, potatoes. They killed young shade rees, orchards, and large poplar trees. By ovember, the ranchers figured that there were ,000 to 12,000 field mice on every acre of and. Helping the ranchers to fight the plague ere all the natural enemies of the field mice—ogs, skunks, coyotes, foxes, weazels, badgers, ildcats, not to mention hawks, owls, gulls, rows, and ravens.

Less known today for its camels and its eld mice than for its livestock is Elko County n the northeast corner of Nevada. Reputed o have the second largest cattle population f any county in the United States, Elko County has 160,000 beef cattle and more than 300,000 sheep grazing on its summer pasture. In the fall, the beef cattle move from the summer ranges to pasture and hay feeding on the home ranches. Most of the sheep trail southward in slow stages to the winter ranges in southern Nevada where they remain from November until April.

Fourth among United States counties in area, the county itself is 150 miles long, 135 miles wide, and contains 11,000,000 acres. Into it three States would fit—Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, with the District of Columbia thrown in to boot. Average rainfall in the county is 13 or 14 inches, which bears out the saying that they have two kinds of climate in Nevada—dry and very dry.

One of the biggest problems in the county is to combine summer forage and irrigated hay production in a profitable way. Cattle ranchers there are absolutely dependent on the water resources, the most valuable natural resources being irrigable land and irrigation water. Of Elko County's 11,000,000 acres, 160,000—or about 1½ percent—are irrigated. The rest of the county is range land.

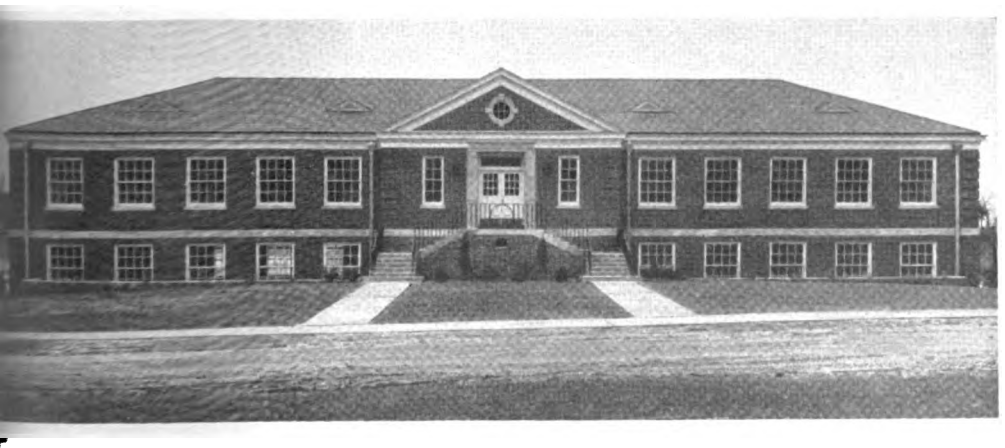
To cope with this problem and many others, a county land use planning committee is organizing in Elko County this year. Its first big job will be to get basic facts—facts about where the livestock range, how long per season, and related matters. Next, the committee will work out its own ideas as to the areas best adapted to sheep and cattle and as to what must be done on these areas and how they must be used to maintain the resources. Then it will list the farm and ranch problems and make recommendations as to what should be done, on the one hand by farmers and on the other hand by Government agencies.

Three years ago the people of Elko County asked a number of State and Federal agencies to conduct a comprehensive survey of range conditions, erosion, and land-use capabilities in the county. Cooperating on the survey have been the Forest Service, Grazing Service, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station, and Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Nevada, the Farm Security Administration, and other groups. First of the maps growing out of this survey will be released this summer and will help the ranchers and farmers on the Elko County Land Use Planning Committee in their efforts to make the county a better place in which to live.

However, these ranchers and farmers are not waiting to get land-use maps and basic facts before they start improving things. The fact is that they have been cooperating with Government agencies for a good while to help save the natural resources of the county. Dams are being built of brush and rock to help hold back the rain water. Mountain meadows are being reseeded artificially. Natural reseeding of the range lands is being encouraged. Stock-water projects are being carried on as wells and reservoirs are built, springs and seeps improved. The CCC is helping with rodent-control work, which the county agent figures last year saved Elko County $50,000 in crops. The Extension Service does not forget the home, and through its home demonstration agent 100 boys and girls annually enroll and compete in farm and home approved practice contests.

In the words of County Agent Joseph W. Wilson, "Elko County is a place where there is plenty of room, where rugged honesty is the paramount virtue, and where only the fittest survive. If you like that kind of place you will like Elko." And if you would like to see how county land-use planning can help to build a better pattern of farm life, the work of the newly organized Elko County Land Use Planning Committee will bear watching.

rected at Tuskegee Institute



ONE WAY TO DO IT!

Methods tried and found good

Picture Talks

Thirty Linn County, Mo., farmers are being heard by transcription and their demonstrations seen on the screen nightly by hundreds attending community meetings.

This method of taking demonstrations to a large number of people has been devised by J. Robert Hall, county extension agent, to solve the problem of small attendance at farm demonstration meetings.

The demonstrations are photographed. Slides are made. What the demonstrator has to say about the practice and results is recorded. When the picture is projected, a loud speaker at each side of the screen emits the farmer's testimony in his natural voice. The audience feels his presence in the dark, though he is likely to be at home and asleep.

A commercial phonographic turntable with amplifying tubes and extension cords to the speakers reproduce the recordings. At a key word, the pictures are used for each narrator. The recordings are made at a local high school with classroom equipment.

This method is inexpensive. The local pictures are about the same type as those shown in the county for many years and explained by Mr. Hall to the audience. Color pictures have been added this year. The extra cost is for records at 50 cents each for 7 minutes of speech. The sound equipment can be bought for $20 to $70, depending on the size of audience to be served and the kind of electrical current available.

Newspaper Features Extension Report

Extension in all its phases is reviewed in the Marion (Ind.) Chronicle-Tribune's 1940 farm edition. The theme is the interdependence of agriculture and industry. Collaborating with the newspaper staff in getting out this thirteenth annual farm supplement were the Grant County extension agents, Forest E. Conder and Doris E. McCartney, who used their annual reports as the basis of their material. Many of the extension stories were taken verbatim from their 1939 reports. In an editorial, special tribute is paid to Miss McCartney and Mr. Conder for their help in getting out this banner farm edition.

The farm supplement gives recognition to the individual leaders of 4–H Clubs and to the work of the advisory council, which represents 169 county groups and which plans Grant County's extension work. Every group in Grant County that is associated with the county's largest industry, namely agriculture, has a part in planning the farm and home extension program which directly influences some 8,000 people within the county.

Grant County's largest single organization is the county home economics association, covering every section of Grant County and boasting a membership of 866 women, all homemakers, in 34 clubs. No membership campaigns were held to induce a large following, nor are there any special inducements other than the fellowships and education that result from monthly meetings of each group; yet the organization continues to grow. The work of the various groups does not stop with meetings but embraces all phases of homemaking, including demonstrations by specialists, club members, and leaders; and social activities, such as the county home economics chorus, the county dramatic club, family nights, and interclub visiting.

Of 4–H Club work, the Chronicle-Tribune states editorially: "The result of 4–H Club work in Grant County in the 13 years of its history is just now beginning to be felt in a larger and more practical way. Young men and women, 4–H Club-taught, are coming into their powers. We find them here and there—bright, cooperative, successful young people, a credit to their community. More and more young farm men and women are staying on the land. This is not only a tribute to their good sense but is also the result of the cooperative efforts of many organizations."

Conservation Film Travels

Almost continuous use of 10 copies of a new motion picture entitled "Agricultural Conservation in Michigan" is following completion by James A. Porter, soils specialist, who was lent by Michigan State College to serve on the Michigan Agricultural Conservation Committee.

The 29-minute picture, arranged with a narrative, was devised through a cooperative sponsorship. This involves the State agricultural conservation committee, the Michigan State Department of Conservation, Michigan State College Extension Service, county associations in the AAA, the North Central States regional office of the AAA, and the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington.

Construction of the film was begun June 15 when a 16-millimeter camera arrived as a loan from the regional offices. Subsequently, about 1,300 feet of film provided picture high lights from all sections of the State.

Mr. Porter and the men with whom he worked utilized a Porter "invention." Every piece of continuity was cataloged as it was taken. The film was cut up after the scenes were arranged by sequence. Then the various film pieces were labeled and spliced, the reels were arranged, and the film went to Washington for copying. Some of the film pieces were obtained from the State department of conservation for interesting phases of the Michigan lumbering history and shots of forest fires and present-day control measures.

One of the admirable phases of the new film is that there are people in action. There is sufficient scenery and wildlife to serve as background, but throughout the various sequences of problems and good practices the film was given sufficient thought in preparation to make action natural and interesting.

Final completion was obtained February 15. Since then the films have been traveling averaging at least 3 nights a week for each 640-foot reel.

All-Day Meetings

The most interesting single development in the field of rural organization work during the past year was the organization of the South End Community Club in southern Harney County, Oreg., reports J. R. Beck, rural service specialist. Through the efforts of County Agent W. A. Sawyer, the club was started to aid the ranchers in the marketing of their livestock and ranch products and in the buying of ranch supplies. This sparsely settled area which is the center of the livstock industry is the most isolated community in the State, being 150 miles from the county seat and approximately an equal distance from any other sizable community. It is surrounded by desert, high mountains, and millions of acres of public domain. Because of the great distances, the club meetings are held quarterly and continue all day and all night.

Any resident of the south end of Harney County who is 18 or more years of age is eligible for membership upon payment of the annual membership dues of 10 cents. The programs include agricultural subject-matter discussions, dinners, and dancing. They are planned to furnish information of value to the ranchers and ranch women and to provide entertainment for the people of the community. The club also sponsors boys' and girls' activities.

■ Among the health activities of the Ford Run 4–H Club in Barbour County, W. Va., is a hot-lunch program for all school children. A balanced lunch with one or two hot foods is served and the importance of a good daily diet stressed. The club members, along with other students, also do their share in helping to serve attractive meals and are learning the rules of good table etiquette, politeness, and helpfulness, as well.

The Program Goes Over

A. RAYBON SULLIVANT, County Agent, Craighead County, Ark.

Civic organizations, the county key banker, local newspapers, and radio station KBTM played an important part in rojecting the Craighead County, Ark., extension program in 1939.

The Kiwanis Club created a 4–H Club revolving loan fund through which loans were nade to 4–H Club members to purchase pure-red pigs, pedigreed cottonseed, dairy calves, eeder calves, and baby chicks. Twelve oans of this type in the amount of $133.80 vere made to 4–H Club members during the ear.

All the banks and banking companies have given full support to the county extension rogram. The bankers insist that their farmer orrowers follow a carefully planned live-at-ome program and, further, that they follow a learly defined farm management plan.

There are two daily newspapers in the city of Jonesboro—the Jonesboro Evening Sun and the Jonesboro Daily Tribune. Each of these daily papers publishes a weekly. The news items from the agricultural extension office were carried into 2,948 farm homes in the county daily. Two hundred and sixty-seven news items relating to extension and agricultural adjustment activities were released by the county agent during the year.

Radio station KBTM, Jonesboro, installed remote-control facilities in the county agent's private office on March 28, 1936. Since that time, the agricultural extension office spends an allotted 15-minute period daily for broadcasting its program, Farm News and Views. The broadcasting period is from 11:45 a. m. to 12 noon. One hundred and forty-three radio talks were made by the county agent, assistant county agent, and county administrative assistant during 1939. Cooperating agricultural agencies were invited to participate in these broadcasts at intervals.

According to a survey, more than 2,800 Craighead County farmers have radio receiving sets. Radio facilities have provided a quick and effective method of disseminating extension and agricultural adjustment information.

A Satisfactory Bulletin Rack

F. L. NIVEN, County Agricultural Agent, Madison-Jefferson Counties, Mont.

For a number of years we have been using a bulletin rack which has proved its value. It is similar to that recommended by Irene L. Roberts, home demonstration agent, Muskogee, Okla., in the July 1937 number of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW but has some additional features which we like.

Our rack will hold supplies and display 126 regular-size bulletins and in addition has space for 8 mimeographed circulars, 8½ by 11 inches, as well as newspapers and magazines.

The rack is 80 inches high and 72 inches wide. Its end width is 24 inches at the floor and tapers to 12 inches at the top. The shelves are made of ¾-inch lumber and the partitions of plywood. A small piece of plywood 2 inches wide and 6 inches long is tacked to the end of the partition to serve as a guide for holding the bulletin on display.

The biggest difference between our rack and the one described by Miss Roberts in the REVIEW is that it is not necessary to have casters or to pull it away from the wall when getting bulletins for display.

We order our bulletins in lots of 15 or 25 copies at a time, depending on popularity, and number each order from 1 to 15 or from 1 to 25, as the case may be. These can all be placed in the cubbyhole immediately behind the space assigned and the first 3 or 4 copies inserted perpendicularly in the groove for display. When these few copies have been distributed, it is a simple matter to reach into the cubbyhole and bring out a few more.

The office clerk keeps a complete list of all bulletins in a loose-leaf notebook that has a column ruled for each month in the year. At the end of each month she puts down the number of bulletins then appearing in the rack and by subtracting from the number of the previous month she can easily tell how many bulletins have been distributed during the month and include this information in the monthly report.

By numbering the bulletins in this manner, it is also possible for the clerk to tell when the supply of any one bulletin is running low and to make a monthly order for replacements. For instance, if number 12 bulletin is on display at the end of the month and 15 are generally ordered, she knows that only a few remain and that she should order another supply. These are again numbered 1 to 15 and placed under any bulletins that may remain from the previous order.

A thin piece of cardboard (squares of Manila folders are good), on which is printed the name and number of the bulletin, may be fastened with thumbtacks to the shelf under each stack of bulletins. Then if someone should take the last bulletin in the stack sometime during the month, the clerk can see at a glance which bulletin needs to be replaced.

We generally rearrange the bulletins twice each year, once in the spring and once in the fall, removing or adding seasonal bulletins, as the case may be, and thus increase the number of bulletins we can display during the year.

The rack makes an attractive and convenient display of bulletins that encourages farmers and their wives to select those in which they are interested. Note the space for magazines at the bottom. The rack was made by boys in the Smith-Hughes class at the local high school and cost us about $22.50.

4–H Club Community Projects

The boys and girls of Lorton 4–H Club in Fairfax County, Va., have done outstanding work in community betterment recently. Besides making 245 improvements on their own home grounds they have transformed the schoolhouse lawn as well. Whereas the schoolhouse looked bleak on bare ground it now nestles snugly in shrubbery on a smooth grass lawn. This improvement was made by digging up 8 truckloads of hard clay from the yard and replacing it with 2 truckloads of manure, 10 truckloads and 150 wheelbarrow loads of woods earth, the wheelbarrow loads having been brought by the boys and girls themselves from nearby woods. The shrubs were bought with the proceeds of a play given by the Dramatic Club and sponsored by the 4–H Club. To complete the effect, a large bed of cannas was planted by the boys and girls.

Newspapers, Radio, and Circular Letters

Publicity, by newspaper articles, radio, and circular letters, is one of the most effective means used by our office in developing extension projects. People read the papers and listen to the radio when they would not come out to meetings. In order to be regular with the news stories so that the papers know when to plan for them, we write news articles for the weekly papers on Monday; and on Friday we write for the farm page of the daily paper which is published with the Saturday edition. During the week, I make notes on items of interest and always plan to write on 3 to 5 different topics. These articles are dictated; and enough copies are typed for the papers, State office, and files. In December, January, and February, we wrote 127 news articles and mailed out 15 circular letters. Last year our annual report showed that we wrote 550 news stories, mailed out 28,586 copies of 126 circular letters and made 109 radio talks. Our radio station has been off the air until just recently, so our radio broadcasts had to be discontinued. We intend to start broadcasting again 3 times a week at about 7 a. m. Farmers or farmers' wives listen to the talks, and much favorable comment has been heard.

Projects which have been helped by our publicity include potato work, crop improvement, livestock sales, and the AAA program.

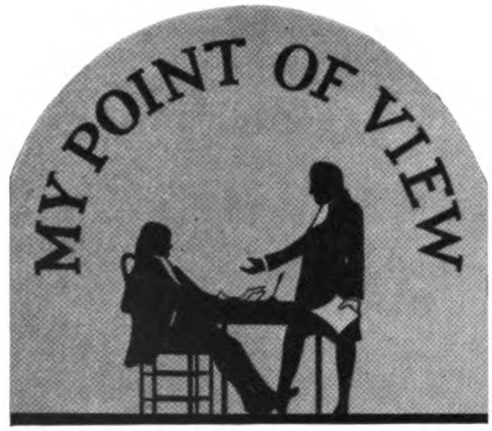
Meetings also have their place, but only a small percentage of the people attend them. The newspaper and radio audience is much larger, with more than 90 percent of the farmers having radios and a majority of them receiving the newspapers of the county.

We feel that news stories, radio talks, and circular letters are a valuable aid in extension education, reaching many more people than meetings would attract.—*John Noonan, county agricultural agent, Codington County, S. Dak.*

Extension in Perspective

In the early days of extension work, much of the service rendered was of an individual nature done principally by the county extension agent. This later led to working with organized groups, and from organized groups came the development of voluntary local leaders to assist in carrying the information to the communities.

The changes that have taken place in the methods in determining county and community programs of work have followed a similar trend in that during the earlier periods of extension work the programs were drafted primarily by the extension agent with, perhaps, consultation from the sponsoring group which was usually the board of commissioners. It has changed from this type of planning to the use of a larger number of organized groups of farm people, thus bringing the planning closer to the groups affected by the programs being sponsored.



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

During the earlier days of extension work, most of the emphasis was placed on the production side of agricultural enterprises. However, at the present time it is essential to stress the production side, but at the same time the matter of studying possible markets for commodities raised must also be considered so as to attempt to keep the production more in line with the consumption of the products raised.

The national farm program has changed the extension agent's work considerably in that it is essential that he develop considerable administrative ability in order to keep up with the ever-moving adjustment programs and still maintain what is considered "regular" extension activities. It has offered a wonderful opportunity for reaching a much larger percentage of the farmers and, I believe, will lead to much greater accomplishments if the extension programs and the adjustment programs are properly correlated.

In considering extension as a life profession, my personal opinion is that the greatest weakness at the present time is the lack of a sense of security with no retirement goal for which to work. As far as the work is concerned, it offers a wonderful variety of endeavor and an extreme challenge to any man truly interested in agriculture. A little clearer understanding of the relationship between the AAA and Extension would be helpful, and assistance from specialists should be kept current with new developments in various agricultural fields. I would suggest a short summer session for all extension workers covering "What's New in Agriculture," not only from the standpoint of subject-matter material but also from the standpoint of methods of presentation.—*C. W. Wolla, county agricultural agent, Nelson County, N. Dak.*

Prize Money in the 4–H Club

How shall we use prizes in 4–H Club work? As the 4–H Club work has progressed, all of us have become conscious that the welfare of the whole group is the permanent issue. In many States, now, there is a first merit award for a group making a relatively high score. Here in Pennsylvania, using the point system those club members who make from 90 to 100 points are eligible for this award; those from 80 to 90 points, second merit awards, the red ribbon group; and those making 70 to 80 third merit and the white-ribbon group.

It would seem that if this would work well and it has in this State, this might well be made the basis for cash awards if any are made.

Then again, all 4–H Club workers agree that the award should be the means to the end and not the end in itself. If the amount of money offered as an award is actually greater, let us say, than the entire value of the project activity, certainly the reverse will be true.

Another factor that often comes up is that, relatively speaking, cash awards seem more often to be available for club members in agriculture than for those in homemaking. The county may have and often does have a large enrollment in homemaking clubs than in agriculture, yet for the latter hundreds of dollars in prizes are offered.

County-wide 4–H achievement days, banquets for mothers and daughters, or perhaps a county-wide banquet for the girls engaged in 4–H Club work help very much. In Pennsylvania the girls in most of the counties of the State hold some or all of the above-mentioned affairs, and they spare no efforts to make them successful. The key to the situation is to make sure that recognition in some form or other is given to both the boys and the girls who take part in the county 4–H Club program.

Very frankly, we know that much of the prize money is given for advertising purposes. It is up to us as leaders to stand firmly on our 4–H objectives, to make clear to donors that this prize money must be used to further the welfare of the boy or the girl. It must be the means to an end and not the end in itself.

My experience has been that by so doing we create a healthy respect for the 4–H Club movement on the part of these donors. They see the light if we state our principles, and usually the results as far as they are concerned are greater than they even anticipated.—*James F. Keim, assistant State club leader, Pennsylvania.*

■ The Extension Service is working with the State chamber of commerce in Vermont in a campaign to improve town reports. Mr. W. ... Dodge, land use specialist of the Extension Service, reports that during the past year officials of 28 towns in various parts of the State have received assistance in this work.

Agent Training in Soil Conservation

The coordinated extension program on soil conservation in Illinois was organized in 36 under a committee composed of repretatives from the various subject-matter dertments of the college and of other agencies rking on soil conservation.

At the time this project was launched, six trict schools on soil improvement and ero- control were held for county agents.

The committee which has charge of the exsion program on soil conservation recogzed from the first that the county agent was e keyman in the county and that any progss made toward better land use would dend on his active leadership. The committee so recognized that if the agent was to be pected to take an active and intelligent leadship in the project in the county, he must given an opportunity from time to time to view the principles of soil improvement and osion control and to study the newer developents. With this in mind the committee anned six district schools of 3 days each r county agents. The first day was devoted a field trip to study the principal soil types the district, with special emphasis on the aracteristics of the various types that are portant in soil conservation. The second y was devoted to a field trip designed to give e agents practice in applying agronomy, ricultural engineering, and forestry practices the improvement of the soil and the conol of erosion. They were taken over one or ore farms and asked to study specific erosion problems and to work out practical control measures.

The third day was spent on a selected problem farm where the agents were given an opportunity to study the soil problems and work the various practices into a sound soil-conservation plan for the farm.

The specialists in agricultural engineering, forestry, agricultural economics, and agronomy participated in these schools. The subject of soil fertility was not discussed at any length in the district schools; but, instead, the regular fall extension conference was devoted mainly to a school on soil fertility. A booklet containing the lectures on soil fertility was given to each agent at the close of this school.

After the district school at Albion, the Edwards County agent wrote: "The 3-day soils school was one of the best conferences I ever attended. With soil tied right in with farm planning, the school gave me something I can take to farmers. Although it took me away from work for 3 days, the information and inspiration toward better farm planning will be worth double or more the time taken."

"One of the outstanding events in my 5 years' experience" is the way the Ford County agent describes his attendance at the school. The extension committee will probably plan for additional schools this year. Plans are already under way to hold similar schools for Smith-Hughes teachers.

Demonstrations Still Convince

"Ten years of county agent work and my present work as specialist in animal husbandry have shown me that demonstrations carry a distinct appeal and have a high educational value. In this article I have tried to analyze the reasons why," writes James J. Lacey, of Wisconsin, in submitting the following article.

Effective teaching in extension work may be done through word pictures. It may be accomplished through sound argumentation. It may be achieved through the use of countless references to success that has resulted from following advocated methods. It may be brought about by appeal to sentiment or emotion, but 20 years of teaching in the field has sold to me most thoroughly the value of the demonstration as a teaching factor. There is still unquestionable truth in the terse "Demonstrations convince."

One of the underlying values of the demonstration is its ability to attract attendance. The demonstration, advertised as such, appears to carry superior drawing power for the rural areas; and, as one essential in effective teaching is the presence of a class, the meeting at which something is to be demonstrated has won the first round through attraction of superior numbers. Experience in animal-husbandry work has borne out the truth of this statement. Regardless of the type of demonstration to be presented, the power of attraction is great.

Based on this knowledge, for the past 10 years every meeting at which some feature of livestock work could be demonstrated has been listed as a demonstration in publicity. A sheep-shearing contest may have little appeal, but a shearing demonstration produces results in numbers present. A discussion on swine sanitation will bring out a corporal's guard, but a demonstration is never a flop. A meeting on "The Farm Meat Supply" may be a drab and poorly attended affair, but a meat-cutting or butchering demonstration will cause a turn-out that is inspiring to see. Our records support these statements.

The second underlying value of the demonstration is its ease of holding attention. Motion attracts. It does in any meeting. The value of a chart quite often lies not in the material thereon but in its role as a stimulant to attention caused by the movements of the speaker in its use. Equipment used in showing methods of application never fails to keep alive the mental participation of the onlooker.

A third and probably the most important value of the demonstration is its permanence of educational effect. What the rural audience is told remains impressed upon its mind less vividly than what it sees. Words, no matter how artfully employed, cannot replace the glimpse that prints an everlasting record.

Contrasts that are impossible of portrayal by description are easily seen when objects compared are present. In livestock meetings, demonstrations on type have been extremely useful in showing the advantages of size, conformation, and finish. No specifications could be given in verbal form that would convey the clear-cut comparisons that are made possible through the use of living examples. The effect, in retention of contrast, is outstanding.

Because of these advantages of attraction, retention of audience interest, and permanence of teaching value, the extension phase of animal-husbandry work in Wisconsin has relied to an ever-increasing extent upon the demonstration as a reliable teaching agency. In production circles, the principles of feeding, breeding, housing, management, and market disposal have been emphasized through demonstrational channels.

Parasite control in sheep has been brought to the attention of flock owners through the meetings at which portable dipping and drenching equipment has been shown in operation. Attendance has been excellent. Interest has been keen and results have been pronounced. Forty thousand sheep were dipped and drenched in Wisconsin by portable outfits in 1939. Four hundred flock owners attended 22 meetings in 10 counties.

Other examples that carry equal evidence could be given. The action and the life of the demonstration has made it the show window of animal husbandry extension teaching. It has been built up as an attention getter. It has been developed as a focal center to maintain interest. It has been used as a means of purposeful education when permanence was desired.

Do People Read Post Cards?

MILDRED B. SMITH, University of Connecticut

■ Extension agents use many post cards and wonder how effective they are.

In the process of disposing of the files of a former member of our department, we have unwittingly made some discoveries about the efficacy of using post cards as a means of obtaining information.

After going over the large quantity of bulletins and absorbing many of them into the departmental library, we found that there were still a large number of what looked like useful and even valuable publications, most of which dated back to the twenties. We thought it quite possible that many of these would be out of print and still in demand. We, therefore, sent cards to all the experiment stations issuing them, saying simply: "We have duplicate copies of the following bulletins issued at your station. Do you wish us to return these to you?"

The cards were run off on a duplicating machine, and the quantity and numbers of the bulletins were filled in by hand in the blank spaces.

Replies began to filter in, a few cards and letters asking us to return the bulletins and thanking us for our trouble. And then—bulletins began to arrive, bulletins from all parts of the country. One experiment station notified us that we would have to send 10 cents if we wanted a certain bulletin. Several wrote that bulletins 150, 200, or 250 were out of print. But we had not written for any bulletins! And then the light dawned—the handwriting on the cards looked just like the handwriting on hundreds of cards that are mailed requesting bulletins. Our post card was just one of many in a pile on the desk of someone in the mailing room who had the uninspiring task of sending out bulletins.

But some of our cards were read. I began to keep the score of the "readers" and the "nonreaders." It was like a close basketball game: one side would be one point ahead only to drop behind when the next mail came in. Two stations enclosed stamps and several sent addressed envelopes. Several wrote very courteous letters or notes which compensated us for our trouble.

My next logical thought was that if we had written something on each card to attract the attention of the reader, all of the recipients would have been "readers." Then I remembered that we did this on one card. We had a large quantity of bulletins from one station; so on their card we added a note asking if we might return the bulletins express collect. This question standing out in black ink should have caught someone's eye. But no, we received one copy each of the bulletins listed that were still available.

The final score to date of the 40 cards sent out is: Readers of messages on post cards, 15; nonreaders, 16; no reply at all, 9.

I do not see any solution to this minor problem. If it had been a question of whether or not we should write 40 personal letters to the stations, we should most certainly not have taken the time necessary. We should have thrown all the bulletins into the wastebasket, and 31 instead of 16 stations would have remained in ignorance of the fact that there were some of their old bulletins at their disposal.

Cooperating With FSA

■ Definite steps to be followed by Iowa extension specialists and field agents in achieving closer cooperation with the State Farm Security Administration are laid out in a special committee report recently sent to all extension staff members in the State by R. K. Bliss, extension director.

The report, prepared by a committee appointed some months ago to study ways and means of promoting closer coordination of effort between the two agencies, gives the following suggestions:

1. Each agency study the problems of low-income farmers through special meetings and farm visits, looking into such matters as equipment, capital investment, and simplification of subject-matter presentation.

2. Make analyses of farm and home management programs on tenant purchase farms in each type of farming area as a basis for sound recommendations for farm ownership.

3. Study cooperative activities in which the Farm Security Administration may find an interest.

4. Assist in training the FSA staff through State and district conferences.

5. Conduct a limited number of meetings and demonstrations with groups of farm security cooperators.

6. Advise as to subject matter and methods of presentation to cooperators.

7. Inform college staff members on the problems of low-income farmers through information obtained by the experiment station and the Extension Service through conferences arranged between staff members and FSA officials.

8. Cooperate with the FSA in disseminating press and radio releases of factual information to Iowa people.

What County Agents Can Do

1. Provide for district meetings of FSA workers with field agents to discuss mutual problems.

2. Bring about a better understanding of the low-income farmers' problems through the work of the county land use planning committees. It is hoped that these committees will suggest means for contributing to the solution of these problems.

3. Assist county FSA committees and workers in the selection of cooperators.

4. Work out with the FSA supervisors the activities in which cooperator families would be especially interested.

5. Assist in the rehabilitation of cooperators by giving the capable ones leadership responsibility. This should be done in consultation with FSA supervisors.

6. Make special effort to enroll the children of the farm security cooperators in those types of club projects best suited to their needs.

7. Set up and conduct farm tours for cooperators to demonstrate suitable farm and home management practices.

8. Assist in conducting meetings and demonstrations especially designed for farm security homemakers.

9. Provide bulletins and other technical information for farm security cooperators. (It will be the policy that all technical information used by FSA supervisors will be prepared in cooperation with State and local extension representatives.)

10. County news releases will be supplied to the county agents' offices by FSA supervisors.

The committee report was characterized by H. W. Anway, State FSA head, as the most constructive step toward coordination of Extension-Farm Security effort which he had heard of anywhere in the country.

Many of the suggestions contained in the report have already been put into effect. The committee was composed of E. F. Graff, district agent, chairman; Miss Fannie Gannon, home management specialist; and L. G. Albaugh, farm management specialist.

■ Delegates to the South Dakota older-youth conference enjoyed a camera school with instruction on how to compose and take a good picture. They also made a tour through the Peabody flower gardens where the young people used their cameras under the supervision of the visual education specialist, Earl Bales.

New and Revised Film Strips Ready

The following film strips have been completed by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and Plant Industry; the Soil Conservation Service; and Agricultural Marketing Service. The film strips may be purchased at the prices indicated from Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Extension Service.

Series 562. *Wildlife Management Through Soil Conservation in the Northeast.*—Illustrates the wildlife-management phase of the coordinated soil- and moisture-conservation program of the Soil Conservation Service and shows how vegetative plantations not only control erosion but also aid in the protection of wildlife species and in so doing contribute to an increase in numbers. 50 frames, 50 cents.

Series 568. *Conserving Southwestern Ohio Soil.*—This series shows how soil resources are depleted by leaching, erosion, and the growing of crops, and illustrates the control of all factors that lead to depletion. 39 frames, 50 cents.

Series 570. *Farm Woods—A Safe Crop for Steep Land, Upper Mississippi Valley.*—Illustrates the place of farm woodlands as a phase of the coordinated erosion-control program. The strip shows how trees may be used along with other measures in halting gully erosion and erosion on steep slopes, and points out how farmers may plant and harvest trees to good advantage. 31 frames, 50 cents.

Series 571. *Preparing Turkeys for Market.*—Illustrates the selection and handling of birds to be killed and dressed. This series is one of three dealing with the marketing of turkeys. 5 frames, 50 cents.

Series 572. *Corn Belt Farmers Fight Erosion.*—Illustrates some common causes of soil erosion in the Corn Belt and practices that farmers in this region have found valuable in preventing and checking erosion. 38 frames, 50 cents.

Series 573. *Trichinosis—A Disease Easily Prevented.*—This series of pictures was prepared to caution the public regarding the danger of trichinosis and to aid in a better understanding of its cause and prevention. 41 frames, 50 cents.

Series 576. *Fighting Erosion with Terraces.*—Illustrates how terraces, as one phase of a coordinated soil- and moisture-conservation program, may be used by the farmer for the prevention and control of erosion. 39 frames, 50 cents.

Series 584. *The Cotton Flea Hopper and Its Control.*—Illustrates the life habits of the cotton flea hopper, the damage it causes, and methods of control. 43 frames, 50 cents.

Series 587. *Planning Our Family Life.*—Illustrates the democratic form of family life and indicates the relationships within the family group that grow out of the daily affairs on the farm. The pictures show how parents encourage children to participate in planning the farm and home programs and use each situation as a training experience for them. One family group is followed through most of the series. 59 frames, 55 cents.

Revisions

The following series have been revised and brought up to date. Users of the illustrated lectures should be sure that they have the latest revision, thus making use of the latest knowledge the Department has to offer. Old film strips and lecture notes should be discarded to avoid conflicts.

Series 36. *The Peanut.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin No. 1656, Peanut Growing, and Circular No. 384, Making and Using Peanut Butter, and illustrates the principal phases of the growing and marketing of peanuts. 63 frames, 55 cents.

Series 141. *Breeds of Sheep.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 576, Breeds of Sheep for the Farm. 56 frames, 55 cents. The lecture notes for this series are still under preparation. However, the strip is self-explanatory and can be used.

Series 151. *The Anatomy of the Honeybee.*—Illustrates the anatomy of the honeybee. 33 frames, 50 cents.

Series 273. *Roadside Marketing.*—Illustrates types of roadside markets, market displays, and signs and advertising relating to sales. It was prepared through the courtesy of the Michigan and New York State Colleges of Agriculture, the Massachusetts and New Jersey State Departments of Agriculture, and the University of New Hampshire. 61 frames, 55 cents.

Series 345. *Marketing Farm Home Products.*—Illustrates how farm women and girls, under guidance of home demonstration agents, have learned to standardize and market many farm-home products. 73 frames, 60 cents.

A Dream Comes True

What had been for 20 years a cherished dream of county 4-H Club members, parents, leaders, and workers became an accomplished fact in the autumn of 1939 when a new 4-H Club building, 40 by 120 feet, was constructed on the Martin County fairgrounds at Fairmont, Minn., reports Hilda L. Thurston, 4-H Club leader.

In April 1939 the county had no club building and no funds for one but, on August 13 a $4,000 building was dedicated, free of any debt, and equipped for use! How the money poured in is a dramatic story.

The first funds donated, $1,500, came as a gift from an inactive shipping association of Fairmont, Minn., many members of which were 4-H parents. Three other dormant county shipping associations then voted to contribute part or all of their treasury to the cause, and the fund was increased to $2,375.64. The Martin County Farm Bureau followed with an additional $850.

The county fair board donated a concrete platform estimated at $1,000 in value and extended a 50-year lease on the ground to the 4-H boys and girls.

The 23 4-H Clubs of the county contributed $350 to be used for equipment in the building.

As the pledges and funds were obtained a building committee was organized in May consisting of one representative of each contributing group.

A local law firm acted as legal adviser, and contributed its services in drawing up the contracts for both the building and electrical wiring, as well as the forms for the necessary bonds.

Actual construction work began immediately after the Fourth of July, and the building was completed on August 10.

The building consists of an exhibit hall, a large dining room, and an upstairs dormitory. It is so constructed that additions to the building may be made in years to come. The large exhibit room contains a demonstration platform, an office, booths for 12 individual club exhibits, and 5 large booths for clothing and room furnishing, with removable partitions, so that the entire room may be used for recreation.

Gifts from members, friends, and local civic as well as rural groups consisted of folding chairs, demonstration tables, piano, commercial printing set, an electric range, dishes, pressure cookers, linoleum, drapes, and an oil burner.

The 23 clubs diffused through every township in the county now have their home and headquarters, which is a centering point of common interest to every one of the more than 700 members. Of course they are very happy, and so are their devoted adult leaders and parents.

■ The farm unit demonstration program was inaugurated in Arkansas in 1937 with 14 families in 14 counties selected as the first demonstrators. Today there are 187 families in 52 counties cooperating in this long-time program designed to develop a balanced system of farming participated in by the entire family.

■ During the past year in Georgia, 9,050 adult Negro women in 390 home demonstration clubs and 14,626 boys and girls in 580 Negro 4-H Clubs carried on projects in health, sanitation, clothing, nutrition, food preservation, home improvement, and home industries.

25 Years of Service

This month Reuben Brigham, Assistant Director of Extension, joins the select rank of those who have been in the Service for 25 years. On June 1, 1915, he was appointed extension editor and State boys' club agent for the State of Maryland. Under his care were 320 boys in corn clubs and 22 in potato clubs. The possibilities in 4–H Club work fired Mr. Brigham with an enthusiasm which he has never lost. Today he follows closely the development of 4–H Clubs, taking an active part in the formulation of national policies for extension work with young people.

In 1917, he came to the Department of Agriculture to take charge of preparing visual and editorial material for the use of extension workers. He established the Extension Service Review and was the first editor, setting the pattern which has been followed in developing the present magazine. In 1937, he became assistant director of extension work, and during the past 3 years has devoted his energies to a more effective coordination of the various action programs which require the active cooperation of extension workers. Much of the progress which has been made in this field is due to his untiring efforts.

The Passing of a Pioneer

Southall Farrar, 69 years old, one of the leaders of extension work in Virginia since its very beginning, a Virginian by birth and a lifelong resident, and one who gave of his best to the development of agriculture from 1907 almost to the very hour of his death, died suddenly at a hotel in Richmond, February 3. He was an extension worker for nearly 33 years.

Mr. Farrar was the first to organize club work among farm boys in Virginia. In 1909 he enrolled 100 boys in corn clubs in Dinwiddie and Chesterfield Counties. The afternoon before his death he had a meeting with a 4–H Club group to make plans for the summer camps for club members in his district which included most of the counties in southside Virginia. He began extension work October 1, 1907, as a demonstration agent in the work organized by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp. He was the second appointee as an extension worker in Virginia, preceded only by the late T. O. Sandy; and, as he was reared on a farm, he often said with great pride: "I have been a farmer all my life." In 1908 he was made assistant State agent and 2 years later became the first district agent in extension work in Virginia.

Although Mr. Farrar was interested in every phase of extension work, particularly in boys' club work, during the last years of his service he became intensely interested in the live-at-home program for his district and emphasized always the necessity for Virginia farmers and farm women to raise enough food and feed for the farm and home. His enthusiasm spread to other extension workers; and, in the next few years, when Virginia people have come to understand and carry out this live-at-home program, it will be due largely to Southall Farrar.

Mr. Farrar was the typical Virginia gentleman, not of the "old school" because he believed thoroughly in modern methods of farming and homekeeping, but because of his friendliness, sincerity, and loyalty to his friends, his high standards of personal living as member and vestryman of the Episcopal Church.

John R. Hutcheson, director of the extension division and lifelong personal friend of Mr. Farrar, said in announcing his death: "All who knew him loved him, and I know each extension worker in Virginia will try to do everything possible to further the great work which he started."

Authorized To Use the 4–H Emblem

Since the list was published in February of persons and organizations authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture to use the 4–H Club name and emblem, the following names have been added:

Superior, Inc., Piqua, Ohio, manufacturers of knit and cloth garments. Granted authorization to use the 4–H Club emblem on sweaters and sweat shirts distributed through the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, Chicago, Ill.

Wheeler Manufacturing Co., Berkeley, Calif. Authorization granted to use the 4–H Club emblem on pennants, arm bands, and caps distributed to 4–H Club workers and members in California and other Western States.

Oliver Kahse, Inc., 1048 University Avenue Rochester, N. Y. Granted authorization t continue the manufacture and sale of spe cific 4–H Club pins. Authorization was firs granted in 1931 and renewed in 1935.

The L. G. Balfour Co., Attleboro, Mass Granted authorization to continue the manu facture and sale of a specific 4–H Club pin Authorization was first granted in 1935.

S–C–S Box Co., Inc., Palmer, Mass., manu facturers of egg cartons. Granted authoriza tion to use the 4–H Club emblem on egg car tons for sale to 4–H Club members on order of State club leaders or county extensio workers.

Michigan Farmer, 1362 Lafayette Avenue West Detroit, Mich. Authorized to use 4–H Club emblem on the heading of the colum entitled "4–H Club Doings," which is pre pared by the State 4–H staff at Michiga State College.

Oliver-Semesan Co., Inc., Dupont Building Wilmington, Del. Granted authorization t use the 4–H Club emblem on motion-pictur film.

Melville Co., Portland, Mich. Granted au thorization to use the 4–H Club emblem on fe insignia upon orders from extension agent only.

Josten's, Owatonna, Minn. Granted au thorization to use the 4–H Club name an emblem in the manufacture of cast bronz tablets, plaques and loving cups on order from extension agents only.

4–H Trees Planted

In New York, Niagara County, with 79,00 trees, takes the lead from Oneida and Eri Counties in the number of forest trees ordere for 4–H Club planting in the spring of 194 Oneida has ordered 53,000 and Erie, 60,00 Delaware County, moreover, has moved int second place with 68,000 trees.

Trees will be planted in 45 counties. Unde an agreement with the State conservatio department, each young tree planter may ob tain, just once, a thousand free trees to sta a demonstration plantation.

At the end of this spring's planting 1,135,000 trees, the total set out by 4–H Clu members in the State since 1926 will reac 14,934,000 trees.

A Plea for the Red Cross

The Red Cross brings its message to exte sion workers in the words of President Roos velt, who said, "Please—I beg you—give t your Red Cross chapter. Give as generousl as you can. I ask this in the name of ou common humanity." The Red Cross serves th innocent victims of Europe's war—more tha 5 million hungry and homeless women, chi dren, and old men must depend on th American Red Cross for help.

232322 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

New Library Bulletin

Nearly 39 million rural Americans still lack public-library service of any kind; and rural people, like others, want to use good books for many reasons. Believing, therefore, that access to good reading materials is essential to rural progress, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics asked the American Library Association to cooperate with it in the preparation of a bulletin.

United States Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1847, entitled "Rural Library Service," describes some of the library services now at work, such as traveling book automobiles to remote sections, branch book collections at convenient points, and even books by mail. It also suggests how rural communities and farm families without such services can help to obtain them for their people.

Keeping Mailing Lists Up to Date

As there is a large quantity of mail sent out in penalty envelopes by cooperative employees that remains undelivered or is delayed in delivery because of incorrect address, the Post Office Department and the National Rural Letter Carriers Association have appealed to all cooperative extension workers who use the penalty envelope to avail themselves of the correction service of the post office in order to keep mailing lists up to date.

This is done by periodically sending the mailing list in to the local post office, where, upon request, it will be corrected and returned to the sender, free of charge. Each name should be on a separate card instead of listed on a sheet of paper, and the cards mailed to the post office. Extension workers will also find it helpful to cooperate with the rural mail carrier in keeping mailing lists up to date.

ON THE CALENDAR

Pre-convention Meeting for All Home Economics Extension Workers, Cedar Point, Ohio, June 21–23.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, June 23–27.

Seventy-seventh Annual Convention of the National Education Association, Milwaukee, Wis., June 29–July 4.

National AAA Conference, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., July 10–12.

Annual Conference of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Fort Collins, Colo., July 27–August 3.

American Psychological Association, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., September 4–7.

Twenty-fourth Annual Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 15–21.

IN BRIEF

4–H Club Makes Community Park

The Triangle 4-H Club in Fairfax County, Va., won the award recently for the outstanding community project. For 50 years the community had owned a 5-acre tract of wooded land with a stream running through, but nothing had ever been done with it. The entire club worked 10 hours each club day partially clearing the woods, building two small bridges across the stream, and setting up a stone fireplace. Three tons of gray stone and a ton of sand were donated for the fireplace and after digging the foundation themselves, the boys set the stones with the aid of an experienced stone setter. A grate, consisting of a 15-foot reinforcing rod and angle irons from a baby's crib, was then cemented into place. As a result of these efforts the whole community has a picnic park which it can enjoy.

Record 4–H Enrollment

4–H enrollment reached a new high in 1939, with more than 1,381,500 boys and girls listed as members in some 79,500 clubs in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, according to figures compiled from the annual reports of extension workers. This record membership represents an increase of more than 95,000 members over the preceding year. With approximately 555,600 boys and girls becoming club members for the first time last year, more than 8 million boys and girls in all have received 4–H training since the work became Nation-wide in 1914.

Negro 4–H Activities

With more than 1,500 members enrolled in the project, Georgia Negro 4–H Club boys and girls are entering their fourth year of wildlife activities, according to a report by Alexander Hurse, Negro State club agent. In addition to the wildlife project, 221 Negro club members are participating in forestry projects.

These club members are learning such things as the value of planting grain for wildlife, studying native plants, trees, birds, and insects, and constructing bird houses, also the importance of fire-prevention precautions. Emphasis is being placed on the value of game birds in helping farmers to destroy insects and on teaching the Negro club members how to preserve game by feeding and taking care of it during the summer when the birds are being prepared for the hunting season.

Corn and Pigs Popular

Corn was the only agricultural project that attracted club enrollment in every county in Indiana last year.

Although corn club members were enrolled in every Hoosier county, the pig project proved to be the most popular from the point of total enrollment of the boys' projects. There were 5,669 members enrolled in the pig club last year as compared to 4,011 in the corn project.

Last year was the third successive season for Hoosier 4–H corn club members to grow large yields, with many turning in 100-bushel per acre reports. Four counties had more than 100 members enrolled in the 4–H corn club. They were: Clinton County, 129 members; Rush County, 123 members; Tippecanoe County, 121 members; and Madison County, 112 members.

Negro Paper

The Negro Farmer, is the name of a new monthly paper put out by the Negro Division of the Alabama Extension Service. Published at the Tuskegee Institute headquarters, this paper is designed to reach the thousands of Negro farmers in the South and keep them posted on extension activities. T. M. Campbell, editor, received many letters of congratulation from educational leaders in all parts of the country after the first number was published.

CONTENTS

	Page
Land Use Planning Ushers in New Phase of Agriculture—Editorial, *M. L. Wilson*	Inside front cover
Human Problems of Farmers—*K. D. Scott, N. Y.*	77
The Newspaper Works for Us—*Mrs. G. C. Orrell, Ark.*	78
Local Group Action at Work—*L. F. Neff, Kans.*	79
The Program in Local Terms—*J. C. Caldwell, Mo.*	80
Beauty for the Farmstead, Wis.	81
The Cover	81
Rededication to Truth—*Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, Tex.*	82
U. S. D. A. Clubs Improve Field Working Relationships—*Roy F. Hendrickson, U. S. D. A.*	84
New Extension Service Building, Erected at Tuskegee, Ala.	84
Ranchers and Farmers in Nevada County Plan for Better Pattern of Farm Life	85
One Way to Do It	86
The Program Goes Over—*A. R. Sullivant, Ark.*	87
A Satisfactory Bulletin Rack—*F. L. Niven, Mont.*	87
My Point of View	88
Agent Training in Soil Conservation, Ill.	89
Demonstrations Still Convince—*J. J. Lacey, Wis.*	89
Do People Read Post Cards?—*M. B. Smith, Conn.*	90
Cooperating with FSA, Iowa	90
New and Revised Film Strips Ready	91
A Dream Comes True, Minn.	91
Twenty-five Years of Service	92
The Passing of a Pioneer	92
Authorized to Use the 4–H Emblem	92
In Brief	page 3 of cover

HEALTH AND COMFORT OF FARM FAMILIES on one hand and **INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF COTTON** on the other are served by the United States Department of Agriculture's cotton mattress demonstration program.

For years farm families have been making mattresses from home-grown cotton and mattress making is an established Extension Service demonstration in many States.

Under the plan, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation furnishes cotton and cotton ticking to low-income families certified by county **AAA** (or **ACP**) committees. General direction of the program and instruction in mattress making is the contribution of the Extension Service.

The program was launched in 60 counties in 12 cotton-producing States. Its immediate success has led to its expansion in less than 2 months to more than 808 counties in these and 5 more States, with more than 545,238 farm families certified to receive free cotton mattress material, and 36,257 mattresses already completed.

"Make or Buy a Mattress" is available for distribution. Write to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Some of the State extension services have also published bulletins on the subject of mattress making.

EXTENSION SERVICE • U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 11 NO. 8

AUGUST 1940

AN Editorial

Taking the Lag From Housing

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work

During the past 10 years there have been great changes in agriculture. In general these changes have been advances, even though during part of this time agriculture was suffering the effects of the great world-wide economc depression. The past decade has seen great advances in scientific farming, in agricultural education, and in the application of science in its many aspects to the production problems of agriculture.

There have been far-reaching and successful operations in maintaining a certain degree of balance between agriculture and industry and in adjusting ariculture to changed world markets. At the same time there have been great advances in land use, in soil conservation, in rural electrification, and in the assistance given to the low-income farm people.

Farm Buildings Neglected

This is all true; yet when one drives through the country, the absence of new farm buildings is noticeable, and along the road many farm buildings are in a low state of repair. The fact is that in the last 10 years farm housing and farm building have lagged behind most of the other activities in relation to farming.

This condition has not gone unnoticed. Many States have worked out a service of supplying farm-building plans adapted to the needs, the prices, and the building conditions in their States. In some places the home management people are cooperating with the agricultural engineers in working on a housing program. I like to see this, for I believe we are coming more and more to take a functional view of things, and the home management people know more than anyone else the functional needs of the farm family on different levels of income. There is a functional relationship in the design of practically all farm structures which brings in the dairy husbandman, the plant pathologist, the animal husbandman, and the poultryman.

There are six agencies of the United States Government which deal directly or indirectly in the development of rural housing. These agencies are the Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Security Administration, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the RFC Mortgage Company, Federal Housing Administration, and the United States Housing Authority. The services of some of these are available directly to the farmer who wants to modernize his home or construct a new one. The services of the others are available not directly but indirectly through local banks or other financing institutions.

All these agencies, both Federal and State, do good work. They have a real service to offer, but they have failed to take up the lag in rural housing. An attempt to do this is being launched by the Conference Committe on Rural Housing which is made up of representatives of these agencies with the Director of Extension Work as the chairman.

The object of this educational program is the promotion of new low-cost homes by utilizing to the limit all facilities for planning and financing rural homes. An encouraging feature of this effort is the cooperation of the building industry. For this purpose the National Homes Foundation, which represents some 25 private companies and some 200 trade associations, has been set up with headquarters in Washington. The building industry has been sincere and earnest in its desire to get something started which would stimulate rural building and has set up a technical and an educational committee to work with us on the housing problem.

It is in the educational field that extension agents will play a particularly vital part by bringing to the attention of farm families available helps to attain better housing. Their work will be supplemented by the National Homes Foundation which will give dealers, local contractors, and building trades the same message.

Organizing on Self-Help Basis

To make the housing program take hold, efforts must now be redoubled to help low-income families to organize for better housing on a self-help basis in contrast to a cash-help basis. On many farms there are trees which will make a type of saw lumber adaptable to farm construction. These farm people often have the time, and they have the labor power; but they do not have the cash with which to buy building materials. Unused farm labor can be organized to cut the trees, to saw the logs, and to build from the material with no out-of-pocket cost.

Arkansas has pioneered in this field described in this issue of the REVIEW There is room for much more of this kin of self-sufficing farm-repair and farm building program. It will take time t train farm people in what I call the self-help farm-building skills. The Smith-Hughes high school teachers can give a great deal of aid. I wish funds were avail able for a new kind of extension agent t work with these groups, one who would really carry on an adult education project i reestablishing the building skills among the farm people who, if they are going t have better dwellings, will have to build them largely with their own labor.

Financing Building on Commercial Farms

There is another much larger potential field for farm building on the commercial family farms. These farms have a volume of agricultural production and income con sistent with scientific agricultural tech nology. They will always operate under system of specialization of labor and they will construct their buildings with pur chased material and paid labor. Consequently, their need is largely one of ade quate financing.

There is still another field for better hous ing in what I call the individual subsistence homestead. Good roads, fast automobiles and rural electrification make it possible fo people to live a considerable distance from their work. There are hundreds of thou sands of people of medium income who would like to get out of town and buy a small tract of land of from 1 to 10 acres They want to build a house and have a garden, fruit, poultry, and a family cow These are the families who do not like liv ing, as they express it, cooped up on a city lot.

I feel that there is a great potential op portunity for this kind of farm building and that it should be encouraged, as the deep-seated social and economic changes in this country are making subsistence homesteads and part-time farms more necessary and more desirable every year.

Extension agents can play a vital part in making Government housing services available to every farm family, and they will be supported in their effort by the organized building industry in the Better Homes Foundation.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For August 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

ublished monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is sued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

XTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Rural Housing Stimulated by Government

The need of rural people for many new homes and for modernization and repair f homes that farmers and their families vill continue to occupy is receiving increased ational interest and cooperative effort.

Among the Federal agencies which are eager that their credit facilities may be used n small-town and rural areas in rounding out he Nation-wide rehousing program are the Farm Credit Administration, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Housing Administration, Federal National Mortgage Association, the RFC Mortgage Company, and the United States Housing Authority.

When the United States Housing Act was passed in 1937, establishing Federal aid for slum clearance and low-rent housing, it specifically provided for such assistance to public housing agencies in "rural or urban communities." Congress wrote this provision into the law in formal recognition of the fact that bad housing, far from being confined to urban areas, is actually a condition that seriously menaces the welfare of families all over America, from the most isolated farms to the most populous cities.

Although it has been estimated that a third of the Nation as a whole lives under substandard housing conditions, about 60 percent of all American families—or approximately 4 million—are inadequately housed.

Fully a fourth of all farmhouses are estimated to be in poor structural condition because of defective foundations, floors, walls, or roofs. More than half of the farmhouses in the United States are more than 25 years old, and one farmhouse in five is more than 50 years old. Though age does not necessarily mean that a dwelling is substandard, a substantial number of these old houses have far outlived their usefulness. For the most part, they are shamefully run-down and unpainted, some of them with holes in the roofs and some without doors or windowpanes.

These figures, based on a Nation-wide survey of farm housing conducted in 1934 by the Bureau of Home Economics and the Extension Service, demonstrate something that most people do not realize—the fact that inadequate housing is very prevalent in rural areas.

Early in 1940, as the climax to months of effort on the part of the United States Housing Authority, the Department of Agriculture, and the respective local authorities, came the announcement of details of the first six projects to be undertaken with USHA assistance in strictly rural areas. These six projects, made up of individual farm dwellings in the South and Middle West, have been approved by the President for local contracts and will soon pass from the blueprint stage into actual construction. The States represented in this first group of rural projects are Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina.

On May 29, M. L. Wilson, director of the Extension Service and chairman of the central housing committee on rural housing, announced plans for a renewed national program of education relative to how existing facilities of governmental financing agencies may be used to promote the building of low-cost homes in rural communities and for farm-building repairs and improvements. Director Wilson stated that important interests in the building industry are cooperating with this program.

In his discussion of the background, progress, and development of the rural rehousing program just launched by the United States Housing Authority, USHA Administrator Nathan Straus said:

"These six projects prove beyond doubt three main points namely: That decent, safe, and sanitary housing can be developed under the USHA program for families in the lowest group in rural areas: that this housing can be developed so economically, without sacrificing essential standards, that it will quicken the progress of the USHA program in the direction of lower building costs and lower annual contributions to reduce rents; and that the slum clearance and low-rent housing program is not only needed, but also is wanted and appreciated and understood in rural areas.

"In the foregoing respects, the rural program has features of similarity to the urban program. In two other respects it is quite different.

"The urban program is devoted to the development of rental housing, because most people in concentrated centers of population are accustomed to rent the homes in which they live. The rural housing program should be directed toward the gradual creation of home owners able to own decent homes without excessive strain upon their slender financial resources. Under the present law, only rental occupancy is possible. But under a suggested amendment to the law now pending, the gradual acquisition of the homes by the families who live in them will be made feasible.

"A second difference between the urban program and the rural program is that the rural program requires and is receiving the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, because the improvement of living conditions on the farm is inseparably connected with the improvement of working conditions and income conditions on the farm. With perfecting legislation, the Department of Agriculture and the USHA would be able to work together even more closely and even more successfully toward expanding the rural housing program from its present experimental beginnings. I am convinced that better housing is something which appeals to people in all walks of life in all parts of the country because its economic foundations are so firm and its social aspirations are so just."

"Growing Homes" in Arkansas

■ "The 4,341 new homes which farm families have built for themselves in the last 2 years through the use of native materials and home labor and the 4,554 new homes which improved income through better-balanced farming operations enabled farm families to build in 1939 demonstrate what can be achieved through the extension educational program," declared H. E. Thompson, Arkansas assistant extension director, in advocating State-wide participation in the national better-homes movement.

Low farm incomes are no longer a hindrance to the construction of new farm buildings in Arkansas since the launching of the home-made homes campaign in 1937. Following a federal housing survey in seven counties, which showed "the richest soil and the poorest houses," an intensive campaign was started to encourage farm people to do their own building by utilizing native building materials such as stone, logs, gravel, and sand, in which Arkansas abounds.

To help the farm people construct their own homes properly, A Plan Service Handbook with blueprints of each structure was worked out and distributed to the county agents and lumber dealers for the farmers' use. More than 400 original farm-building plans have been developed, and an average of 2,400 of these plans have been distributed to the farm people each year.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Thoma of Stone County have just completed a six-room bungalow built from plan number 76308, with only slight alterations. Their new home is valued at $2,500, but the actual building cost was only $1,200 in cash. This $1,300 saving was realized through the use of native stone and lumber and home labor, says Mary White, home demonstration agent. Mr. Thoma hired an experienced carpenter to supervise the building and acted as his helper.

To give more technical training in building and more detailed information on the "Plan Service," 64 home builder's schools have been held during the last 2 years. These schools are open to anyone interested in building. Here the farmers have received instruction on reading blueprints, on masonry work, foundations, floors, ceilings, roofs, insulation, ventilation, paints, room arrangement, storage space, electricity, water and sewage systems, use of native materials and home labor, selection of trees for logs and rough lumber, treatment of logs and lumber, and management of the farm forest. These schools have been held throughout the State by Extension Engineer Earl L. Arnold in cooperation with the extension foresters, specialists in home management and home industries, district agents, county agricultural and home demonstration agents, and representatives of cement, lumber, and building associations.

Negro home demonstration agents, too, are working on this program. More than 10,000 Negro farm families in 286 communities participated in the building program last year. There were 175 new houses built which were used as demonstration houses; 8,709 homes were remodeled or repaired; 1,945 kitchens were improved; 1,246 closets, pantries, and storerooms were built; and 1,739 houses were screened.

During the past year, the Arkansas Extension Service has assisted 7,364 farm families in the construction of 8,427 buildings estimated at $721,447. These buildings included dwellings and barns, hog and poultry houses, storage structures, and dairy buildings. In addition, silos were built; and sewage, heating, water, and lighting systems were installed according to extension plans. The Extension Service has also assisted with the remodeling, repairing, and painting of 17,130 buildings on 12,872 farms at an estimated value to the farmers of $270,017. Approximately 100 community buildings were also constructed during 1939 according to extension planning.

The effectiveness of the "home-made" method of farm construction is demonstrated in extension reports from all parts of Arkansas, which show that farmers are able to cut their building costs in half and even less. In some cases farm products such as timber are being exchanged for hardware, cement, and other articles that must be purchased, so that the homes are constructed with small cash expenditure.

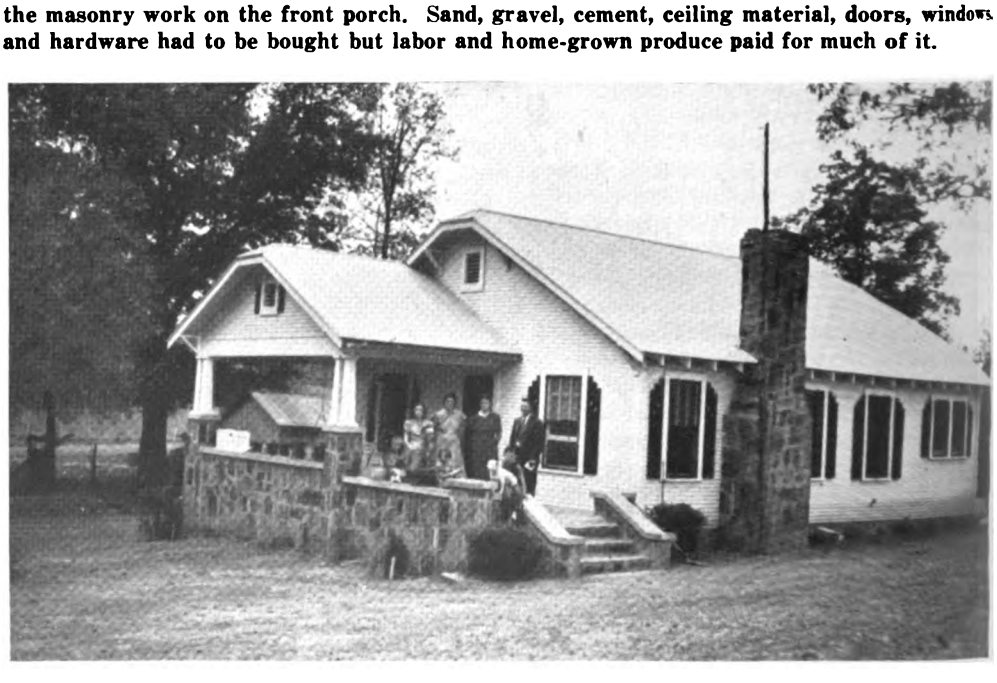
Mrs. Kate Arnold of Washington County, member of the Ozark Home Demonstration Club, reports a house built for a cash cost of only $50. She says: "We had 60 acres of timberland but no house or any improvements. We cut down selected trees for logs and hired them hewed. The lumber needed was prepared from logs hauled to a saw mill. We now have a large living room, dining room, and kitchen downstairs and a large bedroom upstairs.

Home-made — and practically "home-grown"—is the new four-room home of Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Berry in Drew County, built at a cash cost of $189.91, according to Maude Asbell, home demonstration agent. Lumber for the house was cut from the Berry woodland and sawed at a nearby sawmill for $8 per 1,000 feet.

The blocks for the foundation were made from discarded bricks. The walls were papered at a cost of $1.50. Except for building the flue and the foundation piers, which was done by a brick mason, all labor on the house was done by Mr. Berry who worked on the house at odd times.

For years the Arkansas Extension Service has been encouraging better housing conditions among rural people. During the 17 years of Arkansas' participation in the better homes in America movement, the work has spread from 27 to 6,108 communities. Arkansas has won many national awards, particularly in the rural areas. Home demonstration agents have served as county better homes chairmen and have provided leadership in the counties for year-round home improvement programs in which businessmen and public officials have taken part. Nearly 69,000 Arkansans participated in last year's national campaign.

The house that the Douglas family built from timber grown on the farm. Mrs. Douglas did the masonry work on the front porch. Sand, gravel, cement, ceiling material, doors, windows and hardware had to be bought but labor and home-grown produce paid for much of it.



Light and Power Come to Caldwell County, North Carolina

ATHA S. CULBERSON, Home Demonstration Agent, Caldwell County

Caldwell County, N. C., located at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, is percent electrified! The local power company and a rural electrification project furnish the electricity. The Caldwell Mutual was one of the first cooperatives formed in the Nation. Until 1937 there were about 32 miles of rural lines serving thickly settled communities, and now there are 335 miles of electric lines reaching approximately 2,150 families in the country communities.

The rural electrification movement started in March 1936, when an interested group of men and women gathered with the farm and home agents at the Happy Valley School to discuss plans for a community power project. The plan was to buy the Buffalo Mill Dam for generating the electricity for the community. At a later meeting on June 27, this group of Happy Valley citizens completed their plans for the project. These plans, which included 35 miles of line with 150 customers, were taken to Washington; and application was made for Federal aid from the Rural Electrification Administration.

The maps and plans for the Happy Valley project were so well worked out that they interested the officials of the Rural Electrification Authority who proposed that, if the county was interested, plans for a county-wide project be worked up and submitted for approval so that rural people from the whole county could obtain electricity. To the group of progressive-minded Happy Valley citizens who submitted such complete plans for their local project go the thanks for the inspiration for a county project.

Rural leaders from all parts of the county, civic-minded townspeople, and the local Extension Service worked very hard getting plans made for the county project. In less than 2 months the maps were made, and complete plans were taken to Washington. Two representatives from Washington came immediately to view the county, to meet some of the people, and to find out something about the financial condition of the rural people as a whole.

On August 17 the two men from Washington explained in a general way the requirements for a project and how it could be built. A group of 1,000 people jammed the courtroom for this first meeting. Temporary directors were elected to carry on the business until a cooperative could be formed.

Because of the excellent plans and the enthusiasm shown by the people, the project was approved within a few days. An allotment of $340,000 was set aside for the project.

During the spring of 1937, the power company built approximately 33 miles of lines to serve 3 communities. About 125 families were given electric service through these extensions.

From August 1936 to December 1937, many people were very busy. The cooperative had to be formed, permanent directors elected, right-of-ways obtained, construction started, and people educated about wiring, lighting, and the use of electricity.

It was the educational phase that the Extension Service was most interested in; for we realized that unless proper wiring was put in, people would not get the full advantages that electricity could offer. Besides the help which we gave locally, Pauline Gordon, State extension specialist in home management and house furnishings; and D. E. Jones, State extension specialist in rural electrification; came to various sections of the county and gave excellent talks and demonstrations on wiring and lighting. Mrs. R. E. Sears, Dudley Shoals community, must have spoken the sentiment of the large groups of people who attended these meetings when she said: "Pauline Gordon, extension specialist in home management and house furnishings, came right down to the problems we all have and told us how to make our plans so that we shall get safe and adequate wiring to give us the best service from electricity."

The prospect of getting electricity presented many problems to people who had never used electric power. Every minute that could be spared from other extension activities was given to electric problems—wiring, lighting, selecting fixtures, selection and use of electric equipment, and how to care for appliances.

At all home demonstration meetings for many months the subject of electricity and its uses was discussed. It was a pleasure to help people who were so eager to get information. The two bulletins, "Wiring and Lighting for the Home," by Pauline E. Gordon and D. E. Jones; and "Use of Electricity on North Carolina Farms," by David S. Weaver, State extension agricultural engineer, were of great help to our people.

Besides the help the Extension Service gave in the educational program, several specialists with the Rural Electrification Administration held electric schools which were very helpful. Representatives from the local power company also assisted with these programs.

In January 1938, about half the lines were energized. People had become a little impatient because it had seemed a long time since August 1936, when the project was approved. But this was one of the first projects, and work did go slowly. However, in a few months all the lines were energized.

To the Rural Electrification Administration, to the power company, to the manager, to the directors, to local organizations, and to many individuals for their untiring efforts is due the credit for 82 percent of our people having electricity.

Rural people all over Caldwell County are thankful every day for electric service. This is what Mrs. A. N. Corpening of Hartland told me just after she had a water system installed: "I thought getting lights and iron and a refrigerator was great, but none of them seem quite as nice as does water in the kitchen and a bathroom. Why, my home does not seem like the same place!" From Mrs. G. L. Teague, Dudley Shoals Club: "I cannot imagine having to be without electricity again. Why, I would not take $500 for my washing machine alone unless I could get another." I have heard hundreds of statements like these. Rural electrification means a saving of time, elimination of tiresome chores, benefits in health, and a new era of human comforts and efficiency for our families.

On the Cover

Extension Service plans were used in building this five-room house from native materials in Union County, Ark. The extension agricultural engineering specialist of Arkansas reported that during 1939, 779 dwellings were built and 1,906 dwellings were remodeled in Arkansas in accordance with Extension Service plans.

Oregon District Conferences

Five district conferences between county extension agents, Smith–Hughes instructors, and Farm Security representatives were held in Oregon this year. The purpose of the meetings was to secure better relationships between these agencies in working out their common problems. Various phases of land use programs, Future Farmers of America projects, Farm Security loans, and problems facing the Farm Security Administration in each district were discussed.

■ A feature of the seventh State 4–H Leaders' training and Achievement Camp of South Carolina, held at Camp Long in April, was the awarding of 39 scrolls of recognition to citizens who had served 10 or more years as leaders of 4–H Clubs. These 39 leaders represent 15 counties, the length of their service ranging as high as 22 years.

Architects for a Rural Program

C. A. SVINTH, County Agricultural Agent, Thurston County, Wash.

During the past few years we have been giving considerable thought to the development of a plan which would assist in the building of a more permanent and stable agriculture. In developing our agriculture program we must look about for those who would serve in the capacity of competent architects.

Who could be found to fulfill this important job, who would be better qualified than rural farm and home leaders whose experience has been gained by tilling the soil and who have assisted in developing the agriculture of the region to date? This group of farm and home leaders in Thurston County was called together in February 1938 in seven communities covering the county and asked by the extension agents to contribute their services.

Land-Use Map Developed

In accepting the responsibility, they began by giving thought to the soil resources of the county. The county land use map was developed.

After the land use map was developed, the rural leaders were called together in the various communities and asked to project further designs for the agricultural development of the county.

It is not possible to review here all the recommendations made by the committee, but it would be well to give consideration to those which the extension agents inaugurated as a part of the extension program for 1939 and 1940. There are 2,967 farms in Thurston County. Of this number, 932 have an average cropland acreage of 32 acres which is sufficient to develop a self-sustaining farm in this area. It is rather surprising to note that the other 2,035 farms have an average cropland acreage of only 3.9 acres. This latter group, of course, has some income other than agriculture. These sources of income are usually found in the lumbering industry which is employing fewer men each year rather than more men, which means that more and more people are becoming dependent on the land for a livelihood.

On the basis of these facts and general observations, the committee recommended that the Extension Service develop a program whose objective will be to extend the farm family income through wiser management of the income available, wise buymanship, and an increase in home production of food. This program was developed by the extension agents in nine communities in 1939. Community leaders in these nine communities were called to a county meeting for the purpose of developing the program. The program suggested that a series of five meetings be held during the year in each community. The first meeting planned the well-balanced diet on the basis of what might be produced on the land and discussed the production of an adequate supply of fruits, vegetables, dairy and poultry products, and the meat supply on the farm. Both agents participated in this discussion. At the second meeting, field demonstrations on the control of garden and small-fruit insects and diseases and care of the home orchard were in charge of the county agent. The third meeting was given over to demonstrations on the preservation and storage of fruits and vegetables, in charge of the home demonstration agent. Demonstrations on the cutting, curing, and preservation of home-produced meats, with both agents participating, were featured at the fourth meeting. The final meeting emphasized the preparation of home-preserved food in a variety of ways, in charge of the home demonstration agent.

Each group was organized under the direction of a community project leader who enlisted a group of from 6 to 10 families that were interested in the program and requested the extension agents to conduct the program in the community.

A new feature has been added this year by having the Thurston County Homemakers' Council sponsor a "Storage Cupboard Demonstration." Families in the various communities are enrolling in this phase of the program and will be scored on the basis of whether or not they have achieved the goal by providing for the family adequately from the resources they have on the farm. Those who complete this project will serve as result demonstrators, and publicity will be given to the achievements made for the purpose of encouraging others to participate in the program.

From the land use studies it was noted that there were five distinct communities that could be indicated as agricultural problem areas. The county land use committee suggested that the first procedure should be to conduct a farm-record survey in each of these communities for the purpose of more definitely determining the factors that contributed to limiting the income of farms in the various areas. This survey was started in 1939 by the extension agent in cooperation with the State extension economist and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The results from this survey indicated that the majority of farming units were too small.

In a number of the areas there was a definite need for changing the type of farming. A majority of the records indicated that the tendency should be away from specialized cash crops and toward dairying or a m diversified type of agriculture. Plans being developed to get more complete inf mation which would reveal types and size farms that would be the most adequate in various areas.

For instance, Yelm community, which designated as problem area number 1. experienced disastrous results of the dec of the lumber industry. In this commun virtually all of the small irrigation farm depended upon employment in a small m at McKenna for at least a small part of th income. This mill closed in 1929, throw several hundred men out of employme and, as a result, many of the owners of sm tracts lost their places, and the irrigat district was forced into virtual bankrupt The farm leaders in the community are c scious of the situation that exists and h a community planning committee which working continuously to arrive at a solut of the problem.

Community Farm Census Taken

First of all, they carried out a commun farm census which revealed that there w 275 farms in the area with a total of 2. acres in cultivation. Two hundred and of the farms are owned by the operators. remaining 73 farms are rented. Length residence on farms in this community av aged 9 years. The survey also included acreage of various crops, total number chickens and livestock, and kinds and ty of farm equipment. The list of problems recommendations made by the Yelm comm nity committee showed that the size of farm is the major farm problem. The fa acreage averages 8 acres of cultivated la when it is believed that 20 acres should be minimum where all the income is to be rived from the farm. In order to determ definitely the size of the farm, the commit thought it important that the Extension Se ice select 4 or 5 cooperators who are alre operating on what might be thought as g set-ups so that we should have information garding this point. They found a very gr need for information regarding yields various crops and livestock production, wh can be obtained from records kept by fa cooperators.

The committee felt that farming was ried on too much along the lines of spec ized crops and recommended more diversif tion and livestock.

There is a very urgent need for an im diate survey of the irrigation system so t an action program might be started at o toward putting the system in proper sha Immediate arrangements are being made follow out the recommendations made this community committee.

The foregoing is what the architects doing in Thurston County in building an ag culture that will afford a better rural ho and community life.

Family-Planned Kitchens

ELLEN LINDSTROM, Extension Home Management Specialist, Kansas

Women throughout Kansas say, "I wish you could see my kitchen. It is so much sier to work in than it used to be, and u know we planned the improvements and l the work ourselves."

In the Kansas home management program, phasis has been placed on kitchen storage d kitchen arrangement. The incomes of rm families have been low during the past v years, making it necessary for any im- ovements to be made by family members. e home management local leaders in the its have attacked the problem of kitchen provements in the light of present cumstances.

Some ingenious changes have been made family members with practically no ex- nse involved. A Kiowa County woman eded a work table and additional storage ace near her stove. She and her husband cided that they would see what they could with an old incubator that had not been use for many years. Many hours of labor, ne scrap lumber, and paint made the use- s incubator into an attractive, usable work ble and cupboard. Who would ever expect see a worn-out incubator back in service the kitchen?

A woman in Decatur County, needing a pboard near her stove, made use of five ange crates given to her by the local store. e placed the crates on a standard and ade a stove cupboard. It is attractive and s made it possible to store the articles used the stove near there. She says that the pboard has saved her a great deal of time d many steps in preparing meals.

A number of families in Butler County are anning kitchens. One family whose kitchen as badly arranged and who had no storage cilities in the kitchen sought the help of e home demonstration agent in making ans for remodeling. The entire family of ur contributed toward making the plan, nd the cupboards are being built in the ewton High School manual training class the boy in the family.

A husband in Leavenworth County con- ructed a fine set of built-ins for his wife's tchen. The home demonstration agent was onsulted in making the plans. The cup- oards were placed along the east wall, and ie working surface covered with linoleum. window was put in above the sink. Some the special features of the cupboard were djustable shelves and a filing system for allow pans. The family felt that at least 50 had been saved by their making the plans nd doing the work. In addition, they felt nat the cupboards were more convenient and ited to the needs of their family than if ie cupboards had been commercially built.

Packing boxes of all kinds have been used to add a shelf here and a cupboard there. A Pawnee County homemaker used apple boxes to make adequate storage space near the stove. Lettuce boxes, prune boxes, cheese boxes, old refrigerators, refrigerator crates, piano crates, casket boxes, and many other materials have been used to increase storage space with little or no expense. Homemakers now find it possible to store articles near where they are to be used. These devices will do much toward helping Kansas homemakers with a better kitchen arrangement until such time as they can afford to build more permanent storage. In making plans for kitchen improvement, short- and long-time plans are outlined by home management leaders with the long-time aim to have a convenient kitchen planned and made by the family for the family.

There are a number of family-planned kitchens in all stages of completeness. An Osborne County tenant family has an excellent example of a family-planned kitchen. It is neither modern nor model, but materials on hand have been used to get what the family wants in the form of an attractive, well-arranged kitchen. In this instance a low, shallow cupboard forms the division between the dining room and kitchen.

A kitchen belonging to a Shawnee County family living near Topeka shows the results of family planning over a period of years. This family, consisting of five boys and their father and mother, now has a modern, convenient kitchen. The family purchased an old house several years ago, and over the period of time that they have had the house they have made many changes. An old pantry has become a dining area. They have built-in cupboards, put in a sink, provided adequate light in the kitchen, and redecorated the kitchen and dining area; and the final improvement was made last fall when the refrigerator was enclosed on the back porch so that it opens into the kitchen.

In the past 5 years, kitchen improvement has been carried mainly through the efforts of local leaders trained by the specialist. The local-leader material has been presented at six training meetings in the county dealing with storage, kitchen arrangement, and selection and care of kitchen equipment as subject matter. Kitchen-improvement plans are being made by families in the form of kitchen conferences, at which time the family members, the home demonstration agent, and perhaps the specialist consider possible short- and long-time plans for kitchen improvement. In the case of the Shawnee County kitchen mentioned previously, these plans have grown because of a strong unit home management program and because of individual help given by the home demonstration agent.

Better farm incomes will make the problem easier to solve; but, until that time comes, materials on hand along with family planning and family doing will suffice.

Kitchen improvement may progress a great deal faster and much farther if it is attacked by the county agent interesting the farmer as well as the home demonstration agent interesting the homemaker, for the homes are a family affair. In this way more families will become interested, and the result will be better-planned kitchens because family members have been informed on why improvements should be made and on how to proceed in making them.

What Does it Profit a County?

During his visit last spring to Concho County, Tex., Director Wilson was impressed with the extension work carried on by County Agent Roy W. Terry. An historical appraisal of the work was requested. As Mr. Terry was the only agent the county ever had, he felt that the appraisal could best be made by another. Judge O. L. Sims, who was on the commissioners' court which hired Mr. Terry and who had followed the work from the start, consented to write the appraisal. Unfortunately, before the ink was hardly dry, County Agent Terry fell dead on the courthouse lawn while talking to a group of farmers. His achievements described here by Judge Sims will live after him.

An historical appraisal of the work accomplished by the Extension Service in Concho County is so inextricably connected with the personal history of the county's one and only county agent that this sketch is more a biography of Roy W. Terry than a formal attempt at historical writing.

Mr. Terry's natural modesty, together with his reluctance to discuss his own accomplishments, prompted him to request me to prepare the sketch.

If I seem unduly enthusiastic, I have no apologies to make, because I know better than anyone else what he accomplished.

In the late spring or early summer of 1917, J. L. Quicksall, district agent for the Extension Service, called on the commissioners' court of Concho County, of which court I was the "kid" member. The court was composed of notorious tightwards, and I still marvel at the joint enthusiasm of Mr. Quicksall and myself in carrying the matter through.

On October 24, 1917, a model-T roadster drove up to our ranch headquarters; and one of the most scared, greenest, and most uncertain men I ever saw got out of the car and hesitantly announced that he was the new county agent of Concho County. The thought occurred to me that if I were out trying to shoot county agents, this fellow would be entirely safe. He took me over to the car and introduced me to his wife who smiled and said: "Well, we are the new county agent and family; and I guess that you could look the world over and couldn't find two people as ugly as we are." That broke the ice and was the beginning of personal friendship that I shall cherish all my days.

This green country boy, actuated by a desire for service that was almost fanatical, went to work in a rather unpromising field. Our old-timers even resented an upstart from A. and M. College trying to tell them how to handle their livestock and how to run their farms; but Terry kept doggedly on, and it was not long before we found that he not only had good "savy" but that he was a top cowhand and farm hand as well.

Among the things accomplished in Concho County under the "Terry Regime" are:

Saving of large sums of money during the several dry years on drought purchases and shipments of feed.

Eradication of prairie dogs. Eradication of coyotes and the consequent substitution of loose handling of sheep in pasture for the old herding method. The carrying capacity of our pastures has been increased thereby many times.

Practically every stock owner in Concho County now has registered sires, and the grade of our livestock has been raised to a remarkable degree. We now have practically purebred stuff on all our farms and ranches. Our wool is considered to be as good as any grown in Texas, and our cattle bring a premium on the market. We have as many miles of contour rows and farm terraces as any county in Texas.

The Work Speaks for Itself

We have had several outbreaks of animal diseases stopped by Terry's prompt action.

Much work has been done on better seeds.

We have more than the average number of trench silos.

We have a harmonious and enthusiastic conservation set-up.

We have boys' clubs that are accomplishing much in the way of feeding livestock and growing crops.

We are known far and wide among contractors for our prompt and efficient handling of engineering problems and earth measurements on tank dams, terraces, and the like. As an example of his constructive thinking along this line, I here call attention to the fact that he put in level farm terraces against the advice of the Extension Service's engineers who told him that they would accept no responsibility for this practice. There are now thousands of miles of level and closed-end terraces in our State to vindicate Mr. Terry's judgment.

When Mr. Terry came here there was not a terrace or contour in our county. He preached conservation methods in season and out of season. There were approximately [illegible] sheepmen who owned about 65,000 sheep when Terry came into our county, and I seriously doubt that there were one and a dozen farmers among them. We now have approximately 400 sheep owners who actually run about 300,000 head.

For all of these things we are indebted to Mr. Terry and for most of which he was directly responsible.

Mr. Terry had the reputation of being the hardest-working man in Concho County, and this writer personally vouches for that fact. He started out by culling every old hen's chickens and doctoring every two-bit cow and sick mule in the county. He has probably sat up with more ailing animals than any other man in Texas. I venture to assert that there is not a man or woman and very few children in Concho County who are not personally indebted to Mr. Terry for some favor or kindness shown; and if a poll were taken for our most useful citizen, there is no question but that his name would lead all the rest.

During the service of this writer as a member of the legislature, Dr. T. O. Walton, the head of the Extension Service of Texas, asked me this question in the lobby of the old Driskill Hotel in Austin: "What do you think of your county agent?" My reply was: "We have got the best blankety-blank county agent in the world!" This created a big laugh among the people standing around, but the writer meant it as correct and called Mr. Walton's attention to the fact that in shipping feed in under the drought tariff he saved Concho County its share of his salary for 50 years.

Mr. Terry was a first-class judge of livestock, an expert drainage engineer, a good veterinarian, a good judge of cotton and wool, and was well informed on all conservation and other modern practices.

In addition to all this, he was the good father-confessor, and friend of every farmer and stockman in our county.

Help in Marketing

Assistance in marketing of more than $4,083,000 worth of farm products and livestock and in purchasing $1,055,000 worth of farm products and livestock was given Georgia farmers in 1939.

Through these activities, Georgia farm people saved approximately $339,000 in selling and buying farm products. About $214,000 was saved on marketing, and more than $125,000 was realized through extension assistance in purchasing.

The marketing division of the Extension Service conducted 250 tobacco-grading demonstrations with an attendance of 6,500 farmers in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A number of cooperative markets for farm and livestock products were also established.

;ounty Works on Health "H"

F. J. REED, County Agent, Preston County, W. Va.

We have had 4–H Club work in Preston County since the beginning of the quar- century of extension work, and during all s time we have realized that one of these s stood for health, yet the health program elf was not started until 1934. In 1934 and 35, club members were urged to have a ysical examination or to be scored on the est Virginia 4–H health examination card a private physician. Only 9 percent of e members did this in 1934 and 12 percent 1935.

In 1936 we conceived the idea that the unty health unit might cooperate in giving ese examinations, so a conference between e county extension workers and the county alth unit resulted in a good working ar- ngement. The physician directing the unty health unit and his staff of nurses reed to give all 4–H Club members free ysical examinations following the items on e West Virginia health examination card. lis cooperation with the health unit of the unty has been complete and has resulted a 90 percent participation of club mem- rs in the health program instead of the 10 rcent previous to this. It may be that 'eston County has a particularly coopera- 'e health unit but doubtless such arrange- ents could be worked in other counties that ve public health work.

The organization of the health program ace 1936 has been greatly simplified as well expanded. The doctor and nurses, ac- mpanied by the home demonstration agent id county agent, visit the various clubs of e county. Teachers and club leaders co- erate by allowing us time to examine the ildren.

We call the month of March our "Health onth" and most of this work is done dur- g March, so that we have a simplified, ncentrated, organized beginning for the alth program. The 1940 examinations are mpleted, and of the 412 members en- lled, 389 were examined, showing again at around 90 percent seems to be the maxi- um that we can get examined. This had ld fairly true over the last 5-year period. is seldom that a child refuses to be exam- ed or that his parents refuse to have him camined, so that the only ones we missed ere the ones who were absent from school n the day of the examination.

A typical 4–H Club health program adopted y one of our county 4–H clubs provides that very member shall receive the free physical nd health examinations, record the defects. nd put his card where it will be easily ound and hard to lose. A club defect chart nd graph shall be prepared upon which shall e a spread of each member's defects and a progressive graph showing improvements and corrections made by the members. The high peak shall be knocked off this graph by a statistical recording of corrections with the health committee bringing pressure upon every member to make what corrections are within his resources, such as demonstrations in good grooming, care of skin, hair, nails, and improvement of general appearance; instruction in good personal hygiene, encouraging visits to the family physician, dentist, or oculist; emphasis on good posture; demonstrations in wearing proper footwear and exercises in foot corrections; requiring immunization against typhoid and smallpox; stressing the best things to eat and scoring diets on the food selection score card; in all, working toward the end of having every member practice good health habits.

We have a three-way record of each child's examination. The health department keeps a file of the members examined; we keep one in the county extension office; and each member is given a copy of the card for his own use. Any statistics emanating from the 4–H health program come from the study and analysis of the cards in our office.

A brief random sampling of the cards will demonstrate our health program in terms of corrections and improvements. For this purpose I shall analyze 132 members and divide the data into two sections, corrections and improvements. It must be borne in mind that I am dealing with 1940 figures as checked against the findings of 1939, which means that these children were examined in 1939 and reexamined in 1940.

We find that in the item of general appearance there were 17 who actually corrected defects and 9 who made improvements; 29 corrected posture and 28 improved their posture; 7 corrected nutritional habits while 6 made improvements; 21 made definite corrections in vision, 7 showed improvement; 18 made definite corrections in throat conditions, mostly removal of tonsils, while 14 showed improvement; 44 made dental corrections and 14 had partial correction or general improvement in teeth conditions; 19 had removed evidence of goiter and 5 made definite improvement toward eliminating goiter; 4 had made improvement in functional heart disturbances while 2 had apparently normalized; 12 club members made corrections in feet and 17 showed the effects of work on them; 6 were immunized against typhoid and smallpox during 1939 (92 percent of the 4–H Club members examined had all their immunizations); and finally, 27 of the 132 members showed definite corrections in their health habits.

Value of Health Examination

The health examination has made the 4–H Club member and his parents conscious of these defects, and the club leaders and health committees have very definitely contributed to the county health program by assisting the members to correct their physical defects and their health development.

We have inserted a little glamour into the health program through the channels of an annual "healthiest boy and girl contest." We have avoided any undue stress upon the competitive side of the health program as it is participation that we wish to emphasize. All boys and girls love a contest and realizing the stimulating forces of competition, we choose the highest scoring boy and girl from each local club as club champions. These club champions are then entered in the county contest which throws them into competition with other club champions to determine the champion boy and girl of the county. In order to provide wider competition, as well as fair competition, we divide them into junior and senior groups. Those 15 years of age, or older, are in the senior group and those from 10 to 14 years inclusive are in the junior group. The highest scoring boy and girl of the senior group are awarded scholarships to the State camps at Jackson's Mill and represent Preston County in the State health contest. The highest scoring boy and girl of the junior group are awarded scholarships to our local county camp.

The county health contest is climaxed by a health banquet sponsored by 4–H Club leaders and older club members. The menu and talks at the banquet, of course, are pertinently aimed at health and health programs.

Oregon Land-Use Planning Committees Help to Solve Migratory Problems

■ The plight of rootless men adrift on the land has engaged the attention of the Nation in recent years. It is fitting to ask what county land-use planning committees are doing to help solve the economic ills that have brought about the problems of rural migration. Noteworthy is the example at hand in the State of Oregon where planning committees in many counties are tackling the migrant problem from the standpoint of its relation to the use of the land.

The Clatsop County land-use planning committee observed that a large number of uninformed migrants had been settling in the county on lands unsuited to farming. The rapid influx of settlers from North and South Dakota, Montana, and other drought areas had made the situation serious; and the committee started thinking about ways and means to guide settlement of newcomers to suitable locations.

The committee recommended that signs be posted on all roads leading into Clatsop County, warning agricultural home seekers to consult the county agricultural agent in Astoria for reliable information. This recommendation the Clatsop County Court soon carried out in the manner illustrated.

Land-use planning committees in adjacent counties are recommending that similar warning signs should be posted. The Columbia County planning committee has urged that such signs be posted on the Ridge Road in that county's acute problem area, suggesting that agricultural settlers consult the county agricultural agent or members of the county land-use planning committee prior to purchasing land in that area. And the Washington County land-use planning committee is considering a similar recommendation, after having discussed the matter with members of the county court.

Other methods being used by Oregon farmers, technicians, and administrators to help alleviate migratory problems are revealed in the recommendations and minutes of various county planning committees.

Thus the land-use planning committee in Clackamas County recommended that the land classed as submarginal in the county be purchased by the Federal Government and placed within the boundaries of a national forest where it cannot be resettled.

The committee in Hood River County recognized that there has been a considerable influx of new farmers from districts where the sizes of farms were largely determined on a very different economic basis. As a result, many migrants from the Dust Bowl, lacking funds, are purchasing small acreages for home sites and are depending upon outside labor for their income. Although there has been a demand for such labor, the committee felt that it has created a difficult situation because other farmers with too small a unit have depended upon this type of labor for supplemental income. The committee, therefore, recommended the appointment of a special committee to work with the county agent in advising new farmers.

To prevent the further settlement of submarginal lands in Josephine County, the planning committee there recommended: (1) Restrictions of agricultural credit; (2) selling to prospective farmers only that land which is definitely argicultural; (3) adoption of a rural zoning law; and (4) cooperation of far sighted real estate men in urging clients to purchase only economic units.

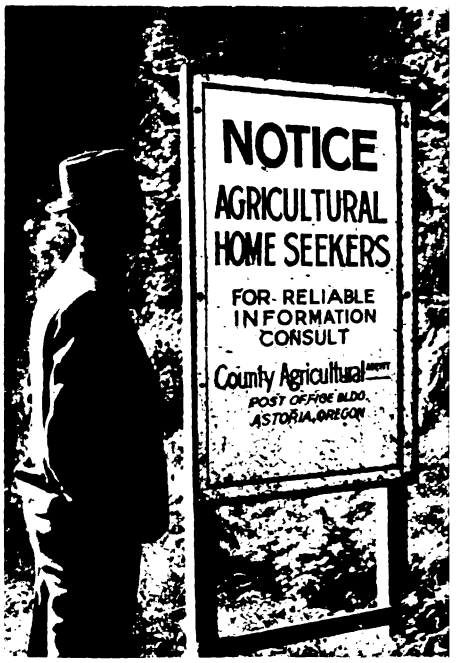
The Multnomah County land use planning committee has suggested the appointment of a permanent land committee. In cooperation with the county agent, this committee would advise newcomers and others concerning land use and land values and would select and recommend competent farm appraisers. In purchases of farms by persons unfamiliar with local conditions, purchasers are advised by the committee to obtain the services of a competent appraiser. The committee often recommends that newcomers should rent land for a year or two so they can learn more about it before purchasing it.

The Umatilla County planning committee proposed recently that publicly owned lands which do not make up a profitable farming unit should not be turned back to private ownership. It also suggested that small units of publicly owned lands scattered over the county should be kept out of production.

Thirty-two percent of the farms in Wallowa County are operated by tenants, the land use planning committee there observed. Convinced that too large a percentage of tenants' leases are on a short-term basis, the committee recommended a long-term lease which would give the tenant an opportunity to build up the farm. This would also make for a more permanent tenant population, the committee concluded.

The Yamhill County planning committee counted about 100 families living on cut-over and burned-over timberlands in the western part of the county. Of the 160,000 acres so held, it estimated that there are 500 acres of cropland, 10,000 acres of slashed pasture, and 4,500 acres of woodland pasture. On the average, the committee stated, this land is not capable of supporting a family by agriculture. It recommended that new settlers should be discouraged in this area and that prospective settlers should obtain the advice of agricultural experts.

At a recent meeting, the Crook County



land-use planning committee recommend that new settlers coming to the county shou rent a farm for at least 2 years before bu ing it and that as much information as p sible be obtained about the farm befo purchase.

Other county land-use planning committe in Oregon are accomplishing similar resul but the examples cited are enough to dem strate clearly what can happen when far ers, technicians, and administrators plan gether to solve a pressing problem. The w Oregon planning committees have tackled t migrant situation, and the way the reco mendations of the local committees are bei developed into action afford a notewort example of the county planning process work.

Tree Planting Speeded Up

The results due to concentrating on a p ticular farm-forestry project and localizing are well illustrated in the Wisconsin shelt belt program. The incentive was a devastati windstorm period in May 1934, which stru the central portion of the State, involvi seven counties. It was apparent that som thing must be done to help prevent wi erosion and to protect crops; so, under t direction of Extension Forester F. B. Tre the Extension Service concentrated on th phase of farm forestry. The number of tr distributed from the State forest nursery years for this shelterbelt project increas from about 400 in 1935 to nearly 2,400 in 19

Besides the beneficial effects already me tioned, the field shelterbelts act as snow c lectors, thus increasing soil moisture. Th provide protection and food to wildlife, a beauty to the landscape, and decrease evap ration in the protected zone.

Relief for Rural Writers

J. W. SCHEEL, Extension Editor, Kansas State College

Of all the jobs for which clubs elect officers, the reporter's position is by far ıe most unpopular. Writing is a dreaded ıore for 9 out of every 10 club reporters. Yet ıe women's home demonstration units and -H Clubs in Kansas alone elect some 1,900 :porters every year.

Most of the club cubs seem not to have oticed that as a general rule the editor tries) print stories about events that have just appened. To them the minutes of the club ieeting are news as long as they never have een printed; so it makes little difference to ıem whether the meeting report is submitted) the editor the day after the meeting, the 'eek after the meeting, or 3 weeks after the ieeting. One woman actually made 3-weeks-fter reporting a regular practice on the ieory that this made more timely the notice f place and date of the next meeting (the tandard closing for club reports).

Out of this situation has developed a plan or holding county reporter-training schools, 'hich has been a feature of Kansas extension 'ork for 6 years.

Develops New Technique

That first year's experience convinced the xtension editor and at least some of the ounty agents that there were possibilities in uch a program. But the experience also howed that this was a new field to which ıany preconceived notions of publicity did not pply and that a new technique needed to be leveloped if the news-writing-school idea was o become fully successful. The 5 succeeding 'ears have been devoted to developing that echnique by the painful but effective process f trial and error.

Experience has shown that the most successful plan for training these local leaders to vrite is to schedule one full-day school in ach county. To be most effective, the school hould be held in December, January, or 'ebruary, as most clubs elect new officers in)ctober or November. Plenty of advance publicity for the meeting is needed, as reporters ıre not accustomed to attending training chools.

Experience also has shown that practice vriting periods should be a major feature of the schools. These practice periods, followed by each reporter's reading aloud the tem she has just written, serve to fix in the 'eporter's mind the principles of news writing. They also permit the editor conducting he school to learn whether or not he is getting his points across to his pupils.

The program for a typical Kansas county ıews-writing school of 1940 includes introductory remarks by the county home demonstration or agricultural agent and a discussion on the need for publicity by the extension specialist. Practice in writing begins when the reporters write an advance notice of meetings. This is followed by a general discussion on meeting reports with illustrative examples and practice in writing leads for meeting reports.

In the afternoon, a demonstration or a 5-minute talk on some subject of interest to the group is arranged by one of the agents. Each student reporter writes this up, and the articles are read to the group for comment in the light of the morning's instruction.

The feature article is discussed next, and each one writes a practice feature story which is read for comment. The day's instruction is summarized by the extension specialist, and the group ends the day visiting the local newspaper office.

A local newspaper editor always is invited to attend the meeting and is asked to give a brief talk. The feature-story-writing period included on the afternoon program of the schools is the result of a suggestion offered by a weekly paper editor who attended one of the meetings several years ago. This editor said that he would like to receive some stories about 4–H Club members and their projects in addition to receiving reports of club meetings. Other editors who were queried on the subject offered additional suggestions. In line with their recommendations, the news-writing schools now are designed to encourage the club reporters to be on the watch for other items of interest about their clubs besides the meetings that are held. Many valuable feature stories for State-wide use have originated from these sessions.

Discovers 4–H Feature Stories

There is the story of the two 4–H Club brothers in western Kansas who had a garden for their project in one of the worst drought years. Following extension teachings, they planted a windbreak of sweet corn along the south and west sides of the plot. The windbreak worked, and their gardens stayed fresh and green during the heat of the summer when other gardens in the community were burned to a crisp. The local 4–H Club reporter recognized the value of that story and sent it to the local paper. It also found a place in a State-wide farm publication and was used in an extension release to commercial radio stations throughout the State.

Other stories have told of the 4–H Club project that brought several herds of a new breed of dairy cattle into a county, the women's unit that has made a community center from an abandoned church building, the women's unit that has set up a circulating kit of sickroom equipment in a community that is far from a hospital, the unit that replenished its treasury by producing and selling tomato plants of a new wilt-resistant variety, the farm woman who saved several days' time in a few years by using the 3-minute overall patch that she learned through her unit work, and the unit that has had a special roll call on canning at every meeting for 9 years.

Such stories as these are plentiful in every county, but county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents often do not know about them or do not have time to write them up. Reporters of 4–H Clubs and women's home demonstration units are right on the spot where the news is happening, and they can and will do the job if given a little encouragement and assistance.

Agents Hold Schools

Limited travel funds and limited time for such work make it impossible for the Extension editor to hold such training meetings in every county every year. As a general rule, new counties are selected for each year's work; but the extension agents in other counties where such meetings have been held in previous years are encouraged to hold their own meetings with the assistance of local newspaper editors or high-school journalism teachers. Copies of mimeographed illustrative material for use at such schools are provided by the extension editor on request. Last year, 611 copies of the handbook, Tips on News Writing, were distributed in this manner.

Kansas experience has clearly proved that training meetings for local club reporters are desirable, possible, and practical. Experience has also shown that the information given at these meetings should be simple, direct, and aimed at the club reporter's particular problems. An example of this is the method used to illustrate separating news from chaff. The reporters are told that they should put in the newspaper the things about this particular meeting of their club that were different from all the other meetings of the club, and that they should leave out of the newspaper report the things that they did this time that they always do in that same way every time they meet. By applying this rule to a typical set of minutes for a meeting, they quickly learn to strike out the call to order, the group singing, the reading of the minutes, and other such routine material. Once they learn that not everything that happens is news, it is relatively easy for them to go a step farther and rearrange the events of the meeting in the order of their importance rather than in chronological order.

Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council

■ The further safeguarding of the nearly 3 million employees in the Federal service is the objective of the Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council established recently "as an official advisory agency in matters relating to the safety of Federal employees."

Following 3 years of effort by Government officials, under the leadership of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, the council was given official status by an Executive order, dated March 21, 1939, to "act as a clearing house for accident prevention and health conservation information and * * * on request, to conduct surveys or such other investigations as will be deemed necessary to reduce accident hazards, and shall report the results of such surveys and investigations to the head of the department or agency concerned together with its recommendation."

Membership in the council consists of executives and other officials in the Federal service whose work involves responsibility for the safety and health of employees of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia.

Preliminary surveys indicated, as early as 1935, that the accident experience generally among various Federal agencies was higher than comparative experience in private industry. This situation indicated the lack of concentrated effort along lines of accident prevention.

A reduction of at least 40 percent in the deaths and injuries to Government employees by June 30, 1942, is the goal recently suggested to the council by Secretary Perkins and toward which the council is directing its activities.

The council, chairmanned by E. P. Herges, safety engineer of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, carries out its technical work through 10 special committees dealing with specialized phases of safety in the Government service.

Charles M. Fergusson, safety specialist in the office of the director of personnel in the United States Department of Agriculture, is chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Safety. Other members of this committee include: Jerome J. Henry, assistant to the director of information; Avery S. Hoyt, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; Theodore W. Norcross, Forest Service; David J. Price, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, all of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A Double-Barreled Program

■ It was a "big day" at Schleswig, Iowa, last fall, when 48 carloads of fat, sleek-looking steers pulled out of the station, bound for the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. The flower of Crawford County's feed lots—a $100,000 shipment—was heading for bright lights and beefsteaks.

Nearly a thousand people stood by the tracks, raptly watching the stream of stock cars.

If you had been among them, you would have known without asking a tanned bystander that Crawford County farmers are mighty proud of their beef-cattle enterprise. And if you had turned toward the fertile fields that skirt the town, you would have felt something else—that they are equally proud of their cropping methods that produce feed for their livestock.

One of the reasons why Crawford County is a leader in fine beef-cattle production and soil conservation is the obvious one—Crawford County farmers are progressive. Another reason is Paul Johnson, a county agent who "knows his stuff."

Paul has been county agent in Crawford County for 13 years. Long before he came, Crawford County was an important beef-producing community. The W. A. McHenry herd of Aberdeen Angus near Denison in 1919 was one of the greatest ever developed in America. Near Charter Oak, A. L. Dietz and Ed Weed had purebred Herefords. Andy Harrington of Vail had a good herd of Shorthorns. Z. T. Dunham and Sons had a herd of Polled Shorthorns which helped to establish that breed. In fact, there were many good herds of cattle in the county.

There was a great quantity of native grass to feed them, too, in those days—quantities of hay. Most of the steeper, rolling land had never been plowed up. But this did not last long.

In 1920, John Quist, then Crawford County agent and now assistant State 4-H boys' leader, said: "Ditch washing is probably the biggest problem in the county. Practically every farmer has the problem of ditches. Few farms have had anything done to check this washing. Dams put in by farmers do not hold."

M. M. Allender, who succeeded Quist as Crawford County agent in 1921, met the same problem and campaigned vigorously for more legumes and better farming methods.

When Johnson took over the duties of county agent in 1927, he saw that two things were needed to insure the future of Crawford County's livestock enterprise—constantly improved livestock feeding and management methods and an effective soil-conservation program.

More grass, Paul decided, was the answer—grass and complete erosion-control programs.

At the same time, Paul urged cash grain farmers to shift to livestock, not only because livestock returns more fertility to the soil but because meat animals mean bigger incomes.

One year a survey was made of the comparative incomes of 50 surplus grain- and 50 meat-producing farms. The meat-manufacturing units with nearly twice as large a percentage of hay and pasture grossed nearly $2,500 more per farm than the others.

Paul's efforts were beset with tremendous difficulties. Grasshoppers and droughts struck in western Iowa, destroying even the grass and causing consternation among the feeders who needed feed for their livestock. The depression fell with full weight upon Crawford County.

Joins Forces with SCS

Then came the great opportunity.

In 1934, a Soil Conservation Service CCC camp was established at Denison, and Paul promptly joined hands with the staff of skilled technicians sent out to fight Crawford County's erosion problem. With his help, the camp set up demonstrations to show farmers how to make livestock production safer and the soil secure.

Last year 108 farmers had signed cooperative agreements. Others were adopting contour farming, strip cropping, tree planting, and other erosion-control practices. Brome grass, timothy, and native grasses appeared. Forty-two farmers enrolled in the pasture-improvement contest.

At the 1939 Iowa State Fair, Crawford County's demonstration team won first prize with a booth on soil conservation.

To help livestock producers, a tour was made to the Omaha market, and a number of meetings were held.

It will take time to finish the job, but Crawford County is definitely going places with its two interdependent programs—better livestock production and soil conservation.

■ REBA ADAMS, home industries specialist for the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service, reports that approximately 500 women in 21 counties of Georgia have attended short courses and group meetings to receive practical instruction in home industries and handicraft work this year. Special emphasis was placed on the development of farm and community resources. Many native materials have been used in the home industry demonstrations.

Farmhouse Research in Wisconsin

J. ROBERT DODGE, Associate Architect, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering

Views before and after remodeling one of the **Wisconsin houses in which tests were conducted.**

The United States Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering and the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Wisconsin have been cooperating since 1935 in a research project to determine, first, actual conditions existing in farmhouses; second, what the requirements for good farm housing are; third, what changes are needed to meet these requirements; and, fourth, the most satisfactory methods of making these changes so that farmers will get the most for their dollars.

Cooperating farmers are selected who wish to improve their housing. Comprehensive studies are made in the old houses, following which remodeling plans are prepared by the bureau's architects, incorporating changes based on the results of the preliminary studies. The construction work is then carried on at the owner's expense with advice and supervision by the bureau. After completion, studies are repeated to check on results. These studies include a thorough examination of the structure by the architects, records of air and surface temperatures, relative humidity and air motion within the houses during the winter, along with records of fuel consumption. A complete analysis is made of the house in its relation to family needs, including such factors as provision for regular household tasks, farm work brought into the house, storage requirements, care of children and provisions for children's study and play, provisions for family relaxation, for entertaining, and many others. These analyses are made by the architect and the family together.

Work has been completed or is under way in houses which represent a good cross section of the type of farmhouse found in this region. They are from 25 to 75 years of age and range in size from 3 to 11 rooms.

All the houses had structural defects, and most were in poor condition. All were poorly planned, which resulted in various annoyances and in some houses in actually wasting otherwise usable space. Lack of closet and storage space made housekeeping difficult. The kitchens were all inefficiently planned, and where plumbing had been installed the fixtures were usually badly located. All the houses were difficult to heat, and in some badly needed rooms had to be closed off during the winter.

The greatest source of annoyance and discomfort, most families agreed, was inability to properly heat the houses in winter. Studies indicate that cold walls and floors, low air temperatures near the floors, in spite of very high temperatures maintained at the breathing level (5 feet above the floor), and variability in temperature were probably the chief causes of discomfort. These in turn were apparently due to defects in the structure, such as poorly fitting windows and doors, high heat loss through walls and ceilings due to lack of insulation and storm sash, and to poor regulation of the heating system. In one house where the only improvement was complete insulation, walls and floors were warmer and air temperatures near the floor were increased appreciably. It also became possible to use two rooms which formerly were shut off during the winter. All the cooperators report being very comfortable in their improved houses, even in the most severe weather. Fuel savings have been large, as much as 50 percent in one house.

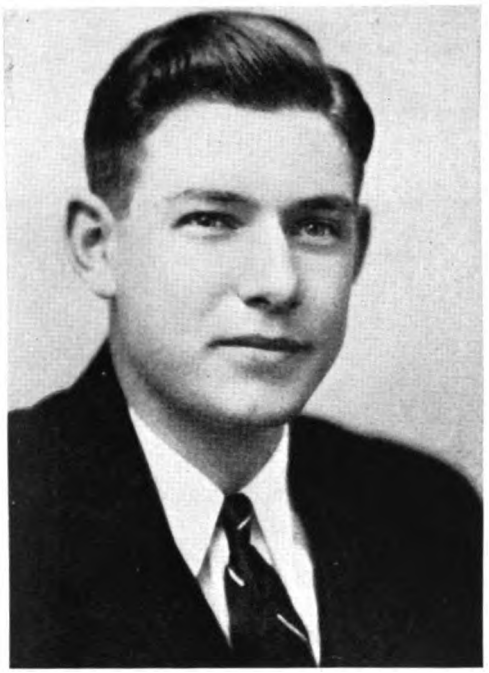
Poor kitchen arrangement and lack of equipment seemed to be second in importance as a source of annoyance, and the homemakers are particularly pleased with their replanned kitchens and hot and cold running water.

Observations on this project indicate that if it is necessary to radically alter the existing foundations and exterior walls in order to obtain a satisfactory arrangement, or if extensive repairs are necessary in addition to rearrangement of rooms, it is often cheaper to build a new house. In this way, planning is not hindered by existing conditions; and a more satisfactory house is usually the result.

This project showed that the farm family can do much to reduce building costs. In all of the five houses remodeled and the two new ones which were built, some of the work was done by the family itself. Excavating for foundations, mixing and pouring concrete for footings and foundations, assisting the carpenters with the rough framing, placing insulation, and similar tasks can all be done by unskilled or semiskilled persons with a small amount of guidance. One of the new houses was built of stone quarried on the farm by the owner. Another was built almost entirely by the cooperator and his wife. Nearly all of the material, including the lumber for the floors and millwork, was obtained on the farm.

One reason many farmers who otherwise would improve their houses are not doing so is because they lack the necessary information and guidance. The majority of farmers do not readily understand plans and working drawings, and many are even unaware of the fact that not only plans but bulletins giving information on materials, types of construction, and equipment are available.

Farmers in general have not awakened to the desirability of improved housing, and one purpose that this project has served has been to arouse a great deal of interest in better farm housing throughout the State. The cooperators and county and home demonstration agents who have seen these houses have enthusiastically spread the word, and the university has received more requests for information and assistance with building problems than it can readily handle.



Theodore T. Kirsch.

Jean Shippey.

New York and Oregon Win 1940 4-H Fellowships

■ Annually, since 1931, two outstanding 4-H Club members have been awarded National 4-H Fellowships of $1,000 each. The 1940–41 fellowships, provided for the second time by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, of Chicago, Ill., have been awarded to Jean Shippey, of Binghamton, N. Y., and to Theodore T. Kirsch, of Coquille, Oreg. Both of these young people are at present associated with the Extension Service in their native States. Miss Shippey is associate county club agent in Broome County, N. Y. Mr. Kirsch is assistant secretary of the Coos County, Oreg., Agricultural Conservation Association and also takes an active part in 4-H Club work. They will come to Washington in October for 9 months' study at the Department of Agriculture Graduate School.

The winners were selected in national competition from 27 applicants, 12 young men and 15 young women, representing 24 States, by a Federal Extension Service committee composed of Florence Hall, H. W. Gilbertson, and Barnard Joy.

For the first 8 years, the 4-H fellowships were given by the Payne Fund of New York City, the founders of the movement. Awards are made on the basis of scholarship, as well as achievements and leadership in 4-H Club and college activities. Each 4-H fellow must have completed a 4-year college course in agriculture or home economics and have had a year's experience following graduation. All the fellows have been farm reared and have worked their way through college. Miss Shippey was graduated from the Russell Sage College at Troy, N. Y., in 1938, and Mr. Kirsch from the Oregon State College in 1939. Both of these young people are interested in continuing in 4-H Club work.

Jean Shippey was a delegate to the 1935 National 4-H Club Camp. Her leadership ability was evidenced at camp when she took a major part in the traditional candle-lighting ceremony. Soon after returning home, she attended her State Club Congress and repeated the ceremony for the 1,200 New York 4-H'ers attending. The preceding year, she was New York State's style revue representative at the National Club Congress in Chicago. Good grooming for 4-H girls has always been one of her major interests. On invitation, she attended Maryland's State 4-H conference at College Park in 1937.

During her 7 years of 4-H Club work in Rensselaer County, where she grew up on a farm, Jean was active in giving demonstrations, in judging competitions, and in presenting 4-H Club work to the public at meetings and over the radio. She was secretary and president of the Rensselaer County 4-H Club Council and a member of the New York State 4-H Council. She graduated with honors from the Russell Sage College, despite the handicaps of working her way through school and commuting each day from the farm home which she managed. She was made a member of two honor societies, French Club and Purple Key. Jean has already had considerable experience as a writer and radio broadcaster. Under the pen name of Peggy Clover she runs a feature page in a New York publication, The 4-H Home.

Theodore Timothy Kirsch completed 8 projects during his 10 years as a 4-H Club member, in Wasco County, Oreg. He won many State and regional awards. He was active in demonstration and judging work and was a local leader of six 4-H Clubs before entering college. He attended the Pacific International Livestock Exposition as a member of a 4-H crops judging team. He was prominent in athletics and debating in both high school and college. He was a letter man in football, basketball, and baseball, as well as president of the student body of the Maupin High School from which he graduated as valedictorian of his class. He was vice president of the student body of Oregon State College and a member of Alpha Zeta, Blue Key, and Phi Kappa Phi. He was also master of student grange for 2 years.

The 1939 4-H fellows who are just completing their year in Washington are Lillian Murphy of Indiana and Wilmer Bassett, Jr., of Florida. Miss Murphy will return to her job as home demonstration agent in Vigo County, Ind., and Mr. Bassett will resume extension work in his native State.

R. R. Moton Dies

Dr. Robert R. Moton, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute, died at his home in Gloucester County, Va., on May 31, at the age of 72 years.

Dr. Moton, who was born on an Amelia County, Va., plantation, the son of a slave, succeeded Booker T. Washington as president of Tuskegee and became known as one of the most famous Negro educators in America.

He worked his way through Hampton Institute and remained there as commandant of the cadet corps. In all, he spent 25 years as an officer at Hampton.

In December 1915, he was appointed principal of Tuskegee to succeed Washington. In less than 15 years he increased the institute faculty from 190 to 268 and saw the annual budget grow from $298,000 to $580,000.

He was one of the founders of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. President Wilson sent him to France in 1918 to make a survey among Negro soldiers; and in 1927 Herbert Hoover, as chairman of the President's committee on the Mississippi River flood disaster, appointed him head of the committee of Negro leaders.

Dr. Moton was a natural orator, and among his many addresses was the dedicatory speech at the unveiling of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.

Department Motion Pictures Win Awards at International Exposition

One first prize, two second prizes, and one third were won by the United States epartment of Agriculture films at the Inter- ational Exposition of Agricultural Films, eld in Rome, May 20–27, under the auspices the International Institute of Agriculture. fficial notification of these awards has just een received by the Extension Service from Clyde Marquis, American delegate to the nstitute.

A first prize of 6,500 lire ($325) was award- l to "Poultry—a Billion-Dollar Industry," in ie general agricultural propaganda class. his film, which had its first public showing t the World's Poultry Congress at Cleveland ist summer, was sponsored by the Depart- ient poultry committee and produced under ie subject-matter supervision of H. L. hrader, extension poultryman. It was di- ected and edited by Don Bennett and photo- raphed by Carl Turvey.

"Clouds" which won a second prize in the elementary class (International Institute Medal) is a one-reel Weather Bureau picture directed by Raymond Evans and produced under the subject-matter supervision of Dr. C. C. Clark. Another second prize (University Educational Class) was awarded to "How Animal Life Begins," a school short made by the Department in cooperation with the American Film Center, Inc. This film is based on the longer Department of Agriculture film, "In the Beginning," sponsored by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, photographed by Carl Turvey and produced under the subject-matter supervision of Dr. E. I. Evans. A third prize in the professional class (The French Medal) was won by the two-reel film, "Sugar Cane," jointly sponsored by the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Extension Service of Louisiana, directed by Raymond Evans, photographed by the late Eugene Tucker, and produced under the subject-matter supervision of Dr. E. W. Brandes, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Sixty Thousand Farm Families Enroll in Tennessee Food-Supply Program

More than 60,000 farm families repre- senting every county and community in ennessee have enrolled in a food-supply rogram this year in which the Agricultural xtension Service of the University of Ten- essee is cooperating with Gov. Prentice ooper, the State Department of Agriculture, nd other agencies interested in rural life.

The purpose of the program, which was aunched on a State-wide basis in March, vith May 15 as the closing date for enrolling, s to encourage the production of a variety nd adequate supply of home-grown foods, ncluding fruits, vegetables, meats, milk, but- er, and eggs, so as to promote better living mong all farm families of the State.

All farmers and their wives, whether land- ords, tenants, sharecroppers, white, or col- red, were eligible to enroll in the program. Enrollment cards were distributed through he county extension offices by both farm and ome agents and vocational agriculture eachers.

Every farm family enrolled in the program hat produces on the farm 75 percent or more of the foods necessary for a healthful, well- alanced diet for the family will be given a ertificate of recognition by the Governor in November. The farm family in each county of the State making the highest score will e given a plaque for distinguished merit. Other suitable recognition and awards may be made by county organizations.

The program is in reality a streamlining or elaboration of a live-at-home program which has been emphasized by the Extension Service with outstanding results for a num- ber of years.

The introduction of the contest idea and recognition for those who achieve a set goal has greatly stimulated interest in the produc- tion of home supplies of food—growing a good garden, canning, better care of poultry and milk cows, and production of home meat supplies. The contest-enrollment-recognition feature of the program also gives it a popular publicity angle and makes possible the wide- spread distribution of information on home- food production such as the Extension Serv- ice has been carrying on along with other features of a well-planned farm program for a number of years.

Each family enrolled in the program will keep a simple record of food raised, bought, or sold. These records will be judged on a basis of production by the family on the farm of 75 percent of the foods consumed by the family, including the variety of fruit, vege- tables, poultry, and livestock products neces- sary for a healthful, well-balanced diet, and the quality of foods produced and preserved as set forth in a simple score card issued by the Agricultural Extension Service. This card gives the amount of various vegetables, fruits, poultry, eggs, meat, and milk and other dairy products needed for one person for a year. Each family will fill in the amount needed for the family and the amount of each product produced.

The Extension Service will issue monthly letters of timely suggestions on gardening, canning, poultry management, care of the farm cow and dairy products, and production of meat to all families enrolled in the pro- gram. These letters, bulletins, and circulars, and other information in connection with the program are distributed by the county offices of the farm and home extension agents. En- rollment cards are kept in these offices in each county.

The program is being supervised by State and county committees composed of repre- sentatives of the cooperating agencies which include: The State Department of Agriculture, State Agricultural Extension Service, local newspapers, Tennessee Farm Bureau, the Ten- nessee Grange, Farm Security Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, AAA, State De- partment of Vocational Agriculture, and other agencies interested in rural life.

The following film strips have been com- pleted by the Extension Service in coop- eration with the Agricultural Marketing Serv- ice and the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and Plant Industry. The film strips may be purchased at the prices indicated from Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Extension Service.

Series 552. *Boll Weevil Control.*—Illus- trates the life stages of the boll weevil in rela- tion to cotton injury. Equipment and insecti- cides for use in various control methods are also described. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Revised Series

Series 26. *Sweetpotato Culture and Han- dling.*—Illustrates the culture and handling of sweetpotatoes and supplements Farmers' Bulletins 989, Sweetpotato Growing; 1059, Sweetpotato Diseases; 1442, Storage of Sweet- potatoes; and Department Bulletin 1206, Mar- keting Southern-grown Sweetpotatoes. 64 frames, 55 cents.

Series 41. *Types and Breeds of Beef and Dual-Purpose Cattle.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 612, Breeds of Beef Cattle. 39 frames, 50 cents.

Series 44. *Breeds of Swine.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1263, Breeds of Swine, and illustrates the various types and breeds of swine commonly used in producing market hogs in the United States. 33 frames, 50 cents.

Series 183. *Picking Practices Affect Market Grades of Cotton.*—Shows selected charts with brief titles prepared from technical research data. 32 frames, 50 cents.

W. A. Lloyd Studies Extension Work in Other Countries

W. A. Lloyd, principal agriculturist of the Federal Extension Service, has returned from his trip to South America and Puerto Rico. Mr. Lloyd left Washington on March 8, and while in South America visited Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Bolivia. He went into the interior of Peru, visiting Cuzco and Manchupichu to study the old Inca civilization.

At the special request of Director Wilson, Mr. Lloyd made a study of adult education in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. In discussing his trip, he said that in these countries the agricultural colleges are under the direction of the national government and in some respects are similar to the land-grant colleges in this country. Extension work in these countries is not greatly developed. In Peru there are a series of demonstration farms in several of the States, but there is nothing similar to the work of our county agents and no work whatever with women and boys and girls. In Chile the work is directed toward the agricultural laborer, and this consists primarily of agricultural primers written in the idiom of the people and directed toward improving the status of this laborer.

There is a somewhat larger development in Argentina, with at least one agent of the National Government in each of the States, and in some States, two or three agents. There the States are about the size of our States. As in Peru, there is no work with women and boys and girls. The national railways and the private railways maintain the extension service and they are especially interested in the development of agricultural tributaries of their lines.

The extension work in Brazil is undergoing a reorganization which will include in the immediate future the appointment of what would correspond to county agricultural agents in about 3,000 counties. That work is directed entirely toward the improvement of farm crops and seed distribution. Brazil also has no organized extension work for women and boys and girls.

On his return trip to the United States, Mr. Lloyd spent two weeks in Puerto Rico, at the request of Director Wilson, to study the development of extension work as a basis for further development of the work there.

Mr. Lloyd left Washington the last of June for a trip to Alaska to make a study of the 10-year development of extension work in that territory. He organized the work there in 1930, and since then has made several visits. Director Wilson asked Mr. Lloyd to make a rather extensive study of what has happened in the 10-year period as a basis for reorganization of extension work in Alaska to meet present problems there. He will visit various points in southeastern Alaska, including Kitchikan, Juneau, and Sitka, and in the interior will visit the Matanuska project where there are two agents. He will attend the 4–H Club camp at Fairbanks and the extension conference which follows. Mr. Lloyd will return to Washington about the first of September.

New Farm Women's Market Opens

A new market building was opened in June for the farm women of Atlantic County, N. J. The market association now has 30 women members who offer fresh fruits, vegetables, and flowers from the members' gardens, dressed chickens and fresh eggs from their families' farm flocks, and pies, cakes, jams, jellies, canned goods, breads, and specialty dishes from farm home kitchens. The market is open every Saturday, and each seller wears the white uniform agreed upon. Among the members are women native to France, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, and Italy, who will offer dishes popular in the countries of their birth.

Originally suggested by Mrs. Edith G. Norman, county home demonstration agent, the market is patterned after the Montgomery Woman's Farm Market in Bethesda, Md. Each of the women owns two shares of common stock in the association, purchased at $25 a share. With this $1,500 as working capital, the group bought a plot of ground and erected the 24- by 80-foot building. In addition, each member will pay 5 percent of her gross returns toward operating costs.

Recognizing the promise which the plan holds for the welfare of the entire county's farm industry, the county board of agriculture was unanimous in its enthusiasm and made the promotion of the market part of its land-use planning program. The Federal Farm Security Administration also gave a helping hand by lending money to women who needed it to buy their two shares of stock and the State board of health has cooperated with the group's standards committee in setting up rigid health standards, strict cleanliness in the home kitchens, t testing of the water supply in each hon and sanitation in the market itself.

Aiming to cut operating costs to a mi mum and yet maintain the highest possib standards, the women are buying such su plies as flour, bags, and boxes, on a cooper tive basis. This task is in the hands of buying committee. Another committee s standard prices for the products.

National 4–H Club Camp Pr sents Honorary Membership Pins

At the Fourteenth National 4–H Club Can club members presented honorary membersh pins to Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Captain Willia F. Santelmann, and William E. Dripps in r ognition of their assistance to 4–H Club wor

Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Minister for Latvi who has done much to promote friendly rel tionships between the 4–H Club members a leaders of the Baltic countries and those the United States, was presented with the pi Dr. Bilmanis has shown particular interest recent National 4–H Club Camps, having a peared on programs at the camp each yea and he has also entertained club delegates the Latvian Legation. He made it possible f 4-H Clubs in the United States to use the cl film showing 4-H activities in Latvia.

Captain William F. Santelmann, leader the United States Marine Band, was present with the honorary membership pin for t contribution which his band has made to t National 4–H Club Camp radio progran This band has been playing regularly for years for the 4–H Club radio program. Ca tain Santelmann is the son of William Santelmann, who was for 30 years the lead of the Marine Band. This is the first time the century and a half history of this ba that the son of a leader has become leader.

This pin was presented to William E. Dripp agricultural director of the National Broa casting Co. During the 7 years he has be associated with the company more than 1 4–H Club radio programs have been broadca over the NBC coast-to-coast network. M Dripps is a native of South Dakota and w formerly associated with farm magazines. H also taught agriculture at the University Wisconsin. Mr. Dripps has always been muc interested in agriculture. Having a son of h own, his special interest has been in the wo with boys and girls.

Others who have received this honora membership pin are Walter Johnson, not pitcher with the Washington Baseball Cl for many years, for his contribution to sport manship; Captain Taylor Branson, retir leader of the Marine Band, for the contrib tion which his band made to the Club Can radio programs; and Edwin Franko Goldma composer of the Club march, "Pride of th Land," which he composed especially for a dedicated to 4–H Clubs.

Economic Institutes Flourish

Farmers, ministers, and bankers of the Garden State are showing a new interest in public problems as a result of recent economics institutes sponsored by the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, Rutgers University, New Jersey, in cooperation with county boards of agriculture, according to W. F. Knowles, extension professor of agricultural economics.

Experts on subjects affecting the well-being of farmers and consumers gave 30-minute talks, after which local citizens presented their own views. On controversial topics, speakers gave both sides of the question, and spirited discussion by the audience followed.

"The purpose of the institutes was largely educational," Professor Knowles said. "They are not debating or literary societies, not resolution or action clubs. They are in the nature of discussion groups."

Speakers were told to bring facts and to limit themselves to short, concise explanations of their subject. They were asked to avoid making partisan talks on subjects of a political nature.

Local citizens were chairmen of all meetings. They were selected by committees of farm men and women before the meetings began, and their instructions were definite. "After the speaker finishes," they were told, "have him sit down and keep quiet, and ask for questions and discussion from the floor."

When questions of a controversial nature were on the program, each speaker was given a chance to comment on his opponent's talk. "Should Our People Support a Federal-State Cooperative Plan of Health Assistance?" was one topic which brought forth good and interesting arguments from both sides.

Institutes were held in Paterson, Cape May Court House, Mount Holly, Hightstown, Freehold, and Flanders. In addition, an institute for town and county ministers was held at New Brunswick. Clergymen from every section of the State met at Rutgers to discuss problems facing farm people and the rural church.

"The rural minister is one of the leading forces in a small community," Professor Knowles said. "We believe that a minister who knows some of the facts about economic and social problems affecting rural folk will be better equipped to answer questions coming up in his church and among his people."

Scholarships given by church groups were used to pay the expenses of ministers in outlying districts to New Brunswick.

Commodity prices were studied from the point of view of the farmer. Ministers were asked why prices were at this particular level. They were asked to explain the tax situation. When they found that they knew too little about everyday farm problems, their interest was aroused, and they returned to their towns and villages armed with facts they had never known before.

"This is the third year for the Institute for Town and Country Ministers," said Professor Knowles. "The first year, we had an attendance of 75. The second year we had only 65. The drop was due to insufficient publicity last year. We expected the first year's publicity to carry over to the second meeting, but evidently the idea did not have enough momentum."

"We expect 75 to 100 ministers this year," he added.

Last fall Professor Knowles visited each of the six counties in which institutes were being planned. He conferred with local committees composed of extension agents, farmers, and townspeople who were interested in the institutes. The committees outlined subjects for discussion and agreed upon suitable dates.

Knowles then selected a speaker for each subject listed—a man or woman whose work in the particular field qualified him or her to speak as an expert. He sent his tentative date list to each potential speaker and allowed the speaker to choose a date.

"As our institutes are held along the lines of discussion or a forum, we never have any motions made," he explained. "People come to the institutes to learn more about social and economic problems. They take their resolutions back to their granges or county boards of agriculture and get them to do the 'resoluting'."

Speakers were told to limit their talks to factual information and to leave their oratory at home. "Don't get up there and shoot off a lot of literary stuff and tell a lot of stories," they were advised. "Our people want facts. They are looking for a fair, clean, and honest interpretation of the facts."

Many nationally known speakers addressed the institutes. At the Burlington County meetings, held February 29 to March 21, Dr. O. E. Baker, senior agricultural economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, explained the economic and social significance of population trends. Robert B. Schwenger, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington, discussed the Hull reciprocal-trade agreements as they affect the farmer.

At the Monmouth County Institute, held in February, the question, "What does the consumer want and how does she want it?" was presented. Frank M. Shook, secretary of the Tri-State Packers Association of Easton, Md., and Edward E. Gallahue, of the Consumer's Counsel Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, discussed the problem from all angles.

Summing up the effects of this year's meetings, Professor Knowles said: "These people who attended regularly have learned something, and they can and do act more intelligently at grange meetings and at the market place when topics of a similar nature come up. The knowledge of public affairs they gain enables them to act more intelligently on public questions. It aids them to help their neighbors and friends to think through certain economic and social questions.

"We are enabling citizens in a democracy such as ours to reach sounder conclusions and to make sounder decisions on public questions. In a democracy it is important that citizens know the facts, and it is our intention through these institutes to give them the facts."

Charles P. Close Dies

Charles P. Close, who retired as senior extension horticulturist in 1938, died at his home in College Park, Md., on May 19 after an illness of 3 months.

Mr. Close was associated with the Department of Agriculture for 27 years, having served as extension horticulturist from 1917 to 1938. During the 16 years prior to his employment in the Department of Agriculture 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 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 was active in professional organizations, having served for 20 years as secretary-treasurer of the American Society for Horticultural Science, of which he was a charter member. He was 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. In 1938, Mu Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi presented Mr. Close with a diamond-set key in appreciation of his service to extension work.

Mr. Close was distinguished for his work in producing new types of apples by cross-pollination. An early red apple developed by him, called the Close apple, is now on the market. It has been tested in a number of experiment stations in the East, and good reports have been received on this apple from New England as far south as Tennessee.

In a recent discussion at the Iowa Farm and Home Week at Iowa State College it was brought out that 97 percent of the farm people in Iowa have no public libraries within reach. Plans are under way to have a demonstration soon of "bookmobile" service in Lucas County, Iowa, which will be made possible by the WPA working with the Chariton library and the State traveling library.

IN BRIEF

Circular Letters

Utah county agents wrote 2,572 different circular letters last year. A contest on circular-letter writing was conducted during the year, and a committee selected the best circular letter submitted each month to the State office. The county agent who wrote the letter selected was asked for 50 copies which were sent to all other county agent offices, together with a letter calling attention to the good points of the circular. As a result of the contest, letters have become shorter, more appropriately illustrated, and more interesting.

Professional Improvement

Teachers College, Columbia University, announces a special program of studies for members of the Extension Service working for advanced degrees. A major in "Cooperative Extension Service" has been established to provide a general curriculum in which there is sufficient leeway to meet the needs and interests of men and women extension workers. The plan has been developed by Teachers College officials in cooperation with members of Federal and State extension staffs. The work is scheduled for the winter and spring sessions of 1940–41.

Paint Demonstrations

Home demonstration agents in California have developed a novel method in demonstrating wood finishing and the use of paints. Service trays of 3-ply pine, 12 by 18 inches in size, and with 1-inch rims, provide each woman with a usable article to work on at the meeting. These are ordered in quantities in advance and can be obtained for 25 cents each. The five successive stages of a good paint job are displayed on previously prepared materials, and each woman learns the proper methods of applying paint by practicing on the tray. In several of the counties the agents plan the "use of paint" meetings around floor finish, furniture renovation, or wall and woodwork covering.

Discussion Meetings Prove Popular With Delaware Farmers

With question and answer type of meetings and radio programs sweeping the country, the Delaware Agricultural Extension Service decided this year to try out the discussion meeting for presenting to farmers pertinent, timely, agricultural facts. Featuring the appearance of extension and experiment station specialists to answer questions and with county agents to act as chairmen, four discussion meetings have been held to date. A meeting on tree fruits and another on strawberries and tomatoes each attracted 75 farmers to Bridgeville High School. At another meeting at Camden there were 60 present and a general farm meeting at Milford High School brought out 140. Besides these sessions, agents in Kent and New Castle Counties have held discussion meetings on farm credit.

Director George L. Schuster comments: "I am convinced that with this kind of meeting Delaware farmers are able to obtain those facts that they need most. Each farmer has opportunity to ask questions which apply to his particular situation. Because of this direct method of supplying information, the farmer's time is saved, often at a time when he is busiest, and the work of our specialists becomes more effective because we can reach a greater number of rural people through the meeting."

Bathroom Planning

Home demonstration meetings on bathroom planning were held in four counties in California in 1939. The selection and arrangement of fixtures; lighting; storage; and the treatment and cleaning of walls, floors, and plumbing were discussed. Charts and mimeographed materials were used to illustrate the planning of bathrooms. Studies were made in the buying of bathroom supplies, such as towels, soaps, dentifrices, deodorants, powders, and brushes. A colorful kit of towels and other articles added zest and interest to the meetings.

In one county the county agent gave talks on farm plumbing, septic tanks, solar heaters, water softeners, and water supplies. These meetings have proved very successful.

ON THE CALENDAR

Farm Women's Day, World's Fair, New York, N. Y., August 15.

Twenty-fourth Annual Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 15–21.

National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa., October 12–19.

American Country Life Association Conference, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., November 7–9.

Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., November 11–13.

Convention of National Grange, Syracuse, N. Y., November 13–21.

National 4–H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 30–December 6.

International Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill., December 1–8.

Annual Convention, American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md., December 9–12.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ DIRECTOR M. L. WILSON received the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture from the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo on June 10. The occasion of the honor was the fiftieth anniversary of the College.

■ JOHN W. MITCHELL was appointed State agent in charge of Negro extension work in North Carolina, effective April 1.

A native of North Carolina, Mitchell has been an extension worker in that State for 22 years, the last 10 years of which he has been Negro district agent. He was graduated from A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C., with a B. S. degree in agriculture, and received a master of arts degree from Central University in Indiana, majoring in sociology. For 6 years before he entered extension work he was a teacher at Fayetteville State Normal School in North Carolina, 5 years of which he was assistant principal of the institution.

Offices of honor which he holds in North Carolina include: Member of the executive committee of the Interracial Commission, member of the executive committee of the State Parent-Teacher Association, member of the Committee on Negro Affairs of North Carolina, and secretary of the Adult Education Council for Negroes.

■ C. A. BOND, who served as extension editor for the State of Washington from August 1, 1935, left April 17 for a new position with the United States Department of Agriculture at Amarillo, Tex. His official title is information coordinator with the Southern Great Plains Area which comprises the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, and Colorado.

H. Calvert Anderson succeeded Mr. Bond as extension editor May 6. Mr. Anderson received his grade and high-school training at Prescott, Wash., and attended Whitman College from 1928 to 1932, where he earned his B. A. degree. He had practical experience on his father's wheat farm until he was 21 years of age.

Since 1934 he has been employed in general newspaper reporting with the Walla Walla Union Bulletin, covering services of an agricultural nature for that paper from the county extension office, the county AAA office and meetings of the various agricultural organizations; and he has been in close contact with the problems, the needs, and the programs of farmers and farm organizations. He has been an active member of the Walla Walla Junior Chamber of Commerce and last year was awarded the annual certificate for outstanding services to the community.

243425 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

Value of a Printed Program

The demand upon Agricultural Extension Service time in a highly diversified county such as Stanislaus County, Calif., makes it necessary that extension work be carefully planned well in advance.

Program planning as such is not new in California and especially in Stanislaus County. The program in its final form is arrived at after various extension agents and farm groups that do the work have had an opportunity to plan their program for the year. Then those truly extension activities are assembled, and they cover the entire field of farm activities in the county.

The 1940 program includes work through the farm bureau, the land-use planning committees, agricultural economic conference, agricultural conservation association, cooperative marketing organizations, and other agricultural groups with whom extension work is carried on. The extension program, therefore, represents a cross section of interests along agricultural lines and covers a wide field of activities.

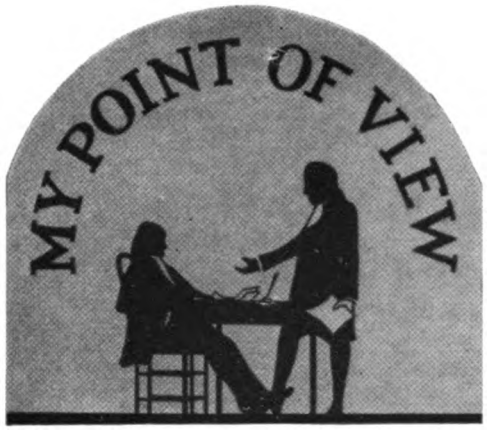
The printed program is sent to all newspapers in the county where it is further published, and a copy is mailed to all cooperators and various interested organizations in the county, such as agricultural teachers, agricultural conservation committees, farm bureau committees, granges, chambers of commerce, bankers, and others. We feel that by publicizing the program in this manner folks get a better idea of what the extension agents are attempting to do. It also gives us a better opportunity for closer cooperation with key folks in the county. This has meant a more comprehensive program along agricultural lines for the better development of Stanislaus County agriculture.—*A. A. Jungerman, agricultural agent, Stanislaus County, Calif.*

Club Leadership

The desire to be of real service has made our women and girls enrolled in home demonstration and 4-H Club work leaders in their communities. It is through club work that rural leadership is developed. In the counties where we have home demonstration agents today, leadership among the women and girls is showing a remarkable development, this being especially true since such increased demands have been made on the agent's time. The local women and girls through their councils realize that they must take a larger share of responsibility for extending the home demonstration program, and allow the agent more time to develop new or emergency work.

In 1939 a total of 1,157 women and girls assisted home demonstration agents as voluntary local leaders in forwarding the extension program. In order to help these leaders become more efficient, 134 training meetings were held with an attendance of 3,370. In the selection of these leaders, great care has been taken to appoint only those women and girls who have established creditable demonstrations in their own homes.

Leadership among the older 4-H Club girls has been undertaken in the formation of alumnae clubs in several counties. Membership consists of girls too old to be active in the group of younger girls and too young to enjoy active membership in the clubs for women. Older girls, of course, are facing the matter of leaving their communities for college. Our College 4-H Club at Tallahassee is an example of fine interest in continuing to carry on their activities.—*Ruby McDavid, district home agent, Florida.*



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

CONTENTS

	Page
Taking the Lag from Housing—Editorial, *M. L. Wilson*	Inside front cover
Rural Housing Stimulated by Government	93
"Growing Homes" in Arkansas	94
Light and Power Come to Caldwell County, N. C.—*A. S. Culberson*	95
Architects for a Rural Program—*C. A. Svinth, Wash*	96
Family-Planned Kitchens—*E. Lindstrom, Kans.*	97
What Does It Profit a County, Texas	98
County Works on Health "H."—*F. J. Reed, W. Va.*	99
Oregon Land-Use Planning Committees Help to Solve Migratory Problems	100
Relief for Rural Writers—*J. W. Scheel, Kans.*	101
A Double-Barreled Program, Iowa	102
Farmhouse Research in Wisconsin—*J. R. Dodge*	103
1940 4-H Fellowships	104
Tennessee Food-Supply Program	105
Economic Institutes Flourish, New Jersey	107
In Brief and Among Ourselves	108
My Point of View	Page 3 of cover

Off to a Good Start

I was interested in the article in the May issue of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW concerning the use of lime in Sumter County, S. C. The statements made by Mr. Eleaser might apply equally well to Christian County, Ky., except that we have gone much farther than his county.

Christian County, with 43,308 tons of ground limestone used under the Agricultural Conservation Program, led all other counties in Kentucky. In addition, 12,000 tons more were spread but not reported as practices. Therefore, the total for the county in 1939 was 55,000 tons of ground limestone. Twenty-eight thousand tons have already been procured through the 1940 farm program by 850 farmers. From May 1 to May 29, 1940, 11,625 tons were ordered, or an average of 415 tons per day.

Our county also led all other Kentucky counties in seeding legumes and grasses in the 1939 agricultural conservation program. Soil-conserving crops were seeded on 68,528 acres. Five hundred farmers used 1,528 tons of 20-percent superphosphate in connection with soil-conserving crops.

Another accomplishment we like to mention is that our farmers support a cooperative soil improvement association which owns efficient heavy-duty terracing, ditching, and scraper equipment. During the last 5 years the association has constructed 1,500,000 feet of terraces, in addition to digging ponds, constructing roads, and ditching.

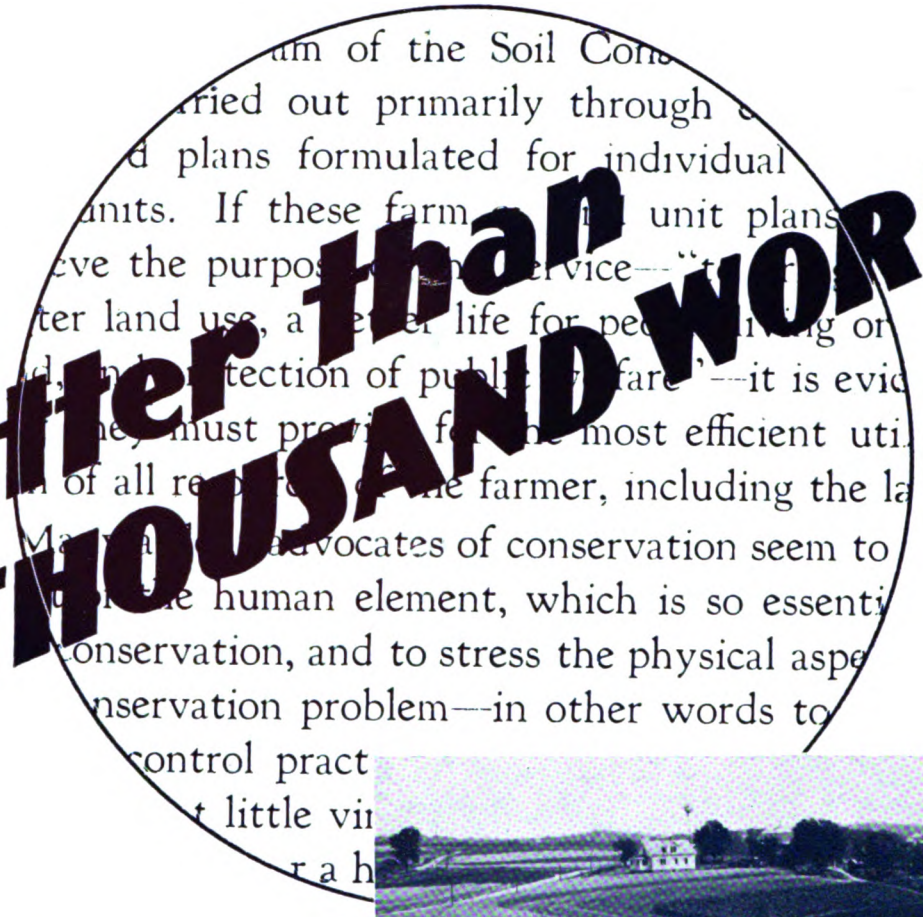
We have a long way to go, especially in the use of cover crops and the seeding of better mixtures; but you can see that our people are off to a good start.—*W. D. Talbert, agricultural agent, Christian County, Ky.*

Extension Ethics

A code of ethics is essential in any business or profession. Although our extension code is for the most part unwritten, it nevertheless forms part of our habit of conduct. It is recognized by those who come in contact with us; adherence to it is expected by them; departure from it is criticized and penalized.

Perhaps the central core of this code is our determination not to take liberties with scientific truth for selfish commercial, political, or personal ends. We believe that so long as we transmit knowledge and not opinion, established facts and not guesses to our people, so long shall we retain their respect and our own professional standing. So long as we can approach them without guile or hidden purpose in our utterances, with no aim but that of their own best good, so long will we abide in their midst. The opportunity to function under this code is an important professional satisfaction that we get from extension.—*Warren W. Clark, associate director of extension, Wisconsin.*

Better than A THOUSAND WORDS



IN A LANGUAGE older than words pictures gain the attention of the audience and tell a convincing story.

The contract for film strips for the current fiscal year was again awarded to Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C. This is the only firm authorized to make and sell official film strips of the United States Department of Agriculture until July 1, 1941.

Film strips sell for 50 cents to 70 cents each when single copies are purchased. When quantities are ordered from the same negative, prices are lower.

The same low prices for preparing film strips for State and county workers from their local photographs will prevail again this year, the price being 10 cents per frame for the single frame size or 15 cents per frame for the double frame size. These prices include the negative and one positive print ready for use.

Write for additional information regarding costs for printing of legends and subtitles, 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

EPTEMBER
1940

The highest conception of a nation is that it is a trustee for posterity.

JAMES J. HILL

OL. 11 — NO. 9

AN Editorial

The Test of Civilization

REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director of Extension Work

What is the test of civilization? Old World orders are changing. Our own defense plans rapidly take shape. How can the measure of a country and its people be gaged? Ralph Waldo Emerson once said: "The true test of civilization is, not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops—no but the kind of man the country turns out." If the test of civilization is in its men and women one point on which a defense program must focus is youth, men and women in the making. There are in this country almost 10 million rural young people between the ages of 18 and 25 years. They are potential citizens of the kind who can make or break our civilization.

Nearly one million and a half of these rural young people are in 4–H Clubs. Regularly they pledge "My head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living for my club, my community, and my country." Can the requirements for an effective home-defense program be stated any clearer and better than that? Here is the framework for rallying rural youth to the standard of service for their country. This framework is supplied with 150,000 leaders—farm men and women known in their own communities for their skill in agriculture, homemaking, and community welfare. Here is a nucleus for a far more intensive educational effort in support of a national defense program than has yet been made.

In the light of defense needs, every one of the 80,000 4–H Clubs can well rededicate its program to the familiar 4–H's. Every extension worker can scrutinize the 4–H Club program for the year to seek out and to emphasize those features which contribute most to the 4–H's and to a strong defense program. Having done this, they must go further and seek ways and means of bringing all rural young people into contact with the 4–H Club program. It is now reaching 45 percent of the young folks; but, to be fully effective in maintaining morale and an adequate standard of living, it needs to reach all of them.

Among the activities which contribute much to developing a strong and unified nation are those which help club members to understand the situation facing the country. There are many social and economic adjustments required by existing conditions. National programs have been designed to facilitate these adjustments. These are things of which 4–H Club members should have understanding and think clearly about. They should have the opportunity to learn and to talk over together in the light of their own farm and community experience such problems as soil erosion, tenancy, rural poverty, migrant labor, and agricultural surpluses. They should begin to understand and to see the relationship between such problems and the maintenance of national defense.

To Greater Loyalty

Through the years the 4–H Clubs have built ideals of citizenship and standards of loyalty which can contribute greatly to an effective defense program if extended to more young people. The new voters among the 4–H Club members attending the national 4–H Club camp took part in a citizenship ceremony where a pledge was made which well expresses the 4–H Club call to greater loyalty. They pledged, individually and collectively, "from day to day, to fight for the ideals of this Nation—to never allow tyranny and injustice to become enthroned in this, our country, through indifference to our duties as citizens—to strive for intellectual honesty—to obey the laws of our land and endeavor increasingly to quicken the sense of public duty among our fellow men—to strive for individual perfection and for social betterment—to devote our talent to the improvement of our homes and our communities, in their recreational, social, and spiritual needs, to transmit this Nation to posterity not merely as we found it, but freer, happier, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us." What 4–H Club activities will help the young folks to carry on this pledge? These are the activities on which 4–H Clubs must concentrate.

Perhaps 4–H Club work has been strongest in training the hands to greater skill. Recent tabulations of the 1939 reports sh a tremendous output in food producti with more than 1 million bushels of gard produce grown and more than 1 million ja of food preserved according to the lat methods. More than 65,000 dairy anima and 5 million birds in poultry flocks a 4–H owned. All of these things are t mendously important in the pattern of n tional defense. Skill and initiative in t best agricultural methods, in the manag ment of mechanical equipment, in the co servation of natural resources, in efficie and economical home management are go insurance for a strong and resourceful ci zenry. If our youth masters these skil we can hope confidently to maintain livi standards and the farm community as t source and bulwark of national strength.

A nation which stands the test must pr duce strong, vigorous men able to do th share in work and play. The first requi in national defense and preparedness physical fitness through correct food a health habits. There is great need for mo work on health. Many 4–H activities c emphasize the fundamentals of good healt The large number of 4–H camps a teaching young people the laws of healt These camps could be expanded to me any health camp needs which seemed d sirable for the fuller development of t defense program.

The 4–H theme for the year, selected l leaders and delegates attending the Fou teenth National 4–H Club Camp held Washington in June was Rural Youth's R sponsibilities. These responsibilities a becoming more and more urgent. Your people want responsibility; they want feel that they are needed. The extent which they effectively undertake their r sponsibilities will depend on the leadersh and opportunities given them—on the abi ity of county extension agents to organi their programs so that rural youth can pla and develop local activities which fit in the national pattern of defense. I belie we have in the 4–H Club an organizatio which can train men who will stand u under Emerson's test for civilization.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For September 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

The Extension Service Review is printed with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

ıblished monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW is ıued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

CTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

4-H Better-Seed-Corn Project Becomes a Louisiana Industry

Every year farmers in Louisiana are asking county agents "Where can I get the st seed corn that you believe is most relia-?" The usual answer is "You had better t some of the Rapides Parish 4–H corn."

This State-wide attitude of the Louisiana tension workers is not based on opinion, the 4–H seed-corn program of Rapides rish has developed into an industry that ings to the farmers an annual income of ore than $50,000.

Under the leadership of Assistant County ent B. W. Baker, the work has progressed a systematic way since 1923, when, for the st time, all 21 corn-club boys enrolled that ar agreed to plant only purebred seed on eir acre projects. Each boy also grew some ıd of legume in his corn. All the boys ccessfully carried out their projects. The hampion" produced 123 bushels on his acre ot, and the work attracted much attention. Since then, hundred-bushel yields have be-me common in the 4–H corn clubs of Rapides ırish; and the fact that the club members ve greatly improved the quality of their rn has been established by their consistently gh winnings at the Louisiana State fairs. Rapides Parish corn-club member has ex-bited the champion 10 ears of corn at 7 out the last 8 State 4–H shows.

"Before the development of this project in e parish we found it very difficult to pro-re good seed corn," said Mr. Baker. "Many nes we paid high prices for seed corn, only be disappointed in both the yield and the ıality of the corn grown from the seed pur-ased. As an agent, I desired to see the H corn-club boys of this parish exhibit inning samples of corn at the State fairs; owever, it seemed impossible for us to ex-bit winners from the seed available. With e help of the extension agronomist, club embers purchased the very best seed avail-ıle of the varieties recommended for their ction and set out in a systematic way to im-ove the quality and increase the yield by reful field selection and hand-picking of all ed stock."

By 1926 a systematic plan for seed-corn oduction was under way with a small group of 4–H members. The next year 70 corn-club members enrolled, and 40 of them reported 2,328 bushels of corn harvested from 45 acres—averaging 51.7 bushels per acre as compared with the average parish production of 20 bushels. The highest 4–H yield was 94 bushels per acre. During the succeeding 2 years the 4–H corn clubs grew in membership, yields increased per acre, and corn champions increased in number. In 1930, 6 members reported yields of more than 100 bushels per acre.

"By the selection of seed ears from the stalks that showed an inherent tendency to produce heavily without any undue advantage, this 13-year program in field selection has given an average increase in yield of 18 bushels per acre over corn grown from unselected seed," says Mr. Baker. In addition to good seed, proper fertilization and shallow cultivation have been contributing factors to the success of the corn program.

Interest in the 4–H corn-club activities spread as farmers visited the convincing demonstration plots. Soon the parish farmers began buying the 4–H seed corn. By 1931, orders for seed corn were received from other Louisiana parishes. The following year, the Rapides 4–H Club boys and a few cooperating farmers sold 300 bushels of 4–H seed corn through the Louisiana Farm Bureau and locally at very satisfactory prices. Since then, the seed-corn sales have rapidly increased each year, until Rapides Parish has become the State's major source of supply of good seed corn. Each season, before the price agreement is reached, samples of all seed corn to be offered for sale are submitted to the State seed laboratory for official germination tests. Last year the samples ran from 90 to 100 percent strong germination and 100 percent pure.

A State Certified Seed Growers' Association was organized by the Louisiana Growers 4 years ago. Rapides Parish has the majority of the foundation stock certified seed-corn growers of the State. Since 1934, the local seed companies of Alexandria, La., have been handling the certified seed corn; and their business has continued to increase at an enormous rate, says Mr. Baker. More than 40,000 bushels of seed corn were sold by the Alexandria stores last year, and this year's sales approximate 45,000 bushels.

Two capable 4–H Club boys do all the field selection of corn on the largest plantation in the parish, a plantation of 3,000 acres. Reading from left to right are Assistant County Agent B. W. Baker, George Swain, and Roy Smith, 4–H Club members, and Valley Pharis, plantation manager.

Handicraft Goes Native in Tennessee

Craftsmen in farm homes are working with aluminum, silver, honeysuckle vines, split white oak, shucks, and apple wood. Scarlett and Mammy make their appearance in the shuck-doll family, and in the right foreground of this display is the boastful Little Red Fox.

Handicraft is a Tennessee "cash crop" that makes use of everything from tiny pine burrs to honeysuckle vines. By braiding shucks into quaint hats, making pine burrs into boutonnieres and other articles of ornament for milady, and fashioning old-timey utensils from gourds and pods, one group of 78 producers has marketed nearly $13,000 worth of native craft during recent years.

Last year, 151 people reported sales of handicraft amounting to $7,400. These articles went to 29 States and Old Mexico. In addition, 327 people made 4,693 gifts valued at $2,774 and 4,307 articles for their homes valued at $12,765.

Special-day markets at which local women display and sell their crafts are being urged by Isadora Williams, assistant marketing specialist. More than $500 was taken in at seven of these markets held in different Tennessee towns last year. This spring five special Easter markets netted $565.

Special State-wide markets are also being encouraged. The first of these was held during Farm Women's Week on the University of Tennessee campus, July 30 to August 4, 1934, at which time $56 worth of articles from 9 counties were sold. The special Farm Women's Week market was repeated in 1938 when 39 people from 16 counties sold $91 worth of articles.

The first big special market was held in connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation in Nashville, December 10 to 12, 1934. Here 4,198 articles from 25 counties were exhibited, and 1,394 articles sold for a total of $500.60. Delegates were in attendance from all over the United States.

A special display in connection with the National Amra Grotto meeting at Knoxv June 17 to 20, 1935, attracted the attentio the Southern Highlanders, Inc., a coopera marketing association with headquarter Norris, Tenn., and New York City. S that time, substantial sales have been n through that agency.

Other special markets included one Rockefeller Center, New York City, in operation with the Southern Highland Ha craft Guild, November-December 1935, another at the Southern Agricultural W ers' Conference at Nashville, February 5, 1937.

Five-State Market

A special market for five States (Ten see, Kentucky, North Carolina, West ginia, and Virginia) was held at the Uni sity of Tennessee, Knoxville, in connec with the meeting there last spring of Southern Handicraft Guild, March 4 t In addition to the educational value of exhibit, sales amounted to $195.

"At the outset, these special market were held primarily to advertise our p ucts," Miss Williams said. 'They did thi effectively that now we are not always to supply the demand."

Many families work together, mothers daughters fashioning articles, and husba and sons gathering materials. Money ea frequently goes for home improvemen pressure cookers, electric ranges, new r building repairs, and some other things.

Part of the $446 received by Mrs. A Gentry, Union County, went toward pi water from a nearby spring into her kit and purchasing an up-to-date sink built-in drain boards. "We are selling with bathroom fixtures and electricity mind," Mrs. Gentry said.

For those who think of handicraft amounting to no more than a few dollar otherwise idle people, Miss Williams cites receipts last year: Manie Gatton, Ca County, $640.72 from hand-woven rugs; Ernest Rogers, Hawkins County, $373.82 f native craft; Mrs. Herbert Payne, Haw County, $314.50 from native craft; Mrs. J Jaynes, Rhea County, $248.78 from na craft; Mrs. Charles Taylor, Cumberl County, $213.38 from native craft; Ap Handicraft Center, Hamilton County, $66 from hooked rugs and mats.

Two enterprising older Maury County Club girls, Mary and Ruth Foreland, more than $150 worth of donkey souvenir the annual Columbia, Tenn., Mule Day spring. These souvenirs were made f shucks and labeled "Queenie" after the d ocratic donkey brought to Columbia that by Postmaster General James A. Farley.

Farm and Home Progress Contest Has Far-Reaching Results

The judges of the 3-year farm and home contest in Iredell County, N. C., recently npleted, report that this was one of the st constructive and far-reaching programs er to be attempted in North Carolina. The ntest, under the direction of the county ent, A. R. Morrow, and the home demonation agent, Annie E. Tucker, was spon-ed by the Statesville Chamber of Comrce and was a joint enterprise between se making their living in the country and se making their living in town.

During the 15 years that Mr. Morrow has n in Iredell County, the 5,000 farm families re have made great progress in the actance of scientific methods and the adopn of new sources of income. However, he ilized that there was a need for more ofitable farming if the rural people were re to continue to progress. Therefore, in 7, when he learned that John W. Wallace, sident of the Statesville Chamber of Comrce, was looking about for a means of reasing the income of the community, they their heads together in an effort to solve s problem affecting both the town and the rounding farming country. It seemed aprent to Mr. Wallace that the people of tesville were reluctant at that time to ke any large investment of capital for lustrial expansion; and, unless some other y could be devised to step up the income the community, things were destined to nain static.

How to Add to the Income

t seemed a recognized fact that a close ationship between agriculture and indus- is of prime importance to the continued cess of either. Also, it was agreed that progress of the individual farm is the sis of a successful agriculture, and that ne form of accurate record is necessary the profitable operation of the farm unit. together, Mr. Morrow and Mr. Wallace imated that it was entirely feasible for average progressive farmer in the county increase his annual income by $100 to 0. This, they figured, would only amount around 30 cents a day, and might simply an the production of a few more eggs and ckens, or perhaps a little more milk and tter by each farmer, and would result in total increase of income for the comnity that would equal or exceed that of y new enterprise brought in. At the same e, a balanced agricultural program for county could be emphasized.

Thus was inaugurated the farm and home gress contest. The businessmen of Statesville at once became interested, and agreed to subscribe to the prizes, which amounted to $500 for 1937, $500 for 1938, and $1,800 for the final year of 1939. As it was perceived that some form of stimulating the farmer's interest in keeping books was essential in quickening agricultural progress, as well as for planning and adjusting enterprises within the farm unit, each participant was required to keep a complete record of farm receipts and expenses, together with related information, for each of the 3 years. Awards in 1937 and 1938 were based on completeness of the records and ability in record-keeping, and in 1939 upon general progress made on the farm and in the home as indicated by records and score cards.

Records Are the Basis

The record was designed to be as simple as possible, showing income and expenses by months, together with beginning inventory and ending inventory, as well as a summary of yearly activities. The score card, although used primarily for the contest, might serve as a pattern for any farm family interested in progress and emphasizing the following: Improvement of net farm income; development of new sources of income; systematic crop rotation; up-to-date fertilizer practices; proper terracing and soil practices; balanced feed and pasture to meet livestock requirements; use of adaptable varieties of crops; purebred poultry and livestock; replacing of work stock; production and preservation of food for the family and feed for livestock; good forest management; attractive, convenient, and livable houses; farm buildings and surroundings; and finally, the participation of the farm family in community activities in order to be efficient farmers and homemakers by keeping up with changing conditions.

Sixteen townships participated in the contest with an original enrollment of 300 farm families, of which 250 completed the first year and 140 the entire 3 years. From this experience, it is now thought that an improved system of organization and contacting at the beginning would prevent many families from dropping out, even though they may continue their interest.

At the end of 1937 and 1938, a prize of $25 was awarded for the best-kept record book in each township, with a $100 grand prize for the winner in the county. In 1939, the township winners received $50 each with three grand prizes of $500, $300, and $200, respectively, awarded to those scoring highest in all the points set forth on the score card. These, with a tie in two townships, made 21 prizes in all.

The average net cash income of the 21 winners in the contest was 78.9 percent greater in 1939 than in 1937, and a conservative estimate of the increase for all families participating was from 30 to 35 percent. Practically all of those enrolled added at least one new source of income to what they had before. One of the most notable effects of the contest was to bring into Iredell County a commercial milk factory from which each of 700 families receive approximately $1.20 per day for milk. In addition, the contest is directly responsible for stimulating in the entire county such practices as terracing, the use of lime and phosphate, the raising of work stock, and the installation of water systems, lights, and electric power, as well as the adoption of home improvements.

The tangible results of the contest in addition to increased income and better farming practices were evident on every side as the judges made their rounds. Well-laid-out farmsteads with buildings remodeled and painted and grounds beautified with shrubbery, walks, and drives were all evidences of the efforts of the contestants. A well-filled pantry, freshly painted rooms, a screened porch, a modernized kitchen, a silo, a new barn—sometimes even a new house—met their eyes as the judges went from farm to farm scoring results and carefully studying record books.

Intangible Assets

But it was the intangible things developed which were perhaps the most significant of all, for it is believed that the increased interest in agricultural affairs and community cooperation, the enthusiasm, vision, and determination to work for a better farm life will be felt in the community for many years to come. Already this spirit has been demonstrated by the organization of a Farm and Home Progress Association in Iredell County. Each family who participated has invited three other families to join in working toward goals which were inspired by the original contest.

The grand prize of $500 went to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Pressly, of Shiloh township, who consider the gains to themselves from working in the contest of far greater importance than the actual prize. The Presslys admit that keeping records was at first new and strange to them, but they improved each year and now consider bookkeeping of primary importance in running their farm with a profit.

Demonstrations, Music, and Drama Promot West Virginia 4-H Clubs

KATHLEEN E. STEPHENSON, Home Demonstration Agent, Wetzel County, W. Va.

■ Demonstrations, music and drama; these three have played an important part in 4–H Club Work in Wetzel County, as 4–H Club members and leaders alike agree. My hobby is 4–H demonstrations. I like to work with leaders and with boys and girls in planning the demonstrations; and it is a real thrill to see boys and girls who have never done anything in particular in club work develop into real speakers and demonstrators, and that is what happens with a little training.

I believe that those who give demonstrations learn many things that otherwise they would never get from 4–H Club work.

Bringing in New Ideas

We not only use demonstrations to teach the boys and girls, but we use them to teach new ideas and practices in the community. During the past 2 years, we have worked mostly with food demonstrations to teach the value of milk and eggs in the diet. These demonstrations were given as a part of our health-improvement program, and as a part of our "Feed the Family First" program.

These food demonstrations were given at regular 4–H Club meetings, public 4–H meetings, for parent-teacher associations, 4–H Club leaders' conferences, women's clubs, farmers' meetings, civic clubs, and at county camp.

The demonstrations were popular. Probably our most interested audience was the Kiwanis Club. The demonstration was "Let's Eat Eggs." Practically every man present asked for recipes and talked with the girls about how they prepared the food.

In 1937 the outstanding demonstration was "A Quart of Milk a Day—Why and How." It won the State contest, and was presented at the national contest. The two girls who were on the team have helped to train many other teams. They have made the statement many times that they learned more about food and health from giving the demonstrations than they had learned in school. So there is an opportunity to teach subject matter to the club members, and in such a way that it is not only interesting at the time but will be retained by them.

In training the teams, there is an opportunity to teach the boys and girls cooperation, coordination of mind and hand, and the psychology of handling a crowd, also to think clearly and logically and to express their ideas in an interesting way.

Demonstrations can serve as a method of arousing community interest in club work and of developing interest in better farm and home practices.

During the past 3 years, in order to get more boys and girls to participate in demonstrations, we have held a county tournament. Each club trains one or more teams to send to the tournament. The demonstration must be given at three meetings before the tournament. This has created much interest in demonstrations. Some of the clubs hold elimination contests before they select their team for the tournament. The leaders are sold on the idea.

In 1939, more than 100 teams gave demonstrations for various community, county, regional, and State meetings. There was a total of 24 public demonstrations on the value of eggs in the diet, with an attendance of 1,225 persons. There were 59 public demonstrations on the use of milk and milk products, with an attendance of 1,608.

This year, in addition to our food demonstrations, we are sponsoring two teams of boys in connection with our poultry program. One demonstration is on The Care and Marketing of Eggs. This was given at our county poultry school and will be given before community groups to teach better practices to the poultrymen. The other demonstration is What You Should Know About Eggs. This will be given before civic groups to increase consumption of eggs and to encourage people to demand that eggs be sold by grades in accordance with our State law.

In working with older 4–H boys and girls, I find that after they have been in club work 4 or 5 years or have reached the junior or senior year, they feel as though they have outgrown club work. To keep more of the boys and girls interested, they must be given something new and different to do.

We started with a music program, organizing a chorus and smaller groups to study and learn new songs. The theme of our county camp in 1938 was Music, and a music night was a special feature of the camp. The campers were divided into four groups, and each group presented music of a different period. This included folk songs, Negro spirituals, songs of pioneer days, and popular songs of the day. More than 1,000 visitors attended the program.

In 1939, as a special feature of Music Night, the 4–H chorus, composed of members of 4–H Clubs, presented the music from the opera Martha.

This is the beginning of the fifth year music was introduced as a special part of 4–H Club program, and it is still popular. keeping with the National 4–H Music E one club recently presented a public prog on Music of Yesterday and Today. This also used the theme of our music prog at the 1940 county camp. Some of our m activities this year have been a 4–H oper 4–H music nights, and community m nights; and five clubs joined forces and sented a real minstrel show. The boys girls who have gone out of our clubs are interested in music. One boy and one are majoring in public-school music. Sev sing in college glee clubs, and those who still at home take an active part in our m program.

A Play's the Thing

Our next venture was in dramatics; and found that a "play's the thing" for crea self-expression, for community activities develop leadership, to improve organiza programs, and to provide something in w all can participate.

The first play was presented by one of older clubs; and, in addition to being give home, it was given at the opening prog for farm and home week at our State versity. Seeing how much the boys and enjoyed giving the play, we believed tha would be a worth-while activity for mor them. As we had 10 high-school clubs in county, we decided to have a play tournam This was approved by the 4–H Club Le Association. It proved to be quite interes as well as educational for them, as mos of them had never directed or worked plays.

Our county is rather large, so we dec to have three sectional tournaments. A ner was selected at each place, and the t winners then presented their plays at a co tournament. We now have a regional tournament with five counties participat The plays are first given in the h community.

The clubs have enjoyed working with plays, and I know it has been the mean keeping more of the older boys and girl 4–H Club work. It has also helped to ad tise 4–H Club work in a favorable way. T three methods—demonstrations, music, dramatics—have done much in Wetzel Co to build a strong 4–H program.

Rural Women Break Into Print

LORA FARNSWORTH, County Home Demonstration Agent, Howard County, Tex.

There's nothing like talking things over. At least, this furnishes a good starting int; and from it the program of training Howard County, Tex., farm and ranch men in reporting home demonstration ac- ities has developed from a haphazard sys- n to one that now averages 300 news counts annually.

As good intentions are not sufficient for ceptable news writing, it was decided that clubwomen were to become good reporters ey should be trained. This very thing has en done in regular meetings of the re- rters' association. This unit operates under e home demonstration council and has as its ad an experienced woman who served as reporter the previous year and who is ap- oved by the council. In addition to her ties as chairman of reporters, she also be- mes council reporter and is responsible for porting all county-wide events related to me demonstration work. In some respects r work makes her comparable to the editor a publication, for she constantly seeks to vise programs which will improve the qual- of reports and stimulate interest in simple, grossing writing.

However, unlike the editor, her staff works r love—not for money. Hence, recreation is jected into the regular reporters' sessions der the direction of a recreation leader who appointed by the chairman for each meet- g of the year. A secretary is elected at the st meeting of the year, and reports of the sociation meetings are made to the council.

To capitalize on the inherent spirit of com- tition, a score card is set up at the begin- ng of each year for the purpose of judging e work. Occasional reporters' contests are onsored by the council and include points ch as the number of published reports, as- ciation and club attendance, and the neat- ss and originality of scrapbooks. Rules for ese contests are determined each year by e reporters themselves.

As for the scrapbooks, they have been pleas- t surprises. Because they constitute a per- nal, permanent record, women appear to ke greater pride in the quality of reports at go into them. Some of these books are dicated to founders of clubs, relatives, or hers. Artistic and original arrangements ld to their effectiveness.

The first session of the year brings a train- g meeting for new reporters. Customarily, e home demonstration agent leads in the ini- al meeting, but the chairman is always in charge. Often she conducts the instruction, after meeting in advance with the home demonstration agent and making definite plans for the program. The chairman sees that the meeting does not drag and that it is carried out according to her planned outline. This swift, businesslike procedure has accomplished much by encouraging interest and regularity of attendance.

As soon as club reporters learn the rudiments of writing club accounts, they are put to work. The second association meeting finds them displaying their clippings, and all throughout the year they check to see if their articles meet the requirements of a good story.

Occasionally the reporters select the four best stories of the month, which again brings friendly competition into play. During 1939 this was done monthly, and the winning stories were submitted to the district agent who, in turn, selected a quartet of items for the district. These items she sent on a "tour" among home demonstration agents throughout the district, as "model" stories. Naturally, women exerted much effort to place their stories in the favored group. The county home demonstration agent, of course, sees that the club reporter landing a story on the "tour" is informed of her success, and also lets this reporter's club know about it.

Must Carry Useful Information

Occasionally a short demonstration is given by someone at the meeting of the association, and the reporters write a story about it. They then ask the question, Does this report carry a piece of information given at the meeting which will be useful to someone who was not there? which is given in the Texas pamphlet entitled "Get the Story." Subjects for discussion at the meetings are often assigned to individual reporters. These subjects include such things as accuracy, speed, preparation, liveliness, color, and avoidance of editorializing.

Not all of the meetings of the association are dependent on membership talent. At times editors or newspaper staff members are invited to talk over problems and to make suggestions on writing reports and on how to conform better to the style of a local paper. Reporters also call at newspaper offices and ask for suggestions and criticism so that they may improve their work.

In the reporters' association of Howard County, Tex., a mutual responsibility has developed between the reporter and her club. As the reporter applies herself to her task, the club appears obligated to her to hold all regular meetings, and to have programs worthy of a good report. In turn, the reporter feels it her duty to attend all meetings and write a report of the club session which meets with the approval of her club members.

Another important phase in this idea of training is the use of assistant reporters who report meetings when the regular reporter cannot attend. Thus, when the assistant takes the place of the reporter the following year, she is not without some elemental training.

The chief guide used in forming reporters' associations and in training farm and ranch women to report home demonstration activities is the Texas extension pamphlet, C–107, Get the Story.

Attendance at both club and association meetings has reached a high standard. Five of the eleven club reporters in Howard County did not miss a club or a reporters' association meeting during the past year.

They gather around their large table, loosen up even the most timid and reticent with songs and mass participation in recreational activities, seriously and frankly discuss their own and others' work, and get results in the columns of their newspapers.

4–H Clubs in Jamaica

W. A. James and Miss Aileen Bartlett of Jamaica, recent visitors in Washington, brought news of flourishing clubs in this Caribbean island. Organized April 1, 1939, there are now 120 clubs and 1,200 members in the parish of Clarendon. Mr. James told of the first conference of leaders held in Jamaica just before he left when 220 local leaders from 42 villages met to discuss plans and to talk over the problems.

Vegetable clubs are popular with young Jamaicans who grow tomatoes, cabbages, potatoes, and peanuts. Goats, poultry, and beekeeping have their advocates as well as the home economics projects for the girls.

The 4–H Club organization was brought to Jamaica through the efforts of J. W. Howe, formerly with the Extension Service in the United States, now head master of the Government School of Agriculture in Jamaica. It is sponsored by the Jamaica Agricultural Society, a government organization which employs Mr. James and Miss Bartlett. Clubs have also received help from commercial companies doing business in Jamaica.

There used to be an opportunity for the young people to get work in New York and in Cuba, but such opportunities have now been closed to Jamaica young people who have to stay on the home farm. 4–H Clubs are helping to solve some of their problems.

California Holds Its First 4-H All-Star Conference

These are some of the 70 boys and girls who met in March on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley to participate in the first annual 4–H all-star conference lasting 4 days. They have gathered around to inspect objects of vitamin research after a talk on that subject by Dr. Agnes Fay Morgan of the University of California. The conference was opened by Director B. H. Crocheron of the Agricultural Extension Service, and other members of the faculty spoke to the delegates on the subject of further education and how they may be of service in scientific fields as well as in those of physical education, domestic science, music, art and literature.

The high honor of being selected an all-star of a county carries with it opportunities and at the same time obligations and responsibilities for public service. It is expected that delegates to this conference will take back to their communities inspiration and plans for leadership and that in turn the 4–H Clubs in the county will benefit from the contacts of their representatives with other delegates and speakers at the all-star conference.

4-H Members Figure Close

J. ROBERT HALL, County Agricultural Agent, Linn County, Mo.

■ In order to qualify for a production credit association loan to finance their baby-beef club work, 73 4–H Club members in Linn County planned their operations almost a year in advance of the sale of their calves, estimating all items of cost and even forecasting the probable selling price. How closely they figured is shown by the fact that they closed the year's work with an average net income of $23.49, which was only $3.76 less than their average estimate.

Their estimates were based on 15 different factors which were listed on a blank supplied by the county extension office. To get the answers to these questions club members consulted cattle feeders, their parents, and their club leaders. They also studied the information prepared by the Extension Service on the outlook for beef prices and the prices of the feeds required.

In making their calculations, these 4–H Club members recorded the original weight and cost of each calf, the number of days they would have to feed them before marketing, the amount of each kind of feed and its probable cost, the gain expected, and—most problematical of all—a forecast of t selling price. Even on this factor, howe they did not slip seriously; they exp their calves to sell at $11.12 a hun pounds, and the calves actually sold at $1

Of course, there were those who va their feed too high and others whose e mates of the feed costs were too low. S overestimated their gains, whereas oth underestimated them. Many of the estim were remarkably close to the figures sh in their final records.

The closest estimates of all were made twin sisters, Mary and Martha Powell, w estimated that their calves would net th $31.70 each. The calves actually bro $31.35 each. They bought their calves f John F. Wood, a neighbor Hereford bree The calves weighed 350 pounds each, a their original cost was $28 each. They more than 50 bushels of corn and 30 bus of oats and, of course, had soybean-oil m and minerals.

It goes without saying that a few v serious errors were made. One youngst who was new in calf-club work, estima that he would make $62, but actually ma only $15. Another who had been in c work a number of years hoped only to br even, but actually came out $6.82 ahead.

Linn County 4–H Club members are a making estimates of the expected costs a income on their operations for the com year. By continuing to do this when th get into larger operations as men a women, they will know better where th are going to come out financially and wi therefore, be able to avoid many disappo ments.

4–H Credit

The Farm Security Administration h broadened its program to make loans to bo and girls in rehabilitation families so th they can buy the stock or equipment necessa for their 4–H projects.

The loans are usually for less than $ Before each loan is made, the FSA supervis determines from the county extension age that the boy or girl can use the money proper and profitably. Security includes a no signed by the child and his parents, as w as chattel or crop mortgages. The busines transaction involved is fully explained to th young borrowers so that they clearly realiz that the loan is their obligation and that it repayment is their responsibility.

Club loans are ordinarily made for th purpose of buying a calf, a pig, chickens, o other livestock to carry out the club project but they may also be used to purchase seed plants, fertilizer, etc., when these are to b used in connection with types of projects approved by the county extension agent.

Since the beginning of this program, mor youngsters all over the country are taking part in the club projects, and many of them have won prizes at fairs and exhibits.

4-H Introduces Profitable Sheep Raising

H. J. AASE, County Club Agent, St. Louis County, Minnesota

It took the 4–H Club members of St. Louis County, Minn., just 10 years to ke sheep raising one of the major club ›jects for this cut-over area of the State. When prices for wool were skyrocketing ring the World War back in 1918, there s a boom on sheep raising that fell with crash at the close of the war. Sheepmen back and said, "Never again," because y were the victims of high-priced sheep th no market for their wool.

Abundant Pastures Available

The loss suffered by these adults left a l taste in their mouths as far as sheep sing in the county was concerned. But e was a climate and situation suitable for ›ducing wool and mutton as a permanent rt of the farm business in northeastern nnesota. Abundant pasture of nutritious umes and upland grasses made it possible carry lambs through the summer and to ng them through as top lambs for fall mar- with practically no extra grain feeding. Demonstrations by the 4–H Club members gan to attract the attention of both pros- ctive producers and buyers, and one of the st to realize the possibilities of greater in- ne of the excellent clover area through the ising of more sheep was the late H. R. liott, of Duluth.

So enthusiastic was this public-spirited n about what the 4–H Club members had monstrated that he offered to help others get into sheep raising as a club project. ıd the way he did it was to set aside $400 trust with the 4–H Club agent and a live- ›ck committee from the Duluth Chamber Commerce. With the setting up of this mmittee and the money in the bank ready be used, the Duluth Chamber of Commerce d Elliott Sheep Revolving Fund commenced function.

The first 4–H rally and sheep distribution y in Minnesota was exciting and eventful. was a typical northern Minnesota midwinter y in February with the wind blowing, snow ing, and the thermometer reading down ›se to zero. Cars with their trailers at- ched stalled in the snow; radiators froze; d much shoveling and pushing were neces- ry to keep things going. But the spirit of e day was "hot with enthusiasm," and after warm dinner given all new applicants at e county farm each of the 28 new sheep- ıb members went home inspired to put eep-club work across in their respective mmunities.

This was the start of the Elliott Sheep evolving Fund which quickly gained in popularity. The fund was increased to $1,000 the next year. More sheep were placed, and money started coming in from notes held by sheep club applicants. The money started to revolve. And, like the old popular tune in which the music went round and round, the money went round and round and the sheep kept coming out on new farms. After 10 years there are 240 sheep club members in the cut-over area of northeastern Minnesota.

Some master flockmen have developed among the 4–H Club members in whose hands have been placed individual ewes or small flocks of ewes. One of these is Eldred Burtness. Starting in 1930 with Betsy, his old ewe which regularly produced triplets or twins, he quickly built up a flock of fine breeding ewes. Today he manages a flock of more than 200 breeding ewes. Purebred ewes have been introduced into his flock. His winnings of "purple and blue" indicate that he has used nothing but the very best of purebred rams all the time. It is no wonder that his showings at the county and State fairs are the hurdles that old-timers must get over before they can place at the head of the ring.

Master Flockman Developed

The proficiency of the ewes purchased 4 years ago by another 4–H Club member by the name of Waino Tormo of Gilbert illustrates how fast a flock can be built up when good management and luck join hands. In his own words in telling his story over the 4–H radio hour this winter, he said: "For the bred ewe, for which I paid $5, I signed a note for 6 months. That spring my ewe had twin lambs. One of these lambs, a wether, I sold for mutton. With the money I received from the wool of the old ewe and the mutton I sold, I had more than enough money to pay off my note. With the extra money, I bought another ewe. That gave me three ewes, and in the spring the two old ewes had triplets and the young ewe, twins. That made eight lambs from three ewes. I raised seven of the lambs to maturity." Waino now has a nice flock on his father's farm, which he is managing as one of the dependable sources of income from the farm.

One of the good features developed out of the sheep club work has been the continued interest of the businessmen of the city and towns of this area in sheep raising. The first outgrowth of the sheep project was the establishment of the annual 4–H sheep wool pool and luncheon.

This event brings together all the sheep club members to pool their wool cooperatively. With the wool-pool day set in June to give ample time to all sheep club members for shearing, the wool clips are all brought together at a vacant building near the business section of Duluth. Here expert wool graders demonstrate how to judge quality in wool clips. Other experts give instructions in sheep husbandry. After the wool is graded, it is sold cooperatively through the wool growers' association. Money from the sale of the wool is used by those who have notes on their sheep to pay off their indebtedness. The six best fleeces are taken by their proud owners to the noonday luncheon given in honor of the sheep club members by the businessmen of the town. The feature of the noonday program is the auctioning off of these prize wool clips to the businessmen who pay fancy prices per pound for the fleeces.

Another event to help in the development of the sheep project is the market show in the fall. This event, now the Northeastern Minnesota Junior Livestock Show, started in a very modest manner as a small county show at the county farm. It had a purpose, and in 3 years' time it had grown to a district-wide show which attracts exhibits by the best 4–H sheep club members from an area of 37,000 square miles in northeastern Minnesota, which receives aid from the State.

4–H Institute Brings Big Turn-Out

A spring 4–H sheep institute brings a big turn-out of both juniors and adults for a full day of instructions and demonstrations on all phases of sheep husbandry. The 4–H ram rings make it possible for beginners and small-flock owners to get the service of good rams. Next year purebred ewes will be placed in the 4–H flocks of experienced and proven 4–H herdsmen. The sheep fund committee members will select a certain number of qualified club members who will be given purebred ewes in exchange for grade ewes out of their flocks. Ram lambs from these ewes will be used in sheep flocks and ram rings of the 4–H Clubs.

A 10-year record of the 4–H sheep revolving fund shows that the money has revolved several times and that more than 3,000 breeding ewes have found a place in the farm-management plans of some 240 farms of 4–H Club members in this cut-over area of Minnesota. The financing plan has worked successfully, and the fund of $1,000 is still intact, less a few dollars from a few losses and operating expenses.

Better Living Through Better Farming

Negro farm families of Dallas County, Ala., are working together under the leadership of their extension agents to improve their methods of farming and homemaking. With more than two-thirds of the county in farms, all of the rural families depend entirely on agriculture for subsistence. In the county there are 6,250 Negro rural families and 832 white. S. W. Boynton, Negro county agricultural agent, tells of the changes that have taken place since extension work started there in 1910.

When extension work first began, there was no definite program worked out to meet the needs of the farmers. It was largely sponsored through the local banks and the chamber of commerce, and cotton was the chief problem. The agents went into the field mainly to fight the boll weevil, to teach the production of more cotton, and, in the case of women, to assist with canning. This work was done with individuals. The farmers were growing cotton and very little food and livestock. They had to sell this cotton on the streets to buyers for whatever they could get. If they had any surplus cattle, milk, or poultry for sale, they had to sell it on the farm for the buyer's price, as there was no organized market for farm produce.

Now there is an organized market for the sale of livestock. Recently a community center has been built in Selma for a large program among the Negro people. Leading citizens of both races took a great part in helping to build this center to house the extension agents' office and the farm bureau activities. Here, following community and county-wide meetings, the farm people meet with the extension agents to determine their entire farm program.

As a result of the work of the Extension Service, the live-at-home program is influencing farmers to grow more food and feed for their families and livestock. Farm families are encouraged to plant a garden sufficient in size to take care of the family's needs and to grow at least 10 vegetables three seasons of the year and 4 vegetables during the winter by practicing proper methods of planting, cultivating, and insect control. Last year, 20 home demonstration clubs carried out this year-round garden program with one woman in each community serving as a demonstrator.

Dollars which have in the past gone out of the county for food and feed will stay in the home pocket this year to buy clothing, home equipment, and better farm equipment. Thrifty farm families prepare for the winter with well-stocked pantries full of a variety of canned goods, sweetpotatoes, dried beans and peas, sirup, nuts and cured meat, and plan to have plenty of feed for livestock.

When the flood came at harvesting season, 3,000 families along the Alabama and Cahaba Rivers saw all their food and feed washed away. The county home demonstration agent, Lucy Mae Upshaw, and I set about to help these people. Through the cooperation of the Red Cross we were able to supply garden seed to 800 stricken families. Meetings were held in each of the flooded communities, and instruction was given in planting and cultivating the gardens. Some of these families attending had never before been to a garden meeting.

One of the farmers, whose 6-acre farm was seriously damaged by the flood, was able to meet the payment on his farm from the sale of milk. His 12 cows produced $841.73 worth of milk. Where markets have been established, farmers are selling milk and cream and find it a help to the family income. There are 1,370 farmers living in 6 communities marketing approximately 55,000 worth of milk and cream annually.

For success in dairying our farmers are realizing that they must have only high-producing animals, build good pastures, produce an abundance of forage feed along lines proved to be good, and keep a constant watch for diseases. The farmers have set up a program for a cow on every farm in the county. Where pasture and sufficient forage are available, the farmer is urged to keep at least two cows. This number will assure milk for the family the year round and allow the farmer to sell some milk for cash during the year. Only purebred bulls are used, and war has been declared on the scrub bull. Every cow in the community has been treated for Bang's disease.

When cotton proves to be nonprofitable, farmers also seek cash from beef cattle. Five years of growing fat calves for the market have benefited 11 demonstrators. The success that these 11 farmers made in growing fat calves helped to pave the way for producing more beef cattle. These 11 farmers have produced $27,308.31 worth of beef cattle since they started conducting these demonstrations in 1934. They have grown graded cattle, using only purebred bulls with graded dams. Each year a tour has been made to at least two of these farms. As a result of these tours, other farmers are growing beef cattle fo cash income.

Two to 15 years' experience has convi 844 farmers that they can double or tr their crop yields with hairy vetch, Aust winter peas, and crimson clover. That ter legumes are yearly gaining in popula is indicated by the fact that Dallas Cou planted 250,000 pounds of seeds in 1 whereas 20 years ago practically none used.

The people of the 38 communities of county have carried on a health prog through their farm and homemakers' c and 4-H Clubs. In cooperation with schools and churches a campaign has b waged to replace the old dipper with the i vidual drinking cup. These communi worked to drain five ponds to get rid of br ing places for mosquitoes. Five homes w whitewashed; 6 wells were repaired, and springs cleaned. Flowers and shrubbery h been planted on the grounds of 2 homes 1 school.

A total of 995 men, women, boys, and g attended a health program carried on Tuskegee Movable School workers and the tension agents. The nurse and doctor work on the movable school gave health demons tions and lectures to the groups in four c munities. The doctor pointed out the cau for so many rural people being ill and vised them how to keep well. People t eled great distances to seek the advice of nurse and the doctor. One of the main tures of the health program carried to group was the moving-picture show on hea This picture emphasized the importance having health examinations once a year. movable school also gave demonstrations sweetpotato banking, painting outhou screening, draining ponds, and prepara of food.

Our extension activities have not been fined to the adult farmers, for much of time has been given to 4-H Club activit Although other farmers failed with their c crop, due to excess rain, 324 4-H Club b made a good record with corn projects, gr ing 3,111 bushels of corn on 182 acres. success was due largely to the use of win cover crops and shallow cultivation.

When the income on the farm was at lowest point, the cash received from pig p ects conducted by 275 boys helped to prov the family income. Many boys were couraged to stay on the farms because of value of their pigs which were well cared and because of other projects. Last y $1,180.91 was collected from the sale of hogs.

Sweetpotatoes were grown by 299 4-H C boys during 1939. One of the boys mad county record by producing 80 bushels

eetpotatoes from his 1-acre project. The vable school was held at his home in the ing, and a demonstration was given in lding potatoes. The boy followed the les- ı in planting his potatoes. He cultivated l gathered them as taught at club meet- s. He learned to build a "kill" to care his potatoes and has taught his father a w method of storing them.

From 250 members who wrote on The Value Poultry on the Farm, 20 boys and girls re selected winners of 1,000 baby chicks nated by a local firm. Ten girls and ten ys received 50 chicks each in April. Each mber agreed to build a brooder and to ow the chicks to production and then to e a certain number of eggs to the club e following spring. The eggs were hatched, d another group of 4–H Club members have started on poultry. So far, the members of the poultry club have made a success of the venture.

During the past 2 years, some 45 Negro farmers in 7 communities have put electric lights in their homes. These farmers joined with white farmers in obtaining the line made possible by the Rural Electrification Administration. Not only have they wired their homes, but they have put in such labor-saving equipment as irons, refrigerators, sewing machines, and radios. Seventy-two families in other communities where the lines do not reach have called at the extension office for assistance in getting electrical service in their area. Six farmers in Kingslanding community, finding that they could not get a power line, have established power plants of their own.

A Farm Family Learns To Plan

Do the facts learned in the demonstration stick? Home demonstration agents who wonder about the results of their work will be interested in this story of a farm family in the State of Washington, written by Calvert Anderson, extension editor, from facts on record in the extension office.

The young couple walked into the county extension office. When the girl at the sk questioned them as to their wants, they eclared that they wished to talk with the me demonstration agent with regard to their ans for the construction of a modest home. They had been married only a few years fore. He now had a steady job with an come which permitted them to live an aver- ge life. She was expecting a baby in the ar future. They wanted a home of which ree rooms could be finished immediately— fore the baby came.

The home demonstration agent helped the ung couple to develop the plans they de- red. The home was built in ample time, and e new arrival had a place to "lay his head" hen he was born.

After the first hustle and bustle had died way, the agent became slightly curious about e reason why the pair had turned to her so eadily when they needed advice. There was o reticence on their part to tell their story.

It began back in the fall of 1928. At that ime the boy was still in school and did not ven know the girl.

His family found itself facing a serious ituation. The father had recently lost his ob in the mill. The farm was small, heavily nortgaged, and unproductive. The family of ive was in debt, with no member having paying job. Some members of the group vere not in the best of health.

Looking at their situation, the mother decided that something must be done. She consulted with her home demonstration agent, briefly outlined her problems, and received sympathetic advice.

Then with pencil and paper the family sat down to outline their own plan of living. Immediate goals were easy to list: Clear up the indebtedness; increase the income from the farm to cover the cost of living; improve housing conditions; better family health; better educational opportunities.

The means of attaining these goals were harder to outline and even yet harder in several cases to put into effect. But they were outlined—careful study of all food needs with quantity buying supplemented by home-produced butter, eggs, milk, garden vegetables, and fruits and meats when possible—better supervision and planning of clothing needs.

Jobs turned up from time to time. The two boys got work for wages and for produce and building materials which were used in repairing the home. The small farm was cleared, scientific methods adopted, and slowly a brighter picture began to develop.

In 1937 that woman made a full report of her work and activities to a conference of demonstration agents and others interested. The family was still far from rich, the farm was still mortgaged, and the husband had given up the idea of ever going back to work again.

But, on the other side of the ledger, the other debts were virtually paid, the taxes and interest were paid up, the family's health was better, the income from the small farm had more than doubled, several additions and improvements had been made to the farm home, a new barn had been constructed (largely through trading materials for services and services for materials) and the eldest boy had been married and had brought his wife home with him.

And a few years later, when that boy began to make his independent way in the world, he turned for advice to the county home demonstration agent. For had it not been another demonstration agent who had done the planning for his family which gave them their independent start in life?

Land planning, labor planning, city planning—we hear much of that today. From this episode comes a lesson in what can be done by careful, sympathetic life planning.

Studying Electrical Equipment

A 3-day rural-electrification school held at Pullman, Wash., in June gave 23 home demonstration agents of that State an opportunity to hear the discussion of new types of electric equipment by experts and to actually work with many kinds and types of electrical equipment for the home. With the rapid installation of electricity through the Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives and power companies, home demonstration agents are more and more called upon for information on selecting equipment to meet the needs of rural homes, as well as on the effective use and care of this equipment. More than 8,000 farms have recently been electrified, and it is expected that 3,500 more will have electricity by the end of the year.

The school was in charge of Esther Pond, home management specialist. The Rural Electrification Administration, the utilization director of the Bonneville project, and dealers and distributors of household electrical equipment in Spokane, Pullman, and Moscow, Idaho, cooperated.

The first day was devoted to talks and discussions and the last 2 days to studying electrical equipment through actual use. The full use of ranges, refrigerators, mixers, and roasters was investigated by preparing lunches and dinners for 35 people. The meals were planned for the greatest use of equipment. An unusual feature of the school was the evaluation of methods of washing clothes from the rub-board process to electricity with the use of different types of electric washers, including one in which all operations are done automatically. All agents used different ironers to study the efficiency of various types.

Lighting the home efficiently was the subject of an interesting evening session. Refrigerators and small pieces of equipment, such as toasters and waffle irons, came in for their share of study.

Two Years of Club Work

DONALD Y. STILES, 4-H Club Agent, Franklin County, Vt.

When I started my work as club agent in Franklin County, Vt., in July 1938, I was told that it would take me at least a year to get my feet on the ground and to get acquainted with my county and also with all the aspects of the 4–H Club program.

We have had organized 4–H Club work in the county since 1929. Nevertheless, there now seems to be a greatly increased interest in 4–H Club work throughout the county; and we now have clubs in communities which have had no club work for some time. Just why this is I am not certain. What I am certain of, though, is that these new groups are very much interested and are going ahead with programs which include, in addition to project work, other activities such as recreation, community and home service, and personal improvement.

I find that, in spite of many reports to the contrary, our boys and girls of today are just as much interested in learning how to do worth-while things and in bettering themselves as were the boys and girls of previous generations. True, we have no West to conquer or new lands to settle. We do, however, have ever-changing conditions to adjust ourselves to; and probably as many problems as ever need solving.

It is toward this end that our 4–H Club program aims. We recognize that many of our dairy club boys will not be dairymen and that poultry members may not be future poultrymen. Whatever they do, though, we feel that they will be able to do better through having been in 4–H Club work. By this I mean that we urge club members to do well the job they are doing, regardless of how small it may seem.

High ideals and standards are kept before club members in the hope that new and better attitudes of mind will result. In short, I believe that the chief objective of 4–H Club work is "to help rural boys and girls to develop desirable ideals and standards for farming, homemaking, community life, and citizenship, and to afford a clearer vision of agriculture as a basic industry and of homemaking as a worthy occupation." These ideals and standards are not developed overnight, and they are not gained without some expenditure of effort by the boys and girls concerned. We believe in the principle of "learning by doing," with the result that our boys learn to raise calves by actually doing the work and our girls learn about clothing construction through the making of articles and garments.

Not long ago I attended a girls' club meeting at which I had the opportunity to observe as fine a type of community service as I have ever seen. Each girl in the club (and there are 18) has pledged herself to help make life a little brighter by visiting and presenting some small gift to at least one person who is shut in by illness. I can't help but feel that these girls have learned the true worth of community service, and there was most certainly no question of their sincerity. These girls meant it when they said, "I pledge my heart to greater loyalty." I should go a step further and say that things of this nature are done by the club members themselves. They do not ask their parents to furnish the money sometimes necessary but hustle around and earn it for themselves. To cite an example, I have a club, organized only last fall, which put on a supper party and devoted the proceeds to the buying of sunshine baskets for those less fortunate in health than themselves. These girls received double satisfaction because they had done this themselves, and there is no question in my mind about the influence it will have on their later lives.

Donald Y. Stiles.

If we look at 4–H Club work from the material side, I believe that we shall see just as great an influence. I feel, however, that these material values are merely incidental as far as the benefits from 4–H Club work are concerned. Of far more value to them is the training which results in their reaching the objectives which I mentioned earlier. These objectives are of an intangible nature and often difficult to measure, but association with club members has put all doubt of their value and possibility of attainment out of my mind.

What does all this have to do with the subject, Two Years of Club Work? My answer would be that these things were all eye openers to a chap who had had no previous connections with 4–H Club work. I found that I had much to get acquainted with besides my county and the people in it. 4–H Club work took on a new meaning. Instead of being just a name which other people mentioned, it became a movement through which our rural boys and girls might be helped to better themselves and to make for a better farm life. In the short period of 2 years I have come to the conclusion that there is no limit to the opportunities for 4–H Club work, and I only hope that the next 2 years will prove to be as satisfying and as interesting as the post 2 years have been.

Home Demonstration Club Survey

What kind of farm women are the home demonstration clubs reaching? In order that those planning adult extension work might know more about the homemakers for whom work is planned, a survey of home economics groups was made recently in 20 Indiana counties. The following facts were brought out from 4,948 reports:

Fifteen percent of the women were under 30 years of age; 26 percent between 30 and 39 years; 31 percent between 40 and 49; and 28 percent over 50 years.

In checking the item on net income, 33 percent reported net incomes under $500; 23 percent from $500 to $1,000; 23 percent from $1,000 to $1,500; and 20 percent from $1,500 to $2,000 or over.

Thirty-four percent of the homemakers had only elementary education; 45 percent had some high-school education; and 21 percent attended college or had some special training.

In answer to the question, Do you live on a farm?, 66 percent answered "Yes" and 34 percent "No."

In 38 percent of the households there were no children; 26 percent had 1 child; 18 percent, 2 children; 10 percent, 3 children; 4 percent, 4 children; and 4 percent, 5 to 10 children.

The majority of these homemakers have contact with other organizations: 87 percent with church; 68 percent with Sunday school; 23 percent with P. T. A.; 52 percent other church organizations; and 32 percent with other women's clubs.

Forty-four percent of these women had contact with 4 or more organizations besides the home economics clubs.

Home Demonstrations Develop Able Leader

DAISY DEANE WILLIAMSON, State Home Demonstration Leader, New Hampshire

One of the most important and significant meetings of the year was held in Manchester, N. H., March 28. Here 25 rural and 25 urban women met and discussed for 12 hours "Abundant Living for All."

It was significant because it was the first discussion group on rural-urban cooperation held in New England as a follow-up of the national conference in Washington called by Secretary Wallace in April 1939.

It was of special interest because the plans of the meetings were developed and carried through to a successful finish under the leadership of Mrs. Laura Y. Bickford of Epsom, N. H., for 20 years a successful local leader in home demonstration work.

The conference was planned as an activity of the Division of Rural-Urban Cooperation of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs of which Mrs. Bickford is chairman. The Extension Service of the university cooperated with her, and one member served on her State committee. Included in the conference group also were several technical advisers—experts in their respective lines—who were there to supply data wherever needed as the discussion progressed.

At the beginning of the session, under the able leadership of A. Drummond Jones, senior social scientist from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, everyone understood that no resolutions were to be presented, no votes were to be taken, and no opinions were to be suppressed. The women in discussing "Abundant Living" agreed that there is abundance in America but that all folks don't have it. They discussed surpluses and poverty, groups needing aid, people who were willing and unwilling to try to help themselves, what happens when folks have more money than they can ever use, and what happens to folks who cannot obtain the bare necessities.

What Prevents Abundance

They weighed the educational systems and discussed wherein they were doing a good job and in what ways they should be improved. They felt the need of continuous adult education in order that folks may look after family health, recreation, and general welfare. They wondered if too many youths are being prepared for white-collar jobs without regard to availability of such jobs and without consideration of the youths' capabilities. They doubted if the sound principles and sterling qualities of our forefathers should be sacrificed to the hurried life of today. Taxes and trade barriers, old-age assistance, effect of war on business and future security, along with a hundred other things were given consideration during the 12-hour session.

Mrs. Laura Bickford.

The women agreed that every problem presented was the concern of every woman present; that what concerned the Government was their problem, too; that conditions now found in the United States were made by all of us because we are the Government; and that those conditions that are not right would have to be corrected by all of us because we allowed them to come into existence.

The success of this conference, and it was a success, was due primarily to the vision, enthusiasm, and leadership of Mrs. Bickford who began her leadership training back in 1920 when she assisted farm women in making 142 paper dress forms.

Mrs. Bickford has steadily pushed forward in developing her administrative abilities. She served 10 years on the executive board of the Merrimack County Farm Bureau; organized the Woman's Club of Epsom and the Epsom Parent-Teacher Association and served as the first president of both. She also served as librarian in the public library for 8 years. In the State Federation of Women's Clubs she served as library adviser and was chairman of the American Home Department and the Urban Rural Cooperation Department.

In addition to these many duties in spare moments, she took advantage of the opportunity to take winter reading courses in both agriculture and home economics from the University of New Hampshire. Whenever possible she entered all contests sponsored by the Extension Service and the farm bureau, including one-act plays, dress and baking contests, original essays, and public speaking, as well as appearing in numerous pageants and other events during Farmers' and Homemakers' Conference.

In one-act play contests she was in 1929 named the outstanding individual player. Then from 1934 to 1937, when she served as recreational adviser for her county, she assisted many groups in putting on prize-winning performances. She turned her attention eventually to furthering old-time singing schools. The Chichester-Epsom Singing School, now 5 years old and still flourishing, is a grand example of her work in this field.

With the towns of Chichester and Epsom working together so well on this music project, she decided to see what could be done toward organizing a winter-sports association with these same groups. The organization was started in 1935 and now has in its treasury $811, besides the memory of the grand times these towns have had playing together.

She found time to serve as a local 4-H Club leader for several years, as vice president and assistant director of a dramatic club, as president of a county dramatic council, as vice commander of the Women's Field Army for Control of Cancer, and was the only woman member of the town budget committee for 6 years. On Sundays she served as superintendent of a Sunday school.

Wins Many Honors

Her town folks were proud of her when she received her silver-star certificate in the grange, and they "just knew she'd do it" when she won first prize in the State Farm Bureau Federation public speaking contest with her essay on the Farm Woman and Her Civic Responsibilities. She came back from the American Farm Bureau meeting in Chicago with second prize from among many competitors in the national contest.

With this list of Mrs. Bickford's activities during the last 20 years in review, one would know that the rural-urban conference under her leadership could have been nothing less than a huge success. And she can always find time to do that "one thing more."

Through the type of leadership so well characterized by Mrs. Bickford, extension work will continue to flourish.

Out of Depression on a 4-H Project

County Agent Carl Ash, west Polk County, Minn., modestly tells here a story of how two 4–H Club members achieved remarkable success in baby beef growing. While Mr. Ash remains in the background throughout the article, extension workers in Minnesota praise his excellent 4–H program and credit him with much of the inspiration and leadership that he generously attributes to others.

"Get yourself a good Angus calf for a 4–H project and let him teach you how to feed, and when the calf has done that, buy a good Angus cow and build your own herd."

This is the advice of William and Bennie Strickler, west Polk County, Minn., who started 4–H livestock projects in 1928 and self-helped their way to ownership of 640 acres of land, 103 beef cows, and 60 head of young stock. All this happened during a decade when failure and despair dogged the efforts of others who were less energetic and optimistic.

Horatio Alger's pluckiest heroes had nothing on these two lads. It took pure grit for Bennie, 17, and William, 15, on advice from their assistant county agent, "Clem" Chase, to buy two purebred Angus calves at a farm auction sale back in 1930. They had raised Shorthorn 4–H calves from their dad's grade herd and decided to use their project earnings to buy purebreds, so buy them they did.

With an eye to the future, they stayed at the sale to see the female breeding stock sold. The bids for the mother of William's calf rose to $75 which seemed like a lot of money to the boys. However, after a very hurried consultation with Mr. Chase and their parents, they decided that it would be a good investment and were successful in obtaining her at that price.

When the mother of Bennie's calf came up for sale, the price went beyond $75. In fact, it rapidly rose to $100 which seemed to be far beyond Bennie's reach. Dad Tellier, of Farmington, was auctioneer. When the price of the cow reached $100, he chanced to notice that the boys were bidding and he exclaimed to the audience: "Wait a minute!" Then to the boys, "Young fellows, do you want this cow?"

Bennie, with all the eagerness of a young chap, said "Yes."

Dad Tellier then asked, "How much did we sell your brother's cow for?"

Bennie answered, "$75."

Dad replied, "We'll do the same for you. Sold, for $75!"

Dad Tellier, veteran auctioneer of 4–H junior livestock shows and other sales, acted more wisely perhaps than he knew, for from these two cows and two calves, the boys have built a mighty fine herd of Angus cattle.

The calves went to the State 4–H Junior Livestock Show in 1931. Other calves took the boys to the same show in 1932 and 1933, which was the last year that Bennie was eligible to show; but William was present at both the 1934 and the 1935 junior livestock shows with Angus calves. The boys never won a championship, but each year they brought home their proceeds from the show and invested them in more calves and more cattle. They bought several choice cows in 1932 and attended the International Livestock Show at Chicago with Mr. Chase the same year. There they purchased a purebred Angus bull to head their herd of five purebred cows. It took some more courage for the boys to pay $180 of hard-earned money for a purebred sire in the fall of 1932.

Time and good feeding and management have since increased the herd to more than 160 head. They now farm together about 2,400 acres of land, of which they own 640 acres and rent the rest from their parents and others.

Benny (left) and William (right) Strickler with some of the pure-bred Angus beef cattle they exhibited at the Red River Valley livestock shows in 1940.

The Boys Take Their Place in the Community

In the meantime, what of their life and living? Both are now married. Bennie lives on the purchased land, and William is building a new home for his recent bride on the old home place. They are active in county extension programs and still remember that they got much of their own inspiration through participation in 4–H Club work. William is boys' adult leader of the local 4–H Club this year, and they still watch the progress of boys and girls, particularly in the baby-beef project. They carry a joint $20,000 insurance policy, the premiums for which are paid out of farm income. The policy reads that in the event of the death of either, the entire sum goes to the deceased's family and the farm then automatically belongs to the surviving brother.

What factors have contributed so largely to the progress of William and Bennie? They are not located on the best kind of land, but they have learned how to farm the land they have to good advantage. They are good feeders. Their cattle were all in near-killing flesh this spring, and yet they had 50 tons of silage to sell. Most of it was bought by farmers with only a few head to feed. They have enjoyed the inspiration of their parents, of their wives, and of "Clem" Chase, now county agent in Pipestone County.

Perhaps the keynote of their success has been a faith in the future and in their own ability. They rode out of the depression with their 4–H projects, and they have shown the way to success for other 4–H Club boys in the community.

Farmers of 20 States Confer on Phosphate

Seventy-five farmers from 20 States, in which the testing and demonstrating of VA experimental phosphates with Extension Service guidance has been taken up, tended a 2-day conference in middle Tennessee and at Muscle Shoals, Ala., June 21 and 22. They were accompanied by extension service, agricultural college, and experiment station representatives.

The conference was sponsored by the SDA-States-TVA Coordinating Committee, which Dean Thomas P. Cooper, of Kentucky, is chairman. It brought together for the first time representatives of practically all phosphate test-demonstration States.

The following States were represented: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The first day was spent in middle Tennessee, where the soils are naturally rich in mineral plant nutrients, especially phosphorus. Here the visitors observed that an unusually prosperous and stable agriculture, in which sods predominate, has developed.

In the morning, as guests of the middle Tennessee Experiment Station, they inspected pasture, feeding, and breeding investigations in which this station, in a phosphate-rich area, places emphasis. Station officials discussed a popular bulletin which strikingly contrasts soils, plants, animals, and living conditions of phosphate-rich and phosphate-poor areas.

That afternoon a typical phosphate-mining operation was visited; and then a plant where ore is washed, cleaned, and concentrated was inspected. The group went on to a superphosphate and dry-mixing plant where the ore is treated with sulphuric acid to make 16–20 percent superphosphate, and where mixed fertilizers are prepared.

The second day opened with a conference at which the background of TVA fertilizer investigations was explained, and equipment to be seen was described by chemical engineers. Then the visitors saw the electric furnace process in operation turning out 47–48 percent superphosphate, and 60–63 percent calcium metaphosphate. There was also equipment for processes not yet at this stage of development.

Prompted by what they had seen, the visitors sought, at an afternoon conference, additional information about the plant and the reaction of the TVA investigations upon the plant food situation in this country. Hope was expressed that, as the country strengthens defense industrially and with munitions, the plant may aid a parallel contribution to defense through soil security. The conference closed with informal reports by numbers of farmers of the test-demonstration activity in their States.

New and Revised Film Strips Ready

The following film strips have been completed by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Home Economics, and Plant Industry. The film strips may be purchased at the prices indicated from Photo-Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW, Washington, D. C., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Extension Service.

Series 511. *Guides to Buying Women's Hosiery.*—Illustrates the points to look for and things to avoid in buying women's hosiery. 68 frames, 60 cents.

Series 516. *The 4–H Club Leader.*—Furnishes suggestions to local volunteer 4–H Club leaders interested in developing, with the rural young people of their own communities, an all-round rich satisfying 4–H Club program. This series is particularly suitable for conferences for local leaders. 75 frames, 60 cents.

Series 591. *Slip Covers for Upholstered Chairs.*—Illustrates the steps in making removable covers for two types of upholstered chairs. With slight changes the general method can be used to make slip covers for any piece of upholstered furniture—chairs of all kinds, chaise longues, love seats, divans, sofas, davenports, and studio couches. 65 frames, 55 cents.

Series 592. *Slip Covers for Straight Chairs.*—Illustrates the steps in making removable covers for the padded seats of straight chairs such as are often used in the dining room or at a desk, and slip covers for occasional chairs with an upholstered back and seat but open, unpadded arms. 65 frames, 55 cents.

The following series have been revised and brought up to date. Users of the illustrated lectures should be sure that they have the latest revision, thus making use of the latest knowledge the Department has to offer. Old film strips and lecture notes should be discarded to avoid conflicts.

Series 126. *Selecting Hens for Egg Production.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1727, Selecting Hens for Egg Production, and illustrates methods of selecting hens and outlines a breeding program for increasing egg production. 55 frames, 55 cents.

Series 133. *Standard Breeds of Poultry.*—Illustrates standard varieties of poultry, with a few frames on ducks, geese, and turkeys and supplements Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 1506 and 1507. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 157. *Control of Sweetpotato Diseases.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 1059 and 1443 and illustrates the common diseases of the sweetpotato and methods of control. 52 frames, 55 cents.

Series 342. *Diseases of Flue-Cured Tobacco.*—Illustrates the more important diseases of flue-cured tobacco and should be useful at meetings of tobacco growers in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia. Certain of the frames are applicable in other States, but the notes were written for the flue-cured tobacco district. However, this series should find a wide use in connection with programs looking toward a permanent agriculture. 53 frames, 55 cents.

New England's Lamb and Pig Clubs

A renewed interest in 4–H lamb and pig projects is developing in New England, reports Harley A. Leland, assistant State 4–H Club leader in Massachusetts. Forty-five pigs and twenty-three lambs are being fattened this summer by Massachusetts club members. Seven of the pigs and nine of the lambs will be entered in the fat-lamb and fat-pig exhibition at the Eastern States Exposition this fall.

4–H pig projects reached their height during the first World War and shortly after when large supplies of American pork were being sent to European countries. Hundreds of pigs were raised in Massachusetts 4–H projects during those years; but later interest in fat-stock projects died out for several reasons, some of which were lack of slaughterhouses and cold-storage facilities, scarcity of good foundation stock in New England, and a general swing to other types of club work.

Mr. Leland believes, however, that nearly every dairy farm can profitably keep a pig or two for home use; and if community cold-storage facilities develop in Massachusetts, he predicts considerable advance in the fat-stock projects. This too is noteworthy because of the greatly increased interest in some of the Eastern States in developing better living from the farm.

Agencies Cooperate for More Effective Education

PHYLLIS RICHARDS, Home Demonstration Agent, Lincoln County, Wyo.

■ Representatives of extension clubs, the Farm Security Administration, public health nurses, Associated Women, Red Cross, and relief societies in Star Valley, Lincoln County, Wyo., discussed the need of integrating the many different programs, thus proving to the people that they are all telling the same story. They also felt that through integration a larger percentage of the people would be reached more effectively.

A few figures showed the definite need for cooperative action. Six hundred women in Star Valley are enrolled in the relief society, an organization of the Church of the Latter Day Saints. Two hundred and fifty of the 350 women enrolled in women's extension clubs are also enrolled in the relief society.

As a result of this conference of agencies, an educational program was sponsored at Afton, Wyo., on May 25, by the extension clubs and relief society organizations, with a special invitation extended to clients of other agencies. The number of women in attendance was more than 400.

Realizing that when Mrs. Homemaker left her home for the afternoon of May 25 she would expect to receive something worth while, the various agencies planned and worked cooperatively on a progam that would be both educational and entertaining. The program included short reports or discussions on beautification, health problems, water in the home, and preparing women for womanhood. Director A. E. Bowman, of Laramie, was the guest speaker. Exhibits showed accomplishments, present projects, and needs in keeping with the topics discussed.

A 1-day balanced-diet exhibit was prepared by the extension clubs and relief societies, as this has been a major subject of both groups. The exhibit included the complete menus for the day, giving amounts, food values, and costs.

An exhibit to show people the value of whole milk was prepared by the public health nurse. Reports show that too many low-income families are drinking skimmed milk in an attempt to increase their milk checks. Other health posters were made to show special problems.

A "Water-in-the-Home" exhibit acted as a forerunner to the demonstrations sponsored through the Extension Service in Lincoln County in June.

As an outbreak of typhoid fever in Star Valley has made many people aware of unsanitary conditions, the Farm Security Administration, which is cooperating in the sanitary projects, presented a moving picture of "before" and "after" conditions of sanitary projects.

The all-important beautification project was brought to the front also with discussions of what has been and what is being done. "Before" and "after" pictures were exhibited, and the general arrangement of flowers, decorations, and posters helped to make everyone beautification-conscious.

A half-hour musical program was arranged, and refreshments were served in the form of a tea.

Although this was the first major attempt for cooperative action, it is the hope of all agencies concerned that it will be only the beginning of a broader, stronger, and more effective educational program.

Ranchers Improve Kansas Range Through AAA Plan

■ More and more Kansas ranchers are using the AAA range conservation program to conserve and build up their range. In 1936, the first year of the range program in Kansas, 595 ranchers participated, bringing 702,000 acres under the program. This has increased each year, and preliminary estimates indicate that 2,000 ranchers will probably be participating, bringing approximately 5,000,000 acres under the range program in 1940.

The practices carried out by Kansas ranchers cover a wide field, but in the first 4 years emphasis has been given to deferred grazing, stock-water reservoirs, wells, and springs as a means of meeting the most serious local range problems.

The construction of stock-water reservoirs has been an important phase of water development carried out by Kansas ranchers. In 1936, 435 reservoirs were built. The following year the number built was 477; in 1938, a total of 431; and in 1939, 540 reservoirs were constructed.

In addition to the reservoirs built under the range program, about 1,999 were built under the agricultural conservation program in Kansas during 1938 and 1939.

Springs, seeps, and wells supplement reservoirs in bringing about better stock water distribution. Since 1936, Kansas ranchers have developed 517 springs and seeps and have drilled 665 wells.

The program has enabled most of the participating ranchers to reseed, naturally or artificially, a total of 1,291,345 acres of range land from 1937 through 1939. This is an area equal to approximately two average Kansas counties.

Under the 1937 program, 218 ranchers practiced deferred grazing on about 214,000 acres. By the following year, three times as much range land was permitted to reseed naturally, a total of about 635,000 acres. In 1939, about 435,271 acres were reseeded in this manner.

In addition to range reseeded under the range program, a large acreage of nonrange pasture land has been reseeded, either naturally or artificially, during the 4 years of the agricultural conservation program.

"Fencing Week"

Handicapped by the lack of fencing, farmers in Lewis County, Ky., observed "fencing week" in August, reports County Agent Raymond E. Nute. Thousands of acres of grass and hay were available for expanding livestock raising, as a result of the agricultural conservation program. Many farmers had the livestock or were ready to purchase breeding herds and flocks, but they lacked good fencing.

Local merchants, the Production Credit Association, the Farm Security Administration and other agencies cooperated in making "fencing week" a success.

■ MRS. LEONORE FULLER, who served with the Extension Service for 10 years as assistant to the Director of Extension Work, has recently returned to the Federal Extension Service to make a survey of handicrafts, rural arts, and home industries in extension work and to study the place they should occupy in the general extension program.

■ OSCAR W. MEIER, agricultural adviser of rural Electrification Administration, has been assigned to represent REA in extension work. Mr. Meier has been with REA for nearly 5 years and was with the Missouri Extension Service for the 10 years preceding. During 8 of these years he was county agent in St. Louis County where he developed an extensive program of rural electrification based on profitable usage.

■ ARLIE M. MUCKS, formerly coordinator in agricultural extension in Wisconsin, has been appointed assistant director in that State.

Rural Churches Mobilize for Community Improvement

"Gentlemen, can you distinguish between economic, social, and spiritual welfare?" With this question from Chairman Arthur E. Holt, a panel of four rural ministers and four county agricultural agents was launched on a lively 2-hour discussion that concluded the Friday program of the Sixth Annual Kentucky Rural Leadership Institute held at the University of Kentucky. The theme question of the entire program of forums and discussions was "What is a desirable rural life program for Kentucky?" and nowhere have rural pastors and other leaders come together for more earnest consideration of common problems.

Most rural communities have numerous agencies capable of making rich contributions to the comfort, prosperity, and satisfaction of the people if those agencies function as they should and if a spirit of cooperation prevails. Not least among those agencies are rural churches, some of which are more or less in a condition of "suspended animation." There are many that are not in such a condition. Some churches in villages and some standing in the open country, are full of vitality and are centers of community interest.

Several years ago Dr. W. D. Nicholls, head of the department of farm economics, Kentucky College of Agriculture, undertook a study of these live churches to learn the factors of their success. In most of these, he found an unusual pastor in charge, and in all he found the people genuinely interested in their churches and ready to assist other rural communities to bring their churches to positions of leadership, helpfulness, and inspiration. Furthermore, the studies made by the College of Agriculture indicated that a majority of the organization contacts of farm people in Kentucky were church contacts. The situation was studied at the same time by church leaders.

The net result was the formation in 1934 of the Kentucky Rural Church Council. This organization is entirely nondenominational. Its growth, though not rapid, has been steady. From the first it has cooperated closely with the Extension Service. It holds sectional and State-wide meetings to discuss problems of country churches and country communities and has been able to induce the ablest authorities on rural life to contribute their services. Denominational organizations have donated the services of their best talent, and workers in other fields have joined with enthusiasm.

By the time the organization was 3 years old it felt strong enough to request that it be made a regular section of the annual farm and home convention at the university, and the rural-church section at once became one of the most popular and best attended sections of the convention.

The Rural Church Council has held six annual rural leadership institutes in cooperation with the Extension Service. This leadership institute lasts 5 days each year. Most of those attending are rural pastors; but many lay leaders participate, and this year a liberal sprinkling of State and county extension workers attended.

Speakers of first-rate ability and acknowledged competence are always on the program, and this accounts largely for the increasing interest. Through its cooperation with the Extension Service, the council was enabled to enlist the cooperation, at its institute that closed May 3, 1940, of the Division of Program Study and Discussion of the Department of Agriculture. Through Dr. Carl F. Taeusch, chief of this division, there was brought to the recent institute a faculty including, in addition to Dr. Taeusch, Dr. Henry C. Taylor of Chicago, director of the Farm Foundation; Dr. Arthur E. Holt of the Chicago Theological Seminary; Dr. J. B. Hutson, assistant administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Prof. Edwin F. Buehrig of Indiana University; and Dr. David E. Lindstrom of the University of Illinois. The presidents of four Kentucky colleges and universities, several deans, and the best talent that the various religious denominations afford took part in the 5-day institute.

An enthusiastic layman expressed his desire to entertain the group at a midweek banquet, and more than 400 persons accepted his invitation. The principal address was delivered by Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal and author of note.

The president of the Rural Church Council is Rev. T. W. Spicer, pastor of a small church that stands in the open country but which is the real center of a most interesting community. The secretary is Dr. Howard W. Beers, in charge of the rural sociology section in the College of Agriculture at the University of Kentucky.

From the meetings held by the Kentucky Rural Church Council the delegates return to their communities with both inspiration and useful ideas that they really put into effect. The council sponsors the observance of "Rural Church Sunday." This day is given attention by pastors, in increasing numbers each year, who devote their sermons for the occasion largely to a discussion of the greater service to rural communities that the churches are giving. Each year the annual rural leadership institute follows soon after Rural Life Sunday.

The whole idea of integrating the work of rural churches with that of other agencies for rural-life improvement seemed to some at first to be visionary; but such misgivings quickly disappeared, and the validity of the idea has been fully demonstrated.

4–H Columnists

Several Georgia 4–H Club members are running successful columns in their local papers. For example, there is Jeanne Patterson who began her writing career as reporter for 4–H Echoes, the camp paper for the annual 4–H Club conference at Athens. This experience gave her a bigger idea, and she visited the editor of the Savannah Morning News, Sunday edition, to suggest a regular 4–H column called Chatham 4–H Chatter. He agreed to try it, and she has not missed a single Sunday edition since. The column keeps improving, and Jeanne has quite a reputation as a skillful young journalist. She is now studying journalism in college and majoring in home economics. She gets her news from every available source—the county agents, 4–H Club council members, and contest news as it is released.

Another promising young 4–H columnist, Hazel Carter, writes a column, "Forward 4–H," which appears each week in the Cobb County Times. This came about when Hazel talked to the Rotary Club on What 4–H Club Work Has Meant to Me. The publisher of the Cobb County Times was impressed and suggested that she write regularly for his paper. She writes about what is happening in the county along 4–H lines and also reports on State and National 4–H activities. She also writes of the achievements of her fellow club members. Hazel also finds time to act as secretary-treasurer of the county council.

As an outgrowth of this column another column has been started in the two other county papers, one by Faine Chambers, called 4–H Chatter, which appears weekly in the Marietta Daily Journal. Faine is State 4–H Club president and formerly president of the county council. Another column is the "4–H Work Shop" appearing in the Acworth Herald and written by Bill Davenport. Bill's column deals entirely with the merits of club work. All four young Georgia journalists are doing a good job.

One of the newer home demonstration developments which is being accorded enthusiastic interest in 19 Ohio counties is that of rural homemakers' chorus groups. At State fair this year chorus groups from 15 counties will give 15- to 20-minute concerts in the women's building each morning and afternoon.

Have You Read?

American Fertilizer Practices, by H. R. Smalley, chief agronomist; Robert H. Engle, assistant agronomist; and Herbert Willett, economist, of the National Fertilizer Association, Washington, D. C., 128 pp. with supplementary tables. Washington, D. C., National Fertilizer Association, 1939.

This book is a report relating to the use of commercial plant food, and presenting information obtained by survey among 32,000 farmers in 35 States. It contains valuable information in regard to the consumption of fertilizer by crops and returns from the use of fertilizer based on farmers' estimates of increased yields. The effects of fertilizer on the quality of crops, and other benefits from the use of fertilizer are reported. An unusual feature is a survey of many farmers' opinions of such questions as "Would it pay to use more fertilizer?" and "The factors influencing choice of fertilizer."

Information is presented in regard to the amounts of fertilizer commonly used, methods of application that are being employed, trucking facilities of farmers using fertilizer, and the extent to which home mixing is practiced.—*J. F. Cox, extension agronomist.*

A Handbook for Discussion Leaders on America's Problems as Affected by International Problems, containing topics for discussion by Eugene Staley, Oscar B. Jesness, Donald C. Blaisdell, Frank G. Boudreau, M. D., Smith Simpson, John G. Winant, Anders Hedberg, Dudley Lee Harley, James T. Shotwell, Clark M. Eichelberger, Clarence Streit, Charles A. Beard, and Frederic W. Ganzert; and methods of discussion by Drummond Jones. New York, N. Y. Division of Intercourse and Education, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1940.

This handbook is prepared for use of discussion leaders and includes three phases: (1) A series of articles relating to different features of our international relationships, (2) suggestions for use of the contents of these articles through group discussion, and (3) attached to each article a selected list of references.

The key idea or theme is expressed in the opening article entitled "This Shrinking World." It is pointed out that the physical world is as big as ever; but speaking in human terms, it has changed. Cutting down the travel time for goods, ideas, or people has brought about greater interdependence. The production of agricultural products is exceedingly sensitive to a world market. How other nations think and act has an immediate vital influence upon the thinking and actions of people in the United States. The attitudes and understandings of our young people will have a part in rebuilding the world of tomorrow.

The different articles cover the problems of foreign trade and the farmer's interest in it, the problems of health, of social and economic justice, and of organization for peace.

If democracy is to be a part of the world order, the people will have to learn how to work out for themselves the solutions to their problems. Group discussion is an example of democracy in action. The subject matter in this handbook gives basis for such a discussion and points out group discussion procedures.—*Eugene Merritt, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Potato Demonstrations

Potato producers of the Red River Valley, Minn., are watching with more than an idle curiosity a series of potato-disease test plots arranged by county agents in cooperation with farmers and with specialists at University Farm, St. Paul.

The plots are planted on farms in Clay, Norman, Wilkin, Becker, east Polk, and St. Louis Counties. They are especially planned to find out if the use of clean certified seed results in resistance to diseases like bacterial wilt, spindle tuber, and mosaic. Farmer cooperators have planted trial samples of both diseased and certified seed in their regular fields and care for them as they do ordinary table stock. Public tours of the trial plots enable farmers to follow the experiments closely.

A portable pressure spray outfit also demonstrates on these tours new potato-spraying materials that show promise of adding support to the fight against disease.

ON THE CALENDAR

Twenty-fourth Annual Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 15–21.

Twenty-fifth Annual National Recreation Congress, Cleveland, Ohio, September 29–October 4.

National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa., October 12–19.

American Country Life Association, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., November 7–9.

Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., November 11–13.

Annual Meeting Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., November 11–14.

Annual Meeting of The National Grange, Syracuse, N. Y., November 13–21.

National 4–H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 30–December 6.

International Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill., December 1–8.

National Association of County Agents, Chicago, Ill., December 3–4.

Annual Meeting American Society of Agronomy, Chicago, Ill., December 4–6.

Annual Convention American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md., December 9–12.

Rural-Safety Conference Held in Washington

In an effort to extend to rural America t reduction in accident fatalities on streets a highways that has been reported in urb communities the past few years, a conferen on rural safety was held at the Public Roa Administration in Washington, Tuesday, M 28, at the invitation of Thos. H. MacDonal who presided. Mr. MacDonald is Comm sioner of Public Roads Administration, Fe eral Works Agency, and Chairman of t Highway Education Board.

Nine organizations were represented those participating in the conference, w were as follows: Fred C. Brenckman, t National Grange; Hugh Hall, American Far Bureau Federation; S. P. Lyle, Extensi Service, Department of Agriculture; D Howard A. Dawson, Rural Service, Nation Education Association; Paul G. Hoffma President, Automotive Safety Foundatio W. W. Mack, Chief Engineer, Delaware Sta Highway Department; Pyke Johnson, Exec tive Vice President, Automobile Manufa turers Association; Norman Damon, Direct Automotive Safety Foundation; Robert M Millen, Associate Editor, Farm Journal a Farmer's Wife; and Stephen James, Dire tor, and Jerome Hardy of the Highw Education Board.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. Jam outlined briefly the work in rural safe education being done by numerous organiz tions, particularly the 4–H Clubs, the N tional Grange, and others.

S. P. Lyle outlined the Extension Servi policy with regard to activities sponsor by other agencies and endorsed by the E tension Service. The policy, he said, is n to impose programs such as rural highw safety from Washington, but rather to e courage spontaneous expressions of intere in the given subject in the several State often aided by the sponsoring organizatio

Support from farm groups for more ad quate enforcement and funds for engineeri purposes is the greatest need in rural safet according to Paul Hoffman, president of t Automotive Safety Foundation. Farmers the Nation, he said, should be brought throu their national organizations to a realizati that expenditures for adequate driver licen ing and for well-built roads, are in the lo run, productive investments. He urged far organizations to support satisfactory enforc ment and construction programs and e phasized the fact that a reduction in ru fatalities and accidents has in many i stances been responsible for a decrease insurance rates.

At the conclusion of the discussions M MacDonald instructed Mr. James to conf with leaders of farm organizations and request each group to designate a represent tive to work with the Board in the prepar tion of an adequate safety program.

252439 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

Better Health

It seems to me that there has been a noticeable change in the health consciousness of the rural people of Searcy County during the last 3 years. There is probably less malnutrition in the county than ever before. A great improvement has been made in health conditions due to rural families' having more vegetables and fruits on the table the year round. The pantry shelves of the home demonstration women in Searcy County are excellent examples of the desire to have healthy families throughout the year. In practically every home one finds at least enough vegetables for two meals daily. A variety of vegetables are usually found.

That better food habits are being followed by the rural people is indicated by the steady decline in dietary diseases. Pellagra is less prevalent than ever before. The people seem to be more eager to learn about balanced diets. Such habits as overcooking and using soda in vegetables have been discarded by most of the farm families since they have learned that through these methods the food value and vitamins are lost.—*Lurline Cagle, home demonstration agent, Searcy County, Ark.*

More About Young People

Although we find the Extension Service Review inspiring and containing many ideas which we can use in our work, there is a line of work which is new to extension workers in Iowa and which I believe deserves some mention in the magazine. That is the work with young farm couples under 35 years of age. The activities center mostly around farm-management problems. We hope to discover and develop leadership among this group and to give them some assistance in their farm and home problems which otherwise might not be possible for another 10 years. Oftentimes, it has been my observation that we are working with people from 45 to 65 years of age and are not reaching the group under 35 years of age who could be so valuable to us.—*C. E. Judd, county agricultural agent, Boone County, Iowa.*

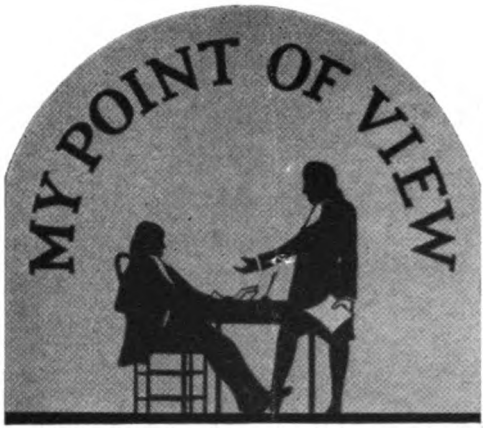
Praises Conservation Camp

Eighty-seven Negro 4-H Club boys and girls, representing 25 counties of South Carolina, met in the second annual conservation camp, held during the week of July 8–12 in Orangeburg, S. C., at the State A. and M. College.

Conservation Through Land Use was the general theme. The speakers, using slides, motion pictures, and other illustrative material, forcefully demonstrated that the conservation of the soil, wildlife, forestry, and human resources are problems of youth. Pointing these problems out as responsibilities of young citizens of America, they challenged the boys and girls to do something about them.

The lectures and discussions seemed to have developed real concern in the minds of clubsters over the possibility of annihilation of American civilization through complete collapse of our agricultural system unless we learn the essentials and practice the principles of conserving natural and human resources.

After noticing their enlightened eagerness, we are convinced that this training was of great value to our 4-H clubsters. They are better prepared to preach and to teach, by precept and example, the fundamentals of conservation practices, and to render their community, the State, and the Nation an indispensable service.—*R. W. Anderson, Negro county agricultural agent, Greenville County, S. C.*



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

Determining the Needs

The program for home demonstration work has been distinctly influenced by two factors. First, all requests have been studied in the light of the question, "How can it be handled with a minimum of time and effort to satisfy a service request?" or "Can it be used to lead the questioner or community into more worth-while activity?" It must be recognized that the teacher in any field must start where the learners are and proceed with them, and such has been necessary in Camden County, N. J.

Human needs have been indicated in a number of ways. First, the needs have become evident through personal contact with the women. Close contact with members of the parent-teacher association (an organization of 12 000 members in Camden County), the federated women's clubs, and the American Association of University Women have shown clearly the need for greater economic security, better family relationships, improved recreational facilities for young people, greater and more intelligent use of existing health facilities, and better housing and living conditions.

News stories have brought in many direct requests for budget information, and a number of these requests indicate a budget difficulty, especially with reference to food. The bulletins requested as a result of this newspaper publicity indicate a desire to feed families as well as possible on minimum amounts. Certainly this would indicate an economic problem.

Questions received for the homemakers' question box clearly indicate a desire by many women to improve their living conditions. Letters have been received from at least 100 persons asking how to rid premises of household pests and how to renovize walls and floors.

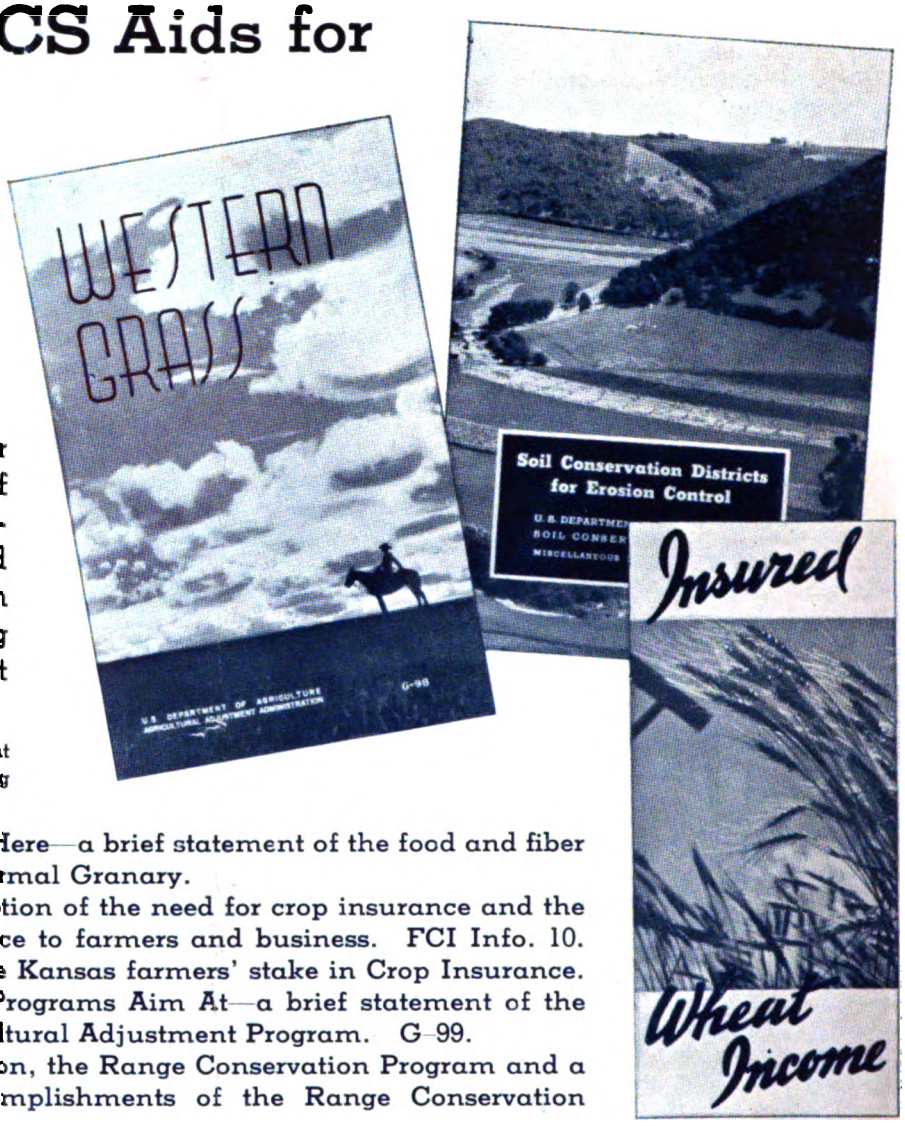
Another method that is aiding in the determination of what women really want and need is the survey being made by members of the board of directors of the Camden County Home Economics Extension Service. The survey is being made to acquire some factual material on "know your community," as well as to arouse board members to meet actual existing conditions.

Other human needs concerning family relationship problems have been expressed both intentionally and unintentionally in the parent-education classes conducted by the county extension service. Some mothers have asked for fundamental home economics work for their daughters as preparatory training for high-school courses.—*Mary M. Leaming, home demonstration agent, Camden County, N. J.*

CONTENTS

	Page
The Test of Civilization — Editorial — *Reuben Brigham*	Inside front cover
4-H Better-Seed-Corn Project, Louisiana	109
Handicraft Goes Native in Tennessee	110
Farm and Home Progress Contest, North Carolina	111
Demonstrations, Music and Drama—*Kathleen Stephenson, West Virginia*	112
Rural Women Break Into Print—*Lora Farnsworth, Texas*	113
California Holds Its First 4-H All Star Conference	114
4-H Members Figure Close—*J. Robert Hall, Missouri*	114
4-H Introduces Profitable Sheep Raising—*H. J. Aase, Minnesota*	115
Better Living Through Better Farming, Alabama	116
A Farm Family Learns to Plan, Washington	117
Two Years of Club Work—Donald Stiles, Vermont	118
Home Demonstrations Develop an Able Leader—*Daisy Deane Williamson, New Hampshire*	119
Out of Depression on a 4-H Project, Minnesota	120
Farmers of 20 States Confer on Phosphate	121
New and Revised Film Strips Ready	121
Agencies Cooperate — *Phyllis Richards, Wyoming*	122
Ranchers Improved Kansas Range Through AAA Plan	122
Rural Churches Mobilize, Kentucky	123
4-H Columnists, Georgia	123

AAA and SCS Aids for 4-H Clubs



Stimulate clear thinking on the part of 4-H Club Members - - Keep both leaders and members up to date on information concerning agricultural adjustment and soil conservation.

Write to Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the following publications:

There Shall Be No Hunger Here—a brief statement of the food and fiber supplies in the Ever-Normal Granary.

Insured Harvests—a description of the need for crop insurance and the benefits of crop insurance to farmers and business. FCI Info. 10.

Insured Wheat Income—the Kansas farmers' stake in Crop Insurance.

Agricultural Conservation Programs Aim At—a brief statement of the objectives of the Agricultural Adjustment Program. G-99.

Western Grass—range erosion, the Range Conservation Program and a summary of the accomplishments of the Range Conservation Program. G-98.

Helping Farm Families Help Themselves—how the AAA program helps farmers improve their living conditions.

Single copies of not more than five of the following bulletins are available free from the Soil Conservation Service, except where otherwise noted:

Conservation Farming Practices and Flood Control. Misc. Pub. 253.

Crops Against the Wind. Farmers' Bulletin 1833. (Deals with the soil conservation program in the Southern Great Plains.)

Erosion on Roads and Adjacent Lands. Leaflet 164.

The Land in Flood Control. Misc. Pub. 331.

An Outline of the Water Facilities Program.

Soil Conservation Districts for Erosion Control. Misc. Pub. 293.

Soil Defense of Range and Farm Lands in the Southwest. Misc. Pub. 338.

What Is Soil Erosion. Misc. Pub. 286.

To Hold This Soil. Misc. Pub. 321. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 45 cents a copy.

Other useful material on land use and soil conservation can be obtained from the nearest regional or field office of the Soil Conservation Service

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 11 • NO. 10

UDE R. WICKARD
SECRETARY
F AGRICULTURE

OCTOBER 1940

AN Editorial

Extension Helps Democracy Work

GROVER B. HILL, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

■ Extension work among farmers takes on an added importance in this time when we are putting forth every effort to coordinate our national life and make America impregnable. The most important thing you extension folks can do to contribute to our national program of defense is to stay on the job that you are doing and carry on in your same efficient manner. Your job is important. You are helping to make democracy work.

The weight of your responsibility makes it more imperative than ever before that unity prevail in your ranks. All petty jealousies should be avoided. You should pull together and work together as never before.

Let me say right here that cooperation and service have been the watchwords of the Extension Service ever since it was founded a quarter of a century ago. Yours has been the task to go out into the field, to meet the people, and to work with them. You have had the task of taking to the land the improvement and discoveries which have been worked out in the laboratories and on the testing grounds.

Extension Aids Adjustment

It was only logical that in 1933, when the first adjustment program came into being, that the Congress and the Department of Agriculture should look to the Extension Service, an agency which had proved its effectiveness in the past, to assist in putting into quick action an emergency program to help withstand the disaster of overwhelming surpluses and ruinous prices which was then threatening the farmers of America.

Emphasis was first placed on crop adjustment. It was necessary to get our production back into line. We have taken 30,000,000 acres out of soil-depleting crops, and this has eased the surplus problem. By resting our poorer lands and putting our labor on the best land, it was evident that we could get more cash crops from a good acre at less cost, and we have therefore developed a program which places more and more emphasis on soil conservation.

The adjustment program in its effect has been a soil-conservation measure because the production of more than we can use and sell, or need for ever-normal supplies, actually creates physical waste—waste of our soil—and the soil is not only robbed of its fertility; we lose the soil itself. Our recent history has demonstrated the truth of this. The lands we exploited in the last war to raise huge crops, the prairies we stripped of grass, gave us their answer in devastating duststorms, which took away millions of dollars in topsoil that cannot be replaced in our lifetime.

I think it is a tribute to our American way of doing things that you have cooperated with the other agencies of our Government in the fine way that you have, helping to make the farm program work. Alone, we are limited, but together we can do anything that we set our hearts and minds to do.

The Extension Service has been doing a great work in helping farmers to realize the value of conservation. Among its tasks are other things which at first glance do not appear to bear a very close relationship to conservation. But let us examine them. When you help a man to a better living condition on his farm, when you help him raise better livestock and better poultry, and help him achieve a more convenient and healthy life, are you not creating in that man's heart a love and appreciation of the farm that is taking better care of him? It is not so hard for that man to realize what it means to take better care of his soil.

I have been closely associated with the Extension Service for a good many years and have watched with interest its steady growth. In the past few months I have had particular occasion to observe its operation at first-hand. It has been my privilege to have a part in the development of the Department's mattress-demonstration program.

It has been an inspiration to me to see the way that extension agents have taken hold of the mattress program and have put it across.

4–H Club Work

Another phase of extension activities that has been of great interest to me is 4–H Club work. Here you have a chance not only to build for our agriculture of the future; you have a serious responsibility in helping to build good citizens.

You have been building strong citizens of democracy in 4–H Clubs. There is something about contact with the soil that builds a great and stable people—something that is lacking in our cities.

You have been helping our agricultu to make great strides forward, and duri the past 7 years you have aided in t various new programs that have be developed, until today farming in t United States is at the highest point efficiency ever known in this or any oth nation. The teachings that the Depa ment of Agriculture has made availal to the people, through the Extensi Service and other agencies, are definite bearing fruit.

Agriculture Ready for Defense

When the Defense Council calls the ro agriculture can answer, "Ready!" have banished the dread of hunger a want, insfar as supply is concerned. C distribution methods have not kept pa with our production, but we have tackl this problem and are beginning to results. The oversupply that we ha heard complaints about appears today a new light. In a world of uncertainty is a blessing that our storehouses are fu

I only wish that other industries we as well prepared nationally as agricultu If that were the case, no one would dare tack us. Agriculture has done its part we

The task that lies before us now is maintain the gains we have made a to keep improving. Let us remember th these gains were not easily made. T betterment of agriculture is a part of o national development just as surely as o first struggles for independence—just surely as our conquering of the fronti and the building of our cities; and in t times that lie ahead of us let us go f ward, with an abiding faith in the Creat who has made all these things possib doing our part to make sure that th who follow us will inherit the liberty have known.

So let me say again: Stay at your jo and give the best that is in you. extension workers, you have built up enviable record of service. Keep that r ord living because upon you depends, in small part, the task to preserve a la where free men are proud and safe to wa

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For October 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Our Homes Have Fostered Democracy . . . What of Tomorrow?

MRS. NELSON HICKMAN, Farm Woman of Franklin County, Ohio

Home extension council members from 10 of our southwest Ohio counties felt such great concern about keeping the purpose and meaning of democracy clear, about preserving it through helping young people to understand it, cherish it, and live for it, that they chose as the theme of our annual conference the subject, Our Homes Have Fostered Democracy. What of Tomorrow? Two hundred and fifty of us gathered at the Miami Valley Chautauqua grounds for this meeting. We thought that discussion of the privileges of living in a democracy might make these privileges more real and might help to safeguard them for the future. Obtaining and maintaining a high degree of civic welfare has been a goal in our home demonstration program for years, and we felt that something more might be done to foster the democratic spirit in our homes and communities.

Mrs. E. F. Kuester, homemaker of Darke County, gave the keynote address, setting forth the principles of democratic living and raising thought-provoking questions. Following her presentation, the assembly divided into 15 discussion groups with rural women from the various counties acting as leaders and secretaries.

One of the questions which seem to arise early in all groups was "Just what do we mean by the democratic way of life?"

Each woman had her own interpretation, but most of us agreed that freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to think and worship as we please, tolerance of other people and their ideas, even those of other races and nations, were fundamental. We also agreed that democracy is much more than a political theory or system. It is a way of life.

In a democracy, we respect the personality of the individual, and there should be an opportunity for each person to develop his best possibilities. The family should serve the best interests of each of its members; the State, the best interests of each of its citizens. There should be guidance but not dictation, tolerance but not weakness. There should be fostering of cooperation, faith in, and patience with each individual. Discipline should be according to laws based on the understanding of needs and good judgment and not upon the emotions of men and women. One of the women quoted William E. Dodd, former Ambassador to Germany, as saying: "Any form of government which suppresses the freedom and initiative of the individual cannot be anything but dangerous to the human soul in the long run."

The Jeffersonian idea of democracy included discipline, and it should still be included in good home life and government today. We felt that discipline does not necessarily mean dictation. Our homes should not be dictatorships with fathers or mothers saying "Do this," or "Do that or else . . ." A home life in which each member has his place in the family council and in which he learns just what it means to the others if he does not cooperate gives training in democratic procedure. In rural life, husband and wife must stand shoulder to shoulder in partnership, for the success of the farming business depends upon their mutual interest and effort. Our young people should be included in this partnership. We learn the meaning of democracy by practicing it.

We also felt that we did not fully appreciate our religious freedom and privileges, that spiritual things have been neglected, and that a return to definite religious ideals and a more rigorous observance of religious practices would avail much in the development of our youth. We felt, in the words of Thomas Jefferson, that "We can have something unique in America, a great body of citizens trained from childhood to be sovereign in their own rights. They look to no others to conquer their difficulties. They face them squarely themselves, and such leaders as they will recognize are those whose character compels a following."

If a democracy is based on the rights of the individual, it also involves the responsibility of the individual toward it, and this fact cannot be too strongly emphasized. Individuals must be taught their responsibility toward their government. They must learn to give and not to stand with open hands saying, "Give to me."

We agreed that homes must cooperate with schools, church, and State in an effort to develop in America a people who are capable of governing themselves. We have a bad habit of speaking of the Government as "they" when it should be "we," for, after all, we, the men and women of America, are the Government. As one of the women reminded us, poor officials are elected by "good" citizens who do not vote or do not vote intelligently. We realized the truth of the statement and decided to take more interest in candidates for public office and the issues at stake so that voting could be done more intelligently.

One of the facts we faced in discussion was that democracy is in danger in a warring world. We felt it our duty as mothers to help in guarding this heritage for the next generation. Each woman present asked herself if her home had fostered these ideals. The younger women, especially, seemed to feel their keen responsibility in this respect as mothers and as partners in setting family ideals and standards.

We must work with our young people to set up the sort of home and community programs that will engage their energies and abilities and develop leadership. Good leadership in all walks of life is a crying need today.

To sum up the whole discussion, the women decided that we must read, think, and practice democracy and that democratic family living is one of the greatest national defenses we have. Let us accept the challenge of helping to build and keep the democratic way of life.

The County Learns About School Lunches

CAROL ASHBY, Home Demonstration Agent, Barbour County, W. Va.

In October 1939 a small group of farm women, mothers of school children in Barbour County, W. Va., met to scan important phases of their home and community living. Looking over the school-lunch situation, they were amazed at the lack of really adequate meals for their boys and girls. They appointed a committee to obtain the aid of interested educational and civic departments and to work with them. In November a general meeting was held. Representatives from the Farm Women's Bureau, Farm Security, and vocational home economics teachers' group, teachers, principals, the W. P. A. nutrition worker, and agricultural extension workers came, greeting the proposed plan for making a drive for better school lunches with enthusiasm. Miriam Birdseye, Federal extension nutrition specialist, and Mrs. Inez Prudent, State extension nutrition specialist, met with the group. The committee organized, appointing me, the home demonstration agent, as chairman, and the assistant farm security home economist as secretary and publicity director.

The initial step taken by the committee was to make a comprehensive survey of the school-lunch situation in the county. The assistant county superintendent of schools asked that every teacher have each child fill out a check sheet to be returned to the committee, which would summarize the figures.

Out of the 4,766 school children enrolled, 3,312 reported. It was significant that 3,466 boys and girls did not go home for lunch. More than three-fourths of them! Eighty-five percent received raw fruit or vegetables for some meal during the day, all or part of the time; 52 percent reported that they took at least 20 minutes to eat their lunches, and 15.5 percent—almost one-sixth of the children bringing in reports—ate no breakfast. Not half the boys and girls received milk for lunch; and meat and bread were more frequently used for breakfast than brown cereals, eggs, tomatoes, or fruit juices.

At the time of the survey, about 600 children were being served hot lunches by the W. P. A. nutrition program in six centers. This included 375 of the children reported in the survey. Sixty-four teachers reported that they were interested in school-lunch programs; 48 needed foods, and 55 needed equipment.

Using the facts obtained from the survey, the county nutrition committee set to work to relieve the situation. The entire program was much publicized through local weekly papers. With encouragement, teachers began to establish centers in their one- and two-room schools. The committee made them conscious that W. P. A. commodities were available for their schools if they would make arrangements to get them and to use them properly. Suggestions about equipment needed were made to these teachers. Miss Forrest Stewart, one of the vocational home economics teachers on the committee, had her classes make up menus based upon actual foods and commodities available in various communities and sent them to teachers with suggestions for preparing the foods. She solicited the help of the typing department of her school, where they were made up; and, furthermore, she obtained commercial booklets on good lunches for each school family.

A public service company lent five electric grills, which were placed in feeding centers. Five farm women's clubs, working in close harmony with the parent-teacher associations of their communities, purchased grills for their schools. Seven clubs donated equipment. In five of these clubs the members actually gave time to the cooking of foods.

Presentations of school-lunch programs were made in eight different community P. T. A. meetings. Thirty 4-H Clubs conducted a program on each of these subjects: A Good School Lunch and Food for Health. One hundred and fifty-seven 4-H Club members scored themselves for 1 week on their own lunches, and 561 additional school children scored themselves for 1 day. One hundred farm women, mothers of school children, studied a series of three lessons on school lunches and scored demonstration lunches typical of those usually packed in their homes.

School-lunch week was conducted February 4 to 10, 1940. The nutrition committee selected subcommittees including almost every interested person in the county.

The newspaper committee, headed by Mrs. Clarence Herriss, Farm Security home supervisor, obtained the aid of the two weeklies in publishing, for a nominal sum, a school-lunch bulletin. Three pictures made at the expense of the local hospital authorities were included in the bulletin. The pictures were typical scenes in feeding centers, arranged by the teachers, cooks, and W. P. A. nutrition supervisor. The articles written were typed by the Philippi High School classes, censored and proofread by the committee. One of the weeklies gave a full-page spread at the same time to lunch news, including the pictures.

The store-window display committee, headed by Mrs. Marie Kittle, vocational home economics teacher, and Mrs. Genevieve Boyles, farm women's club member, arranged with merchants of Philippi, Belington, and Junior to make displays of lunch foods and equipment for the week. A total of 24 displays were made. Children of the three schools made posters in their art classes, supervised by their art teachers. The Farm Women's Bureau obtained a State exhibit of the "Perky and Pokey Families," showing a family with and a family without adequate food supply for the year and its relationship to their health. The committee furnished posters to 30 rural merchants to place in their stores. It is roughly estimated that 8,000 persons saw the displays.

The contest committee, headed by Mrs. D. E. Stemple, County Farm Women's Bureau health chairman, set up four contests and obtained sponsors for them. The school essay contests on Why I Like Milk for Lunch were sponsored by the general nutrition committee and the two Kiwanis Clubs in the county. A word contest, open to all, and a menu contest, open to all mothers who pack lunches, were sponsored by a dairy pasteurization company. In each case, generous prizes were given to winners. A total of 62 entries were made in the contests. The judges selected were women trained in home economics.

Mrs. Inez Prudent, extension nutrition specialist, spoke in high-school assemblies to 700 students, presenting a lecture demonstration on Filling the Day's Food Needs. Results of her presentation were indicated by increased sales of milk to students, new supplies of metal lunch boxes appearing in stores, and better lunches carried from home as reported by mothers.

By the end of February, 12 W. P. A. feeding centers had been established as regular programs, providing 780 students with hot foods, furnished partly by the Surplus Commodities Corporation and partly by the students themselves. In these centers, paid W. P. A. cooks were used. Twenty-two other schools set up small cooking-feeding units to take care of 500 more students. Foods were provided from the same source, but the work was done by the students at the direction of the teachers. For part of the winter, 2,280 boys and girls received hot lunches, including the 1,200 who daily went home.

A definite check-up by the committee, with the assistance of the Board of Education and the W.P.A. supervisor, revealed that 25 schools had improved attendance, and 32 schools reported 803 students had gained an average of 3 pounds over and above normal growth.

Over 2,800 frozen-food locker plants are now operating in 44 States according to reports received by the Federal Extension Service. In this third annual count of locker plants made by State extension workers, some plants may have been overlooked, but a representative picture of the current situation is believed to be given.

Working on the Defense Commission

HARRIET ELLIOTT, Consumer Adviser on the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense

Of the seven advisory commissioners to the Council of National Defense, the work of the consumer adviser, Miss Elliott, and the agricultural adviser, Chester Davis, are most closely related to the work of the extension agent. This brief statement of the field in which the consumer adviser operates and how the commission is doing its work was condensed from Miss Elliott's remarks at a recent conference in Washington.

Miss Harriet Elliott.

When the President called me by phone on a Tuesday afternoon last May to tell me that I had been named Consumer Adviser in a National Council of Defense, the world crisis was brought very intimately into my personal life. The fact that a Defense Council had been created intensified my realization that our country was being affected by events beyond our national political boundaries. I was deeply moved by the fact that the moment had come when we, the people, must take more seriously our responsibility for the welfare of our country and our way of life in the United States of America.

We who were called on to assume the Defense Commission responsibilities have since that time, been studying our immediate responsibilities in preparing a program for securing strategic and essential materials, building ships, tanks, and planes, and training workers for defense activities. We are taking stock of our national resources for total defense, our human and social resources as well as our material resources.

The Commissioners meet regularly twice a week to formulate an integrated defense policy, and once each week we meet with the President to make a progress report to him and to discuss procedure and plans with him. At our regular Commission meetings the work of the seven divisions is discussed at length. Each Commissioner reports on his work and problems to the Commission as a whole. We discuss policies, analyze questions of mutual interest, and we come to some agreement.

Conferences among two or more Commissioners on matters of common concern are frequent. Commissioners have pooled parts of their respective staffs to work on common problems. May I use one illustration which I think will help you to understand the way we are trying to work together as a unit, integrating our different areas of responsibilities, so that we may do the best work possible in the defense program as a whole. We are thinking of the Nation as a total picture; we are not thinking of it in individual compartments.

Take, for example, the housing question. You certainly would realize that in the consumers' division, we would be definitely concerned with the problem of housing. But when you take the housing problem in an emergency defense program, and think about it in terms of the whole picture, then you realize that Mr. Knudsen would be concerned with housing from the standpoint of construction; Mr. Stettinius' division would be concerned with it from the standpoint of materials; Mr. Henderson in price analysis. Mr. Budd has a concern in the problem of transportation, and the question of getting workers and materials to centers where houses may be built, or perhaps how to transport workers to certain localities and eliminate the necessity of building houses.

Mr. Hillman has an interest and a concern in housing, naturally, from the standpoint of the supply of labor to build the houses, and the places where the laborers may live. Then from the consumer point of view we are concerned with the standards of living, the kinds of houses, and the question of rents.

The question came up as to whether the question of housing should be assigned to any one of the individual Commissioners, or whether we should look upon it as a whole. We discussed that for quite some time, analyzed suggestions that had been made, and then, out of our deliberations and considerations, we came to the conclusion that we should have a housing coordinator responsible to the whole Commission. Mr. C. F. Palmer, from Atlanta, has been appointed as the coordinator of housing. Each of us will work with him in the aspects that fall into our particular field.

The responsibility of the Consumer Adviser's office extends in two directions: On the one hand, to the protection of American consumers against the hardships and maladjustments to which they might be subjected in the course of armament construction if attention were not continuously directed to civilian as well as military needs; on the other hand, to a positive responsibility for strengthening the human defenses of the country through achieving and maintaining standards of health, nutrition, physical fitness, and social well-being necessary for adequate defense. In assuming this responsibility, we are thinking of consumers in the broad meaning of the word, and are viewing our task in terms of the realities of the American situation today.

In my office, we are, therefore, concerned with the following aspects of the national defense program. These are the areas in which we are working, but we are trying to integrate our work with the whole program. We are concerned with the flow of goods to consumers through the regular channels of trade; we must watch and consider the prices consumers pay for their food, clothing, and living requirements; the quality of the things they get for these prices; and the income from wages and salaries with which to buy these goods.

Then we are concerned with the nutrition, health, and welfare of consumers. We must remember that national defense is more than planes and guns; it is "total defense." As I have said before, hungry people, undernourished people, ill people, are a national liability. This is doubly true in an emergency. By making health and welfare a defense concern, the President has emphasized the fact that human welfare is as important to the national defense as the manufacture of arms and the mobilization of material resources. At a recent meeting, the Defense Commission expressed its unanimous conviction that health and welfare are an integral part of the national defense program. Someone has said that in the United States we can have guns and butter too. You might say that one of the functions of the Consumer Adviser's office falls under the word "butter." It falls clearly, too, in the field of health, of housing, of recreation, of child welfare, of the maintenance of those services which contribute to the vigor, not only of our men, but of the women and children upon whom heavy burdens and responsibilities rest.

Florida Cooperatives Organize Council

D. E. TIMMONS, Extension Economist in Marketing, Florida

The Florida Council of Farmer Cooperatives, although organized only about 1 year ago, today has in its membership cooperatives which represent more than 75 percent of the business done cooperatively in Florida. Most of the larger associations and a large proportion of the smaller ones are members. Its membership and application for membership include every type of agricultural cooperative operating in Florida—citrus, vegetables, livestock, dairy, poultry, flowers, tung oil, purchasing groups such as fertilizer, spray, and crate materials, and service organizations.

On first thought, one would say that the Florida Council has grown too fast, so let us examine some of the procedure and the precautions taken before actually organizing. About 3 or 4 years ago some of the cooperative leaders in the State were asked what they thought of the idea of organizing a group of cooperatives who would come together from time to time and discuss collectively some of their problems. These leaders were asked to talk with others to see what they thought of the idea. After considerable discussion, a petition from the industry signed by a number of the cooperative representatives was sent to the State extension service requesting that it take as one of its primary projects the further discussion with other representatives of the question of a cooperative council, what might be the purpose of an organization of this kind, what the industry thought were the main topics a council of this kind might discuss, and what projects they might undertake in their program.

Practically every individual approached contributed ideas as to what could be done by a collective educational organization of cooperatives. These ideas were brought together in a general summary. The group then requested that the Extension Service call a meeting of all cooperatives for the purpose of discussing these proposals and determining whether or not they wished to go further in the organizing of a State council.

Cooperative leaders and the Extension Service thought that it might be a good idea to hold this first meeting at the same place as and immediately following the annual meeting of the Bank for Cooperatives, which was held in Orlando, Fla., November 10, 1939. A letter to the bank officials requesting permission to hold this meeting in conjunction with their meeting met with a favorable reply.

The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives was asked to supply information on what other councils were doing and to present their suggestions concerning the program for a State council in Florida. The Farm Credit Administration in Washington helped to develop the program for this first meeting called by the Extension Service. Fortunately for the Florida group, Judge John D. Miller, president of the National Council, was in the State and consented to speak. Ezra T. Benson, secretary of the National Council, and W. T. Nettles, extension district agent, both addressed the group on the benefits derived from cooperation.

It was surprising to note at this meeting that there were cooperatives in citrus the directors of which did not know there existed a cooperative dairy-marketing organization, and practically no one knew that there was a flower cooperative. They immediately saw that if nothing more than becoming acquainted with one another could be accomplished by a State council, the council was well worth while.

A temporary chairman was selected from the group, and cooperative representatives were encouraged to take the active leadership from the beginning. After discussions at the first meeting, an organization committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and bylaws for the council and to do all else necessary to get the organization started. An attorney who has been quite active in cooperative marketing was appointed on the committee and contributed much to the development of a constitution and bylaws for the association. A committee from the organization group acted as applicants for the charter and as directors of the council until a formal organization meeting could be held. Representatives of the Extension Service and of the Bank for Cooperatives met with these organizing groups in an advisory capacity three times before completing the proposed charter and bylaws.

Charter and Bylaws Submitted

The first draft of the charter and bylaws was submitted back to the industry for comments before finally being presented to the authority with an application for charter. All members and prospective members were furnished a copy of the final constitution and bylaws adopted.

Between the time of receiving the charter and the organization and membership meeting, prospective members were encouraged to send in formal application for membership in the council. During the course of these contacts, prospective members were told that the Florida Council of Farmer Cooperatives is primarily an educational institution and organized under that type of law. It is not permitted to do any marketing whatsoever. It is linked very closely with the Agricultural Extension Service, and the extension marketing specialist is acting secretary for the council. The membership fee for the first year is $10 for an association and in no year can the annual dues exceed $25 per organization. If the council wishes to undertake a project which will cost more than can be provided by the $25 maximum membership fee, additional levies can be made on members with their unanimous consent, but only by unanimous consent. Directors are elected for 3-year terms, one-third being elected each year; and no director who has served a full 3-year term can immediately succeed himself.

The Florida Council held its organization and first membership meeting in the city hall, Lakeland, Fla., June 7, 1940. Agricultural organizations represented included the Agricultural Extension Service, Farm Credit Administration, Florida Citrus Producers' Trade Association, Florida Citrus Growers, Inc., Farm Security Administration, Agricultural Marketing Service, Florida State Marketing Bureau, Florida State Agricultural Marketing Board, Florida Citrus Commission, Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Florida Citrus Control Committee, United Growers and Shippers, and 27 cooperatives constituting the Florida Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

C. H. Walker, president of the Florida Citrus Exchange and one of the original incorporators of the Florida Council, gave a brief résumé of the history of the Florida Council of Farmer Cooperatives, outlining some of the work of the National Council and telling how the Florida Council hopes to cooperate with the national in its cooperative-marketing educational program.

A. P. Spencer, vice director, outlined the work of the Extension Service, the problems confronting any cooperative work, and what, in his opinion, could be done by the Florida Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

Gov. A. G. Black of the Farm Credit Administration was the principal speaker and discussed The Banks for Cooperatives in the Field of Agricultural Cooperation.

The Florida Council is an associate member of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. They had two representatives attending the annual meeting of the National Council in March 1940, and three representatives at the semiannual meeting held in East Lansing, Mich., July 9, 1940.

The Florida Council is at this time working on another program which will probably be held in cooperation with the Farm Credit Administration some time in the latter part of October or early November. A number of speakers who attended and took part in the program of the National Institute of Cooperation have agreed to take part in this next program of the council.

Nutrition Institutes Study Mississippi Problems

What stands in the way of better foods for rural families in Mississippi? What is it that keeps the tenant from planting a garden? Is it because the landlord discourages the idea; because the tenant wants to be free to move after Christmas; because there is no seed available; or what is it? Why doesn't the tenant own a cow? Is it because he has no barn or no fences to keep the cow in bounds or no place to keep the milk fresh while all the family work in the fields? These are some of the practical questions that county workers discussed at the five nutrition institutes held last spring in five different type-of-farming areas in the State.

The institutes were held at Tupelo, Meridian, Hattiesburg, Jackson, and Greenwood. Each was located to reach a group working in an area that represented one or two definite types of farming, each with its own distinctive situation in regard to tenancy, farm income, home food production, health, and living standards. Those working in the rich delta region were not asked to consider the very different problems of the cut-over highlands. About 75 county health nurses, home demonstration agents, Farm Security home-management supervisors, Negro teachers, representatives of the public-welfare department, W. P. A. lunchrooms, and the T. V. A., attended each of the institutes, which were held in the local health centers. Colored nurses, home demonstration agents, and teachers were invited, and their presence in full force added much to the value of the discussions.

The best part of the program was the open discussion which followed each of the principal talks. Both white and Negro county agents participated. During the noon hour, members of each organization represented met and chose one person to present the problems and plans of that organization in carrying forward the program.

The 1-day meeting started with a presentation, by Dr. Dorothy Dickins of the Mississippi Experiment Station, of the economic facts applicable to soil type in that particular area. Dr. Dickins refreshed the minds of those attending with the main facts regarding land ownership, soil types, cash income, market organization, home food production, and storage as they apply to the nutrition of people living in the area. She pointed out that the precedence given to cash crops had retarded adequate production of food for the families growing these crops, and that attitudes of mind slowed up adjustments even after food requirements were known.

How to build a well-balanced diet with the foods at hand was next presented by Miss Marjorie Heseltine of the United States Children's Bureau. Using such foods as sweet-potatoes, turnip greens, cabbage or tomatoes, pork chops, molasses, corn bread and whole-wheat muffins, eggs and milk, she illustrated how a good diet strong in protective foods could be developed.

How to get these foods into the everyday diet of farm families was then discussed under the leadership of Miss Miriam Birdseye, Federal extension nutritionist. The problem proved far from simple. This work through the years had familiarized many with nutritional requirements. Many landlords were reported as eager to have their tenants grow gardens, keep chickens and a cow, but tenants were unwilling to do so. There seemed to be many reasons for this. In fact it appeared that a better food supply and better food habits might require the readjustment of attitudes toward life in general, housing standards, family relationships, working hours, habits, and many other things. Each of the organizations represented outlined the work it was doing toward better nutrition for farm families and the problems they were meeting. It was felt that if a few simple things could be chosen as most essential at present or for the coming year, all efforts might be focused more effectively on these few things: the children would hear about it at school and in 4-H Clubs, the mother in her home demonstration or P. T. A. meeting. The health nurse would carry the message; the lunchroom manager would carry out the same idea in her work, and thus more progress might be made.

In the field of coordination of all agencies toward definite goals, the district home demonstration agent discussed at each institute the functioning of State and county coordinating councils which have been doing excellent work in Mississippi for several years by bringing together all professional workers interested in better living. The groundwork laid by these councils and the habit of cooperation developed between the Public Health Service and the Extension Service in the State were the reasons for the success of the institutes.

The institutes were planned at a meeting called by the Mississippi Public Health Service last November. Representatives of all the agencies in the State concerned with child and adult nutrition were invited, and the time was chosen to precede the public welfare workers' conference and follow the State convention of nurses so that more workers could attend. Each agency agreed to notify its own workers and urge participation in the institutes.

Local county workers were faced with the serious problem of adequate food for home owners as well as for a large and shifting tenant population, many of whom do not plan to lay in food for the winter, as they expect to move after Christmas. These workers felt that they had gained a great deal by thinking through their problem and planning a concerted approach to it.

Have You Read?

Rural Community Organization, by Dwight Sanderson and Robert A. Polson, 448 pp. New York, N. Y. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1939.

"Every community in which there is any ambition strives to improve its condition. * * * It is possible for a community * * * to determine how it may adapt its life to changing conditions * * * A national, realistic approach to the social problems which affect its people in common is the essential idea of community organization, whatever its methods or mechanisms may be." This excerpt from the preface illustrates the broad philosophy underlying the authors' interesting treatment of a field in which the extension worker is functioning every day.

The rural community takes on added "personality" as the book guides one in how to observe its "growth" and "character." A better understanding of neighborhoods and communities has become increasingly important to the extension worker as he assists with land-use planning.

The chapters on Community Leadership and Techniques for Making Organizations Effective have been read by most of the extension workers taking extension courses at the 1940 summer sessions held in several States. Comments as to the usefulness of these chapters to workers "on the job" have been highly favorable.

Robert A. Polson, the junior author, has grown up in the Extension Service. Formerly a 4-H member in the State of Washington, he is now extension rural sociologist in New York. His intimate knowledge of the problems of the extension worker is reflected throughout the book.—*Barnard Joy, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Use of Surplus Commodities Strengthens Health Defense

The Nation's health defenses are being strengthened at the same time that wider domestic markets are being found for agricultural surpluses produced by the country's farmers. Through the food-stamp plan and other Department of Agriculture measures, millions of men, women, and children in low-income families are now able to get more adequate diets. Farmers now have outlets for surpluses which formerly glutted their markets or else were wasted.

Although the war in Europe has complicated the problem of agricultural surpluses in this country, the job ahead is to make up for the loss of foreign markets by putting these surpluses to use at home. The machinery for doing this is already available and functioning.

If the country cannot sell its surpluses abroad, it obviously makes sense to use them domestically. More than half of the farm problem stems from underconsumption among people who need more food but who do not have the necessary buying power. The seriousness of this underconsumption is indicated by the fact that two-thirds of this country's people—80 million persons—have been living on an average of only $69 a month for a whole family. If every family making less than $100 a month could bring its income up to $100 a month, the national expenditure for food alone would be increased by 2 billion dollars a year.

While the Nation is moving forward toward fuller employment and increased buying power, measures such as the stamp plan, the school lunch, and the low-cost milk-distribution programs serve to bridge the gap between agricultural surpluses and the need for more food among the millions of families primarily dependent on public aid. Enabling low-income families to get a more adequate diet helps to conserve the Nation's human resources and to build the Nation's health and economic defenses.

The food-stamp plan, started as an experiment a little over a year ago in Rochester, N. Y., is proving an effective means for moving surpluses off the farms into the hands of hungry people through the use of regular channels of trade. This method for increasing the distribution and consumption of agricultural surpluses raises the food-buying power of participating low-income families from 5 cents to 7½ cents a meal per person. This is done through the issuance of 50 cents worth of free blue stamps for each $1 worth of orange-colored stamps bought. The orange-colored stamps, good for any food in local stores, serve to maintain the family's regular expenditure for foodstuffs. The blue stamps are good in local stores only in exchange for officially designated surplus commodities, thus increasing the total amount of food consumed. These blue-stamp foods have represented surpluses of fruits, vegetables, pork, cereals, dairy, and poultry products—health-giving foods sorely needed in the vitamin-poor diets of undernourished millions.

Today the food-stamp plan, giving needy families a chance to eat the surplus, is extended to 150 areas throughout the United States. It is bringing new health to 2 million persons, a figure that the Department of Agriculture's Surplus Marketing Administration expects will be doubled during the current fiscal year. These low-income families are obtaining surplus foodstuffs at the rate of approximately 3 million dollars a month. This new food-purchasing power acts as a syphon pumping nourishing food from the farms up through normal channels of retail trade to the tables of families who need it badly—a mighty buttress to the health defenses of the Nation.

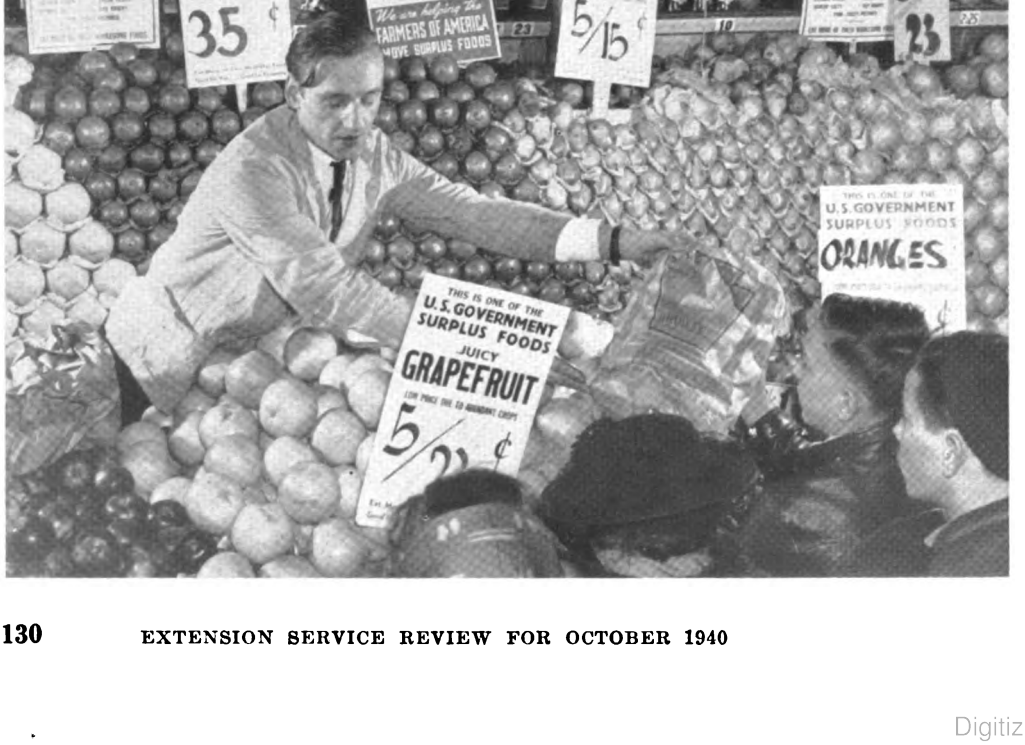
In addition to the supplies of food now reaching low-income families through the food-stamp plan, the Surplus Marketing Administration purchased, direct from farmers and farm groups, over 3 billion pounds of commodities during the 1939–40 fiscal year. Under this direct-purchase method, the Surplus Marketing Administration distributed carloads of agricultural products to welfare agencies throughout the country for allotment locally to public-assistance families totaling 3 million monthly, and representing 11 million persons.

Out of this direct-distribution method has grown the school-lunch program—a measure for putting surpluses to work in fighting malnutrition among millions of school children. The idea of serving free school lunches to undernourished children was developed largely by the Nation's womenfolk, representing parent-teacher groups, women's clubs, church organizations, and others. Nearly 100,000,000 pounds of vitamin-rich surplus commodities were served to some 3 million boys and girls in 43,000 schools of the country during the 1939–40 school year. Nine million children are eligible to participate in the program, and the Surplus Marketing Administration hopes to reach 6 million during the coming year.

Groups sponsoring school lunches purchase tremendous quantities of nonsurplus foods to supplement luncheon menus, thereby increasing the outlet for farm products as well as national farm income. Primarily a means of improving the health resources of the Nation's future manpower, the school-lunch program is also accomplishing a great deal in utilizing surpluses of food.

Low-income families now are not only eating surplus farm produce, they are drinking their way to better health by consuming surplus milk. Under low-cost milk programs of the Surplus Marketing Administration now operating in Boston, Chicago, New Or-

Fresh fruit and vegetables at the grocery store for millions of low-income families obtained with free blue surplus stamps put protective foods where they are most needed to reinforce the health of the Nation.



...ans. and Washington, needy families receive ...ilk at about 5 cents a quart. A cooperative ...ndertaking between dairy farmers, milk ...dealers, local and State welfare agencies, ...unicipal authorities, and the Department of ...Agriculture, low-cost milk programs answer ...wo direct needs by offering dairy farmers ...ider markets for their surplus, and by mak...g milk available to millions of undernour...hed families at a price within their reach.

Developed primarily to assist farmers in improving marketing conditions for their products, these Department of Agriculture programs for encouraging increased consumption of agricultural surpluses are helping millions of needy persons in this country to better living. In addition to strengthening the Nation's economic resources, these programs are conserving and building its human resources.

Contour Farming

A. R. HAGAN, Farm Management Specialist, Missouri

■ Contour farming, with and without terracing, was slow to get under way in Grundy County, Mo., when I was agent there. The most capable farm leaders, with whom we ordinarily got new practices started, seemed most hesitant to adopt "crooked row" farming. Their reputations as good farmers in the community were based partially on their ability to plant straight rows of corn regardless of the handicap of hilly land.

Harold Witten, a prominent young livestock farmer near Trenton, was typical of this group and one of the most loyal supporters of extension work in the county. When I first went to the county in the spring of 1937, I talked with him about contouring or terracing a field for a demonstration. He said he had studied the practices when he attended the college of agriculture several years before, and realized they were very important on most upland farms. He added, however, that he did not think them necessary on his farm because he followed a good rotation system (leaving his upland fields in corn only 1 year at a time), fertilized all his small grain, limed and grew legumes, fed much livestock, and returned the manure to the soil. He suggested that I start the demonstration on a farm where contouring was really needed. We failed to get a demonstration in his community that year but did get a few—that were quite successful—started in other parts of the county.

The following year Mr. Witten attended several meetings and demonstrations where conservation practices were discussed and observed more closely the results of some heavy rains on his own farm. One day early in the fall, he remarked that he believed he had been "fooling himself" about not needing any contouring and terracing and that he had been losing soil from erosion in spite of his care in crop and soil management.

Later in the fall, when a whirlwind terracer was brought to the county to do custom terracing, Mr. Witten was one of the first to put in his order for work. He had more than a mile of terraces constructed on one field in October. A neighbor also was convinced of their importance and had 1¼ miles constructed a short time later.

During the spring of 1939, the county soil improvement association, of which Mr. Witten was vice president, started a contouring program which involved setting up demonstrations on a community basis. Mr. Witten offered to contour a field of corn for the demonstration in his community.

When the field was staked for planting, the lines were quite crooked, as the slopes were rather steep and irregular. He said he did not think it possible to plant and cultivate such crooked rows, but since we had them staked out he would try. He used a planter with furrow-openers and got the field planted in excellent crooked rows, with much less difficulty than he anticipated, but jokingly remarked that it was fortunate the field was off the main road because those rows surely looked crooked to anyone driving by the field.

A few days later, Mr. Witten came by the office to get help in contouring two other fields of corn. His experience in planting the first field showed that it could be done without too much difficulty, and he concluded he might as well have the protection on his entire 77 acres of upland corn. One field that had not been worked was also plowed on the contour.

About the middle of June, a torrential rain caused severe erosion throughout the county. When I visited one of Mr. Witten's fields a few days later, practically no erosion was evident. In nearby fields planted "up and down" the slopes, ditches had cut their way between the rows and tons of topsoil had been lost. The contoured field was still too wet to cultivate, in contrast to neighboring fields which had been dry enough to work for several days, indicating that much valuable water had been held on Mr. Witten's fields for the dry weather later in the summer.

Mr. Witten was no longer ashamed of the crooked corn rows. During a county-wide field day tour early in August, 150 farmers and businessmen visited his farm to look over the terraced and contoured fields. In telling the group of his experiences, Mr. Witten stated that he considered contour planting an essential practice in farming upland fields.

During September and October, Mr. Witten attended an 8-day training school, together with 36 other farm leaders from all parts of the county, to learn more about the details of contouring, terracing, and other conservation practices. Small hand sighting levels were awarded to all leaders for perfect attendance, and the county association announced that a $20 farm level would be awarded to the one who got the highest acreage of crops contoured on his own and neighboring farms during the remainder of the year. Mr. Witten won the level, but stated that he planned to leave it at the county office where it would be available for use by other leaders when they needed it for contouring and terracing work.

When the county association was reorganized during the winter, Mr. Witten was elected president for 1940. Although he owns and operates a large farm on which his full time could be spent to advantage, he is continuing to give his time to furthering conservation work in his community and in the county.

A Gully-Control Contest

A gully-control contest sponsored by the Shawnee, Okla., Chamber of Commerce, with $165 in cash premiums, was a new feature in the soil conservation work in Pottawatomie County last year. Credit for the original idea that developed into this contest belongs to John S. Malone, secretary-manager of the chamber of commerce, says County Agent James Lawrence, who carried out the program. Sam B. Durham, pasture specialist, assisted in outlining the score card and in the judging. A member of the county agricultural committee made sketches of the demonstrations in the contest soon after the entries were made and before work started so that comparisons of "before and after" could be made along with the score-card ratings.

The score card used in the contest totaled 1,000 points, distributed as follows: Diversion ditch or terrace, 200 points; contour furrows, 100; baffles (wire, brush, anything, 200); planting grass, trees, shrubs, vines, 300; and economical use of labor and material, 200 points.

Mr. G. E. Yarbrough, who won first prize in the contest, based his demonstration on 20 acres of gully land that he had recently purchased. The demonstration included a diversion terrace just above the gullies, with a system of terraces laid out covering the field. Dirt fills were made on terrace lines across all the gullies, and the fills were sodded with Bermuda grass, the plan being to control the gullies first, then later on to complete the conservation work by building the terraces. Mr. Yarbrough hopes the entire field will be sodded with Bermuda as soon as the conservation work can be completed.

■ Marinette County, Wis., established something of a record when it completed a planting of 2,600,000 trees last spring, bringing the grand total to 11,000,000 trees planted since forestry work was started, says County Agent Charles Drewry.

From Research to Everyday Practice

MARGARET WYLIE, Extension Specialist in Family Life, New York

For the solution of basic problems, surveys and research studies are as necessary in the field of family life as in other subjects. Extension specialists have felt it as one of their responsibilities to share with the people in the field, the research work done at the college. Control and use of human resources, like control of the physical environment, ultimately depends on adequate knowledge of personal and social forces in human behavior.

Since the department of child development and family life was established in 1925 at the New York State College of Home Economics, research in family life has been under way. The emotional life of the child and the development of personality growth were the first aspects studied. From 1927 to the present, Mrs. Ethel B. Waring has been in charge of research. The studies carried on by the students in the department have been organized, in part at least, around the home, since the department as a part of a college of home economics has its major responsibility there. The findings are therefore serviceable to the home, and the methods so far as possible are feasible for home use. The research during this period can be grouped under three fields of investigation: Studies in techniques of observing, recording, and analyzing behavior, personality development studies, and studies of special problems.

In the extension service groups genuine interest has been shown in the studies which have aided mothers in the guidance of their children in cooperative and responsible behavior. For many years the nursery school staff has been studying child guidance and has been especially interested in how a child takes over for himself the goal of the adult. From observation records of the eating behavior of nursery school children, and from a 3-year study of the moving-picture films of young children at the noon meal in the nursery school of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University, the students of guidance have tried to discover what adults do to induce a child to take over as his own, the goal the adult has for him. Out of these studies have come nine tentative principles of guidance which have been checked at the nursery school and in many homes of the State for their value. Many mothers have reported the contributions of these principles to progress in their home guidance.

To show how the women in the field use the results of research let us consider the activities of one of the extension study groups. A typical one is the East Homer child study club in Cortland County. This club has 21 members with 45 children ranging in age from infancy to over 14. They came together to study home problems. The home demonstration agent in the county, Beatrice Fehr, helped them to organize and to find the materials needed to solve their problems. Mrs. Edward Gates has served as their chairman and Mrs. George Pachta as their secretary this year. Their first meeting considered the questions of home management and child guidance. In child behavior they were concerned with how to direct the physical growth and foster the mental, social, emotional, and spiritual development of their children.

Rural mothers come to Cornell for the May family-life conference and learn by observing the nursery school children in the play-yard.

It was encouraging to each member to find that other mothers had the same problems as they had and that the State college had materials to help them that were "common sense," and founded on the facts of everyday living experience with the everyday variety of normal children. The women were especially impressed with the guidance principle which emphasizes the adults' part in setting the stage for success. The principle is stated as, "prepare for success and confidently direct the child toward such achievement." This led the mothers, with the fathers' help, to make play materials, arrange play spaces, and plan for the supervision of play activities so that the children could make social contacts successfully and engage in the wholesome activities that have been found valuable in contributing to social, mental, and physical growth.

The group had monthly meetings to discuss progress and to share experiences and suggestions. They came over to the college and spent a day at the Cornell nursery school observing the guidance principles at work in the school situation and went home encouraged with their own progress to date and with a spur toward further action and achievement.

Research studies from other colleges were also brought to the attention of the group through listing of bulletins and through newsletters to the group chairman to be shared with the group. For example, one study has shown that the happiness of older people in the home depends on their being of use and having things to do that call out their creative ability and add to their importance. It emphasized the value of interests and hobbies for older family members. This has resulted in members of groups providing opportunities for the older members to carry on activities of interest to them and of use to the family.

The college specialist helps not only in the above ways but by talks, interviews, and home visits in which she uses the findings of research studies in the help that she gives.

The home demonstration agent is the most important aid in helping farm families to make use of research findings, for she has contacts that are intimate and well established. In her demonstrations, talks, radio programs, news letters, and dramatic work she can bring to families facts that will help them to solve many current problems and can give them understanding of the significance of human behavior, thus helping them to bring about happier homes and more satisfying community life.

Claude R. Wickard Takes the Helm

THE FARMER FROM INDIANA BECOMES SECRETARY

A few years ago, the National Broadcasting Co. quizzed Farm and Home Hour listeners after a series of broadcasts, asking them which speaker in the series they most enjoyed. First choice was—and this is how a majority of listeners identified him—"that farmer from Indiana who talked about the Farm Program."

"That farmer from Indiana" was Claude R. Wickard, successor to Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. Nominated on August 19 by President Roosevelt to succeed Secretary Wallace and confirmed by the Senate without a dissenting vote, he was sworn into office on September 5.

The new Secretary is no stranger to the Extension Service. First as an Extension operator in his home State of Indiana and later as an officer of the Department, he has become known to thousands of county agents and other Extension workers.

Secretary Wickard was and is an Indiana farmer. Home—the place where he rides the corn planter and feeds yellow corn to Angus cattle and Hampshire hogs—is the farm in Carroll County, Ind., where he was born 47 years ago. It includes 380 acres, the nucleus of which has been in the Wickard family since the 1840's.

Since the early 1920's Secretary Wickard has been recognized as one of Indiana's outstanding farmers, winning frequent awards for his use of soil-building practices to increase the fertility and the production of his farm. In 1927, he received the "Master Farmer" award for Indiana of the Prairie Farmer magazine.

He was serving in the Indiana State Senate when in 1933 he was named as a member of the first National Corn-Hog Committee which drafted the corn-hog program, enacted into law in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933.

In the fall of that year he became assistant director of the AAA corn-hog section. In February 1935, when Director A. G. Black resigned, Mr. Wickard succeeded him. When the AAA changed from a commodity to a regional basis in 1936, he was named assistant director of the North Central Division. He became Director of the Division in November 1936, upon the resignation of G. B. Thorne.

In February 1940, M. L. Wilson resigned as Under Secretary of Agriculture to become Director of Extension Work, and President Roosevelt named Mr. Wickard to succeed him.

The new Secretary is as earthy as the Indiana soil he loves. He has well-conditioned farmer muscles and a ruddy farmer complexion. He speaks farmer language. His hobby is not unusual—he's an amateur photographer—but he goes in for it in an unusual way and has made unusual success of it. He takes color stills and movies. He knows the technical side of photography as well as the average professional. Perhaps his hobby explains why he was one of the first AAA officers to see the importance of visual education, one of the ablest originators of visual ideas, a valued counselor with any photographic problem.

Mrs. Wickard is the former Louise Eckert of Logansport, Ind. They were married in 1918 and have two daughters, Betty, who was graduated from Purdue University last spring, and Ann, a 1940 graduate of Washington's Central High School. She entered Purdue this fall.

To All My Friends in the Extension Service:

In assuming the office of Secretary of Agriculture, I feel extremely humble. I know quite well just how big a job it is. It is even more formidable when one follows Henry Wallace, to whom we are all indebted for his contribution to the high regard in which the Department is held today throughout the United States.

A great many of you, particularly in Washington and in the States of the North Central Region, have known me for a long time. You know what I believe and what I stand for, and just how vital I think agricultural well-being is to the welfare of the Nation as a whole.

These are trying days—for farmers as well as for Americans in all professions and businesses. Complacency must be a thing of the past, if we are to maintain our identity and preserve the democracy we have cherished so long. I am proud of the response that farmers, in cooperation with the land-grant colleges and the Department, have made to national needs.

Just in the 7 years since I have been in the Department, it has grown much larger than it used to be. Its functions have taken many new forms. But the fundamental goal of all of us—the promotion of the welfare of the 30 million Americans who live on the soil—has not changed.

We have come a long way. Our farmers are providing more food than they ever did before. They are devoting larger acreages to soil conservation. Agricultural income is on the upgrade. More and more farmers are participating actively in our programs.

Of course, many problems lie ahead, the solutions shrouded in war clouds. Whatever the outcome of the present war may be, we must anticipate that world trade in farm products may have permanently diminished. We must realize that keeping the incomes of farmers in balance with those of their city customers will become increasingly difficult. We must face the fact that, in the greatest democracy the world has ever known, there are thousands, even millions, of persons to whom democracy is still only a word because they have never shared in its greatest blessings.

The future holds a challenge for those of us who believe in the future of agricultural America and who have been placed in the forefront at this crucial time. In meeting that challenge, I know that the Extension Service, as always, can be counted upon for steadfast service.

CLAUDE R. WICKARD.

New Under Secretary

Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture, has been Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture since Henry A. Wallace took office in March 1933. Before coming to Washington, Mr. Appleby had been an editor, editorial writer, and publisher; and his work had directly touched many phases of agriculture.

As assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Appleby has been in close contact with both the research and action programs of the Department. He has taken a leading part in developing the plans which during the past 7 years have reshaped the Department of Agriculture to meet expanding needs.

Mr. Appleby was born September 13, 1891, in Greene County, Mo. When he was of high-school age his family moved to Newton, Iowa. Upon graduating from Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, in 1913, he went into newspaper work, publishing and editing county newspapers in the States of Montana, Minnesota, and Iowa. In 1920, Mr. Appleby became editor of the Iowa Magazine. Four years later he joined the staff of the Des Moines Register and Tribune as editorial writer and served there from 1924 until 1928. In that year he moved to Radford, Va., and bought weekly newspapers in East Radford and Christiansburg, Va.

In the Secretary's office, one of the special assistants to Secretary Wickard is James L. McCanny, who was also one of former Secretary Wallace's assistants. Mr. McCanny will continue to act as liaison officer for the defense agencies. In this he will be aided by J. Donald Parel and Leon O. Wolcott. Carl Hamilton continues to assist Secretary Wickard, having been with him in the office of Under Secretary. Herbert W. Parisius has been detailed from the Farm Security Administration to the Secretary's office. Mr. Parisius is the State FSA director for Wisconsin.

Good Growing Season Plus AAA Multiplies Texas Home Gardens

■ "Those making the AAA check-up in Shackelford County, Tex., report more and better gardens in the county this year than during any year they can remember—possibly in history. AAA payments on gardens constitute an advertising program for gardens so that even people who are not getting AAA payments hear about the garden payments; and they, too, become garden-conscious. Many of our home demonstration club members live on oil leases and in oil camps and cannot comply with the AAA program. But they all have gardens in their yards or on a lot between two houses where two families share the same garden. Frame gardens have tripled this year."

This from Home Demonstration Agent El Fleda Harrison could be duplicated from 250 Texas counties, for the State is garden-conscious. With slightly more than half of the counties heard from, a total of 138,870 home gardens are reported for soil-building payments under the 1940 agricultural conservation program. There are 500,000 farmers and ranchers in Texas, so that the total figure may show an impressive proportion of them living on the fat of the land from their home gardens. Perhaps the results might best be measured in terms of rosy cheeks, bright eyes, happy smiles, and alert minds in these Texas families.

The idea of the AAA home garden started late in 1938. At that time the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, liberalizing its program in many ways, announced that for 1939 home gardens would be classed as a neutral crop and pointed out the possibilities of growing food and feed for home use on general and neutral acres. This got the attention of the Texas homemaker. It set her to working. It set her to thinking. If acres planted in home gardens could be classed as neutral, why couldn't the practice of planting a home garden be considered soil building? The garden soil is well tilled. Much humus is turned back into it. More barnyard manure and commercial fertilizer are used on it than on many other acres on the place.

Texas farm homemakers talked to each other about gardens, to their club members, and to club members in other States. They talked to their husbands and to their community and county AAA committeemen. They wrote to their State AAA board and administrator, to their Congressmen, to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and to the Secretary of Agriculture. They talked; they wrote letters; they passed resolutions. And when the 1940 agricultural conservation program was prepared, it contained a provision making the growing of a half acre of vegetables of at least 10 different varieties for home use a soil-building practice that would earn one unit of payment, $1.50.

The next thing to do was to see that all farm people knew about the garden provision of the 1940 program—not only knew about it but felt inspired to grow a garden and knew how to grow it and then how to can and store for non-growing months. Women must know how to cook and serve the produce from the garden. And so, at State, district, county, and community meetings in late 1939, everybody, everywhere, talked about gardens.

AAA officials and committeemen explained the garden provision. Extension and other agricultural workers talked about beans, beets, and broccoli—about cabbages, carrots, and cauliflower—about peas, peppers, and potatoes—about home and field and frame gardens—minerals, vitamins, and roughage.

Programs in women's home demonstration clubs and girls' 4-H Clubs were built around vegetables—how to prepare good seedbeds; how to supply plant food; how to save soil fertility and soil moisture; how to keep the soil in good tilth; what kinds and varieties of vegetables to plant, when and where to plant them, and how to make repeat plantings; how to make vegetable seed germinate quickly and thrive; how to make frame gardens, subirrigation tile, windbreaks, hotbeds, and coldframes; how to get rid of insects and diseases through crop rotation, gen... sanitation, insecticides, and fungicides; h... to save and store seeds for future plant... from carefully selected varieties; how to ma... kraut and chow-chow, and how to cure a... can vegetables and store them in ventil... mounds and in cellars and pantries; also h... to make vegetable salads and how to co... mild-flavored and strong-flavored vegetab... so as to save all the vitamins and miner... and flavors—vegetables buttered and bak... and scalloped and creamed.

Community agricultural association p... grams dealt with some of these topics. Lan... use planning committees considered the s... jects of home gardens and production o... abundant home food supplies and made r... ommendations for further expansion. O... the radio in north, south, east, and we... Texas, vegetable lore was chanted by g... gardeners and good cooks and by agricultu... workers. The press of the State carried s... ries galore. Special garden literature w... prepared by extension specialists.

And so, as the fall check-up figures come in, hundreds of thousands of families tell of the... stores of home-garden products. A woma... in Posey Community, Lubbock County, sa... that her garden is larger and better, becau... if the Government pays people to have ga... dens, they are worth a little more care an... attention. Women in Atascosa County ar... improving their gardens. Some are spendi... the $1.50 for strawberry plants, and some ar... planting a greater variety of vegetable... From Johnson County the home demonstra... tion agent reports:

Vegetables from a ¼-acre garden supply a bounteous table for this Mexican tenant family in Milam County, Tex. This family is one of 24 on the same plantation to grow a garden that qualifies under the soil-building program of the A. A. A.

'In addition to the report of 247 AAA gar-ıs which I made in June, I have received ›orts from 205 more. Of these, 93 enlarged ›ir gardens because of the AAA program, d 154 will qualify for AAA payment. Fif-three of the qualifying gardens belong to ıb members and 101 to nonclub members. is the first year that 10 of these families ve had any kind of garden."

If the Johnson County average holds good : the rest of Texas, this means that 5 per-ıt of the more than 138,000 gardens already ported are first gardens for these Texas milies. Encouraged by AAA benefits and good garden season, many families will get :aste of better living; and the total value to e country in terms of well-fed, sturdy citi-ns cannot be estimated. Good nutrition for ery American citizen is important in the ıtion's total-defense plans. One big little ing that everyone can do toward this is to ow a home garden of vegetables, small uits, and berries, and then eat all the food at it takes to keep one physically fit.

uscaloosa Negro Market nniversary

Recently the Negro Curb Market of Tusca-›sa, Ala., observed its fourth anniversary. ıe of Alabama's outstanding curb markets r colored farmers, this market has in 4 ars netted the sellers more than $14,000. the first month of operation the total re-ipts were $34. Since then monthly sales ıve run well over $500 during active sea-ns. In 4 years the sellers have increased om 4 to 72 and the market has operated ery Wednesday and Saturday the year und.

An enthusiastic crowd gathered early at e market which was all dressed up for the casion. Trade was unusually lively. Spe-al offers were made to regular customers. ive baskets of produce contributed by the llers were given away to the persons holding cky numbers.

The Negro extension staff in Tuscaloosa, arm Agent C. E. Trout and Home Agent Ida elle Crosby, who had worked hard to make ıe market a success, took part in the cele-ration. Speaking in behalf of the market llers, Farm Agent Trout sketched the owth of the market, the efforts of the egro farmers to improve their market roduce, and pointed out that the support of ıe buying public had made it possible for nprovements to be made in the homes and n the farms of the sellers. The curb market ad become a regular meeting place for the egro farmers when they came to town.

Through the years, the extension agents had iven demonstrations on growing vegetables, ontrol of insects and diseases, grading and rocessing, and on sanitation and the proper ay to display produce.

The influence of these demonstrations is oted in the improvements of the produce ffered and the sellers themselves.

Rural Youth Study Democracy

ROBERT C. CLARK, Extension Specialist in Rural Youth Work, Iowa

■ Our Place in Democracy was the theme of the sixth annual State-wide conference of Iowa rural young people held at Iowa State College in February.

The 525 young men and women who attended the 2-day conference discussed job opportunities, preparation for a fuller life, the role of rural youth in community organization, and other activities of special interest.

A State-wide music and drama festival proved to be an outstanding feature of the rural youth assembly. The State-wide festival represented the pick of talent uncovered in 6 district festivals where 12 one-act plays and 27 different musical numbers were presented. These district gatherings were held in connection with the 1940 officers' and leaders' conferences, conducted by the Extension Service during January.

Featured on the festival program were three one-act plays; three mixed choruses; an orchestra; girls' sextet; instrumental trio; piano, flute, and vocal solos; and group singing. Fannie Buchanan, Mrs. Pearl Converse, and Zaneta Eager of the rural sociology extension staff assisted the young people in developing the various music and drama numbers.

A pageant entitled "The Growing Circle of Democracy," written and directed by Mrs. Converse, depicted how democracy has been handed down to young people through the ages and its particular significance to the present generation of voting citizens.

Panel and group discussions, addresses, and the annual banquet and party provided opportunity for young people to share experiences and develop friendships among themselves and with adults.

"How much democracy do we want" was the keynote raised by Clifford Gregory, associate editor of Wallace's Farmer, in his stimulating talk on The Role of Democracy in America. Mr. Gregory concluded that democratic procedures must guide our activities in government, in business, in organized groups, and in our homes.

"If rural youths are to make a place for themselves in a democratic society, they must think and act wisely," stated Mrs. Raymond Sayre, chairman of the women's committee of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation. "There must be a thorough understanding of the meaning of democracy by both youth and adults," she said.

Dr. J. A. Starrak, of the Department of Vocational Education, chairman of a panel on satisfying employment in our present society, summarized by saying, "Special training for a particular field of service, an understanding of job opportunities, hard work, pleasing personality, and determination are primary essentials."

Rural and urban young men and women cooperated in staging a most successful party as a conference climax. Rural young people from Webster County were assisted by the Ames Junior Chamber of Commerce in conducting a progressive game period, folk games, and dancing, and in serving refreshments.

The program for the State rural young people's assembly was developed by a committee representing the rural young people, the State department of vocational education, the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, and the Extension Service.

Parasite Control

Wisconsin agents are alert to the growing problems in parasite control which have arisen from the expanding sheep and pig production throughout the State, says James Lacey, livestock improvement specialist. County agents in some 30 counties have been carrying on educational campaigns by furnishing to livestock producers the information needed for efficient control measures in their communities. Agents have arranged meetings and in many cases have promoted the purchase and arranged itineraries of portable equipment, and have given valuable help in community plans.

For sheep, portable and permanent dipping vats have become the answer to wholesale effort. The portable vats, which may be moved from farm to farm, offer a chance to do good work, and lend themselves to effective teaching as well. Demonstrations with these outfits, which attract from 10 to 60 persons each meeting, have already been held in 14 or more counties. Demonstrations with the permanent vat were held in Sauk County. At these meetings flocks were not only dipped to eradicate external parasites but were drenched with copper sulfate-nicotine sulfate solution to eliminate internal pests as well.

Oneida County sheep breeders dipped and drenched about 60 percent of the sheep in the county at demonstrations last springs. Nearly 3,000 head of sheep in Pepin County were treated through a cooperative arrangement between the Smith-Hughes Department and the county extension office. The sheep-improvement program in Vernon County finds cooperators of all ages. County Agent O. G. Johnson reports that the boys operating an outfit there dipped 3,810 sheep and drenched 1,244 last spring.

In swine management, demonstrations have been limited to Green and Lafayette Counties. The use of cheap waste crankcase oil as a dipping solution has been popularized with swine producers, and oil of chenopodium for internal pests has been demonstrated at these sessions.

A Home-Grown Vitamin Program

LUCY A. CASE, Specialist in Foods and Nutrition, Oregon

Farm families throughout Oregon, and particularly in Clackamas County, are finding increased interest in raising and preserving their own vitamins, obtained from their own gardens or other nearby sources. In Clackamas County, 375 farm families in 97 communities have been carrying on such a project, conducted by Helen Ann Thomas, home demonstration agent, and J. J. Inskeep, county agricultural agent. Sources of their vitamin-filled food products have been their home gardens and the nearby Columbia River with its seasonal runs of huge red salmon.

Clackamas County has been filling up rapidly with part-time farmers who obtain some of their income from seasonal employment in mills and nearby metropolitan industries. Farms have been subdivided until they now average only 22 acres in size. Raising their own vegetables is an essential part of the family feeding program. Many of these residents had recently arrived from the Middle West and were unfamiliar with gardening conditions in their adopted State.

The joint home-gardening project reached more isolated communities than other home-economics projects, because it was conducted mainly by correspondence. It reached many people who, because of the lack of transportation or time, or the isolation of their community, would not otherwise have been able to participate in an extension program. With many older inhabitants of the county, good gardening practice was a custom of long standing, but even they were interested in changes and improvements in garden culture and food preservation.

Enrollment was obtained through the general mailing list and Farm Security Administration clientele. The first letter in this project started with plans—what and how much to grow and where to grow it and an offer to examine samples of soil so that appropriate fertilizers could be applied. Some of the essentials listed for a good farm garden were: A convenient location for small vegetables with separate truck garden, control of moles and gophers before planting, a well-planned sequence of seeding, and control of insects.

With each monthly what-to-do letter, extension publications containing technical data and garden charts were enclosed. Information was timely for each step in gardening, such as treatment of seed to prevent "damping off," control of flea beetles and cabbage maggots, and irrigation. Information was also sent on preparation of equipment for food preservation, canning, freezing, vegetable cookery, and vegetable storage. The last letter of the series of nine included a questionnaire for report of improved practices and amount of food preserved. A few cooperators volunteered to keep more detailed records of the value of all crops produced.

Some enrollees in the garden project were members of the regular home economics extension units and attended demonstrations on canning and preparation of food for the frozen locker. For the most part, the project was conducted by short, well-organized letters. They were illustrated and mimeographed on different colors of paper.

The use of the pressure cooker in canning vegetables and other nonacid foods was emphasized. Newcomers to Oregon were greatly interested in preserving the big fish which run up our coast streams.

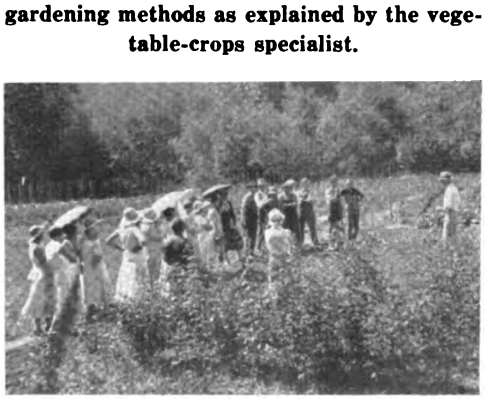
The response to this project indicated that it was appreciated. One homemaker reported that she could not have carried her tomatoes to maturity successfully without the information on mulching which was obtained through the project. Many cooperators used the suggestion to grow radishes under a screen in order to prevent injury by maggots. Several reported better quality of vegetables grown. Treatment of seed with a mercury compound was found in many cases to produce a higher proportion of germination. The encouragement of early perennial stock such as asparagus and rhubarb resulted in many new beds being started.

Reaction is measured partly by a deluge of requests for bulletins listed in letters. These bulletins were on a great variety of suojects, including cookery of vegetables, salad making, food value, and food preservation.

Many cooperators reported that they were better able to feed their families balanced dietaries during the entire year by planning a vegetable garden ahead.

"As far as the extension program is concerned," says Miss Thomas, "this project influenced a large group of people who otherwise would probably not have been reached. It

Vitamin gardeners meet to study better gardening methods as explained by the vegetable-crops specialist.



also reached additional communities. I the small amount of time spent by the agei the results have been highly gratifying."

Other counties used different methods developing the home-made living project. Coos County, under the joint supervision Julia Bennett, home demonstration agent, a George Jenkins, county agricultural agent, procedure of garden planning received spec emphasis. A great many cooperators w enrolled at meetings. The agent asked women questions on the food supply, such How did your garden turn out this year regard to meeting food requirements? I your root vegetables hold out till spri Did you grow leafy vegetables all winter lo Did you have a surplus of some and a lack other canned vegetables? In other wor does it help to plan?

A planting and canning schedule for C County was prepared by the two agents a the county agricultural committee and v distributed in mimeograph form.

The Coos County agents arranged two to in July to visit typical family gardens. D onstrations were given by the extension ho culturist on dusting with rotenone, trapp for moles, standards of quality, and prun of berry bushes. The meetings were thro open to questions which came in rapid s cession. The main problems of the grow were on rodent, insect, and disease cont and on fertilizers and varieties.

Demonstrations were given in unit and trict meetings on home food preservation, cluding preparation for the frozen pack.

Additional service in this project was gi through local broadcasts. The first was Planning the Vegetable Garden. The sec was on The Importance of Vegetables in Dietary. Timely news articles were a issued through five local papers on the pla ing and preservation of vegetables.

The agents report an increased consumpt of vegetables over the entire county as result of this project. Cooperators have gun to realize that the vegetable garden the best-paying part of the farm financia

A sample of the records on the money va of home-preserved foods for the family taken from the Multnomah County repo This sample farm family was composed seven members—four boys in their teens a a girl of 11 years. The mother was an act homemaker and community worker. T food canned was raised at home or obtai by trade with neighbors. As jars were em tied, they were filled with apple butter. Sto foods were used 10 months, and canned a dried foods, 8 months. The money value home-preserved foods was $318.76.

Reaching 50 Percent More

DAISY DEANE WILLIAMSON,
State Home Demonstration Leader, New Hampshire

"You are not reaching enough people. You are not reaching the people who need the assistance most."

This challenge has been made many times in home demonstration work. Last year we in New Hampshire decided that we would analyze the situation more carefully; and, if the criticism was a fair one, we would get busy and do something about it with a determined and planned procedure.

At each county-wide meeting—and one was held in each county—the challenge was passed on to the women who had gathered to consider their extension needs for 1939. Information was given at each meeting as to the number of farms in the county, the number of families worked with the year before, and the percentage of the women worked with who lived on farms, not in villages. Then the women were asked what they were going to do to reach more of those farm people.

For several years the home demonstration agents have made it their goal to reach at least 100 new women in each county during the year, and they have consistently exceeded this goal. They have extended their contacts to mothers of young children who could not get to meetings and to those who live in tiny temporary houses along the roadways. But still the challenge persisted—not enough people being reached; not reaching those who need the help most—because the check-up showed that the agents were working on the average with about 25 percent of the farm families in their respective counties.

As an outcome of the discussion at the county-wide meetings the women set their own goals for increase in spread of influence. These goals ranged from 10 percent increase in some counties to 50 percent in others. They decided to use the "Sister Sue" plan. Each woman in the regular home demonstration groups was asked to adopt some neighbor who could not get out to the meetings. She agreed to see that the one she adopted got all the material and other information given at the meetings, to keep a record of what she had passed on, and to see that a record of how the woman used the information was made available to the agent.

Some of the home demonstration agents were amazed when their women set 50 percent increase as their goal. With the steady gain in contacts their counties had made yearly, they just could not see how it could be done. But one home demonstration agent, Miss Marion Davis, of Sullivan County, N. H., decided that, in spite of the fact that a 50-percent increase seemed almost impossible, she would give her ability a real test. She talked with the women about those folks who should be getting extension help. They got the "Sister Sue" plan operating. She visited women in every community where there was no organized group and got a group started in every one. When a check-up was made at the end of the year in preparation for her annual report, not only did every community have a program of work but the 50-percent increase in participants had expanded to 75 percent.

Miss Davis was asked, "Now, what about 1940?" She replied, "We'll give the 50-percent increase another try."

The other agents did a fine job, too. Regular organized groups had 1,718 new members; 547 new mothers of young children had been reached and had used the information; and 2,154 other new women had participated in home demonstration activities—a grand total of 4,419, and an average of 441 per county.

More Steam Behind the Nutrition Program

Coordination of community effort for better nutrition was the theme of the New York second annual nutrition conference held in Ithaca, July 15, 16, and 17, under the auspices of the New York State Departments of Education, Health, and Social Welfare and the New York State College of Home Economics. More than 150 extension nutritionists, home demonstration agents, public-health nurses, welfare workers, and other professional workers interested in nutrition, attended the conference.

For years these agencies have been cooperating in many places, but it was felt that the possibilities of the team approach had never been fully developed. Many methods of further cooperation were suggested. The program committee offered to spend a day of the next week in canvassing to determine needs, possibilities, and methods of cooperation at State, county, and community levels. The value of a State nutrition committee including all agencies working toward nutrition goals was discussed and steps were taken to bring such a committee into being. The family approach was a strong note of the conference, and emphasis on the family approach was felt to be a means for accomplishing a great deal in coordinating effort at a community level.

The results of recent research in nutrition were presented as well as educational psychology and sociology. Practical methods of getting nutrition facts into everyday practice as radio, newspapers, magazine articles, exhibits, demonstrations, and moving pictures were presented by specialists in their particular field, and their general use was considered by the conference.

The place of nutrition in a program for national defense was discussed. It was felt that the importance of home production to food as a means of promoting health and conserving income should be emphasized, but that large-scale food-preservation was not thought advisable at this time.

The conference agreed to prepare a register of all home economists, nurses, and social workers both in and out of professional employment, so that all such available persons in any community could be utilized in an emergency.

British Countrywomen's War Work

Word comes from London of a contemplated film to serve as a record of the war work of the women's institutes there. The activities of the British countrywomen include wartime cookery and food campaigns, the women helping in growing, cooking, and preserving food; holding training courses in fruit bottling; organizing cooperative depots for bottling and jam making; and distributing vegetable seeds for gardens, for they are busily "digging for victory." The women are also providing hospitality and canteens for the service men and women, teaching lonely service units simple handicrafts such as rug-making and knitting comforts. The institute members are organizing work parties to make hospital supplies; are forming national savings branches, are giving a hand with the salvage campaign by the collection of waste paper and of garbage for the pigs; assisting with the evacuees; and helping to organize temporary squads of labor at the request of the county agricultural committees.

■ Statements from 49 North Dakota farmers using the trench silo over periods ranging from 1 to 15 years, showed that 27 had used the silos 5 years or more, 44 had found the trench silo satisfactory, and 2 had not found it satisfactory. The silos varied greatly in size, ranging from 20 to 110 feet in length, most of them ranging from 50 to 70 feet in length. One man reported a silo 500 feet long. Most of the silos were 8 to 12 feet deep.

Corn was the principal crop ensiled, though three reported having ensiled Russian thistles and corn, and one each reported ensiling Russian thistles alone, sweetclover and thistles, and sunflowers and corn.

■ Seven counties are laying ground work this year for an extensive program of rural electrification studies among Iowa 4-H Club boys.

Georgia Rural Markets Convert Yearnings Into Earnings

For more than 23 years, Mrs. Leila R. Mize has played an integral part in the farm women's marketing activities in Georgia, where she has served as a county and State extension worker. Since becoming a marketing specialist in 1932, Mrs. Mize has emphasized the live-at-home program and has urged selling surplus products to increase depleted farm income. Believing that better products make better markets, she has emphasized the standardization of products sold, and relates some of the methods she has used to develop the work into a State industry.

There's better living in many Georgia farm homes today because homemakers are adding to the farm income by selling their surplus farm products. Last year approximately 14,500 home demonstration women and 4–H Club girls in 70 Georgia counties engaged in marketing work of some kind. Their total sales amounted to $574,765. These women have reported that they used their earnings for insurance premiums, home improvements, medical and dental care, clothes for the family, and groceries. Many of them have used part of their income to send their children to high school and on to college. One woman bought cow feed with her earnings, and another paid for the family's first vacation away from home. Mrs. J. E. Milne, of Spalding County, sold enough Christmas wreaths last year at the Griffin market to buy a much-needed mule, which she named "Living," for she expects "better living" from his labors.

Farm products are sold in a variety of ways. The types of marketing that these farm women have found suited to their local situations include curb and roadside markets, bartering, and miscellaneous types such as producer-to-consumer delivery, retail grocers, rolling stores, community trucks, hotels and boarding houses, tourist homes and tea rooms, and by parcel post through post-card contacts.

This marketing industry has been developed step by step. In the early part of extension work it was seen that a large number of home demonstration and 4–H Club members could not make any material advancement in their living conditions without first finding means of providing for the cost. Many times they had to be assisted in obtaining jars for their canning and material for their uniforms and sewing activities. The State leader of 4–H Clubs became an enthusiastic advocate of money-making projects for club girls. These projects usually took the form of finding a market for fresh vegetables or fruits or berries, chickens, eggs, and special canned products such as fig preserves, blackberry jam, jellies, and conserves. The problems of exhibiting and marketing forced specialization in certain products. Particularly satisfactory was the work with peppers and figs. Fig preserves are still much in demand by our buying public in Georgia. All club girls were encouraged to plant a perennial garden of berries, figs, fruit, grapes, and asparagus, to provide a source for the money-making project, in addition to the vegetable garden. By 1922, considerable progress had been made by community groups of women who focused their efforts on standardizing the surplus products for market. By 1927, the farm women had developed individual projects such as cream, poultry, vegetables, and crafts.

In response to the pressing need for additional farm-family income in the post-war period about 1918, and with some leadership from the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs and the untiring efforts of Mrs. Bessie Troutman, who was active in getting the movement in Rome started and acted as market master for several years, the first farmers' cooperative curb market was begun at Rome, in Floyd County. The city of Rome gave good support to this enterprise, later providing a building to house the market, which was started on the curb. This market, providing for sales of approximately $30,000 worth of local farm products yearly, has been in continuous operation for more than 20 years, and of inestimable value to the families selling there. In 1939 the market was renovated and improved throughout, and the market group was reorganized under the leadership of the county home demonstration council and Mrs. Pearl Camstra, county home demonstration agent.

Since the opening of the Floyd County Market, some 35 curb markets have been organized for a number of years and continue to flourish with total annual sales averaging approximately $200,000. Organized with the cooperation of local businessmen, the markets afford a selling channel for home-made and home-grown products such as pies, cakes, dressed poultry, fresh eggs, butter, vegetables, canned foods, cut flowers, and other farm products. A standardized vegetable mixture made of corn, okra, and tomatoes is featured at some of the markets, notably the two large markets in Atlanta. All the cans carry the special home demonstration label designed for the purpose. Reports from 21 counties show that 8,894 cans of this vegetable mixture were sold last year. The home manufacture of such products is encouraged only when there is a good yield for which no market is found for the fresh product.

Impetus has been given to the marketing activities of the home demonstration and 4–H Club members of Georgia by the retail marketing contests started in 1935 to create a wider interest in the income possibilities of surplus farm products. Separate contests have been conducted for the home demonstration and 4–H Club members by the Extension Service and six Georgia banks, which have contributed the prize money. For each of the first 2 years the banks contributed $150. Each year since, they have donated $250 for the prizes because they considered the results of the first contests so satisfactory.

The rules for both contests are the same. Separate prizes are offered to individual sellers and to the market group as a whole. Contestants are judged 60 percent on the market project itself, which is considered from the standpoint of sales, productiveness, and standardization of the products sold; 25 percent on service to the community; and 15 percent on business management, as shown by the use of the money made. Records of the market activities, which include daily sales accounts, must be kept. Each individual contestant must submit a detailed story on "How I developed my market project and what it has meant to me."

Market Prize Awarded

The 1939 market prize was awarded to one of Georgia's newest curb markets, the Barrow County Farmers' Market, which had been operating less than a year. The phenomenal growth of this market is a story of cooperation—cooperation of the people of a county with the home demonstration agent. Barrow County had been without a home agent for 10 years until Miss Evelyn Redfern took over the work in September 1938. With the help of the home demonstration council, Miss Redfern soon sounded out public opinion regarding the opening of a curb market at Winder. Market possibilities were discussed with the mayor, the county commissioners, the Kiwanis Club, and the grocerymen. All thought it was a progressive move to give farm families a chance to sell their surplus produce. Many of them aided the market in a financial way. The mayor and council gave the use of a building for summer months. Two refrigerators were furnished by business firms. The editor of the Winder News published a market edition of his paper containing congratulatory advertisements contributed by local businessmen on the opening of the market.

The market had a successful opening month with total sales of $450. At the end of 7 months, 56 farm people selling on the

ırket had taken in $2,135. Some of them
d for homemakers who could not get to the
ırket, thus making a total of 72 families
ving some farm produce sold at market.
ıe sales of the five highest sellers ranged
ım $127 to $642.

Oddly enough, the second 1939 market prize
ınt to Georgia's oldest curb market, the
oyd County Market operating at Rome, Ga.
number of the same women have sold their
ıres at this market for years. The market
ory of Mrs. Mark Davis, one of the most
ccessful sellers and the winner of the first
ize of $25 in the 1938 marketing contest,
ves some idea of what the market has meant
the happiness and comfort of a rural
mily.

Mrs. Davis has been very active in the mar-
ting project of Floyd County. As market-
g chairman of her club, she advocated the
le of first-class standardized products. She
ve demonstrations on the importance of
ındardizing market products, illustrating
r talk by comparing a package of butter
at was not standard with a standard
ckage.

In January 1938, she decided to keep a rec-
d of all produce sold during the year at the
rb market and at stores in Rome. As early
possible she began planting vegetables. She
dered 300 baby chickens in February to
ise for the market. The entire family en-
red into planning and working out the year's
ırketing enterprise. A son and daughter
lped to work the garden and prepare the
oduce for market, and they kept the record
sales. In the summer, her son helped her
sell at the market. Each day Mrs. Davis
ould jot down her market sales. That night
home she would go over the transactions
ith her children, who would make the entries
her record book. Mrs. Davis was very
uch surprised at her total gross sales,
52.75 for the year. Her selling expenses
ere $61.20. By careful planning, the money
as used for various things. Half of the
oney was expended for wiring the home for
ectricity and purchasing electrical equip-
ent, which included a washing machine, re-
igerator, churn, and an iron. The remain-
er of the money bought groceries, clothing
r the family, and helped to start a newly
arried daughter in housekeeping.

tyle Show on Farm

One hundred and seven members of home-
akers' clubs in Garrard County, Ky., at-
nded a county style show at the farm home
Mrs. James Sanders. Construction of
othing and correct clothes for all occasions
ere studied by the women, and they went
the show to see what others had done and
show what they had done. Practically
very woman wore and modeled a dress she
ad made. Eleven women let it be known
at they had learned to sew for the first time
the year's work as members of a home-
akers' club.

Choric Reading in Iowa

ZANETA EAGER, Extension Assistant in Rural Sociology, Iowa

■ Oral group reading was started in Iowa in 1936. For several years Iowa rural women had taken part in one-act plays. Play production was found good in itself, but the number of persons who could take part was limited.

During the first year, the main emphasis was placed on materials that might be used at farm-bureau programs, which seemed to be the greatest need at the time. Magazine and newspaper articles having special bearing on vital subjects were read and discussed.

This, however, was still a program largely for individuals and did not meet the needs of all women in the group. So, the next year, poetry selections were chosen for study and use in the home-project training schools. A few were given on year-end achievement-day programs and became very popular. From then on, the use of poetry was emphasized. A choric-reading bulletin was produced which dealt with the five different methods of interpretation—group, antiphonal, solo and chorus, line-a-person, and unison reading. Later, attention was given to divisions of light, medium, and dark voices.

In studying requests from the field, it was discovered that poetry and materials were needed for three general types of occasion. First, mothers wanted poetry for home reading—poetry for children and poetry that all members of the family might read together for recreation. Poetry for very small children was selected in consultation with Mrs. Alma Jones, specialist in child care and training.

The second need was for materials that might be used in church and Sunday-school services and for other special occasions. The third included requests for poems for "fun," materials that might be used at township farm-bureau meetings and at social gatherings.

The next problem was how to get poems into the hands of those who requested them. Poems by many of the modern authors are under strict copyright and may not be mimeographed. As local library service in Iowa is somewhat limited, women find it difficult to get books of poetry except from the State traveling library in Des Moines. The staff there was interested in the project and cooperated by supplying a list of anthologies that might be borrowed from the traveling library or from local libraries. But even this left many requests not supplied. To meet this need, a new service was developed called the Poetry Exchange, arranged jointly through the cooperation of the Iowa State College Library and the extension specialist. Poems are typed on cards, and the cards are grouped together to form the Poetry Exchange. These poems may not be mimeographed, but they may be copied by individuals in personal notebooks for their own use. The exchange material may be borrowed by any person in Iowa for a period of 2 weeks. There is no expense except the return postage of 6 cents. The women are encouraged to contribute poems of their own choice to this exchange at any time. In fact, it is by their contributions that variety is introduced and the exchange made more interesting.

As an outgrowth of local interest in both drama and choric reading, rural people are making greater demands for library service. County superintendents of schools are also requesting the services of the extension specialist for 1-day county institutes for rural teachers. Many of them have attended home project choric-reading meetings and feel that the material should be made available to rural teachers and to the youngsters in rural schools. In one county, a special experimental educational project has been developed this year for eighth-grade students, and a pageant featuring choric reading and music was presented at the time of the county commencement exercises in June.

Early last fall, a survey was made by questionnaire to determine the group uses of the project and the individual values of the study. Replies were received from 390 rural women in home-project study groups. They indicated that the highest group use was with children in the home. Use of choric reading on home-project and achievement-day programs came next, with church and Sunday-school services, club and lodge programs, and rural-school exercises following in the order mentioned.

In surveying the women who attended the training schools, it was found that 249 held some office in their extension group. There were 148 holding offices in one or more community organizations. A total of 103 held no office, and 110 held both extension group and community offices. These figures indicate that a high percentage of those attending the training schools were women who have leadership positions and are interested in developing their own abilities, as well as enriching the programs of the groups with which they are associated.

■ The Rural Electrification Administration's third annual survey reveals that nearly 9 out of 10 farm homes on REA-financed electric lines have radios, more than 8 in 10 have electric irons, more than half have electric washing machines, and nearly a third have electric refrigerators. During the years 1932–38 the number of farms served with electricity in the United States increased from around 700,000 to 1,400,000.

IN BRIEF

Community Surveys

To get some accurate information on the number of Negro homes that were screened and the number having a garden, a cow, and a poultry flock, three community surveys were made by Bessie L. Walton, assistant State agent in Negro home demonstration work in Tennessee.

In one of the good communities she found only one family with a cow among the 26 families living there—only one family that served milk regularly. The others bought some now and then but mostly did not use it.

The surveys were completed in January and the needs summarized. With this information in hand, plans were outlined in each community to increase the number of gardens, cows, and hens and to encourage the people to screen their homes where needed. A report of the accomplishments in meeting these needs with extension activities will be made by the 18 Negro home demonstration agents at their annual meeting in November.

Georgia Potato Show

Georgia's first home-grown Irish potato show was held in Atlanta the second week in August at the Farmers' Market. Sponsored by the market and the Georgia Extension Service, the show was designed to acquaint the people with the quality of Irish potatoes grown in the State. Individual bushel-basket exhibits with about 10 varieties of Georgia-grown potatoes were on display. Both table stock and certified seed were featured. Educational exhibits were shown, and farmers from 10 Georgia counties took part in the show.

More than 7,500 bushels of certified Irish potato seed were purchased by farmers in north Georgia counties, says Elmo Ragsdale, extension horticulturist. The crop is growing in popularity among these mountain farmers, and their seed potatoes have been purchased by growers all over the Nation.

Farmers Solve Harvesting Problem

Threshing equipment has been purchased in two communities of Calhoun County, Ark., to harvest the increasing oat crops farmers are producing for feed. The oat campaign that County Agent D. D. Dodd carried on last fall was based on the 20-year findings of the experiment station, and convinced many farmers that oats are more dependable than corn as a feed crop. The problem was how to harvest and thresh the oats.

With the assistance of the Farm Security Administration, plans were worked out for the purchase of a 6-foot combine as a community and cooperative-service project. Later, a second combine was purchased by a farmer in the Summerville Community.

Even though the fall-sown oats were severely damaged by extreme weather, many farmers obtained yields of 23 to more than 45 bushels an acre. At least three combines will be needed to handle next year's oat crop Mr. Dodd believes.

4–H at the World's Fair

At the World's Fair, August 13, 4–H Club girls from seven New York counties modeled clothing which they had made, remodeled, or purchased. They represented the counties of Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, and Ulster. Harriet Clausen, 4–H Club agent of Rockland County, was chairman of arrangements.

The revue at the fair was one of six annual district 4–H revues held in New York State in August. Each girl who received an award of excellence took part in a similar event at the State fair in Syracuse.

Play-Lending Service

Ohio's play-lending service, which began in 1925 with 500 plays, now has more than 2,500 plays of from one to three acts. These plays are of many types and are adapted to casts of various size. About half of the plays require payment of royalties for production.

The six most popular lent by the Ohio State University are Here Comes Charlie, Waiting at the Church, and Aunt Tillie Goes to Town, each in three acts; and three one-act plays—In Doubt About Daisy, One Way Out of It, and Mrs. O'Leary's Cow. All six can be produced without payment of royalties.

The Cave Creek Livestock Association

The Cave Creek Livestock Association was organized last spring in the Cave Creek community in Newton County, Ark., to protect the cattle and other livestock that had been suffering from body parasites, particularly ticks, reports County Agent Thomas J. Silvey.

An old Government dipping vat, which had been built years ago, was put into condition for about $11, and another $14 was spent to charge the vat with dipping solution. Each member of the association can dip his cattle, horses, and mules for 3 cents a head, and his hogs for 1 cent a head. Nonmembers are charged 10 cents a head for dipping their livestock.

■ 4–H campers of Robeson County, N. C., get out their own camp newspaper which is published each year by The Robesonian, the county newspaper.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ DR. C. B. SMITH, formerly Assistant Director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, has become a contributing editor to the National 4–H Club News, beginning with the September issue. Each month one or more articles by Dr. Smith will appear in this publication of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

■ FLOYD W. SPENCER, an outstanding agricultural leader and AAA administrative officer for Louisiana, died August 4 in Baton Rouge, La., following a prolonged illness.

His death terminated a distinguished career of agricultural teaching and organization in the Extension Service and the AAA and caused profound regret among innumerable friends, including thousands of Louisiana farmers who knew him personally and admired and loved him.

Mr. Spencer was 52 years old. Born on a farm in Webster Parish, La., he had a lifelong interest in promoting the welfare of the farmer and in improving farming methods and living conditions.

A graduate of Louisiana State University, Mr. Spencer entered the Extension Service as swine specialist in 1915 and after service overseas in the World War, became successively organization specialist, district agent, and assistant director of extension. In 1930 he obtained his master's degree from Louisiana State University, and on July 1, 1937, he was granted a leave of absence as assistant extension director to become AAA administrative officer in Louisiana.

National recognition of Mr. Spencer's services to agriculture was accorded in 1938 when Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity of which he was a member, bestowed an achievement scroll upon him. He was also a member of Phi Kappa Phi, international honor society.

■ FRED C. JANS has recently joined the Federal staff of the Extension Service as field agent in the division of field coordination to work in the 11 Western States. Mr. Jans has been with the Colorado Extension Service for the past 12 years—first as county agent at large, then county agent in Kiowa County. After 3 years as agent he came to the State office to do farm management work; and 2 years later, in 1932, he became administrative assistant to Director Anderson. For the last 3 years he has served as county agent leader.

Mr. Jans is a graduate of the State Agricultural College of Colorado. He will have headquarters in Fort Collins, Colo., for the time being.

259635 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE. 1940

Rural Youth

Rural young men and women between the ages of 18 and 25 years make up an important segment of the rural population that extension workers must take into account when building programs for the future. Especially to be considered are those youth who have literally been "backed up" on farms. This condition has existed for 10 years, and from all indications is not likely to be reversed. Many youth have not found employment elsewhere and, because of mechanized farming, are not needed to carry on farm work.

The rural-youth program in Tazewell County has been largely recreational, social, and educational for the past 5 years. The broad features of the program remain essentially the same as those laid down in the original rural-youth program in Effingham County, Ill., in 1931.

New officers for the year were elected last November. The general outline of the rural-youth program for the coming year was drawn up by the county committee, guided by extension specialists and farm and home advisers. Two planning meetings were held. Special committees were named to look after the various events during the year. Township representatives surveyed their areas for prospective new members. A list was compiled from their returns, and special invitations were sent to all those listed, inviting them to the first two county-wide "mixers" in the fall and to take part in the rural-youth program.

The result was the replacement in the group of those members who for various causes had left it. Also, 25 or 30 new names were added. The rural-youth group demonstrated its ability to function in its own right, under its own steam, and with a minimum of supervision on the part of its advisers. If this experience is typical of the way rural folk will function through organization in the future, extension work will have much smoother sailing.

Two features might well be considered in the future. The program will soon be 10 years old. During this time its characteristics have been recreational, social, and educational. To these might be added financial and community service or altruistic features. Rural youth are facing problems of a financial nature. This program might aid them in finding ways to earn money of their own. No worth-while organization justifies its existence unless it renders a service to those beyond its group. A community-service program would make it possible for the members to give something in return for their "take."—*G. H. Iftner, county agricultural agent, Tazewell County, Ill. (Early in 1931, Mr. Iftner helped to organize in Effingham County, where he was county agent at the time, the first Illinois older-youth group.*

ON THE CALENDAR

National Dairy Show, Harrisburg, Pa., October 12–19.

American Country Life Association, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., November 7–9.

Fifty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., November 11–13.

Annual Meeting Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., November 11–14.

Annual Meeting of The National Grange, Syracuse, N. Y., November 13–21.

National 4–H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 30–December 6.

International Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill., December 1–8.

National Association of County Agents, Chicago, Ill., December 2–4.

Annual Meeting American Society of Agronomy, Chicago, Ill., December 4–6.

Annual Convention American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md., December 9–12.

This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

Tools of Our Trade

Every one of the 9,000 extension workers in our country has his own personality which determines his methods and colors them. One man thinks it fun to spend his nights in the office digging for buried gold in statistics and minting it in the form of charts. Another displays genius and brightens the day of his director by doing very little himself and accomplishing wonders all the while by getting flocks of farmers to work for him. One spreads his gospel on the printed page, and converts come weeping and penitent, whereas a neighboring county agent flees the news article as a pestilence, but brings joy and gladness to the visiting specialist by pulling out crowds as nonchalantly and efficiently as the modern young dentist pulls a tooth.

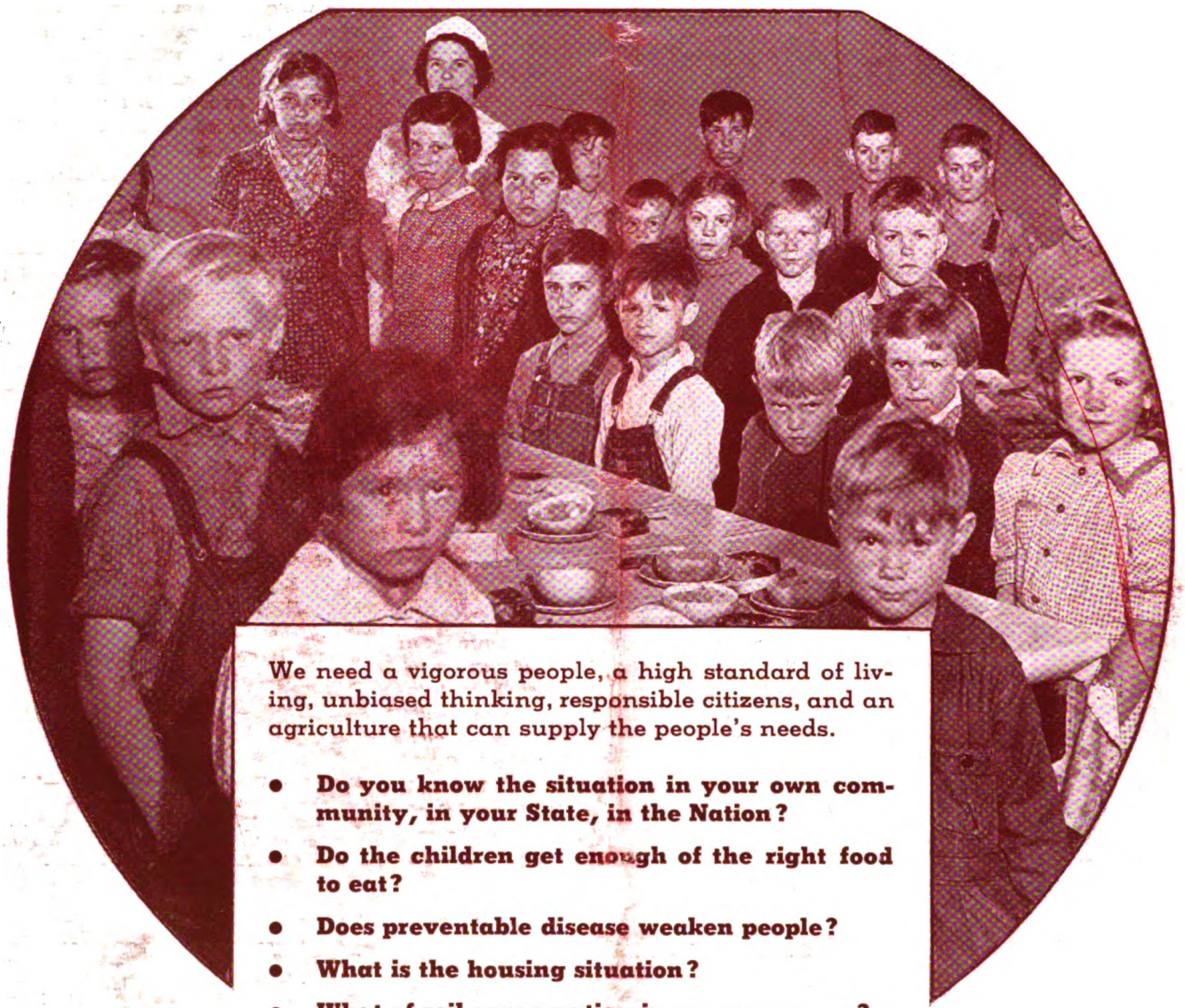
And that brings us to the one fundamental tool that it seems to me we must know how to use if we are going to be good extension workers—the demonstration. It does little good to be an excellent writer if one has nothing to write about. It availeth not to make the welkin ring with golden oratory if the listening inhabitants eventually discover that the oratory has no facts behind it. In spite of larger issues and grave sociological trends, the Extension Service has a job to do as definite as that of the local fire department. Now, it is fine for the fire boys to mend toys for poor children at Christmas. One can get a lump in his throat and mist before his eyes in no time over it. But who wants a fire department so immersed in good works that it hasn't time to put out fires? So, in these days of restless change and inarticulate yearnings, we must remember that our job is to take the new and the practical, whether developed by science or by chance, and, by demonstrating it to farmers, obtain its widest possible application.

Our work originally was founded on the demonstration, and it remains our greatest tool. If we have good demonstrations, then we have a chance to hold some excellent meetings, send out admirable letters, and give superior radio talks. If we have no demonstrations but continue to use the other tools, we shall soon be building something pretty flimsy that will not stand the first, warning, light winds of adversity. People will soon be rehearsing the old comment, "Funny thing about Jones. I don't believe he's as good as he used to be, and sometimes I figger he never was." Shortly after that, a new county agent is seen thereabouts.—*E. R. Jackman, extension specialist in farm crops, Oregon.*

CONTENTS

	Page
Extension Helps Democracy Work—Editorial—*Grover B. Hill*	Inside front cover
Our Homes Have Fostered Democracy . . . What of Tomorrow?—*Mrs. Nelson Hickman, Ohio*	125
The County Learns About School Lunches—*Carol Ashby, West Virginia*	126
Working on the Defense Commission—*Harriet Elliott*	127
Florida Cooperatives Organize Council—*D. E. Timmons*	128
Nutrition Institutes Study Mississippi Problems	129
Have You Read?	129
Use of Surplus Commodities Strengthens Health Defense	130
Contour Farming—*A. R. Hagan, Missouri*	131
From Research to Everyday Practice—*Margaret Wylie, New York*	132
Claude R. Wickard Takes the Helm	133
Good Growing Season Plus AAA Multiplies Texas Home Gardens	134
Rural Youth Study Democracy—*Robert C. Clark, Iowa*	135
A Home-Grown Vitamin Program—*Lucy A. Case, Oregon*	136
Reaching 50 Percent More—*Daisy Deane Williamson, New Hampshire*	137
Georgia Rural Markets Convert Yearnings Into Earnings	138
Choric Reading in Iowa—*Zaneta Eager*	139
In Brief and Among Ourselves	140
My Point of View	Page 3 of cover

for DEFENSE



We need a vigorous people, a high standard of living, unbiased thinking, responsible citizens, and an agriculture that can supply the people's needs.

- **Do you know the situation in your own community, in your State, in the Nation?**
- **Do the children get enough of the right food to eat?**
- **Does preventable disease weaken people?**
- **What is the housing situation?**
- **What of soil conservation in an emergency?**
- **Do young people learn good citizenship?**

These and other important phases of national defense need study and discussion in 4-H Clubs, in home demonstration clubs, in farmers' committee meetings, and wherever rural people meet to discuss their problems. A list of Government bulletins and pamphlets useful in such discussion and study is now available. It may be procured from the

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

Extension Service REVIEW

To be strong a people must be well nourished. Proper food for mothers and children depends upon factors such as agricultural production and distribution, maintenance of family income, and education in nutrition and health.

NOVEMBER
1 9 4 0
Vol. 11 • • • No. 11

AN Editorial

The Farmers' Part in Defense

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

■ Within the last few months, a new phrase, "total defense," has found its way into the language of the American people.

These words sum up the task we must shoulder if we are not to be victims of the dictators' "total war."

But I wonder if all of us have given thought to that word "total" as applied to our defense problem. If we are to have a "total defense," each one of us must be ready to play his part, and each one of us must try to understand our defense problem as a whole.

What is expected of farmers in the way of action for defense? And what is the total defense picture they should try to understand?

These are questions which every county agent will want to ask himself, as he tries to become a useful connecting link between Uncle Sam and the farmer, in the defense effort.

Let us take a quick look at the action farmers can take.

First of all, they can keep on with their national farm program. While this program was launched primarily as a peacetime measure, it serves equally well as a measure of preparedness.

Probably most farmers do not realize the extent to which this program is sustaining farm prices and farm income against the shock of changes brought by the war abroad. They remember how the first World War, after its first year, brought expansion of farm exports. But this time farmers are finding that the foreign markets for their big export commodities, such as cotton, wheat, tobacco, apples, and lard, are drastically reduced. Without the farm program, the falling off in export sales would doubtless have had a very upsetting effect on farm prices. It is estimated that, without the farm program, farm income this year would be about 2½ billion dollars less than the expected total of $8,900,000,000.

Another way in which the farm program helps in defense is in the storage of reserve supplies of farm commodities. The substantial reserve stocks of wheat, corn, cotton, and other commodities are a protection against shortage or unexpected demands.

Still another important aspect of the farm program from the standpoint of defense is the conservation of soil fertility. During the first World War, in response to patriotic appeals to expand food production, farmers plowed up millions of acres that had previously been in grass. Most of this land ought never to have been plowed, and much of the wind and water erosion of the last 20 years can be traced back to that unfortunate mistake. This time, it is not likely that there will be the demand for increased export production. But there is continuing need for saving and building soil, and farmers have the advantage of the National Farm Program, which not only enables them to prevent further waste of their soil but helps them to restore it.

Protection of farm income, storage of reserve supplies, and conservation of the soil are phases of the farm program which involve action by the farmers themselves.

Another phase touches them almost as directly. I refer to the measures for getting farm surpluses into the hands of families in need—the Food Stamp Plan, School Lunch Program, Low-Cost Milk Programs, Cotton Stamp Plan, and Home-made Mattress Program. These measures not only help farm income, but they help tremendously toward giving our people the health and strength they must have if they are going to be capable of defending the Nation.

As every farmer will realize, the part played by agriculture in the action phase of the national defense effort is extremely important. But an accurate understanding of America's defense problem is equally vital.

I do not mean that farmers should try to become familiar with all the technical details of modern defense—the uses to which tanks, planes, antiaircraft guns and battleships may be put. Of course, like all our citizens, farmers want to know in a general way what is being done.

Like all citizens, too, farm families want and need to understand what America is defending—the things that we cherish and will spend our treasure and if necessary our blood to preserve. All will agree, I believe, that our unity in defense must be based upon our civil liberties—freedom of speech, of religion, of petition, of press. It must be based upon a fair economic opportunity for all Americans willing to work, and the democratic way of doing things which gives every citizen whose interests are involved a chance to have his say in the formulation of policies, and to play his part in putting the policies into effect.

These are our ancient faiths which must be justified by works in order to achieve the national unity that is the very cornerstone of defense. Farm people and all people must keep alive these American ideals and make them dynamic in thought and in deed.

Also, I feel it is very important for both farm and city people to know and understand the changes that are taking place in the world, and those events which, even though they seem thousands of miles from our shores, vitally affect our welfare and security.

It is especially important to keep in close touch with the movement for Pan-American solidarity. As we strive for closer relations with our neighbors to the South, we run into real problems—both commercial and cultural. One of the problems is to spread a better understanding of the United States among the Latin-American people and a better understanding of Latin-American countries among our own people.

Rural citizens can play a valuable part in this phase of our defense effort. They can take the lead in developing a realization of the common purpose which will knit the Americas into hemispheric unity. Leaders of farm communities who wish to get actively into the defense picture need information and inspiration.

(*Continued on page 151*)

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For November 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Land Use Planning for Defense

Looming more important than ever, in view of the national defense program, is county land use planning. The part that county and community planning committees are playing in building and maintaining a strong defense can be gathered from a description of the work in Miami County, Ohio.

Well aware of their heritage are the 64 women and more than 100 men on the 12 land use planning committees in Miami County, Ohio. They say: "Six generations have reaped from this soil the bounties for their living. All of these generations have contributed much toward developing the communities we have today. It is up to us to recommend the practices that will, in the end, leave Miami County a little better than we found it."

Their words are an inspiring clue to the role of land use planning committees in the national defense program. The planning committees in Miami County strongly recommended that the agricultural conservation programs be continued and strengthened; they urged a pasture-improvement program, including the application of lime and fertilizer and rotation of grazing areas; they suggested that the crop insurance program should be broadened to include other crops. Alert to the vital importance of human and natural resources in a program of national defense, the committee members are planning other ways to improve the lot of the farmer and the land on which he works.

The chief physical land use problem in Miami County is the maintenance of productivity. It is estimated that on only about 15 percent of the land is productivity being maintained. Although soil erosion is not an acute problem, there are some areas of moderate erosion and occasional gullies.

What are the local people doing to improve the land?

The county land use planning committee is composed of 24 people. Twelve of these 24 are the chairmen of township or community land use committees. The rest of the county committee is made up of representatives from the Federal Farm Loan Association, AAA, FSA, Ohio Division of Forestry, Grange, Farm Bureau, SCS, a farmers' elevator, and the home demonstration agent and county agricultural agent. The 12 community or township committees consist of 103 farm men and 64 farm women. At the same time that the men on the community committees studied the physical and economic aspects of the county, the women made a study of home life and community affairs.

Based upon the work done by the community committees, some of the most important things reported by the county committee are as follows:

All areas of Miami County are well suited to agriculture and should remain in agriculture. For the purpose of recommending specific land use practices, the county was divided into three types of areas: level upland, rolling land, and the creek and river bottom land. Three-fourths of the land in the county—the level upland—was classified as good cropland; about 14 percent, rolling land; and about 8 percent, bottom land. For the bottom land, where small grain is adapted, the committee proposed a rotation of corn, wheat, and clover. For the rest of the bottom land, a rotation of corn, barley, and clover mixtures was suggested. One-third of the rolling land, the committee continued, should be in woods, one-third, permanent pasture; and one-third, strip-cropped. And on the strip-cropped land, a 4-year rotation of corn, wheat, and alfalfa was proposed.

Although the average-size family farm at present is 80 acres with 55 acres in crops, the committee felt that a more desirable family-sized farm would be 100 acres with 85 acres in crops and the rest in pasture and wood lots. For the land devoted to permanent pasture, a pasture-improvement program was suggested including the application of lime and fertilizer and the rotation of grazing areas.

On the home and community side, the women on the community committees found that an adequate and stable farm income was the most important thing in providing a desirable home life and that farmers needed more income to maintain an acceptable standard of living comparable to that enjoyed by people in the cities. The women pointed out that the home is the greatest factor of influence in a child's life, but there are at present so many community activities that they are gradually crowding out a desirable home life. They added that there are 432 organizations or community activities in Miami County, and the average farm family is bewildered in attempting to participate in all which appear to be desirable activities.

Other findings relative to the home and community were that the church is next to the home as the most important influencing factor in family life and that schools are becoming the center of community activity. It was pointed out that commercial entertainment is very greatly retarding creative activities by the people themselves.

Specifically, the women recommended that each family should give more attention to the activities that directly influence and shape the character of their children and budget their activities in community affairs to include these most desirable activities. They also proposed that each community should plan a community calendar of activities in conjunction with a county calendar so that conflicts in meeting dates might be eliminated, and that youth and adult activities might be held on the same evenings in the same locality in order that there might be more nights for home life.

Results of Forage-Livestock Schools Run Into Big Figures

■ Improvement of grazing and forage conditions in Mississippi over a period of years has been like the weather, "much discussed but little done about it." Recommendations as to needs too frequently were nullified by stories of "year-round pastures" and low wintering costs.

Forage and livestock schools were discussed in a group meeting of extension men in connection with a 1938 spring field workers' council. This discussion resulted in a request for a joint conference of resident teaching, experiment station, and extension workers in agronomy, agricultural engineering, animal husbandry, and dairying. It was decided to hold four 2-day schools on branch experiment stations.

These schools were held in August with all divisions and departments of Mississippi State College directly concerned participating. The experience gained indicated that the schools should be repeated in 1939, but should be for 1 day only. It was decided that in as far as possible, demonstrations should be substituted for lectures and that all agricultural action agencies should be invited to participate.

The forage-livestock schools of 1939, held at the branch experiment stations, aroused great interest, especially among county agents and the personnel of various cooperating action agencies, but so few farmers attended that it seemed to the participants that some fundamental changes should be made to justify the continuation of the program.

In the light of the recommended changes, the revised plans for 1940 included holding the schools on privately owned farms rather than at the experiment station.

By December 1, eight farms had been chosen, which were easily accessible and well distributed throughout the State. State committees were appointed in the fall of 1939 to work through the local county agents. Members of the experiment stations or State extension force went with the local county agent to visit these farms. The agent assumed responsibility for local preparations. A second visit was made at the farm 10 to 14 days before the date set for the school by a member of the State organization. Inexpensive home-built equipment not on the grounds was brought to the farm and the complete demonstration was given in as far as possible to prevent possible misconceptions. The demonstration idea was further developed at this year's schools, though plenty of time was allowed for free discussion.

The 1940 forage and livestock schools were held during the first part of August and were more satisfactory than those of previous years from the standpoint of number and character of attendance and farmer comment. Attendance at the five schools averaged 300.

Demonstrations were the order of the day. (Above) Ensiling soybeans in a temporary silo which can be quickly and cheaply set up. (Below) Cutting corn with a V-shape silage crop harvester made at home at a cost of $5 for material.

Instruction in the 1940 forage-livestock schools was under three major heads of pasture, silage, and hay; and committees had been assigned to prepare demonstrations in each. The pasture committee had built a 10-foot, home-made, lime, phosphate, or basic slag distributor, use of which was demonstrated at each school. The use of an end-gate distributor and of a grain drill with fertilizer attachment for applying phosphate to pasture sod was demonstrated. The silage committee had made a practical, low-cost, V-shaped silage crop harvester, demonstrating this at each school together with the setting up of a practical 18-ton, welded-wire, paper-lined silo which was filled in conjunction with the silage demonstration. The hay committee had arranged demonstrations in handling of hay from mowing to baling or putting in the mow. An exhibit of U. S. hay samples was displayed and discussed. The extension agricultural engineering division demonstrated how to keep the mowing machine and silage cutter in adjustment, to operate most efficiently and last longest.

What is being done on farms about forage as the result of these and related activities? Mississippi farmers last year in connection with the AAA program applied 996,300 pounds of superphosphate, used 35,061,000 pounds of basic slag, constructed 45,749,000 feet of standard terraces, planted 197,750 pounds of seed on old pasture, contoured 3,509,250 feet of new crop, open pasture land, applied 1,201,500 pounds of ground limestone and seeded 68,626 acres of biennial legumes and 850,796 acres of winter legumes and seeded 17,578 acres of permanent pasture. Tame-hay production in 1939 totaled 1,078,000 tons as compared with a 1928–32 average production of 497,000 tons. The forage-livestock situation in Mississippi is far from solved, but it is assuming gradually a more hopeful aspect.

Credit and 4-H Clubs Bring Land Use Adjustments

Sound credit and a strong 4–H Club program have been jointly used by J. A. Clellan, Jr., county agricultural agent, to about needed agricultural adjustments asco County, Fla. More than 100 boys been directly provided credit; more than families have good family cows, and a ch larger number are keeping well-bred s as a result of this program.

When Mr. McClellan assumed the duties of unty agent for Pasco County in November 5, he found the farmers much discouraged ith the situation. For a number of years ey had obtained a large part of their income om the sale of truck crops. More recently, eas south of them had been able to produce re cheaply and earlier and, to a large ex-t, to take away the market for their fruit d vegetables. Pasco County farmers had become aware of the fact that they had ced too much dependence on these risky sh crops. A large number of families had milk cows or very poor ones and no hogs r their home meat supply. At the same me the considerable areas of unused land re being increased by acreages on which ark crops were no longer grown.

Revolving Fund Established

Just as a starter, an interested citizen ated $50 for the county agent to lend to me 4–H Club boys to buy purebred pigs. hen repaid, this amount was to become a volving fund from which loans to other ys to buy more pigs would be made.

A canvass of the eleven 4–H Clubs which re active in the county showed that 26 boys shed to grow dairy heifers but that fewer an 5 of them had the money with which buy them. Mr. McClellan found that local edit sources were not interested in providg credit to these boys for the purchase of ves. When he presented the idea to the oduction Credit Association, however, a an of $400 was granted to these 20-odd ys. A farmer became co-sponsor with Mr. cClellan for this loan and advised the boys' mmittee which acted on the application.

With the boys' credit problem solved, Mr. cClellan placed 20 additional dairy heifers th adult farmers. This enabled him to buy small carload of 46 purebred Jersey calves om Tennessee.

In the meantime, the county 4–H Club coun had been raising money to add to the loan nd. By the end of the first year, 23 regis-ed pigs, 2 mature gilts, and 3 registered ars were in the hands of 4–H Club members. e 4–H Club council has raised a total of 00, which has been used in promoting vari ous phases of the agricultural program in the county.

One of the most important uses made of this money has been increasing the $50 revolving fund until it now amounts to $500. During the 4 years, more than 100 boys have been granted loans from this fund. Some of them have been granted loans 2, 3, or 4 times; and one has received 5 loans.

A member who wishes to obtain a loan makes an application to the county 4–H Club council for the amount he needs. This council is composed of the officers of all the community 4–H Clubs in the county. It is organized by electing 5 officers—president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and reporter. These officers act as an executive committee for the council and handle the loans of the organization as well as being responsible for other activities. The council officer who lives nearest the applicant visits his home and makes an investigation to determine whether or not this member is in a position to make a success of the livestock project. This inquiry includes the pasture available, necessary fences and shelter, the feed on hand or to be grown, and the boy's past record as a 4–H Club member.

Obtaining a loan from this revolving fund is considered a privilege to which a member is not entitled until he has succesfully completed a 4–H Club project, usually growing a crop. Carrying on a year's 4–H Club work in Pasco County includes participation in the regular meetings of the club and its other activities, as well as turning in a completed record book on the member's project. To be eligible for a loan, the member must also be able to pay from his own funds at least one-fifth of the cost of his animal. The amount loaned to each member is limited to $25 for a calf, $15 for a gilt, and $10 for poultry.

Investigating the Young Borrower

The investigation made of the member includes his ability to repay the loan. As a dairy calf will not bring income with which to repay the debt for 2 or 3 years, members who obtain loans for this purpose must submit a plan of repayment from other sources. In a number of instances the plan worked out has provided for small monthly payments from money earned by the member for doing chores in addition to those that have been regularly assigned to him. As a result of this, the loan from the production credit association was fully paid off some time before it became due, and more recent loans had a similar history.

The 4–H council has invested $200 of the $500 revolving fund in purebred gilts, sows, and boars which are used by the club members. Instead of lending a member cash with which to purchase a purebred pig, a brood sow is lent. He feds and cares for her during the gestation, farrowing, and suckling periods. When the pigs are 2 months old, the member returns the sow and one pig if he raised four or fewer and two pigs if he raised more than four. The pigs returned are sold, the money is added to the amount of the loan fund, and the sow is bred and loaned to another member. Sometimes this plan is varied by turning over two gilt pigs to a boy to raise until breeding age, at which time he returns one to the organization. The member has the choice of three breeds, Duroc, Poland China, and Hampshire. One or more purebred breeders in the county are supporting the work by exchanging young gilts for the sows when they become too old. The fund now owns nine sows, two gilts, and two boars.

Only three boys during these 5 years have failed to repay their loans. All these defaults occurred last year, and on one there is still an expectation of payment. It is interesting to note that two of these three loans were questioned by the boys' committee and considered risky.

Through a strong 4–H Club organization of 460 members, Mr. McClellan is leading many farmers to make the adjustments needed in Pasco County's agriculture. This is particularly true for the introduction of high-quality livestock to improve the living standards of farm people. He has found credit for 4–H Club members a great help in promoting this development. The credit has been provided the members in a way that teaches them to make sound use of borrowed money. As a result of their success in this program, all credit agencies serving the county are now eager to make the loans to the boys.

The loan granted in 1936 to the Pasco County 4–H Club members through Mr. McClellan was one of 388 such loans made to groups of boys in the United States that year by production credit associations. The number of boys in the United States borowing money from production credit associations through these group loans grew from 3,406 that year to 8,392 in 1939, and the total amount borrowed increased from $260,000 to $584,000. Such a group loan, if it is on a sound basis, can usually be arranged with the production credit association serving the area. The adult leader of the boys presents the plan for the undertaking to the secretary of the association, acts as trustee for the loan, and supervises the boys in carrying through the productive enterprises financed.

Oklahoma Farmers Dig Profits From Silos

■ With one idea in mind—that of feed conservation—Oklahoma farmers are striving to put away in safekeeping a 2-year feed supply to be prepared for the fickleness of nature with its intermittent seasons of "feast and famine."

"Approximately 20 million dollars has been added to the wealth of cattlemen in the 77 counties of Oklahoma through the construction of silos," said John W. Boehr, extension dairy specialist, in estimating the value of the silo campaign which had been carried on by the Extension Service in that State. One farmer in the Panhandle area who had several silos filled, reported that his herd averaged 400 pounds of butterfat last November in spite of the lack of pasturage for 3 months previous.

Thirty-five farmers attended a trench silo school in Love County where a recently constructed silo was filled to capacity with 375 tons of redtop cane.

For a number of years the Oklahoma Extension Service has emphasized the importance of storing feed in silos to be ready for lean years. This year, special emphasis was put on the subject with an intensive silo drive administered jointly by the extension dairymen, agricultural engineers, and the livestock specialist, together with the county agents. The program was carried out largely by demonstrations and tours planned in conjunction with educational meetings and silo schools, and publicity through newspapers, posters, and other printed matter, and radio. More than 4,000 people attended the 112 trench-silo schools conducted, and some 1,700 attended the 45 trench-silo demonstrations.

The drive was carried on in various counties by teams composed of the county agent, a livestock or crop man well informed concerning the feeding practices, and an agricultural engineer to discuss construction problems. The Farm Security officials gave their whole-hearted support. With the aid of a State map, a schedule was arranged so the teams could go out into the farming districts in June and July. Extensive publicity through the Extension Service, the Board of Agriculture, and local advertisements boosted the work. After all was definitely set up and mapped out, announcements were published in the newspapers. Nothing was left undone to advertise the meetings to the best advantage. Conferences were held every week to check on the progress of the silo campaign. The trench has come into more general use because it is simpler and more economical to construct and can be filled more easily. It is the kind of feed storage bin that most farmers can construct and use without much cash outlay.

From Pottawatomie County comes the silo story of Luther Rollete, a farmer of the Shawnee Indian Tribe, who built a trench silo last year. He had some cowpeas and a lot of Johnson grass. To save all of it the Indian Agency helped him to obtain some blackstrap molasses which he put into the silo with the cowpeas and Johnson grass. Late in the fall he examined the silage and thought it was not good feed. However, when he was out of feed in the wintertime, he noticed the hogs were finding some feed by rooting into the silo. The other Indian farmers noticed the hogs were in much better condition than theirs. By that time Mr. Rollete had abandoned the feeding of the silage, thinking it had spoiled, but when the pigs looked so well he thought the feed might be satisfactory for his cows, mules, and chickens. They all improved in condition and in production, and when all the silage was fed out, Mr. Rollete wished he had constructed a larger silo. Eight fellow members of his tribe made a very careful study of his silo and are now digging similar ones. The Indian agent is a very close cooperator with the Extension Service. Under his supervision, with the assistance of County Agent James Lawrence, who is carrying on a very successful silo campaign in Pottawatomie County, this work is going forward.

Better Tennessee Homes

Again this year Tennessee, because of its outstanding better home program, has received a special merit award from Better Homes in America Organizations, states Lillian L. Keller, Tennessee extension home improvement specialist and State better homes chairman. This is the eighth consecutive year, in which Tennessee has won special recognition. The program was made possible through the organized effort of 58 home demonstration agents and some 1,200 volunteer better homes chairmen, Miss Keller says.

A total of 63,573 Tennessee homes reported improvements during the 1939–40 better homes campaign. This represents an increase of nearly 3,000 in the number making improvements over the previous year. Improvements reported include 31,544 bedrooms improved, 9,203 beds made or refinished, 21,199 families grew 37,647 new vegetables in their gardens, 21,290 lawns were improved with grass, 21,667 trees and 37,116 shrubs were set out, 11,683 walks, 10,243 drives and 17,311 gates were repaired or improved, 19,028 homes added screens to windows, and 12,089 mail boxes improved.

Home demonstration agents have used the impetus of the better homes campaign to further their efforts for home improvement and yard beautification to good effect. Knox County has done particularly good work in improving rural homes, as shown by the fact that for the fourth consecutive year the highest merit award has come to the county. Under the leadership of the agents, enthusiasm for home improvement gathers momentum.

The good results obtained in Greene, Hamblen, Jefferson, Marshall, Sullivan, and Washington Counties brought high merit awards.

■ About 8,000 farm tenant families in Tennessee have written leases for from 1 to 5 years, according to reports of the Farm Security Administration office at Nashville.

None of these families had a written lease before they made loans from FSA for the purchase of livestock, work stock, tools, seed, or fertilizer.

Adjusting To Meet Defense Goal

L. M. EVANS, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

American agriculture today is better prepared for national defense than any other industry or economic group in the country. Stored in agriculture's Ever-Normal Granary and in a soil enriched by conservation practices, are reserves of foods and fibers sufficient for any national emergency.

Even more important to national defense, is agriculture's preparation for adjustment to change—its ability to react quickly, efficiently, and inexpensively for the Nation, to such world conditions as tumbling foreign markets, dictatorially controlled consumption abroad, and if the last extremity should be forced on America, the needs for physical defense of American liberties and standards of living.

Agriculture's total defense preparations, its stores of supplies in warehouses and the soil, its mechanics for adjustment to change, have been achieved at bargains to the Nation—at less than 85 percent of "parity," or of comparable returns to labor and industry.

Further, these preparations have been made completely in keeping with democratic traditions and methods. More than 133,000 farmer committeemen, elected in communities and counties from Maine to California from their more than 6 million fellow farmers, have formulated policies and carried out the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Cooperating closely with the AAA have been educational agencies such as the Extension Service, and many local and national agricultural organizations, as well as all the other action and educational divisions of the Department of Agriculture.

The dictator countries have achieved the agricultural adjustments to their particular national ideology. But these adjustments have been made by regimenting their farm people on the land and directing them by decree.

This is a price for agricultural preparedness and adjustment that the American farm people will never pay. But our farmers, and the whole Nation are ready to pay for preparation of our democracy that entails democratic costs.

No one group of our economy—agriculture, labor, or industry—must be called on to pay an unfair share of these democratic costs. Also no single group within agriculture, industry, or labor should suffer unfairly because of loss of foreign markets, defense needs, or any emergency condition.

The insurance of equity for all industries and groups within these industries requires that the formulation of any national plan of adjustment consider the needs of all the Nation, and the democratic rights of all the people.

Most of us realize today, more than ever before, that every generation of Americans must pay the cost of their own freedom and liberty. Once Americans paid this cost by clearing the wilderness; by crossing the continent in spite of innumerable obstacles; by digging the ditches, and building the farms and skyscrapers and cities that our generation has inherited.

Perhaps the hardest costs for American people to bear today—those which may test whether or not we are going to survive as a democratic nation—are going to be those which involve sharing our fields or business, or curtailing by ourselves economic advantages we have possessed.

If America as a Nation is to set up a system of total defense against the threat of total war, it will be necessary to be sure that all of our people are able to make their full contribution to the common cause. And it will be equally necessary to be sure none is required to carry an unfair share of the burden.

The materials of war and defense today include cotton and wheat and many other agricultural products just as surely as guns and airplanes and tanks. They include labor and youth and every kind and class of our people.

Even more important, total defense today not only requires that we shall have enough cotton and wheat and labor and young men and women for any emergency; it also demands that those who grow cotton, who raise wheat, who labor in the Nation's factories, that all the people of our country know that American democracy belongs to them—and is worth fighting for.

This is the democratic defense goal which all adjustment and conservation in our national farm program must aim at and achieve.

4-H Club Round-Up in Alaska

About 150 Alaskan 4-H Club members met at the college in Fairbanks for their annual round-up in July. This number included is about one-half of all enrolled members in Alaska; and they came from Matanuska, Anchorage, and Seward. Southeast Alaska, which is too far away for the young folks to make the trip was the only section not represented. The children of the Matanuska Valley settlers have the largest clubs and sent the largest delegation. Nearly 100 young folks came the 400 miles on the Alaskan Railroad to attend the round-up.

About 25 of the delegates were Indian and Eskimo children with 1 very efficient Indian woman leader attending. From Seward about 30 local leaders accompanied their members to Fairbanks. W. A. Lloyd of the Federal Service, who attended the round-up, reported very satisfactory progress in Alaskan 4-H Clubs with the percentage of completions somewhat higher than in the States and the work on a par in every way with the work done in other parts of the country. A special feature was the presentation of a certificate to Mrs. Peter Grandison of Fairbanks, the first 4-H Club leader appointed in Alaska in 1930 by Mr. Lloyd and a successful leader over the 10-year period.

"Alaska generally has the flavor of almost boom times," said Mr. Lloyd. The development of air bases at Sitka, Anchorage, Kodiak, and Fairbanks has brought in many new people. Agricultural development in Alaska is small; but the towns where most of the people live need the service of a home demonstration agent, and the young people need 4-H Clubs and receive them with enthusiasm. Both of these activities can be considerably increased.

A recent reorganization of the extension staff provides for an intensification of the work, with each 4-H and home demonstration club visited six to nine times a year instead of two or three times as formerly.

This has been done by not filling the vacancy left by the recent resignation of Ethel MacDonald but dividing the home demonstration work among four district agents, Mrs. Florence Syverud to continue in Juneau, Hazel Zimmerman to work out from Anchorage and to serve also as nutrition and 4-H Club specialist for the Territory, and Mrs. Lydia Von Hanson, the first territorial home demonstration leader to return and work as district home demonstration agent from Fairbanks, also as home industries specialist. Miss Anderson will serve the Matanuska Valley as district home demonstration agent, and the county agricultural agent, H. F. Estelle, will also continue in the Valley. Director Oldroyd believes that the Extension Service in Alaska is now ready to serve the people better than ever.

Homemakers Like To Sing

One of the newer home demonstration developments which is being accorded enthusiastic interest in 19 counties is that of rural homemakers' chorus groups. At State fair this year, chorus groups from 15 counties will give 15- to 20-minute concerts in the women's building each morning and afternoon. Choruses from Licking, Greene, and Crawford Counties have recently broadcast on the Farm Night Program. A series of four training conferences, primarily for leaders of these choruses, was given during the spring and summer by Prof. Joseph A. Leeder of the music department at Ohio State University.

Soil Conservation Districts—A Defense Tool

H. H. BENNETT, Chief, Soil Conservation Service

War rages over a large part of the world, with democracy weighing in the balance. In America our attention is drawn to preparation for defense. Agriculture, as always, will play a major part in the total defense program.

Meeting emergencies is not a new experience for American farmers. Too often in the past they have had to meet emergencies blindly, without adequate plans for the future. But today agriculture is better than ever before.

For the last 8 years, the farmers of this country have been building and strengthening our agricultural structure. They have been doing things that otherwise we should only now be starting out to do as measures of defense. None of us foresaw the present world crisis 8 years ago, of course—at least not clearly enough to direct our energies precisely toward meeting it. But the fact remains that the farm programs of the last 8 years have placed American agriculture in a position to meet almost any situation that might arise.

Plan Must Be Flexible

The past decade has made it abundantly clear that a permanent agricultural plan must be flexible in order to meet shifting emergencies. We must be able to expand or contract production to meet the exigencies of the situation; and plans for the mobilization of American agriculture will not be complete without proper safeguards for the protection of the soil.

In planning for agriculture's part in national defense, the soil conservation district assumes great importance. What is the future of this movement? Why is it gaining such force and momentum? Where is it headed?

My confidence in the future of the soil conservation district identifies itself with my confidence in the farmer himself. For it is the farmer who is the final appraiser of the district idea, who shapes the idea to his needs, who makes it operative with his vote, and who directs the work of the district day by day and season by season.

One immediately worth-while dividend from a soil conservation district is the closer partnership it creates among landowners, land operators, and agricultural workers. The district is a carefully designed mechanism of interesting potentialities. It makes possible a unity of action, simplifies and clarifies cooperative efforts, provides a point of focus, and an instrument for maintenance of protective practices and installations.

Within the philosophy and the program of the district there are important assignments for the county agent, for the land use planner, for the rural sociologist and economist, for the conservationist, biologist, agronomist, and a wide range of State and Federal and college technicians who in the past have labored under a somewhat looser bond to improve the farm situation.

It seems to me that next to the man on the land, perhaps the prime beneficiary of the district set-up is the county agent. Any philosophy, any program of action, which is so close to the clods as that embodied in the soil conservation district must necessarily affect the daily thinking and the modus operandi of the county agent.

The district idea is not the progeny of any single mind or of any single set of minds; it is a result of a train of circumstances and consequences tracing back to the first swing of the ax of exploitation on this continent. The idea—like many ideas—was the simple, obvious one of assembling its several parts in their proper relationships. When that was done, the district became, figuratively, a wheel ready to roll. The hub was the farmer; the spokes included the representatives of the land-grant colleges, the Extension Services, the Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the State agencies, the local press and civic workers, and school officials. Clearly, the utility of the wheel is dependent equally on each of its spokes.

On September 1, 1940, enabling legislation for the establishment of soil conservation districts had been adopted by 38 States. The general framework of soil conservation districts, their financing and manner of operation, are easy to understand. Any involved explanation here probably would divert us from the theme of this article and could not possibly allow for the numerous deviations in detail arising from varied local situations.

Of importance, however, is the fact that on September 1 there were 248 soil conservation districts in 28 States, for which memoranda of understanding with the Department of Agriculture had been developed. To date, 375 legally established soil conservation districts include a total acreage of approximately 233,000,000. These figures indicate the beginning that has been made and hint at the dimensions of the job ahead.

Research, education, and cooperation are three prerequisites to the success of a district. To start with, there must be a fund of technical knowledge on which districts may draw. Then, farmers must be convinced that they may put this information to practical use on their lands. Finally, there must develop among farmers and others of the community, common conceptions, common understandings, and common action programs.

In laboratories—State, Federal, and private—test-tube and measurement processes have been applied to soils, to plants, to rainfall, and to slopes for many years. A vast wealth of data on crop behavior under varying conditions has been accumulated. Whatever the sponsorship, the scientific observations that have been recorded by experiment stations, by foundations, and by others, add up to a valuable capital reserve, afford a solid basis for the new agricultural program. And in recent years the special problems of soil conservation have had the focus of the cooperative research projects of the Soil Conservation Service and the State experiment stations.

Extension workers throughout the country have used demonstration projects as the textbook for teaching soil conservation. They have brought groups of farmers to demonstration areas for the purpose of studying conservation measures and practices under actual farm conditions. As an added step in this great educational program, extension soil conservationists have been the guiding hands behind Soil Conservation Service technicians in planning and carrying out conservation programs on widely scattered demonstration farms. Nowhere has the effectiveness of the educational programs of the county agents, extension soil conservationists, and other State extension workers, been more clearly demonstrated than in the organization and operation of soil conservation districts. As a result, there has been everywhere a marked spread of conservation practices.

Education Must Follow Planning

In many States now the Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service have caught the full cooperative spirit of the district idea. They realize not only the initial opportunity afforded by the soil conservation districts but have discovered and put into effect a tangible plan for the educational follow-up which is so essential to the success of any broad agricultural program.

We could cite example after example to illustrate district cooperation at its best. Functions are defined, responsibilities assigned, but the human element—the will on the part of all participants to make the plan work and keep it working—is what especially commands the respect of the community for the district at its door.

I have faith in the flexibility of soil conservation districts. Reports from all over the country indicate that the idea readily adapts itself to a wide variety of conditions. It will be interesting to watch the districts perform—and grow, as they serve—under the quickening tempo of a trying period.

Special AAA Program Gets Results

Wind erosion and moisture conservation, the two big problems that limit agriculture on the fertile plains of western Kansas, are being solved in an organized way by the farmers in 10 southwest Kansas counties through a special AAA program requiring cooperators to earn all payments by carrying out soil-building practices.

In 1939 alone nearly 1,200 fallow-for-wheat demonstrations and 321 depth-of-moisture demonstrations were established on farms in the 46 western Kansas counties where this project was carried on. More than 17,000 farmers were influenced to plant their wheat with soil moisture as a gage. Production of sorghums for protecting the soil against blowing likewise was emphasized with good results.

Volunteer committees of farmers in each county took the lead in planning the extension program, obtaining cooperators to plant demonstration fields, and getting out crowds for the winter meetings and summer field days and tours. Their energetic activity put across to the general public an understanding of the need for widespread adoption of a few basic practices to stabilize and protect the area.

When AAA authorities agreed to permit counties in this region to vote on the special AAA program which would place additional emphasis on the practices which had been successfully demonstrated, county agents arranged community meetings of farmers to discuss the proposal. Mr. Compton toured the area with a representative of the State AAA office and explained his views as based on results secured at experiment stations and in extension demonstrations. Since the special AAA program has gone into effect, it has literally become a part of the extension agronomy program. The successful practices and the AAA provisions pertaining to them are taught together.

The striking results obtained are an outgrowth of Extension work in agronomy conducted in the southwestern Kansas counties for 5 years under the leadership of L. L. Compton. Keystones of Compton's program throughout the drought years have been promotion of practices for wind-erosion control, use of depth-of-moisture tests as a guide in planting wheat, and use of protected summer fallow as a means of storing moisture for production of both wheat and feed crops. Demonstrations conducted in this area year after year have shown the futility of seeding wheat in dry soil and the efficacy of summer fallow as a moisture-storing method.

A summary of reports from seven of the special program counties shows that 471,213 acres are being protected from blowing by leaving a cover of stubble at least 6 inches high on the land until next spring, and another 131,220 acres are being protected by strip cropping. Strip cropping is the practice that has proved so successful in Greeley County, Kans. It consists of strips 5 to 20 rods wide of close-grown or intertilled sorghums protecting strips of fallow of about the same width. These strips running at right angles to the prevailing winds are an effective way of preventing wind erosion on the summer fallow.

Another popular practice among the seven counties reporting is the protection of summer fallow by the proper tillage methods. This includes contour listing, basin furrowing, pit cultivation, and the incorporating of stubble and straw into the surface soil, and was carried out on 348,855 acres. Such protected summer fallow is kept in ideal condition to catch and to hold moisture. Because of the rough surface maintained by these tillage operations, this fallow ground is also resistant to wind erosion.

Stubble to Hold Soil

In these same counties, 669,908 acres are being protected by a cover of sorghum crops either drilled or planted in rows not to exceed 44 inches in width. These sorghums will be harvested so that a high stubble will be left on the ground to keep the soil from blowing during the winter and spring.

It is not only a program of soil conservation that these 10 southwest Kansas counties are carrying out but also one that will lead to a more stabilized income because of the feed crops and livestock that are being produced. The fact that this program has been carried out over a large area has made it much more effective in controlling wind erosion. Organized as a group under the AAA farm program, the farmers of southwest Kansas are controlling the wind, a job that would be impossible for them to accomplish as individuals. With the wind harnessed, it is possible to use summer fallow to store up the moisture that makes productive the fertile soil of this region.

A Kansas farmer takes a look at the rank growth of Sudan grass on a 160-acre field that last year was a blow problem. He is pasturing 250 head of cattle on part of his 600 acres of Sudan grass. The rest of the Sudan grass will furnish winter feed.

■ Greene County, N. C., farmers will plant 80 times more Austrian winter peas this fall than they did last year, reports A. J. Harrell, county agent. Already 40,000 pounds of seed have been ordered under the Triple-A grant-of-aid program, enough to spread a green blanket this winter over 1,200 acres. Last fall only 15 acres were seeded to this winter cover crop.

■ School lunchrooms were operated in 62 Georgia counties last year. County home demonstration agents acted in a supervisory capacity in most instances. In many counties, vegetables were grown in community gardens, canned, and served in connection with this project.

W. A. Lloyd Retires

DR. C. B. SMITH

■ William Allison Lloyd, pioneer in agricultural extension and widely known throughout the United States and Canada, retired from the Federal Extension Service September 30. For 36 years Mr. Lloyd has been engaged in extension work. From 1904 to 1913 he did extension work in agriculture in Ohio as an employee of the State experiment station. The remaining 27 years, he was a part of the Federal Agricultural Extension Service, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Probably no man now living has had a larger part in shaping the agricultural extension work of the United States than has W. A. Lloyd. This is particularly true of adult agricultural extension work in the Northern and Western States.

In his association with the Federal Extension Service, Mr. Lloyd has visited and advised with the extension forces of practically every State in the Union, served as dean of the Agricultural Extension Service of Hawaii for a year, and helped to set up and guide the Extension Service in Alaska. He was the Federal officer in charge of the development of county agricultural agent work in all the Northern and Western States from 1914 to 1923 and was the Federal agent in charge of all extension work in the Western States from 1923 practically to the date of his retirement.

In between his extension activities, Mr. Lloyd has traveled widely in New Zealand, South America, Mexico, Canada, portions of Europe, Samoa, and the Philippines, and in other parts of the world.

When the final life history of Mr. Lloyd is written, it is probable that greatest emphasis will be placed on his influence in molding the organization and developing the extension program and ideals of the early county farm bureaus of the Northern and Western States. His influence will also be noted in the formulation of State laws which permitted financial aid in cooperation with the States and the Federal Government in developing county farm bureaus. It was Mr. Lloyd's genius, too, that conceived and put in tangible form and carried through to a successful conclusion the honorary extension fraternity of Epsilon Sigma Phi, with its present membership of more than 3,000. Mr. Lloyd served as the first grand director of the fraternity for 10 years and was awarded the distinguished service ruby of the organization in 1933.

Stress will also be given to Mr. Lloyd's insistence on ascertained local and State facts and the correlation of these facts with the technical knowledge of the experiment stations and scientists as a basis for community, county, State, and regional extension programs.

W. A. Lloyd has taken a leading part in the development of Extension activities for the past 36 years.

Mr. Lloyd's farm management work, in both Ohio and the Federal Department of Agriculture, 1904–09, led him, throughout all his extension activities, to appreciate the farmer's own contribution to the analysis of local conditions in any rural area, the deciding upon plans to meet these conditions, and the value of the democratic way in all extension procedure.

To Mr. Lloyd, also, goes the credit of bringing representatives of the Western States together with Federal representatives and of working out regional extension programs covering such subjects as a range-livestock program, nutrition program, dairy program, crop program, and a home- and farm-management program on a regional basis.

Mr. Lloyd has written many extension reports and presented many extension papers, now in the Federal Department of Agriculture library at Washington and elsewhere, on the various phases of the organization, method of conducting, and the philosophy and results of extension work. These reports and papers are outstanding examples of clear, realistic writing. There was never any doubt where Mr. Lloyd stood on any proposition. He made his positions clear and defended them with an ability that commanded respect.

In 1932, Mr. Lloyd made a study of the agriculture of Samoa and New Zealand.

In 1937, Mr. Lloyd was appointed by President Roosevelt and President Quezon as agricultural adviser to the Joint Preparatory Commission on Philippine Affairs, to examine into the economic consequences of independence for the Philippines. In all, 36 of the 48 Philippine provinces were visited. Mr. Lloyd made recommendations regarding administrative, statistical, research, and extension development needed to meet the problems of adjustment in that country.

He also made a study in 1940 of adult education in the South American countries of Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.

At various times, Mr. Lloyd has made comprehensive studies and presentation of the older-rural-youth problem, the situation and need of suitable Federal and State retirement privileges, and the organization and place of 4-H Club work in the extension system. He was a forceful speaker and always made a contribution to whatever subject in which he interested himself. Few men of the pioneer days had the background of experience or were better prepared to undertake agricultural extension work than Mr. Lloyd. He had knowledge, aggression, organizing ability, imagination, and ideals. He has won a permanent place for himself in agricultural extension history.

Mr. Lloyd graduated from the National Northern University of Lebanon, Ohio, with a B. S. degree in 1890 and from Texas University with an L. S. B. degree in 1893. At various times he has been a practicing lawyer in Texas and Ohio and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1940. He has been an editor, farmer, postmaster, and research worker; he wrote a comprehensive agricultural history of Ohio and is the author of one of the earliest and most comprehensive bulletins on sweetclover ever written in the United States.

Mr. Lloyd was born at Sparta, Ohio, in 1870. In 1896, he married Miss Minnie Lee Rutherford of Blanco, Meigs County, Ohio. The Lloyds have one daughter, Mrs. Leonila Marie Biggins. They live at present in the Sedgewick, 1722 Nineteenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.

The best wishes of the Extension Service go with Mr. Lloyd.

Pastors' Short Course

Interest and attendance have increased each year in the short course for town and country pastors which is given annually the third week in June at the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture. Ninety-two persons were in attendance at the sessions this year, a wide-awake, inter-denominational group, interested in becoming more familiar with rural social, and economic trends.

■ Questionnaries asking farm agents to report on the sources of surplus seed located 205,567 bushels of small-grain seed and 52,000 pounds of winter-legume seed to meet the demands of farmers in drought- and flood-stricken areas of North Carolina. A copy of the list of counties having surplus seed was placed in the hands of every county agent in the State, reports E. C. Blair, extension agronomist.

Factors Contributing to 4-H Success

LEON O. CLAYTON, Assistant State Club Agent, South Carolina

4–H Club work is being carried on most successfully where four factors of equal importance are working together. These factors are: (1) the county extension agent, (2) the local 4–H Club leader, (3) the parents of the member, and (4) the 4–H Club member.

Let us picture 4–H Club work as a table with the four legs of the table representing the four factors which are contributing to successful 4–H Club work. Each of the four legs (factors) has to be placed squarely and firmly under the table (4–H Club work). When any one of these legs becomes weakened or fails to do its part, naturally the table cannot stand erect and perform its task of developing more useful citizens from boys and girls who join the 4–H Club ranks.

Agent Is First Factor

The county extension agent, the first leg, has the responsibility of coordinating the youth program for the whole county. Besides being responsible for the county 4–H organization, of which each community club and every 4–H member are vital parts, the agent is responsible for subject-matter training.

The county 4–H organization begins with a county 4–H Club council, composed of local 4–H leaders and community 4–H Club officers. This council has its officers or county council 4–H executive committee. The council has representation on the county extension program planning committee, thus coordinating the youth and adult extension programs. Therefore, the county extension agents within a county through their county 4–H council will be in the best position to expand their leadership in the broad educational development of boys and girls, emphasizing better agriculture, homemaking, and rural life.

An extension agent who attempts to conduct 4–H work without an organization of local leaders and 4–H officers fails to plan and carry out the most effective program among the youth of his county. The first county 4–H camp that I assisted with as an agent was planned thoroughly with the other agents, leaders, and club officers of the county before camp time. With other such counseling, the camp attendance and program proved successful. All the 1939 blue and red ribbon groups of county 4–H council programs in our State were planned and carried out through county councils—agents, leaders, and officers planning and working together.

More specifically, what are other responsibilities of the extension agent in the 4–H program?

First: To see that every club functions properly with necessary leaders and officers. This is being accomplished in our State most successfully where the agents definitely tie in the 4–H and adult programs in each community. Of course, the program of each community fits in with the county program, but most important of all it is based on the interst of the youth and the needs of the community and local farms and homes.

Then it is important to see that every interested boy and girl in the county is given an opportunity to be an active 4–H member. The agents' efforts are multiplied many times where they work through county councils, local leaders, and community 4–H officers and committees. Work with individual 4–H members is needed, but the extension service program must change with the times; and leaders, officers, and committees can and will cooperate and expand 4–H influences.

The agent must also see that every 4–H member conducts a demonstration and keeps a complete record, always using the latest methods and best practices. Subject-matter training must be given those who are enrolled as members. All local leaders and club officers must be trained, morale must be maintained, and satisfaction provided.

Active contact must also be maintained with State and National 4–H policies and programs.

The extension agent does this through leader and officer training meetings, county and community program planning, farm and home visits, correspondence, bulletins, local club meetings and tours, county meetings, publicity, motion pictures, exhibits, and greatest of all through active local club leaders, committees, and club officers with 4–H parent cooperation.

Local Leader Is All-Important Person

The local 4–H Club leader—the second leg—is the all-important person. The club leader is that big-hearted, likeable person in the community who gives freely of his or her time to broadly developing the community through working with the 4–H Club boys and girls. The 4–H leader lives a life of service.

Too often agents say that they cannot find leaders. In three South Carolina counties where local leaders had not been found for all clubs, the agents worked through community 4–H sponsoring committees in 1940 to obtain leaders, and now every club in the three counties has an interested and active leader. These committees consisted generally of a representative 4–H member, a 4–H parent, a community extension program planning member, a teacher, and the agent.

The effective leader of a 4–H Club is always on the alert to use those persons (old and young) in the community who can perform certain leadership functions to further the 4–H program activities. Such local leaders are always conscious of the development of leadership qualities among their 4–H members.

As outlined by 114 leaders of 4–H Clubs in a South Carolina study, local leaders contribute to the success of 4–H Club work in organizing or reorganizing the club and obtaining new members. They assist in community 4–H program planning. They arrange details of regular club meetings. They supervise demonstration captains who assist the 4–H members with their farm and home work and in keeping and completing their demonstration records. They supervise the planning and conducting of local 4–H events such as community 4–H achievement days, social activities, and tours. They supervise in making local arangements, attend and are responsible for their club members at county, district, and State 4–H events. They help with individual member problems by making local 4–H farm and home visits. They assist in evaluating 4–H accomplishments at the end of each year.

The parents of 4–H members make up the third leg of the 4–H table. The parents may cooperate and encourage the 4–H member in his activities. They can talk and foster 4–H Club work, perhaps helping other parents to develop a favorable attitude toward the work. Through these parent-efforts, young people develop more rapidly into useful citizens. The fullest accomplishments of 4–H members come as a result of having the full support of the parents.

Extension agents may further increase 4–H parent interest by staging community 4–H rallies or picture shows when all 4–H parents and friends are invited. Special 4–H souvenir leaflets for parents, personal letters to parents or the sending of bulletins or special materials have been effective methods. Inviting parents to attend or to appear on the program at a regular 4–H Club meeting, or asking them to serve on a committee or sponsor a committee of 4–H Club members serves to maintain interest. Our 4–H program in South Carolina is being developed on the basis of these principles.

The 4–H Club member makes up the fourth leg and the end product. He has the responsibility of being vitally interested in 4–H Club work and its possibilities. Here work and play, teaching and learning, are all combined to give youth the best in 4–H Club work.

With the four legs doing their part (the county agent, the local leader, the parents, and the 4–H member), the 4–H Club table should become even stronger and effectively serve a greater part of our rural population.

Hawaiian Farmers Work on Rats

Coffee was at one time the only crop raised on a commercial scale in Kona, Hawaii. Economic circumstances and rats, the scourge of the Kona coast, brought about the change.

It has been estimated that there are as many rats in continental United States as there are people. In Kona 10 years ago there were twice as many rats as inhabitants!

Kona, on the west side of the island of Hawaii, is one of the most picturesque regions in the Territory. The climate is cool and mild, the people are happy, and the entire region has a mohapi atmosphere (The Spanish call it mañana).

Trouble arrived in the form of an ever-increasing rat population. In 1929, Baron Goto, at that time county agent for west Hawaii, estimated that the rodents did more than $100,000 damage to the coffee industry each year by climbing the trees, eating the tender young shoots, and knocking the half ripe cherries to the ground.

In that year extension work started in Kona, and Mr. Goto realized that the rats must be checked. He organized a 1-month campaign that bagged 2,956 rats. Although the total was small, it showed the coffee growers what work lay ahead of them.

Since 1929 there has been a continuous effort with year-round campaigns to cut down the rat population. During this time the Territorial Legislature voted funds to aid the undertaking; in 1936 the Agricultural Adjustment Administration set aside $4,000 for the work; and in recent years private subscription plus an assessment of 20 cents per acre of coffee was levied. This work has been successful. During the fiscal year 1939 more than 80,000 rats were trapped. No one has been able to estimate the number that were poisoned. Last year only 30,000 rats were caught. This drop does not mean that control work slackened, because it did not, but that the number of rats in west Hawaii is finally decreasing.

Probably the school children of Kona have taken the greatest interest in the eradication program because they received a bounty of 1 cent per tail. The children brought the tails to school and were paid there. They generally brought the whole rat along!

Diversification Solves Problem

Along with rat trouble, Kona suffered like the rest of the world from economic depression. In 1933 the price of parchment coffee dropped from $4 to $1 per 100-pound sack, and since that time the price has risen very slowly. Because of the price drop, diversification finally came to Kona. Today, it is the second most important tomato-growing district in Hawaii. Kona farmers are now shipping many farm products to market in Honolulu.

The Kona coast furnishes tomatoes, avocados, cooking bananas, macadamia nuts, mangoes, sweetpotatoes, upland taro, watermelons, poultry, honey, cattle, and approximately 85,000 sacks of parchment coffee per year.

Collecting their bounty of 1 cent for every tail brings smiles to the faces of Kona school children.

Nevertheless, the main problem in w Hawaii has been and is rats. Through active help of the Hawaii Agricultural tension Service in the person of Earl Ni mura, county agent, this problem seems to conquered. Farmers realize that they never stop the campaign against rodents; for the present, at least, all the co "cherries" are either on the tree or in sack.

School Forest Plantings

Michigan boys and girls attending the K kaska and Frederic High Schools have ta a new interest in their school forests and the last 3 years have made yearly planti under the supervision of L. Wendell Bar agricultural agent of Kalkaska and Crawf Counties. In all, 11,500 trees have b added to the Kalkaska School forest and 8, trees have been planted in the Frederic Sch forest. Interest in the somewhat neglec school forests was revived when the teach and pupils attended tree-planting demonst tions arranged by County Agent Barnes s after starting work in the two counties. "N only have the school children done a fine of planting the trees but they are becom more enthusiastic about the project as t care for the plantings and watch their growt reports Mr. Barnes.

Harvest Festivals

Revival of the old-time harvest festival w a streamlined program was successfu accomplished by people of Sheridan Coun Mont., reports R. F. Rasmusson, county ext sion agent. The first day's program includ a parade, horseshoe tournament, trap sho ing, baseball game, tug of war, novelty rac concert by the Plentywood High School ba and a street dance. On the second day's p gram were a speaking program, auction sa football game, foot races, amateur conte old-time fiddlers' contest, old-time dan stock judging contest, and home economi and agricultural exhibits. The harvest f tival was a gala 2 days and well worth t effort put into it by the rural people and coun agent.

Bindweed Control

Last year, 14,208 Kansas farmers parti pated in a State-wide program to eradic bindweed. Cooperating in a coordinated p gram with extension workers, county we supervisors, the Kansas State Board of Ag culture, and the State agricultural colle 7,447 farmers had a total of 50,046 infest acres under cultivation to control the bi weed, and sodium chlorate was used on 6,7 farms. A total of 54,541 acres of weedy la was under control either by cultivation chemical treatment.

Plantation Gardens

Down among the cotton rows on three of the big plantations in St. Francis County, Ark., a system of food production has been worked out which has meant better health for the plantation population, more efficient farming operations, and better relationships between manager and tenants, according to Esther Tennyson, county home demonstration agent. The hub of food-production activities on the three plantations is the large plantation garden, planned and cultivated under the direction of the owner or manager, cared for by the plantation tenants, and shared by all the plantation population.

In her year-round garden campaign, Miss Tennyson has emphasized adequate gardens for every tenant family either in groups or as individual families. Members of the family are taught how to preserve the surplus food supply. Early last spring, circular letters were sent to all the cotton farmers in the county—2,100 farm families made up of owners, part owners, managers, and sharecroppers—advising them of the kinds of vegetables best suited to St. Francis County, when to plant the vegetables, and how many, according to the size of the family. Follow-up letters were sent, one giving recommendations for the control of garden insects and a later one with suggestions for planting a fall garden. Supplementing the circular letters were timely garden hints published in the newspapers.

An outstanding plantation-garden system is located on the 1,780-acre Red Gum plantation which has 2 large vegetable plots used for the production of all varieties of vegetables and, in addition, three patches of 3½ acres each in which beans, peas, and turnips are grown. A new gardening feature in 1940 is a sweetpotato bed for the production of slips for the individual gardens maintained by each of the 20 families on the plantation.

There are four vegetable gardens on a 2,600-acre plantation near Heth, which furnishes vegetables for the 16 tenant families. The principal vegetables produced in the 4 gardens are tomatoes, bunch Lima and pole beans, onions, peas, cabbage, okra, and potatoes. The tenants cultivate the gardens and share the vegetables. In addition, 15 of the tenant families maintain gardens on the farmstead they operate.

The Lake Side plantation has provided several garden plots ranging in size from 1⅕ to 2½ acres to produce vegetables for the 42 tenant families and the day laborers who operate the 3,700-acre plantation. In the plantation gardens, all varieties of vegetables are grown, the favorites being tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, beans, onions, peas, and okra. The favorite dish on the Lake Side plantation is Mulligan stew, requested almost every day by the workers, Miss Tennyson says. All of the 42 families also have individual garden plots.

In the spring, the plantation owners report, every tenant gets the urge to plant a garden. Few of them, however, keep the garden in continuous production the year around; hence the need for the general plantation garden plot. Negro tenants, particularly, get the spring-planting urge; and if they are not given a designated garden plot, the managers are likely to find one located in the middle of their cottonfields. As a result of their experience with plantation gardens, St. Francis County planters thoroughly believe in good gardening as a means of maintaining healthy tenants, says Miss Tennyson.

Low-Cost Housing for Rural Negroes

A forward step in low-cost housing for rural Negroes was taken at Tuskegee Institute in August when Negro extension workers and Tuskegee faculty members met at the call of T. M. Campbell, field agent, to discuss the housing problem. The group formed a permanent organization to promote a Folk College, the first unit of which will be for the training of rural carpenters and builders. Negro men with some knowledge of building will be given definite training in the construction of low-cost homes. The plan will go into operation at the time of the annual Farm and Home Short Course in December.

The first scholarships to the Folk College have been offered by Dr. J. Max Bond, director of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Bond will provide for the transportation and maintenance of five rural carpenters who will study carpentry in order to return to their community to assist with the building of low-cost houses.

J. R. Otis, director of the school of agriculture and the farm and home short course, has put the facilities of the recently completed sawmill at the disposal of the committee sponsoring the Folk College project.

Director Otis has offered cooperation with the department of mechanical industries in having cottages for the 4-H Club Camp, now under construction, built according to their plans for various types of low-cost rural dwellings. Thus visiting farm folk will have the experience of living in a well-built house that they can duplicate on their own farms at low cost.

The Farmers' Part In Defense

(*Continued from page 2 of cover*)

More than 75 percent of Negro farmers are tenants and croppers living in rented houses which do not measure up to a standard of adequate comfort. The organization plans to develop a program for low-cost housing which will improve this deplorable condition.

Most county agents have the confidence of their own rural people and they know where to get reliable information which can be passed on. If an agent sees the picture clearly himself, he is better able to inform others.

We in the Department of Agriculture are doing our best to get reliable information to agents on national and international conditions just as soon as it is available, but a great deal must be left to the agent.

The agent knows his people, he knows where they are strong and where they are weak—where there is ignorance, where there is prejudice. When the agent and his county leaders tell us what information they need, we will use all of our facilities to back up their efforts.

Perhaps the problem locally is too many people in a depleted physical state; perhaps soil erosion is undermining the fertility of the land and the spirit of the people; perhaps the efficiency of production is too low for a strong nation; perhaps housing is inadequate; perhaps the young people lack opportunity to develop their ability; perhaps there is ignorance and indifference to the gravity of the situation. All of these things militate against a strong nation.

The country is going to need electric power to decentralize industry. Perhaps your county is behind in taking steps to procure electric power.

I know we are already working along all of these lines, but we should proceed with all possible speed. Here is our immediate task in national defense.

If any agent has not yet seen the picture clearly enough to find inspiration for leadership toward building a strong Nation, I hope he will take the time right now to study the situation and understand recent events.

Americans on the farms, in the towns and in the cities all have the common purpose of developing a democratic state in which everyone has opportunity to live his life with as much liberty as is consistent with public welfare. We want to proceed along this path unmolested. Do we want our democratic Nation enough to bind ourselves together into a strong union? It will take work, it will take sacrifice.

It is the privilege, as well as the duty, of those of us in the public employ to look ahead with all the understanding we can muster and to shoulder unflinchingly the leadership laid at our door.

Ellwood Douglass, Veteran County Agent, Passes On

■ Ellwood Douglass, who has served Monmouth County farmers as their agricultural agent for 23 years, died of heart disease at his home at Colts Neck, N. J., September 8 at the age of 50 years.

Oldest New Jersey county agent in point of service and a past president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Mr. Douglass was first stricken with heart trouble 3 years ago. Despite this illness, he continued until recent weeks the work that has contributed substantially to Monmouth's standing as one of the Northeast's leading agricultural counties.

Prof. L. A. Bevan, director of the State extension service, described Mr. Douglass as "one of the Nation's outstanding county agents."

"Ellwood Douglass," he said, "was able to take a broad view of agricultural problems without losing his sense of the practical in aiding the individual farmer. His belief that his responsibilities did not end with production led him to take an active part in successful moves for the improvement of marketing farm products. An able organizer and indefatigable worker, Mr. Douglass was unsparing of himself in his efforts to aid the farmers of his county. With the people of Monmouth, we of the New Jersey Extension Service mourn the passing of an outstanding servant of agriculture."

A native of Cold Spring, Cape May County, Mr. Douglass studied agriculture at Rutgers and Cornell Universities. He joined the New Jersey Extension Service in 1914 as Atlantic County's first agricultural agent, leaving 3 years later to fill the same post in Monmouth County.

Although the agriculture of Monmouth is diversified, Douglass won and held the confidence of the potato growers, poultry farmers, dairymen, and horticulturists. Through his work, farmers were kept informed of improved methods of production, aided in their farm organization activities, and assisted in marketing problems. Mr. Douglass took an active part in the organization of both the Bradley Beach Farmers Market and the Newark Farmers Market; he also has cooperated closely with the Tri-County Auction Market at Hightstown.

More recently in his home county Mr. Douglass played a leading role in assisting and coordinating efforts of State and Federal agencies in applying a comprehensive program for controlling soil erosion.

Honors paid Mr. Douglass include a certificate "for long and distinguished service" from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents and a similar tribute from the E. B. Voorhees Agricultural Society.

Ellwood Douglass.

Mr. Douglass was a past president of the New Jersey Association of County Agricultural Agents and a member of numerous farm organizations. He also has served as a director of the Monmouth County Organization for Social Service and as a member of the executive committee of the Monmouth-Ocean Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. Douglass has made a number of contributions to the Extension Service Review through the years.

Second National Handicraft Conference

A renaissance of native handicraft and arts was seen in the immediate future by the Second National Conference on Handicraft held in Penland, N. C., bringing together for planning and discussion specialists from 23 States. Extension workers from 9 States, as well as representatives from WPA, NYA, FSA, the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts, the Southern Highland Guild, and other organizations, took part in the discussion of problems and trends in the development of handicraft skills in the country. Allen Eaton, of the Russell Sage Foundation, well-known authority in the field, took an active part in the discussions.

A permanent organization was established to be called The National Conference on Handicrafts, which will be open to any qualified group. Committees were appointed to prepare tentative plans for the organization.

The last 2 days of the conference were devoted to the problems and experiences of Government agencies commissioned to stimulate handicraft activity, with discussion under the leadership of Mary Agnes Gordon, Mississippi extension marketing specialist. From the extension standpoint, handicrafts are now contributing much in making rural homes more livable and beautiful. As skill is developed, handicraft has often contributed significantly to the farm income. The specialists felt that in this field there is at present time a noteworthy opportunity to contribute to the development of rural life through the extension program in fostering the development of handicraft skills which will enrich the lives of rural people.

Cooperative Hunting

More than 750,000 acres of Michigan farm land will be regulated for hunting this fall under supervision of rural game-management cooperatives operating under the now nationally known Williamston plan.

This is the estimate of R. G. Hill, game-management specialist on the extension staff of Michigan State College.

Trespass control is one of the major achievements of the cooperatives. On more than 7,000 farms within the State this fall the trespass headache will be reduced through the plans of the farmers with the assistance of the college and of the State Department of conservation.

General conservation on these farms and greater appreciation by hunters of the farmer's problems are other dividends credited to the cooperative permit hunting system.

Farm members report that entire communities are now aware of the need for bettering wildlife conditions and of reducing game-law violations. Controlled "harvest" of the game crop appears to provide consistently better hunting.

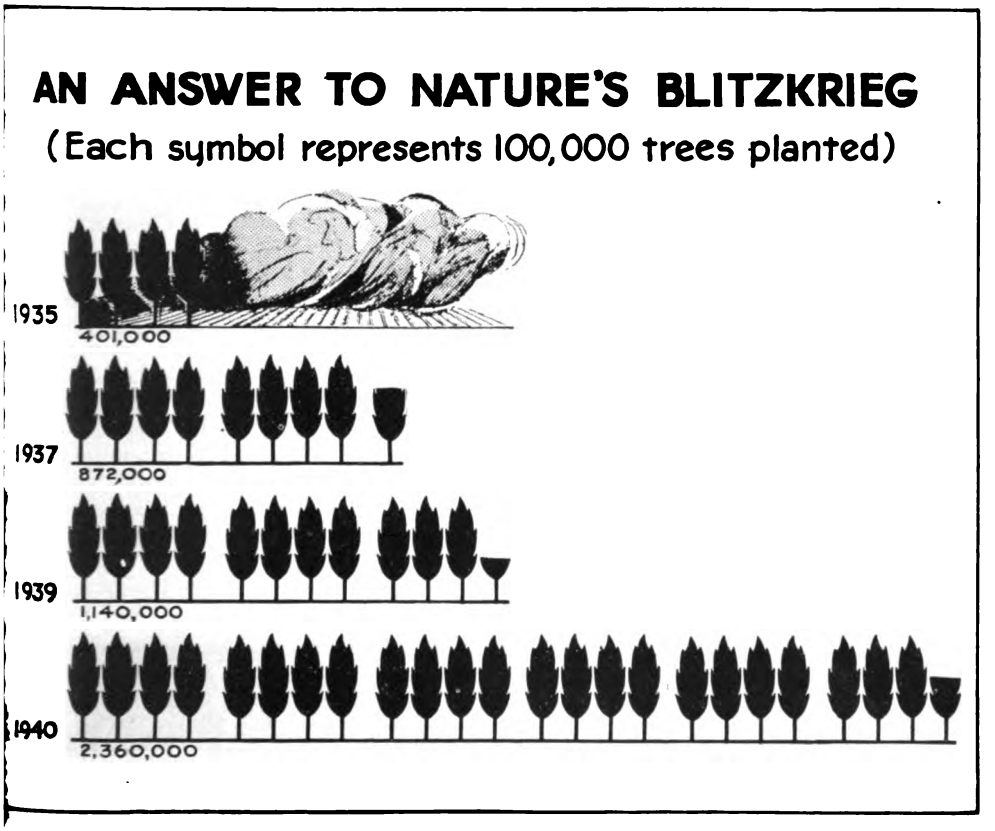
Farmers control operations and regulations of their cooperatives. Assistance from the college consists of explanations of details to groups interested in forming and continuing a cooperative. County agricultural agents are making arrangements for such sessions. Free posting material is obtained from the State department of conservation. Present co-ops vary from 640 acres to more than 10,000 acres, the most successful ranging between 640 and 5,000 acres, according to Mr. Hill.

■ To keep his mailing list up to date, H. H. Barnun, agricultural agent of Ingham County, Mich., obtained the help of rural-school teachers in compiling all sheep growers' names. Later a letter was sent to these men calling attention, among other things, to the advisability of dipping and drenching the flock. Mention was made of the 20 concrete dipping vats and 3 portable outfits in Ingham County. The farmers interested were invited to come to the extension office for further information.

Tree Defense Against Nature's Blitzkrieg

The accompanying graph illustrates what was accomplished by Extension Forester J. B. Trenk of Wisconsin for the first 6 years of his campaign to protect the farms of seven counties in the central portion of his State against severe windstorms. It will be noted that the tree planting increased rapidly and shows no sign of decreasing. It indicates the results of concentrating on a particular farm forestry project, and in a few years when the trees have attained a little height, severe storms such as struck this area in May 1934 will be of only casual interest to the farmers. Crops will be protected and there will be little if any movement of soil due to the wind.

Mr. Trenk had laid the groundwork in the years prior to 1934, so was all set to give the farmers the necessary assistance in establishing a lasting defense against such blitzkriegs of Mother Nature. During the spring of 1940 nearly 2½ million tree "soldiers" were planted in windbreaks in these seven counties against 400,000 in 1935, a gain of 600 percent. Furthermore, these living windbreaks do more than stand guard to ward off the bad effects of the wind. They act as collectors of snow, thus increasing soil moisture. In addition, they provide protection and food to birds and small game, to say nothing of the beauty they add to the landscape. These trees are lasting monuments to an Extension Service program.



American Art and Crafts to the Front

One purpose of National Art Week, which will be observed throughout the country from November 25 to December 1, is to bring the work of American artists and craftsmen into the American home, the business office, the church, the club, and the social group.

This Nation-wide art fair of "American Art for Every Home" will include local sales-exhibitions and demonstrations of arts and crafts. It will be organized and conducted with the cooperation of all individuals, groups, organizations, and agencies, public and private, interested in arts and crafts.

Our country today is turning toward the arts as at no other time in the history of the Republic. A great tide of popular interest in American art has been rising during the past few years. There are strong currents toward an art of native character and native meaning, which shall express with clarity and power the interests, the ideals, and the experience of the American people. It is a significant fact that our people in these times of world emergency are turning more and more to their own cultural resources.

The National Art Week and the program of work which will follow should give extension people a splendid opportunity to get national stimulation in crafts work.

On the invitation of President Roosevelt, Francis Henry Taylor, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, is the chairman of the National Council for Art Week. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, is also a member of the National Council.

In his letter to Director Taylor, President Roosevelt stated: "In company with many others of my fellow countrymen I have been gratified to observe the rapidly developing interest in American art in recent years, a development in which the Government art programs have played an important part.

"Yet in spite of an ever-increasing interest in art in our country, the majority of our artists and skilled craftsmen are still engaged in what must be called a marginal occupation. It is evident that we must find ways of translating our interest in American creative expression into active popular support expressed in terms of purchase.

"A first step in this direction might be taken in an Art Week, which would bring the situation forcibly to the attention of the American people. I feel that a program of this kind planned and initiated by interested leaders in the arts and conducted with the cooperation of Federal, State, and municipal agencies is important at this time."

4–H Resourcefulness

Despite the handicap of burning a hole in the dress she was to wear in the next day's district 4–H dressmaking contest at Douglas, Ga., as winner of the Bulloch County contest, Jessie Iler came out victorious. She arose at 4 o'clock on the morning of the district contest and replaced with a new piece of material, the portion of the dress which she had accidentally scorched when pressing it the night before.

Orderly arrangement in the kitchen was the theme of Pawnee County's home-economics booth which won first prize at the Kansas State Fair. The booth pointed out the suggestion that the homemaker plan the storage spaces in her kitchen to fit the articles she has to store. It also showed that some 300 Pawnee County women received information for improving the storage facilities of their kitchens during the past year.

Isolated Communities . . .

in Watauga County, N. C., where roads are impassable during the winter months, now have home demonstration programs. With the aid of organized groups who sponsor the work in isolated communities, Home Agent Elizabeth Bridge has found a way to carry the extension program into these communities during the summer months.

"Each summer the clubs select a few communities in which work is done during that season," says Miss Bridge. "A few club women go with me to these meetings, where we try to give the small community groups a clear idea of home demonstration work. As these communities develop and the roads are improved to permit winter travel, we hope to make some of these groups into organized clubs."

A Forest Products Cooperative . . .

is attracting considerable attention in Snohomish County, Wash. The association was formed by 45 farmers in an effort to help them in marketing products from their farm woodlands. Holdings of most of the members are small, and an effort is being made to gain advantage in marketing the products in sizable lots rather than in little "dabs."

The Woods-Management Contest . . .

in Lorain County, Ohio, is really a 5-year plan for the better management of farm woodlands. The United States Forest Service says the plan is revolutionary in that farmers will improve woodlands—a crop already growing—instead of confining their activities to the usual regime of tree planting only.

The Extension Service has worked out a farm-woods and reforestation score card for each grange in Lorain County. Each member of the grange will be awarded points based upon work in the woods which he actually does himself. Of a possible 100 points a year, he can earn 50 for protecting his woods from grazing and fencing out livestock; 25 points for tree planting or reforestation, including windbreaks; and 25 for improving his woods by such practices as releasing tree growth from vines, and cutting weed, diseased, or poorly formed trees. Credit points will also be given to woodland owners who select the trees they cut rather than clear cutting or slashing the tract.

It will be interesting to watch this experiment in woods planning.

4–H Summer-Fallowing . . .

activities have created much interest among young and old in Cheyenne County, Kans.

ONE WAY TO DO IT!
Methods tried and found good

Boys are definitely interested in this project of summer-fallowing land for wheat or sorghum production; and it proved to be one of the most interesting activities of last year, according to Agricultural Agent H. J. Stewart. The local executive board and other leading farmers believe that the storing of moisture conservation through summer following is the most important farm practice that can be impressed on the minds of 4–H boys.

Mr. Stewart, 4–H members, and leaders made a tour in the spring to determine moisture depth in the various fields at the time cultivation work started. The club members kept a record during the summer of the rainfall and the cost of the various tillage operations. A second tour of inspection was made at wheat-seeding time in the fall to determine the final depth of moisture stored during the summer-fallowing season. A special demonstration of terracing and contour farming for the community was established by one of the 4–H boys, whose 12-acre field was summer-fallowed and planted to Colby milo in contoured rows. Several members of his club assisted in surveying his field and were present when the terracing work started.

A Radio Camp . . .

that was educational as well as recreational received universal approval of club members and their parents this summer in Colorado.

With radio as the theme, the boys and girls were divided into four "networks," the red, blue, yellow, and green. Each network was divided into four stations with call letters "borrowed" from Denver radio stations. Each working group had about 20 members, and each member was labeled with a large cardboard "mike" upon which was printed his name and station. The network was indicated by the color of the label.

At the first lunch hour, each station group located all its members and elected a station leader. The station leaders then met and selected a leader for each network, and the network leaders selected a camp leader. The leaders of stations and networks had definite duties to perform at the camp and were responsible for their own groups.

Class work began the morning after registration at 9 o'clock. Entomology, scrapbooks, news stories, and radio were studied diligently. Laboratory work produced real news stories of camp happenings, fine scrapbooks, "bug" collections, and well-organized radio programs. The radio programs were presented by each group over the public-address system at the camp and were surprisingly professional in nature. Competition between the stations and the networks was keen, to say the least.

Several talks were given by outside speakers at assembly periods. A banker spoke on the subject, Dollars and Sense; a minister discussed vocational guidance, and the extension entomologist gave a nature talk. Classroom work continued during mornings of the second and third days, with afternoons set aside for hikes and assemblies. The fourth day was devoted to recreation entirely, with the camp breaking up early in the afternoon.

County extension and home demonstration agents from the four counties divided their work with definite assignments for each. Ruth Demmel of Arapahoe County, Lois Lumb of Adams County, and Mary Jane Davidson of Jefferson County were the home demonstration agents cooperating in conducting the camp. The county extension agents were C. M. Drage of Jefferson, H. G. Smith of Douglas, A. H. Tedmon of Arapahoe, and H. A. Sanghouse of Adams County.

A News-Writing School . . .

to teach the average farm leader how to write simple news articles has been started in Darke County, Ohio, by County Agent D. P. Miller in cooperation with the extension and local editors. The laboratory method is being used; that is, farmers are encouraged to write stories of activities within their communities and bring them to the next meeting, where the articles are criticized and rewritten if necessary.

The six meetings held last year had an average attendance of 15 persons. "The news-writing school will be continued during the coming winter, and it is hoped that a weekly farm page will be run in the Greenville Daily Advocate," says Mr. Miller. "This is a new type of extension project, but it has received hearty response from those leaders who feel a need for it. The extension office has pointed the way for this activity during the past several years by establishing a regular news release for both the daily and weekly county papers."

Sharing the Results of Their Thinking . . .

by pooling their data and clarifying their ideas, Massachusetts 4–H leaders, in their discussion groups, contribute to intercreative thinking which they believe is a necessity in a democracy. According to the junior leaders, it is becoming increasingly evident that de-

racy to live, must show signs of life. Its members must be stirred from their terrifying complacency and lethargy to a rediscovered and revitalized appreciation of their precious heritage. This theme permeated each discussion hour in the sixth annual junior leaders' discussion group project at Massachusetts State College, which closed July 19. The next week, adult leaders discussed the subject of human conservation, a topic based on the report of the National Conference of Supervisors of County Agricultural and Home Demonstration Agents, held in Washington, D. C., May 6 to 10, 1940. The group thinking of this second conference centered around the following theme, taken from the Washington report: "The problem is to conserve both natural and human resources. Where human resources are lost, an upset occurs in the balance in human living similar to the upset in the balance in natural resources, and human erosion starts."

The enrollment was 185 during the first week and 90 the second.

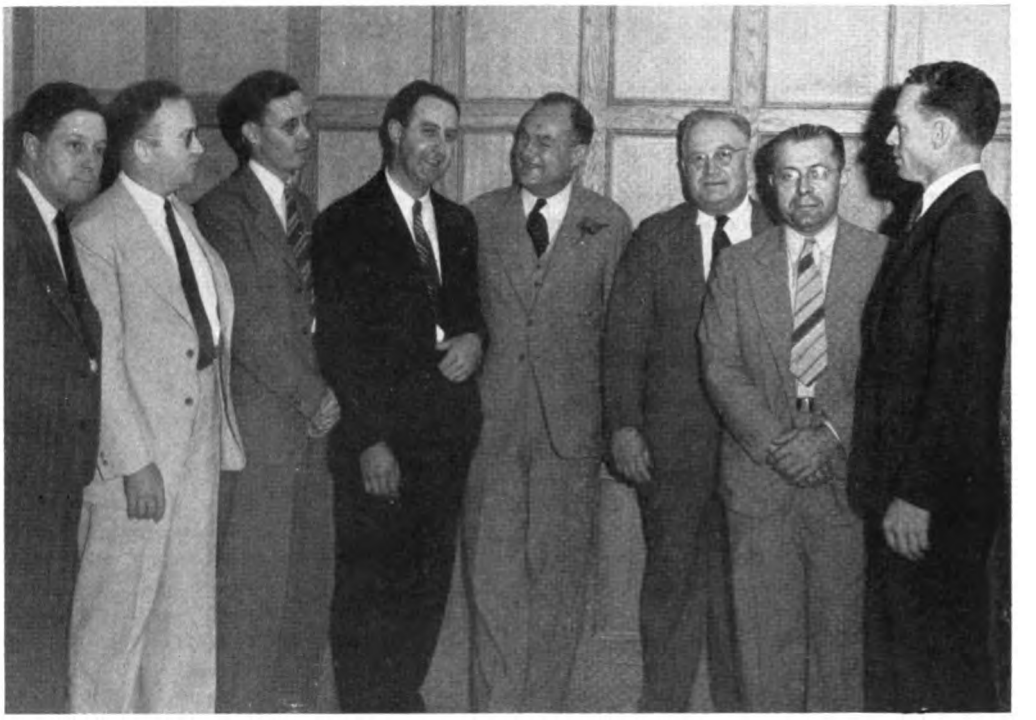
The first session opened with a general assembly, at which the discussion leader, Mrs. Herbert T. Hatch, of Hanover, Mass., surveyed the week's project and emphasized the importance of both a listening and a contributive attitude in discussion groups.

At the open-forum discussion which followed these introductory remarks, 22 privileges we enjoy all too casually were suggested by members of the conference. On succeeding days the group was subdivided into seven smaller groups, each led by a county club agent with club agents also as secretaries. Each day one privilege was presented for discussion, and the responsibilities it entailed were listed and analyzed by club members. At the end of the course, a "balance sheet" was required from each participant, recording the following: "What I have received from the United States; what I have repaid to the United States, to date; what further I have decided to do to repay my indebtedness."

Written reports recording conclusions reached by the individual groups were passed out to members each day. Copies of these reports and of the material presented are on file at the State office.

The topic Human Conservation, was developed in a similarly thoroughgoing fashion by the adult leaders. Attitudes, family relationships, sense of values, ability to work with others, self-expression, training in skills and satisfactions in living, and religion were studied; and concrete, definitely constructive techniques were evolved for help in conducting local clubs.

At the end of each week, seven panel discussions were presented by members of the conference. Among the subjects discussed were: The vote; Prejudice, its source; Prejudice, its results; Recognizing and avoiding prejudice; Should people have more money than they can spend?; Conservation of our resources; and Can 4–H leaders take criticism?



■ Secretary Wickard was greeted by several Indiana county agents the evening of September 9, when he was back at his alma mater, Purdue University, to be the guest of honor at a banquet given by the agricultural alumni association of that institution. Left to right, they are: W. J. Emerson, Monticello; H. E. Abbott, Indianapolis; W. W. Whitehead, Lebanon; R. J. Maggart, Delphi, the agent in Wickard's home county of Carroll; Secretary Wickard; E. M. Rowe, Frankfort; L. E. Hoffman, Purdue, associate county agent leader; and A. A. Irwin, Indianapolis, assistant agent.

■ Texas farmers are learning that the safest and most economical way to save feed is to bury it in a trench silo, says E. R. Eudaly, Texas extension dairyman. Last year 3,446,591 tons of feed estimated at $17,232,955 were buried in 28,831 trench silos throughout the State. The size of the silos varies from 1- to 10,000-ton capacity and they are built on all kinds of soil. Approximately 2,000 trench silos are filled with threshed grain sorghums, grain-sorghum heads, barley, and ear corn. Some are filled with whole bundles of sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, corn, Sudan grass, and Johnson grass, which sometimes are chopped up with an ensilage cutter. Other trench silos are stored with carrots, beets, citrus peel and pulp, English pea vines, alfalfa, cowpeas, and prickly pear (cactus).

■ DR. FREDERICK P. WEAVER, formerly assistant director of the Pennsylvania Extension Service and a member of the faculty at Pennsylvania State College for 40 years, died September 5. He came to the college as assistant in agricultural chemistry in 1910 and served in that capicity until 1915, when he was appointed assistant State leader of county agents.

From 1920 to 1925 he served as assistant extension director. He then became head of the department of agricultural economics at the college, which position he filled until ill health forced him to retire in February 1938. Upon his retirement he was appointed emeritus professor of agricultural economics.

Other positions that he filled with great credit to himself and valuable service to the public during his busy life were collaborator, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, in charge of farm taxation studies, 1925–26; member, Mineral and Forest Land Taxation Commission of Pennsylvania, 1932–35; member, Committees on Taxation and on Rural Housing of President Hoover's Housing Commission, 1931–32; and director, Farm Credit Administration of Baltimore since 1933.

■ HAZEL S. DUNN, 4–H Club agent of Schenectady County, N. Y., and M. M. LaCroix, Louisiana State club agent, are taking graduate work this year in the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School in Washington, D. C. Mr. LaCroix, an extension veteran of 21 years' service in Louisiana, is making a special study of 4–H Club and older youth activities, with special emphasis on local leadership. Extension reports on file in the Federal office are the source of his research.

Dividends From a 4-H Home-Account Book

La Von Graham, a 17-year-old club girl, keeps the home accounts to good purpose.

A higher standard of living, reduced medical bills, and an appreciation of the value of knowing the ratio between farm and home expenditures and profits are the extra dividends one Michigan family has derived through the completion of a girl's 1939-40 4–H Club project in home accounts.

"Where has all the money gone?"

As it is in most farm homes, that question was of prime importance in the rural residence of 17-year-old La Von Graham, R. F. D. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich. She says that she has not entirely solved the problem yet.

Miss Graham started in 4–H work 9 years ago when an older sister joined a clothing club. Since that time she has progressed in the 4–H world until last year she became leader of the Caledonia Club after 20 girls had signed a petition requesting her services in that capacity.

She became interested in her winning project, home accounts, because her mother wanted someone to keep track of home expenditures. The girl's early efforts met with obstacles in the lack of family cooperation. By the time the project year had ended, all members of the family had become intensely interested in learning where the money went.

Miss Graham's gravest error in beginning inventories, she says, came from expecting her family to remain healthy. Accordingly, she estimated $50 for medical care, only to discover, on casting up her books, that the actual bills came to more than $200.

Such mistakes were errors of calculation rather than wasteful spending; and they have already pointed the way toward a reduction of total expenditures, Miss Graham believes. For instance, next year she plans to make her original $50-health-bill estimate ring true by building up the family's health resistance through the use of more fresh fruit and vegetables plus occasional doses of cod-liver oil.

Miss Graham's biggest surprise came when she learned from her accounts that the family in a year used nearly $400 worth of milk, eggs, and potatoes. Proud of the fact that they do not skimp but realizing that their farm income will remain the same in future years, she plans to reduce food expenditures by raising a garden, canning and storing more fruits and vegetables, and placing more home-produced meat on the family table.

Miss Graham also learned through the medium of facts and figures that seemingly unimportant personal habits often turn black figures to red on expenditure-profit books. "After keeping complete accounts for a year, I no longer swish through weeds in silk hose," she comments; "and I've learned that care with nonessentials of that sort will, in the long run, save money for me and for my family."

Although she recognizes the fact that her first home-account book has been an experiment, she credits the project for making the entire family more aware of expenditures in proportion to income and has gained a personal appreciation of the financial load carried by her father and mother. Next year Miss Graham plans to make sure that the extra burden is shared by all members of the family rather than by her parents alone.

Although she started keeping a home-account book for her own and her family's benefit, Miss Graham had no expectation of winning any honors in the first year of her project. Getting her family's interest and approval, plus the fact that her father and brother decided to keep a farm-account book next year, made the project successful in her eyes; and, she said, when urged into competition, "I know my account book has not been perfect, but I thought it wiser to educate the family gradually to the idea rather than to nag them and make this an unpopular project."

Encouraged by County Home Demonstration Agent Eleanor Densmore, and the County Agricultural Agent Keats K. Vining, Miss Graham submitted her books and the project report for further competition. As a result, she was named individual winner in county and State competition and placed in the blue-ribbon group of national winners.

Flood Emergency

Extension workers of southwest Louisiana immediately went into action to help rehabilitate 13,600 farm families who were victims of the flood last August which inundated eight parishes, namely, Jefferson Davis, St. Landry, Lafayette, Calcasieu, Vermilion, Acadia, Cameron, and St. Martin. Refugee camps were established at strategic points to take care of some 6,300 families made homeless and destitute. After the flood subsided the home demonstration agents prepared quantity recipes, using foodstuffs distributed by the Surplus Marketing Administration; they supervised refugee kitchens and outlined plans for planting gardens and reconditioning homes and furniture.

Vermilion Parish was the heaviest sufferer from the disaster. In that parish between 3,000 and 4,000 families require total rehabilitation. The same is true of 1,200 families in St. Martin Parish. In Jefferson Davis Parish 200 farm families must be totally rehabilitated; 600 need partial rehabilitation, and about 200 will need some aid to carry them through the fall and winter. In St. Landry Parish, 550 families lost everything and 70 needed some help. In Lafayette Parish 50 families and in Calcasieu Parish 250 families were total losers. The flood disaster was the worst of its kind to visit Louisiana since 1927.

In the rehabilitation program, agricultural district agents are supervising the work of the county agents in heading up and coordinating the various relief agencies which include extension forces, members of the Farm Security Administration and vocational agricultural leaders, and in the distribution of surplus commodities.

ON THE CALENDAR

Fifty-fourth Annual Land-Grant College Meeting, Chicago, Ill., November 11–13.

Annual Meeting of the Future Farmers of America, Kansas City, Mo., November 11–14.

Annual Meeting of the National Grange, Syracuse, N. Y., November 13–21.

National 4–H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 30–December 6.

International Livestock Show, Chicago, Ill., December 1–7.

Annual Meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Chicago, Ill., December 2–4.

American Society of Agronomy Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill., December 4–6.

The Annual Meeting of the Christian Rural Fellowship, New York, N. Y., December 5–6.

Annual Convention American Farm Bureau Federation, Baltimore, Md., December 9–12.

Fortieth Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters, Washington, D. C., December 19–21.

Convention of American National Livestock Association, Fort Worth, Tex., January 7–9.

Association of Southern Agricultural Workers Meeting, Atlanta, Ga., February 5–7.

267231 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

They Say Today

To Unify America

To unify America there must be an ideal for which all classes of people are willing to work and sacrifice. Hitler offered Germany the deal of the Third Reich. Our own ideal, which is far stronger than Germany's, is the historic American dream of America as the land of opportunity for the common man. It is the ideal of a true democracy for America, a democracy which will demand the end of inequality and abuse in our present system, a democracy that will demand an end to the domination of our national life by small selfish groups. Such a democracy will demand an end to the practices that have caused many of our youth to describe America as a "racket" for the benefit of a few. Our American unity, freely imposed, will demand hardship and sacrifice, but it will promise and it will accomplish the fulfillment of our dream for an American way of life dedicated to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness for all citizens.—*Karl Olsen, Associate Information Specialist, Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.*

Social Defenses

Despite much social progress, there are still strategically dangerous gaps in the lines of our most vital social defenses. Very recently one-third of our people were found to be ill-housed, ill-clothed, and ill-fed. The rural people, who constitute almost one-third of the people, received less than one-tenth of the national income. These are the people with the least proportion of wealth, but with the largest proportion of children.

In addition, one-half of the farm population received one-tenth of the cash farm income. The 2½ million tenant farmers have too little stake in the land they till, and uncounted hundreds of thousands of migrant workers wander, uprooted from earth and home, looking for seasonal employment; millions of underprivileged Negroes, unassimilated and exploited foreign-born, oppressed religious and racial minorities; remaining millions of unorganized and underpaid workers, and other disinherited millions are waiting subjects for fifth-column activities and subversive influences against the inner morale of the long-forgotten millions and the basic and total defense of the Nation which failed to provide the very freedom and democracy we would have them defend.

America, in her economic might, and in the original faith of our fathers, has moved and must continue to move to fill in these dangerous gaps in our social defenses and to guarantee life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to all the people whose health, vigor, efficiency, economic opportunity, social well-being, democratic morale, and spiritual faith are both the first and the last line of our national defense. Social defense is basic and must be a part of any defense that would be total defense.—*Frank Graham, President, University of North Carolina. (From the report made by Dr. Graham, August 2, 1940, as leader of the discussion group on social well-being, to the Conference of National Civic Organizations called by Harriet Elliott, Consumer Adviser on the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.)*

The Defense of Freedom

A breath-taking world, where only headlines are able to keep pace with vital forces of history, has thrust suddenly upon Americans a deep concern for the preservation—and defense, if need be—of our heritage of freedom. The rush of events and a sense of impending danger have made that heritage seem infinitely more precious, but paradoxically, have allowed us little time to define our freedom clearly or to work out a definite formula for its preservation.

One reason for this confusion arises from the nature of freedom itself. "There are, so far as I can discover," says one writer, "no absolutists of liberty. I can recall no doctrine of liberty, which, under the acid test, does not become contingent upon some other ideal. The goal is never liberty, but liberty for something or other." It is not surprising, then, that, like the blind men and the elephant, many Americans have come to identify freedom with special privilege. Many industrialists have felt that freedom meant the right to exploit their fellows; many citizens have used their freedom to ignore civic duty; many politicians have made freedom the means to distort issues for corrupt ends. Too many of us have seen in freedom the opportunity to get as much as we can for as little as possible.

The central goal of a democratic society is the common good, and the freedom in democracy implies that the responsibility for achieving that ideal shall rest equally on every man's shoulders. We are free to direct the destiny of America, but we must accept the consequences for the result. We are free heedlessly to waste our resources, but we must accept the consequences of dust bowls and erosion. We are free to allow groups among us to exploit others, but the whole nation must face the resulting poverty of body and spirit. We are free to retain antiquated economic systems, but we must face inevitable unemployment.

An even graver responsibility has been placed on the shoulders of free men everywhere within the past few years. For the first time in its 150-year-old history, democracy as a way of life has been placed on the defensive in a hostile world. Competing idealogies have achieved fearful efficiency in government and economy and a tremendously effective force of arms through denial of individual liberty and centralization of control. The great test for democracy elsewhere in the world is now being met. The test for American democracy is approaching. The outcome depends upon the use men make of their freedom.

For freedom, to be successfully preserved, demands an even more rigorous bondage and discipline than does tyranny, because the bondage is to truth and justice, and the discipline is self-imposed. The athlete who wins must practice stern self-control in habits and discipline in exercise. The scholar achieves greatness through disciplined thinking; the wonders of science which have helped free us from toil and disease were attained by discovering and observing the laws of nature.

In government, freedom is frequently the hardest, not the most pleasant, path. Tyranny is largely an admission of defeat. It results when men no longer possess the courage, the sense of responsibility, and, above all, the intelligence to govern themselves.

The best defenses of freedom are free minds, and free minds must possess both understanding and intelligence.—*Editorial—The Louisiana Leader, September 1940.*

CONTENTS

	Page
The Farmers' Part in Defense—Editorial—*Claude R. Wickard*	Inside front cover
Land Use Planning for Defense, Ohio	141
Results of Forage-Livestock Schools, Mississippi	142
Credit and 4–H Clubs, Florida	143
Oklahoma Farmers Dig Profits from Silos	144
Better Tennessee Homes	144
Adjusting to Meet Defense Goal—*R. M. Evans*	145
4–H Club Round-up in Alaska	145
Soil Conservation Districts—*H. H. Bennett*	146
Special AAA Program Gets Results, Kansas	147
W. A. Lloyd Retires	148
Factors Contributing to 4–H Success—*Leon O. Clayton*, South Carolina	149
Hawaiian Farmers Work on Rats	150
School Forest Plantings, Michigan	150
Harvest Festivals, Montana	150
Bindweed Control, Kansas	150
Plantation Gardens, Arkansas	151
Low-Cost Housing for Rural Negroes, Alabama	151
Ellwood Douglass, Veteran County Agent, Passes On, New Jersey	152
Second National Handicraft Conference	152
Cooperative Hunting, Michigan	152
Tree Defense Against Nature's Blitzkrieg, Wisconsin	153
American Art and Crafts to the Front	153
One Way To Do It	154
Dividends From a 4–H Home-Account Book, Michigan	156
They Say Today	page 3 of cover

To See Is To Understand

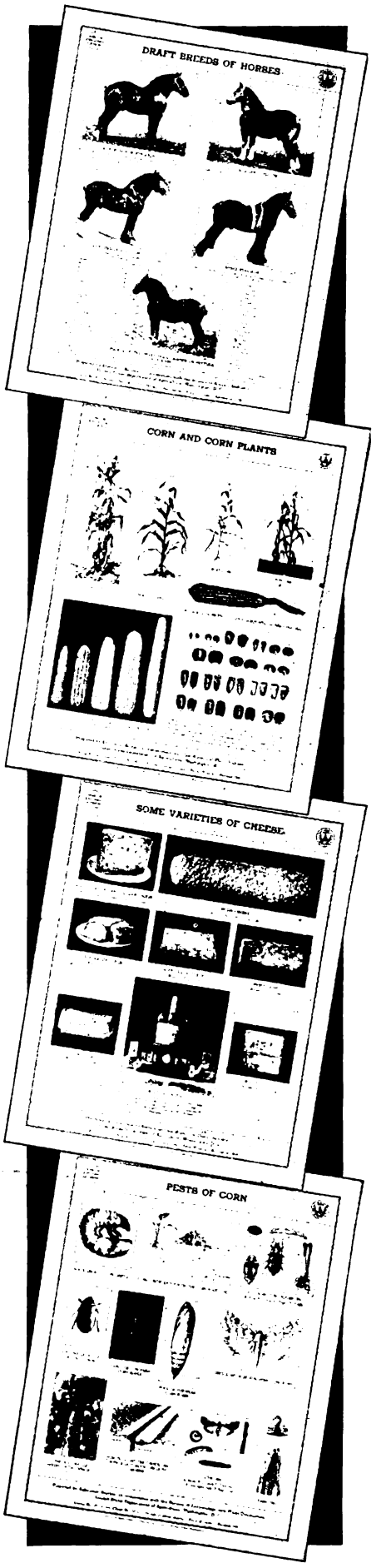
Pictures of crops, farm animals, meat cuts, textiles, and many other agricultural and home economics subjects can be obtained in a series of educational charts prepared by the Extension Service in cooperation with Department of Agriculture specialists.

4-H Clubs, home demonstration clubs, vocational schools, and other groups will find these charts helpful both in teaching and learning.

Titles and prices of the charts are as follows:

Livestock, Cattle and Hogs, Group No. 1, 7 charts. 25 cents.
Horses, Group No. 2, 2 charts. 10 cents.
Dairy Cattle, Group No. 3, 6 charts, including 2 charts on breeds of dairy cattle; 1 chart each on clean milk production, creamery butter production, making American cheddar cheese, and some varieties of cheese. 10 cents.
Sheep, Goats, Wool, and Mohair, Group No. 4, 3 charts. 15 cents.
Poultry, Group No. 5, 4 charts. 25 cents.
Meat Identification, Group No. 7, 7 charts. 25 cents.
Cotton, Group No. 8, 7 charts. 25 cents.
Textiles-Manufacture, Fabric and Construction, Group No. 9, 7 charts, 20 cents.
Corn, Group No. 10, 7 charts. 15 cents.
Poultry Marketing, Group No. 12, 5 charts, including charts on tentative United States standards for fowl; classes of dressed birds; inspecting, packaging, and processing chicken; methods of preparing chicken for sale or use; and picking a bird. 15 cents.
Miscellaneous Fiber Plants, Group No. 14, 3 charts. 10 cents.
Forestry and Forest Products, Group No. 18, 1 chart.
Single charts, 5 cents.

Order from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.



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

Extension Service REVIEW

First-prize picture in the 1940 photographic contest for Kansas county extension agents was this shot by Earl Means, Cowley County.

VOL. 11
NO. 12

DECEMBER 1940

AN Editorial

How Is Your "Eye Cue"?

LESTER A. SCHLUP, Editor

Not long ago, I saw a crowd assembled. Thinking something serious had happened, I investigated and found that the people were interested in looking at a poster. It is human to stop and look at a good poster or a good picture. We all do it.

Why? Because it is a reflection of a segment of life. Our interest in good pictures is excelled only by our interest in human beings—in life itself.

The human mind is an exquisite mechanism designed to receive impressions from the outside world, to absorb these impressions, and as a result of this mental absorptive process, to make certain interpretations resulting in possible changes in our course of action. It accepts and makes the best use of those impressions which are closely related to life and which are given dramatic expression. We recall most readily the ideas we have obtained from a vivid presentation of information in a motion picture, an exhibit, a color slide, a poster, or some other form of visual expression.

We take the "eye cue" best in our learning process.

Pictures Go Modern

Man has known this for a long time. Written language itself is the result of an evolution from picture symbols, but the modern techniques of picture and diagrammatic presentation differ from those of the twenties as do the tanks of the modern Panzer divisions from those used by our A. E. F. in the World War.

Mickey Mouse, the comics, the billboards, the many tricks of the modern lay-out, color photography and engravings direct from color films—the many and numerous refinements of the various branches of the visual arts and trades, have made their contribution to this new day of education through means that make it easy for the eye to catch the cue.

Yes, pictures are influencing the lives of men and women and children. But pictures alone, whether good or bad, are of only passing interest—the impression is fleeting unless it is in the proper perspective; unless it is unusual; unless the mental image begins to stick through explanation, repetition, and emphasis.

Pictures which live interpret and clarify an idea. Pictures plus the written or spoken word will illuminate a fundamental fact—will create a vivid impression—an impression that sticks. It is the idea which moves men and women to action made vital through a visual impression.

We in Extension can and should make greater and better use of the "eye cue."

In my opinion there is no field of education where visual media can be of greater help. Film strips, color slides, silent and sound movies available through the United States Department of Agriculture and other agencies, are among the finest means of getting out a crowd at meetings and for developing a background for discussion. And, incidentally, they save part of the voice of the extension agent. They help in technical discussions of plant and fruit diseases, as well as in conservation meetings and better farm living rallies.

Local pictures are gaining in importance, too. A camera, tripod, and exposure meter have become important parts of the county agent's equipment. Many times, shots taken by county agents have rung the bell in the local press, or in national magazines.

Kansas agents have done an unusually good job in taking and using pictures, as the cover page this month shows. So I asked Jean Scheel, extension editor, what he felt was the agent's greatest problem in the use of visual material. "The failure to fit pictures together to tell an interesting story and to tell it effectively is the weakness," he responded. Careful planning of the story to be told and a study of the interest-building techniques employed in motion-picture production are his suggestions for remedying this weakness.

Plans of work submitted last fall by extension editors indicated above all that they are definitely picture-minded. They are searching about for ways and means of increasing their services in the visual field both to county extension agents and to the general public.

George S. Butts, who works with the extension staff at Cornell, wrote me recently, "The soil auger used to be the standard marching equipment for the New York county agent. The auger is still important, but the camera and the projector have now become as common to the county agent as has the gas mask to the modern soldier."

We will have even more need of the camera and projector for no one is likely to be called on for more talks, lectures, and educational meetings this coming year or two than the State and county agricultural and home demonstration agents. This fact was strikingly brought home to us at the recent 1941 Outlook Conference when many of us studied the "Impact of War and the Defense Program on Agriculture."

We learned at that Outlook Conference that whatever happens, agriculture will be called upon to make adjustments. Adjustments very often mean sacrifices. It is human nature not to submit to sacrifices unless our intelligence tells us that we gain in the long run. It will be the extension workers' duty to help farmers and the public generally to get an intelligent understanding of why certain adjustments may have to be made in the interest of national defense.

To Promote a Common Understanding

National unity is necessary to our defense program. To achieve this unity, farmers must comprehend the fact for instance, that the export market has shrunk. Farmers and city people alike must understand the principles of nutrition, for only through proper nutrition can we have healthy boys and girls and men and women, and only a race of generally healthy and physically strong people can be expected to maintain that morale which keeps a people free.

There is a big educational job ahead of us—an extension job which will require all of the experience gained in 25 years of educational activity. This number of the "Review" is presented with the hope that an exchange of ideas on visual aids in extension work will be helpful to the agent as he or she takes up this new and important task of educating rural people on defense preparations. Now is the time to take stock of our resources and exchange ideas and experiences that may be mutually helpful.

What is your "eye cue"? Let's hear about it.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For December 1940 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

ablished monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the pproval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension ctivities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

XTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Impact of War on Agriculture

Agriculture will be significantly affected by the war in Europe and the national-defense program in the United States, according to an outlook report prepared after much deliberation by an interbureau committee including representatives of the various bureaus and agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

Attention was called to the fact that the defense program as now projected would probably result in an expenditure of about 25 billion dollars for military purposes in the next 5 years, over and above what would have been spent if the expenditure rate for the past year had been continued. The rate of expenditure is considered likely to increase rather rapidly, reaching a peak in 1942, and then declining—but remaining well above the rate of expenditure in the past few years.

Industrial production, the material indicates, is expected to increase by about 10 percent in 1941 and still further in 1942. All this is deemed likely to add about 3 million men to the country's employment rolls. Additionally, more than a million men will be withdrawn from the available labor force into the military force. Because this draft upon manpower will considerably exceed the natural increase in the number of employables, it is expected that unemployment in the country will be reduced by about one-half between 1940 and 1942.

The increased purchasing power of consumers wil be reflected in the prices of some agricultural products consumed entirely in the United States. These price advances, however, may not extend significantly to commodities produced in surplus quantities for restricted foreign markets, and many which are imported. Indications are that careful consideration will be given to available supplies so as to avoid bottlenecks and excessive expenditures.

The material shows that nonagricultural income will be raised considerably by higher prices for raw materials and manufactured goods, by increased volume of output, and by increases in employment and pay rolls. It is estimated that nonagricultural income probably will be increased from about 68 billion dollars in 1940 to at least 82 billions in 1942.

The outlook for exports is probably as black as it has been for any marketing year on record.

Summing up prospects for international trade in American farm products during the 1940–41 marketing year, it would seem that the outlook for exports is probably as black as it has been for any marketing year on record. It is likewise indicated that when peace comes, no rapid recovery in the export market is in view. A temporary increase in exports might result from the need of European countries to replenish their current low supply of food and feedstuffs, but in the long run, the probability is that the downward trend in our agricultural exports in evidence since the beginning of this century may be resumed.

Taking all these conditions into consideration, it is estimated that cash farm income probably will increase to about 9.5 billion dollars in 1941 and to more than 10 billion in 1942. Such an increase would not be quite in proportion to the expected increase in nonfarm income. Probable advances in farm wages and costs of materials and equipment used in production may be so great as to offset to a considerable extent the increases in farm income.

The material also indicates that the rise in farm population under way during the past few years may be checked, and a slight decline in the next few years is seen as a distinct possibility. Despite the increase in prices and incomes received by farmers, it is concluded, the situation as a whole does not promise any great improvement in living conditions on the farm. Significant variations are expected to occur in different sections of the country, however. Living conditions in certain areas may be bettered somewhat by the drawing off of surplus population, as well as by the return of some income from the outside to those remaining in the areas.

The material was presented at the annual National Agricultural Outlook Conference to a group of about 150 State economists, meeting with representatives of the various bureaus and agencies of the Department of Agriculture. In the panel and round-table discussions this group considered the adjustments needed by major agricultural regions to meet war and defense impacts.

Round-table discussions on commodity outlook, adjustment and marketing programs were held for livestock and vegetables, cotton and tobacco, dairy and poultry, and wheat. The farm-family living session discussed Problems of Farm Family Financial Planning Throughout the Year. Among the questions discussed in small regional groups were: What are the larger State problems in outlook work and how are they being met? Are the more effective procedures being used by the States in farm and home outlook work with land use planning committees and the various agencies and group programs? What groups in addition to farm people are being or should be reached with outlook information? What materials are needed to do a good educational job?

Motion Pictures Aid Extension Workers

OLIVER JOHNSON, Assistant County Agricultural Agent,
Ten Upper Monongahela Valley Counties, West Virginia

During the 3-year period from September 1936 to December 1939, motion pictures on various phases of agricultural extension work and related agricultural activities, carried visual messages to 88,870 farm people in the 10 Upper Monongahela Valley counties of West Virginia. During 1939 motion pictures were shown at 254 extension meetings in the 10 counties with an average attendance of 107.3.

This program in the use of motion pictures, supplementing other extension teaching activities with visual motivation and inspiration, is the result of the vision of the agricultural committee of the Upper Monongahela Valley Association and its desire to contribute to the development of agriculture in the area. Members of the committee met with the administrative officials of the Agricultural Extension Service and agreed to provide a truck equipped with a 16-milimeter sound motion-picture projector, daylight screens, and an electric generator, making it possible to show the pictures anywhere the truck can be driven either for indoor or outdoor gatherings, provided the Extension Service would take charge of it and furnish a person to operate it. I was employed by the Extension Service to do this work. The equipment also includes a microphone and public address system.

As indicated in the preceding paragraph, the administration of the program is in the hands of the Extension Service with the Valley Association providing the equipment as its contribution to the program. At the time the program was launched, county agricultural agents were in the midst of a rapidly expanding program, necessitating many meetings in order to explain various phases of the different new activities brought about as a result of the agricultural conservation program, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, and various other action agencies. Already farm people had begun to show evidence of losing interest in attending meetings.

The use of sound movies in connection with the meetings not only kept the folks who ordinarily were reached by meetings attending, but also served to interest and bring out many persons who seldom attended meetings. The pictures also presented the ideas in a manner more easily understood and stimulated thinking, giving the extension workers concrete talking points about things in which a definite interest had been aroused. The use of the pictures also enabled the extension workers to introduce their program into communities that had not been reached previously.

In one county a comparison was made of attendance records at farm meetings in 19 communities with and without motion pictures. The results showed an increased attendance of 327 percent due to the use of the pictures, indicating that from the standpoint of attendance alone their use was justified. It should be pointed out, however, that while the showing of suitable motion pictures provides a stimulus for activity, the results achieved will depend largely on follow-up work after the picture has faded from the screen. The showing of motion pictures alone will not result in the desired activities, and used indiscriminately without careful planning motion pictures may prove to be detrimental rather than helpful.

Local Films Are Most Effective

While any carefully selected picture related to the program to be given consideration is helpful, results indicated conclusively that more interest resulted from the showing of films made locally. A film on Poultry Flock Management produced under the supervision of the extension poultryman in the State and used in connection with community meetings in the area, proved to be particularly effective especially wherever any of the persons shown in the picture happened to be known by someone in the audience. The pointing out that the housing, sanitation, feeding, and marketing activities shown in the picture were those of farmers in the area who are making a success of poultry in communities where they were not personally known added much to the educational value of the picture.

Likewise, local films on the beef cow and calf program in West Virginia, on the extension sheep program, and of the State dairy show proved to be particularly helpful in connection with the respective programs. Although West Virginia's State 4-H Camp at Jackson's Mill is outstanding in character and has received much national recognition, yet many farm families did not know about the cultural and citizenship training for rural youth and educational values for farm men and women provided by the camp until they saw a film made during various camps one summer. This story was taken visually into 95 communities during 1939.

Program Is Planned Well in Advance

The program for the use of motion pictures in the 10-county area is outlined to follow seasonal activities in agriculture. In the early spring, for example, films are scheduled on poultry and livestock work because the people are interested in baby chicks and the care of new-born pigs, calves, and lambs at that time.

After the State extension specialists have outlined their programs for the coming year they are consulted as to what they wish to have emphasized in the area during the year. Also, during the first part of January a visit is made to the offices of all the county extension workers in the area, at which time their plans for the coming year are reviewed and

ley are advised as to available films suitable or emphasizing the subjects in which they re interested. At this time arrangements re made for having the equipment avail-ble at the meetings where it would be most elpful.

Thus a schedule for practically the entire ear is worked out at the beginning, and fre-uently dates for the showing of certain films re scheduled as much as a full year in ad-ance. By this procedure it is possible to fre-uently use the same picture in a number of ounties within a period of a few days, and as ve have to depend largely upon the use of ree films available from the United States)epartment of Agriculture and other educa-ional services, it is imperative that reserva-ions be made from 3 to 6 months in advance.

In addition to the use of sound motion pictures for meetings in rural communities, they are also being used to good advantage in developing good public relations with townspeople, many of whom are frequently more or less confused to know what the problems of the farmer are and to understand the various programs that are being promoted to help him. Showing of suitable pictures in meetings of civic clubs and other urban gatherings helps to clear up misconceptions and gives urban people a greater interest in their rural neighbors.

Much is yet to be learned as to the most efficient procedures in using motion pictures in agricultural extension work, but the potential possibilities in pictorial representation of approved farm and home practices, in stimulating thinking, and in influencing attitudes have been practically untouched.

Using Color Slides

A series of colored slides which tell the story of home beautification in New Mexico was given the blue ribbon among exhibits of colored slides from five States at the annual meeting of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors held in Colorado last August. Because of the current interest of extension workers in this subject, Paul McGuire, associate extension editor, in New Mexico, has consented to tell how the series was worked up and how it is being used.

■ Landscape Gardening in New Mexico, the colored slide set which was awarded the blue ribbon, did not just happen. It came about, rather, as the result of a definite, often expressed demand of prospective landscape gardening cooperators to "show us how we're to use trees, shrubs, and flowers in making our homes and yards more attractive."

And as the first slides in the gardening series show, not enough New Mexico farm families have properly used for home plantings the plants and shrubs which Nature has placed at their disposal.

It is always easy to point out what is wrong with home plantings, but it is sometimes difficult to explain clearly how improvements may be made. Floyd Whitley, extension horticulturist of New Mexico, who handles the landscape project, found that available pictorial material showing desirable practices was not at all suited to New Mexico conditions, nor did material obtained through appeals to other Western States aid greatly. It was then that Whitley decided to prepare his own visual aids for the landscape gardening campaign. The enthusiastic reception of full-color photographs of plants and situations has been a spur to further work.

Considering both cost and effectiveness, Mr. Whitley found there was no full color versus black and white argument, particularly for showing flowers and brilliant-hued native and exotic shrubs and trees.

Slides were favored because they can be shifted and arranged to fit local conditions and time allowances. Then too, colored transparencies must be well protected if they are to last any length of time. Glass covers and metal binders seem to fulfill the need for protection that cannot be given strips.

Including the outlay for the glass cover slides and the metal binders, the cost for completed color slides runs around 21 cents each. This is assuming that 18 good shots are obtained from each roll. If many exposures are lost, the unit cost, of course, goes up. In this connection, the slow speed of the colored film and the wide variety of subjects to be photographed make a good light meter seem indispensable. One was consulted before each shot in the gardening series was made, and few pictures were lost from improper exposure.

Interesting, attractive photographs of ornamentals and situations must be more than chance shots. They must be planned. Whitley's task of getting the photographs to go into the set was simplified by the fact that he is a good technical photographer with a well developed flair for composition. The first pictures were taken with a medium-priced, office-owned camera with an f 2.8 lens. Of late, a personally owned cheaper camera with a coupled range finder has been used, with the result that somewhat better shots, particularly close-ups, have been obtained.

Getting a group of worth-while, technically good photographs on a subject such as landscaping is a slow process, particularly when the picture making is incidental to other work. Mr. Whitley found it desirable to carry his camera with him on all field trips, getting needed shots as they presented themselves. On many trips not one exposure would be made whereas, on others, much would be found which seemed to demand photographing.

The slides in the group of 21 sent to Fort Collins for the ACE competition were selected from more than a hundred usable ones to present a general picture of the problems, the methods, and the results. The lecture notes which accompanied the set were compiled from reference cards filed for each picture. This method of handling makes it possible to change the emphasis from one projection to another. In September, some 45 slides of the collection were sent with notes to an agent who used the set before women's and 4–H Clubs and one service club.

As the slide series grows, it will be possible, when desired, to select from it groups of photos for specialized lectures. Possible subjects for an illustrated lecture might be Cacti as Ornamentals for New Mexico Homes or Broadleaf Evergreens for Your Community.

Through October the landscaping set had been used by the specialist and county agents before groups in all parts of the State. The agents, particularly those whose only previous experience with visual projection has been with black and white film strips, have received the colored transparencies enthusiastically. The home demonstration agent and the assistant agricultural agent in one county have planned to use the set for the entire month of January to start off the landscape project which all but one of the women's clubs and a number of 4–H Clubs have selected for the year's work. The two agents are so anxious to obtain the slides that they turned in their January request early in September.

Although the landscaping set has been used more extensively than any other, series which have been collected on crop improvement and club work are also making the rounds. Until more county offices own or have convenient access to projectors, the landscape gardening series, as well as the others, will not be used as much as the agents, the specialists and the visual instruction section in the State office should like. State office projectors are lent to the counties when available, but the limited number owned makes it impossible to supply all demands. As soon, though, as more counties own projectors, State office workers will find it a big job to keep up with the demand for more and more colored slide series on farm and home subjects.

Using the Facts on Family Economics

SANNA D. BLACK, Home Demonstration Agent, Muskingum County, Ohio

To present the facts in family economics in such a way that homemakers of Muskingum County make them a part of their own planning, we have used a variety of methods. These methods have been applied to the goal of developing desirable standards for home and community life. In the earlier stages much emphasis was placed on obtaining an income, hoping that the homemaker would be given by some miraculous power the ability to manage it. Today the emphasis is placed on managing—to plan and to manage both production and leisure time to the end that energies and resources can be conserved and utilized for maximum satisfaction and to make such adjustments as are essential for individual and family security.

These goals or objectives in our family economics work have not changed, but our methods of helping the farm family to attain some of these goals have. In Muskingum County the methods we use are: Keeping of home accounts, discussions and demonstrations, exhibits, and economy food schools, together with such aids as the radio, circular letters, and bulletins.

The keeping of home accounts has been most frequently used and from the standpoint of actually putting into effect the family economics information seems to me to be the best method. When a homemaker has kept accounts, she has held family councils for planning and making family adjustments. She has evaluated her actual expenditures as shown by her account work and has compared them with the expenditures of other families. She has evaluated the use made of her available resources, both money and nonmoney. She also has had the opportunity to acquire and to discuss with her family the latest information in regard to economic trends which are affecting family expenditures and level of living.

The keeping of home accounts has one drawback; it reaches too few farm families. People in general seem more concerned over acquiring an income than in managing one and homemakers are no exception to the rule. Keeping of accounts and planning expenditures is a habit not too well established in the American home.

Our peak year in Muskingum County was in 1938–39 when 104 families kept home accounts. Much work and planning were necessary to get 104, which is a small number compared with the 3,000 farm families listed by the census or the 1,000 women represented in our Muskingum County home demonstration project meetings.

Realizing that we were reaching only a small number of families with economic information through home accounts we began putting more family economic material into the Women's Home Economics Extension Council meetings, where program discussion is carried on and where the county-wide home economics program is formulated. With the support of this group, this material was included in all our local project meetings.

One of the first items listed by the council in a discussion of the needs of a good home was "more income." Two ways of attacking this problem were suggested; increasing the income, and wise use of the present income and other resources in such a way as to promote the welfare of all members of the family.

The material in the Outlook for Farm Family Living is made available to the council members through a summary giving the information on the expected average of farm family income; food for the family; clothing and housing. Another source of factual information which has been used is that taken from the Federal Housing Survey made in the county in 1934, giving conditions that exist in regard to farm housing.

One method used in teaching family economics to the farm family may be illustrated by the following questions, which come in for their share of discussion in our local nutrition meetings. How much and what kinds of foods are needed for optimum growth and well-being? How much and which foods can be produced on the farm? How much will have to be purchased from the market? In the field of clothing, when projects were planned and carried out in the program such questions as these received attention: How much of the family's income can go for clothing? What is the division among members of the family? How can we identify materials? What can the consumer do to help in setting up standards for consumers' goods? What should we know about accurate and informative labeling?

Family economics material not only has been used in the clothing and nutrition meetings but in meetings on selection of household equipment and in those dealing with household furniture and furnishings.

At meetings where a discussion on selecting bedsprings and mattresses was being carried on, a member of the county home economics extension council produced some reports of activities of the Federal Trade Commission in this area. These reports consisted of "cease and desist" orders of the Federal Trade Commission against some manufacturers who had put a price on mattresses in excess of that for which they were to be sold to the consumer in order for the retailer to offer them at reduced prices. Following a discussion of the above came the matter of State laws and the enforcement in regard to the manufacture and sale of mattresses. The question naturally arose as to the influence of a well-informed intelligent consumer buyer on the retail market, and on general welfare, and vice versa, the influence of an uninformed or careless buyer.

Exhibits Show Economics Graphically

The third method we are using and find effective is through educational exhibits. Last year at the annual achievement program seven different exhibits were arranged. These were planned and put on by committees of women from seven different communities in the county. Four of the exhibits dealt with family economics specifically—Budgeting Our Expenditures, Lighting the Home, Planning the Family Food Budget, and Shopping Wisely. The exhibits were open to the public for 2 consecutive days, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

The "Food School for Economy and Health" held in the county for 2 consecutive years and open to the public, both rural and urban, offered an excellent opportunity for presenting family economics material. These schools were a part of our home demonstration program in the county. They were sponsored by the business and professional women's clubs, the women's home economics extension council, the federated women's clubs, and the local branch of the Association of University Women. Subject matter and demonstrations were given by and under the direct supervision of the nutrition specialist from the extension service of the Ohio State University. Exhibits were also a feature of these three-session schools and four of the six exhibits arranged dealt primarily with the use of the family income. They were arranged under the following subjects: Do you read the labels on the goods you buy? How much do you pay for the vitamin C you serve your family? Points to be considered in selecting cereals. Do you spend money for prevention and health, or for sickness and cure?

Plans are under way to hold during 1941 a number of farm and home unit schools in relation to land use planning in this county. These schools are to be attended by both husband and wife. This arrangement will give the farm family another opportunity to receive, not only family economic material but agricultural economics combined in such a way as to help the family to do better cooperative planning for good living.

Seven Ways To Use a Photograph

Colored Slides for Meetings

In order to illustrate better what some farmers in Mecosta County are doing to meet certain problems, colored pictures are being taken and slides made. These slides are being used at meetings for the purpose of instruction and entertainment. Some of the pictures are of a purely scenic nature and work in very well for mixed groups where the meeting is of a general nature. Other pictures show soil erosion. Some of the other extension activities illustrated include forestry, livestock, poultry, crops, and 4-H Club work. Last year more than 300 colored slides of rural living were shown at 12 different meetings of various agricultural and parent-teacher association groups. The Agricultural Conservation Committee purchased a projector and screen which is available for our use.—*B. E. Musgrave, agricultural agent, Mecosta County, Mich.*

Plant-Disease Plaques

Plaques with photographs showing the symptoms of diseases of tobacco and peanuts have attracted much attention and created favorable comment among the growers and county agents when used as exhibits at annual field days and tours in North Carolina. A collection of plaques on peanut leafspot and root rot diseases was prepared and used as an exhibit at the annual field day held at the Edgecombe Test Farm, Rocky Mount. Some 30 tobacco plaques were used on the tobacco disease tour and were set up as part of a tobacco disease exhibit at the annual field days held at Oxford, Rocky Mount, and Willard.

These plaques consist of groups of photographs depicting the symptoms of diseases of the peanut and tobacco, the extent of injury caused by the disease, the benefits derived from various treatments, together with typewritten notes on the control of the diseases. Each plaque is bound with a celluloid cover and may be used for several years.—*Luther Shaw, extension plant pathologist, North Carolina.*

Pictures for Annual Reports

Clinics on pictures for annual reports were held at a series of district conferences. Pictures designated as desirable and undesirable for permanent record purposes were mounted on large cardboards. Attention was called to poor and good photography and to the types of pictures which should be used in annual reports. A study of the pictures showed there were too many which were of people and animals and not valuable to the annual reports. Pictures showing contrast "before and after" effects were indicated as desirable. The fact that there is a tendency to use more pictures in annual reports and that there is a great amount of money and time spent on them justifies more attention to the problems of their use.—*T. A. Coleman, associate director and county agent leader, Indiana.*

In addition to the color pictures taken of the major extension activities last year, regular black and white pictures were taken and finished in a special blueprint process for a 25-page pictorial section of my annual report. The blueprint process cuts the cost of the pictures in half.—*Albert Orr Hagan, formerly agricultural agent, Grundy County, Mo., now extension economist in farm management.*

In a Booklet

A unique system of using pictures has proved successful in Pawnee County, Kans. The pictures on each project have been grouped together and bound in a little Handy Pac booklet supplied by the photographer doing the developing. These books are labeled and the legends written in ink below each picture. I carry these picture booklets with me throughout the county and pass them out among people who seem interested. The pictures tell their own story, and tell it in a very few minutes.

These booklets of pictures are often arranged in a series to present a definite lesson. Perhaps the most outstanding example of this is the one I have named "Lightning Series." This Handy Pac catches the attention with a startling picture of lightning taken during a nocturnal rainstorm in which local people can recognize Larned in the background. Next come the pictures of serious erosion following the rain, taken at various points in the county. Then the pictures of successful basin listing and terraces, and the crop of feed that grew on terraced land.—*Carl C. Conger, agricultural agent, Pawnee County, Kans.*

Posted on Bulletin Boards

We have found the use of photographs very effective in encouraging good farming practices Three bulletin boards were made this year and are posted at the office and in other public places, such as banks and stores. In traveling over the county we are constantly on the lookout for good pictures of outstanding farming practices, demonstrations, and other extension achievements. When these are obtained we post the pictures on the bulletin boards with a written description of the practices or achievement. We have found this an excellent way of placing extension results and improved practices before the people. The pictures are changed from time to time and new pictures posted. We use pictures that are timely as to season and crop.—*J. F. Brown, county agricultural agent, Stokes County, N. C.*

Local extension pictures illustrating improved practices are displayed on bulletin boards placed in banks, stores, and in front of the Grant County courthouse. The pictures are arranged in series illustrating various extension projects and are hung with descriptive legends in specially-built covered frames to be protected from the weather. These picture displays have attracted far more attention than the mere printed notices.—*Robert Hume, agricultural agent, Grant County, Ky.*

As Records of Demonstrations

Considerable time has been spent in making colored movies and "stills" of outstanding demonstrations in various parts of Wisconsin. I now have a total of eleven 400-foot reels of pictures showing results with lime and fertilizers on corn, grain, alfalfa, and pastures.

In previous years I have had several hundred enlargements made of pictures taken of experimental demonstrational plots. These enlargements (16 by 22 inches) are colored, mounted on cardboard, and framed. We have many of these colored enlargements hung on the walls in the halls and corridors of the Soils Building.—*C. J. Chapman, agronomy (soils) specialist, Wisconsin.*

They Take News Pictures

Several county agents in Pennsylvania are now making good use of cameras with accommodations for cut film or film packs. This equipment provides the opportunity to take "news" pictures. One or two exposures can be taken, the negatives developed, and prints made available with a story to the newspaper within 24 hours if necessary. This effort is especially effective in a county having a daily newspaper of wide rural circulation. County Agent J. W. Warner, Indiana County, had over 100 of his extension activity pictures with full description published this year. R. H. Rumler, Lycoming County, has at least one picture published each week in his local daily. W. O. Mitchell, Clearfield County, recently purchased a cut-film camera and is successfully developing the "news picture" angle in his public information service.—*George F. Johnson, specialist in visual instruction, Pennsylvania.*

Agents Testify for Motion Pictures

EXPERIENCES AS SHOWN IN ANNUAL REPORTS

Local Flora

■ The best help I have had in carrying out my work has been the use of three reels of colored motion pictures of annual and perennial flowers, trees, shrubs, vines, and water garden scenes which have been made in various communities in this State. I have spent 4 years in assembling this motion picture material, but it has been usable from the very beginning. The pictures cover the hardier types of plants suitable for landscape gardening. Four hundred feet of additional film were made last year.—*Harvey F. Tate, extension horticulturist, Arizona.*

Cotton Practices

Two reels of motion pictures on growing cover crops in Madera County cotton fields were shown at practically all the farm center meetings in the county. A mass meeting of 250 cotton growers in the county at the annual meeting of the cotton department of the California Farm Bureau Federation found the pictures helpful. A local Rotary Club also saw them.

Another film showing the results of treating seed with Ceresan dust was popular with cotton growers. The benefits of such treatment have been demonstrated at the United States Cotton Station at Shafter and in field trials in many ranches in California, two of which are in Madera County. Motion pictures of these tests were taken. In my opinion these pictures are an effective method of extension teaching.—*E. L. Garthwaite, county agent, Madera County, Calif.*

Increases Youth Attendance

We have streamlined our rural youth and community programs by the use of a newly purchased sound motion-picture machine. By using motion pictures as a part of the program in these meetings, we have been able to increase the attendance from 30 to 75 percent.—*Ray H. Roll, county agent, Gallatin County, Ill.*

Three Reels on Clothes

The Family Spruces Up is a 1,200-foot three-reel movie worked out to aid in extending clothing programs beyond the physical limits of the specialist. Two copies are in constant circulation. Eight counties used this as a part of organized project programs with 70 groups, 4,825 men and women attending. It was used for many single meetings by organizations and by 4-H Club leaders. Other States borrowing the picture are Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, and South Dakota.

The movie was shown 20 times out of State to 2,989 people, in all it was used by 90 groups and seen by 7,812 persons. The picture shows problems in the care of clothing, sewing equipment, and how one family solved their clothing problems. It is also a good movie on family relationships.—*Mrs. Esther Cooley Page, clothing specialist, Massachusetts.*

On Cricket Control

The mormon cricket control motion picture film made last year in natural color was shown in 14 counties where infestation was expected this year. It is estimated that about 1,700 people saw the film—or the key people in the areas of infestation. Reports from the field indicated that this film probably was the most effective means yet used in cricket control educational work.—*Louis G. True, publications specialist, Montana.*

Financing the Picture

Through the cooperation of Forest Hall, county agricultural agent in Hancock County, the Sportsman's Club suggested they would like to do something for the county that would include the broader phases of conservation. Plans were developed for a motion picture which would portray conservation activities and agencies in the county to be financed by the Sportsman's Club. The State agricultural engineering department cooperated in providing technical information and in taking the pictures. As a result, the program of the club broadened to include all types of conservation and to emphasize farm relationships. The film was shown in each community in the county and at a meeting of the Outdoor Club to more than 500 people.—*R. D. Barden, extension agricultural engineer, Ohio.*

Working With Cooperatives

A colored motion-picture film of cutting and cooking methods of meat preparation was made in cooperation with the home economics extension department and the Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association at the Milwaukee Stockyards. The cooperative has a membership of 40,000 farmers and handles about one-third of the livestock on the Milwaukee market. They are using the picture extensively in their educational work. A similar motion picture on lamb carcass cutting and cookery is under way for the Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers Association.—*James Lacey, meat animal improvement specialist, Wisconsin.*

Boosting the Home Place

A feature picture designed to build a great community was made in Decatur County, Ga. Scenes of the Decatur 4-H Club Camp, 4-H recreation programs, the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of extension work and other extension activities, were shown in color as well as the activity of students in the county schools. It is being shown in the high schools of the county and at many community meetings.—*Edna C. Bishop, home demonstration agent, Decatur County, Ga.*

A Camera Enthusiast

I have worked with photography since 1914—movies since 1935. I have always done my own developing and printing of black and white pictures. I have found still pictures useful for reports, and for instruction of small groups. Sometimes I send members pictures of their projects to encourage them. The press will also use good still pictures.

Now I am more apt to take movies, with color film 95 percent of the time. I have probably a mile of film (two-thirds color) on club work in the county. Much of it had to be taken "catch as catch can," but it has appeal, particularly when local people are in it. In addition, I have 3,200 feet in color on a western trip and the Panama Canal, 1,600 feet on both world's fairs, and 800 feet on the Gaspé. I have used most of this at our county dairy club, spring rally, or achievement day, and at local club meetings. I own all equipment and our executive committee contributes $20 a year for films, which I often supplement.

In addition to movie equipment I use a miniature camera for color transparencies. I have not used this as much as I anticipated for club work, but know that it has vast possibilities for instructing club and farm audiences. One big item in favor of the small slides is that they can be made in color for about 12 cents each (assuming a perfect batting average) and now they can be duplicated.

The cost of movies, particularly with the 16-millimeter film, is a drawback. Also, the equipment is expensive. The 8-millimeter film can be used, but the audience is limited to about 100 or less. Lack of experience also deters many, but careful study will show results.

I believe the small still slides in color will be used more and more and they do not begin to cost as much as movies, but I still think they lack the kick that movies have.—*E. G. Smith 4-H Club agent, Oneida County, N. Y.*

4-H Reforests Niagara County, N. Y.

Conservation took a forward stride in Niagara County, N. Y., this year when the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs of the county, made up of the membership of the county's eight conservation clubs, sponsored the county's 4–H Club first-year forestry or tree-planting projects. In one move four agencies of the State were acting together to forward this mutually beneficial conservation activity. Brought together by this sponsorship were the New York State Conservation Department, which provides the trees; the interest of town and city sportsmen, through the Sportsmen's Federation; the rural boys and girls, the 4–H members, who actually planted the trees on idle or wasteland of the county; and leaders of the forestry project of the Extension Service who provide instruction to the young people in tree planting.

The State conservation department, through its forestry nurseries, provided 1,000 forestry seedlings, free of charge, to each of the 4–H tree planters, for use in setting out their original tree planting. The members of the Federation of Sportsmen's Clubs provided an award, in the form of a trip through the Adirondacks on the State 4–H forestry tour, for the best planting set out by a 4–H Club member. The federation members made inspections of each of the tree plantings in the county, in order to arrive at the actual percentage of living trees in the members' plots. When all returns on inspections were in, 11 of the 77 4–H members visited were shown to have 98 percent or above of living trees in their plantations—so a special committee of the federation was selected, to reinspect the 11 highest scoring plantations, and finally select not one, as originally planned, but three club members, for the forestry trip. All three members who were awarded the trip received a score of 99 plus on their plantations.

The 4–H members of the county who planted trees this past spring numbered 77, each setting out 1,000 trees. For 1940, the Niagara 4–H members, with 77,000 trees set out, were high among all counties of the State in the number of trees planted. 4–H work in the county is in its fourth year, and since its organization in the county, 4–H Club members have set out 214,000 forestry trees, through the forestry project alone.

Assistance in their forestry program was provided the 4–H boys and girls through the Extension Service and the forestry department of Cornell University. Members of the department gave tree-planting demonstrations throughout the State in order to show the boys and girls how to properly plant and manage forestry plantings.

Progress in Solving Dust Problems

"Conditions are materially improved in the Dust Bowl area of Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, and present facilities for wind-erosion control are adequate in practically all of the region if properly utilized," reports the subcommittee of the Southern Plains Regional Council, comprising representatives of the State colleges of agriculture, State experiment stations, and Federal agencies. The blow acreage decreased after January from 5,397,984 acres to 3,739,000 acres in 102 counties in the Southern Plains area, according to the report. In 1934 and 1935 some 50 million acres were subject to blowing.

Farmers in the Dust Bowl section of Kansas, in 1938, left stalks of sorghum and sudan grass on 562,039 acres; they contour-furrowed 15,100 acres of noncrop land; about 1,436,000 acres of summer fallowed land were handled in ways to protect the land; natural vegetative cover or small grain stubble was left on 788,134 acres of cropland; and cover crops were planted on 133,564 acres.

Beginning in 1938 farmers in Sherman County, Tex., and Greeley County, Kans., began, through their farmer AAA committeemen a modification of the AAA regulations to place even more emphasis on conservation practices. Seeing the results in these counties, farmers in 10 southwestern Kansas counties and 7 Texas Panhandle counties this spring, voted to modify the general AAA program along similar lines. The modified program calls for participating farmers to earn all of their payments by carrying out soil-conserving practices. Farmers in these counties have the same acreage allotments for wheat and other soil-depleting crops as before. The total amount of money they can earn also remains the same, but no payment will be made solely for meeting acreage allotments. Every dollar of payment will go for carrying out a soil-conserving practice approved for that area and for the particular farm concerned.

Under the range program of the AAA deferred grazing gave old grass a chance on some 11,937,000 acres of range land, and 688,000 pounds of grass seed was used in an attempt to establish new forage in the Southwest Dust Bowl area during 1938.

Twenty-six demonstration areas (projects and camps) in the Southern Plains cover 956,000 acres or about 1 percent of the total land area of the wind-erosion region. Farmers in these areas are helped to carry out conservation plans outlined in cooperative agreements with the Soil Conservation Service. Soil and water conservation techniques recommended in plans for Dust Bowl farmers are terracing, strip cropping, the planting of erosion-resistant crops and the seeding of grass.

In the Southern Plains, the soil conservation districts are rapidly becoming focal points for public agricultural programs. Thirteen districts are now formed in 119 wind-erosion counties in the heart of the Southern Plains, most of the districts being located in eastern New Mexico, and southeastern Colorado. All five Southern Plains States—Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico—now have on their statute books laws enabling the formation of districts by farm owners and operators. Attempts are underway to increase farm size and adequate cover by leasing lands unsuited to wheat and restoring grass, and by public purchase of lands for lease to farmers who need more grass.

Farm Security Administration supervisors help the families having a rehabilitation loan to make plans for improving farming methods and living conditions, and to increase self-sufficiency. In the Southern Plains region of the F. S. A. such plans had been put into effect on 41,738 farms by 1939 and by December 31, 1939, loans totaling $14,525,864 had been made.

The principal object of all agricultural programs is human conservation and welfare, the committee points out. "There would be no advantage in saving soil or water or increasing farm incomes, or rehabilitating needy families if all these activities did not redound to the benefit of both present and future generations of farmers. As former Secretary Wallace has said, 'Damage to the land is important only because it damages human lives. The whole purpose of conservation goes back to that fact. Soil saving is not an end in itself. It is only a means to the end of better living.'"

Pan-American Cooperation

Agricultural cooperation with the South American and Central American republics will be furthered by a new division in the United States Department of Agriculture as a part of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, of which Leslie A. Wheeler is director.

This division—under the general supervision of Assistant Director Earl N. Bressman, who until recently was scientific adviser to former Secretary of Agriculture Wallace—will coordinate all phases of the program for encouraging production of crops that complement those of the United States, and in particular rubber. Included in this program are field investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry and other science bureaus, the loan program of the Export-Import Bank, and the interchange of agricultural experts and scientists between the Americas.

Better-Homes Week the Year Round

ELLA POSEY, Arkansas District Home Demonstration Agent and Chairman, State Better-Homes Committee

■ Every week is better-homes week in Arkansas!

It's a year-round proposition, this better-homes movement in Arkansas, because not a week passes during the whole year that an idea for home improvement does not get underway in hundreds of farm homes.

In the winter housewives are busy making rugs or quilts or repairing furniture; in the spring the men get out the paint bucket and go to work on the house, and the children weed the flower beds and clean up the backyard; in the summer, in between canning and hoeing and plowing, the whole family builds a potato house, or papers a room or so, or pools pennies and buys a new chair; and in the fall, in between laying-by the crops and cotton-picking time, all hands are employed cutting trees or gathering rock for a new home, or for a new cellar or a barn.

Spring Tours Give Incentive

But it is in the spring, when lawns are green and smooth, and the spirea, forsythia, and lilac are abloom that the meaning of the better-homes movement is fully appreciated by the Arkansas public. It is then, in April or early May, Arkansas farm families celebrate national better-homes week by inspecting their neighbor's new home or new lawn, or remodeled furniture, or new smokehouse. And it is that week of tours and flower shows, garden parties, teas, and local talent programs which gives the movement the inspiration and ideas to carry it through another year.

Although Arkansas is beginning its seventeenth year as a participant in the national better-homes movement, it has taken years of constant and enthusiastic effort on the part of extension workers and local home demonstration leaders to create the general widespread interest in the program that exists today.

From such small beginnings as the participation of one Arkansas county in 1924, by 1940 organized participation in the movement had spread to 223 urban and 1,999 rural centers in all 77 extension counties in the State.

And it was in 1924 that the Arkansas public was first informed of the better-homes movement through the headlines in the daily papers carrying the story of the $75 cash award won by the Mount Vernon Community in Faulkner County for its better-homes demonstration supervised by Mrs. Minnie C. Turner, county home demonstration agent.

Since that date, under the leadership of county home demonstration agents, home demonstration club local leaders, and the State better-homes committee, better-homes activities in Arkansas have continued to make headlines due to the State's large share of annual awards.

In 1938, for instance, nearly a third of the total awards were won by Arkansas counties.

In 1939, through the cooperation of the Women's Federated Clubs and other urban organizations, better-homes chairmen were set up in a large number of the State's urban centers. When the awards were announced 41 of the 84 awards came to Arkansas, 38 to counties, and 3 to towns.

In 1940 Arkansas counties won half, or 6 of the high merit awards; 12 of the 21 merit awards; and 19 of the 61 honorable mention citations. Two Arkansas towns also placed in the last division.

The continuous growth of interest and participation in better-homes activities in the State is aptly illustrated by a comparison of the figures included in the State reports for 1935 and 1940. The number of families participating in the campaign increased from 35,719 in 862 communities in 1935 to 93,025 families in 1940. The number of new homes built increased from 806 in 1935 to 4,286 in 1940, and better-homes tours increased from 259 in 1935 to 450 in 1940.

75,000 Homes Participate

The present extent of participation is best indicated by the summary of this year's activities.

Approximately 75,000 Arkansas homes were made more comfortable and attractive because of this year's better-homes compaign.

As a result of especial emphasis placed on modernization of the interior of homes, 18,478 living rooms were improved, 15,083 kitchens were remodeled, and 6,721 bathrooms were installed. Exterior improvements included 12,046 houses painted, 21,428 houses screened, and 8,416 porches built or repaired. Homegrounds beautification included the construction of 15,221 walks and drives, the establishment of 2,762 outdoor living rooms, and the sodding of 15,150 lawns.

Because of the better-homes campaign, 982 communities are cleaner and neater as a result of clean-up, fix-up, paint-up drives, and the grounds of 774 schools are more attractive, having been sodded and landscaped by community groups as a better-homes project. Other community activities included the beautification of 2,315 miles of highway, improvement of 450 community centers, 185 community playgrounds, and 109 parks.

Happier home life, one of the objectives of the better-homes campaign, has been assured 944 families through the purchase of radios, for an additional 321 families through the adoption of "family fun nights," and for 35 families through the establishment of hom libraries.

As a result of planned recreation on a co munity basis, 854 families participated "Neighborhood Nights"—a weekly event which the people of the community gather to play games, have picnic suppers, and sin Better community spirit was also assure through the organization of 29 choruses, 3 quartets, 38 bands, and 18 orchestras.

Climax of the better-homes campaign ea year comes during national better-homes we when families and communities display i provements made during the year. Duri better-homes week this year, observed Ap 28 to May 4, 450 communities held tours, which 13,497 persons traveled a total of 5,7 miles to inspect outstanding demonstrati in home and community improvement. De onstrations of all phases of the live-at-ho program featured most of the tours. Ne homes, including home-made homes of nat materials, remodeled homes, landscaped yar and community centers; new storage fac ties including barns, potato houses, cella and refrigerators; home-made, remodeled, reupholstered furniture; electrical applianc year-round gardens; pastures; poultry flock and dairy herds were visited.

Activities highlighting better-homes we included flower shows in 18 counties, han craft exhibits in 30 counties, hobby shows 13, exhibits featuring good books in 10 co ties, and special musical programs featuri county choruses, 4-H Club bands, and qua tets, in 10 counties.

The spiritual aspect of better homes w stressed during better-homes week in 1,0 sermons delivered by ministers of the Sta

Organized Groups Cooperate

Organized groups who cooperated in th year's better-homes campaign included hom demonstration and 4-H Clubs, newspaper churches, civic organizations, music and ga den clubs, federated clubs, parent-teacher a sociations, the Farm Security Administrati the Soil Conservation Service, and the Agr cultural Extension Service.

In expressing the attitude of the Extensi Service in giving the better-homes movemen its wholehearted support, H. E. Thompso assistant extension director, declares: "Edu cation and inspiration will go a long wa toward raising our standards of living an remedying our housing situation because w must first have the desire for better thing before we will strive to obtain them. An the better-homes program is one of the be media by which this desire is being create in Arkansas and throughout the South."

The Winter's Food

Sharecroppers and day laborers working with their landlords and home demonstration agents were getting results on two South Carolina plantations when visited by Clara Bailey of the REVIEW staff.

It was a sunny day in Allendale County, S. C., with a tang of autumn in the air. ıst the day to think of harvest, hay in the .rn, corn in the crib, hams in the smoke-ıuse, cans in the pantry, sweetpotatoes in the t—all those things which give a feeling of mfort and security as winter comes on.

"This is the first plantation," announced amie Sue Hicks, the home demonstration ;ent who had agreed to show me the two antations where she had been working on ıese very things with landlords and Negro nants for the past 3 years. She calls it her antation project.

There were about 4,000 acres in this plantion. Nine share cropper families lived on ıe place which included about 50 people rang-g in age from 1 to 68. Their system of ıying rent was unusual. Each tenant gave day of work to the landlord each year for ıch acre of land he farmed, usually 30 acres. he owner, a northern man, was there only ıring the season, but the overseer, a former ıiropractor, known as "doctor" had cooper-ed wholeheartedly.

"He carried them all in for their physical :amination by the county health doctor. hat was the first thing we did," Miss Hicks :plained. "We found two cases of syphilis hich have been treated and one case of tuber-ılosis with which we have not been too ıccessful since the girl will not leave home."

Here we drove into the yard of a neat little ed cabin. "See the new roof and the glass 'indows," she exclaimed proudly. And, sure nough, there they were for the doctor has epaired each of the nine houses on the plan-ation as his part of their home-improvement rork. There were glass windows in every ıouse.

Bertha Jackson, the housewife of this neat abin, appeared to be out in the cottonfield, so ve picked our way through an excellent weetpotato patch and peeped in at the win-low. The windows were screened and white urtains were tied back. The exceedingly mall room was papered with newspapers, and he had a good eye for arrangement of illus-rations. The bed with its new mattress made ıt the county work center was as neat as a ›in. A dozen fat hens scratched under the ıouse; several hogs basked in the sun.

"Bertha is one of the tenants who feeds her ›abies cod liver oil and she has three husky ooking children," commented the agent.

We leaned on the fence and looked into the garden.

"A sorry looking garden," mourned Mamie Sue Hicks. "It has been so dry, everything is just burned up. Just look at the collards."

But investigating a little farther a crop of field peas was discovered which delighted the agent's heart. "Why, she must can these. I'll see her tomorrow," making a note in her little book. "This is a fine crop."

At the next stop, Missey also was out working in the cottonfield, but we hunted her up and decided to take a picture of the matriarch picking cotton with her children and grandchildren. But Missey thought differently.

"Don't you take us picture. Us is all too black and dirty. Us ought to be notified." We made our peace with difficulty but Missey relented finally and promised to be ready for her picture at 1 o'clock.

Promptly at one Missey, serene in a pink felt hat, greeted us cordially. Her brood of children had washed until they shone. We stumbled up some rickety steps. Mamie Sue frowned.

"I thought the Doctor was going to fix your steps and kitchen."

"Yas'm, he say he is," beamed Missey with a toothless smile.

"Well, I'd better see him about it again," noted the agent as Missey opened a cupboard on the back porch to disclose row on row of canned fruit and vegetables, chicken and meat—113 cans ready for the winter months with as wide a variety as anyone would want.

Missey's mattress was a fine mattress. The tenants all made mattresses except Joe and he was getting to be such a prosperous farmer that his annual income exceeded the minimum of $400 and Joe could have no mattress from Government cotton.

The barn in good repair housed some hay. Missey obligingly sent Isaiah, the lad with the broad smile, to fetch the cow and yearling. Seven pigs posed for their photograph when sufficiently bribed with corn.

"How many chickens do you have?" I asked.

"Ten scusing the little biddies, six geese which us raised for the doctor and five guineas," she enumerated.

Among the other seven tenants, we found that every single one had planted a fall garden; had canned something, borrowing the pressure canner from the landlord's wife, had pigs, chickens, and a sweetpotato patch. None of this had been done before the launching of Mamie Sue Hicks' plantation project.

They were getting ready for the fall tour and how they loved it. Then they go around to all the homes on the plantation to see what has been stored for the winter. Such scurrying as there is to have a good showing. It's a gala occasion.

At the other plantation we found 14 families, 7 sharecroppers, and 7 day laborers. Here too the houses were screened. One energetic woman had whitewashed her house inside and out. Several had built sanitary toilets. All had chickens, pigs, and gardens. All sharecroppers had cows, and the day laborers could get milk from the big house. The season had been bad for fall gardens, but many had a good supply of canned goods from spring gardens and a fine pear tree was furnishing excellent material for canning for one family.

Vangie Stokes, a sharecropper, dug out of a box under the table dozens and dozens of cans of beans, figs, kraut, cane sirup, beets, peaches, soup mixture of corn and tomatoes, wild berries, and other things.

When the plantation project was begun in the fall of 1937, an inventory showed just 1 garden and 4 sweetpotato patches among the 23 families. Eighteen families had some chickens, and only 25 quarts of produce were canned among all the tenants on the two plantations. After 2 years, there were 23 spring gardens and 23 fall gardens. All had sweetpotato patches. They had learned to store before frost instead of after and also had improved the crop by saving the seed. That year the families canned 350 quarts of fruits and vegetables and 30 quarts of meat. Judging by what we saw, there will be more this year. All families had done something to beautify their yards.

One measurable result has been in the cost of doctors and medicine. The second plantation cut the bill from $76 to $27.50. The first plantation paid out $11.90, after working 2 years with the home demonstration agent, compared to $17.50 the year before.

This work has carried on under its own steam during the past summer. The agent has been unusually busy with the cotton-mattress campaign and emergency work and was unable to hold the regular monthly meetings and demonstrations which had been the rule for 2 years; yet when we visited these homes in September each home proudly displayed its shelves of canned goods, its chickens, its cow, and its sweetpotatoes.

Sharecroppers and day laborers—much has been said about their lot being a hard and cruel one, but there are two plantations in South Carolina where the sharecroppers and day laborers, with the cooperation of their landlords, are working their way to better meals three times a day, comfortable homes and more security than they have had before. Perhaps they are showing the way to a better day for Negro sharecroppers and day laborers.

Community Service

4–H Club boys and girls of Broome County, N. Y., have given much time to some community service. Each year they cooperate in the Red Cross roll call. This year they also distributed coin boxes for the Red Cross relief fund. The Red Cross cooperated with 4–H Clubs in holding classes in swimming and first aid for one-half day each week for 10 weeks at nine rural swimming holes.

How To Improve Farm Living

ELISE LAFFITTE, Home Demonstration Agent, Gadsden County, Fla.

Fifteen years ago I came to Gadsden County as the new home demonstration agent. Farm families had been taking severe financial loss, for tobacco, the big money crop, had been attacked by disease. The situation seemed difficult and I wondered what could be done. "What," I asked myself, "can one woman do to help these farm families figure out and make the necessary adjustments to provide better living?"

Seeking a place to start, I believed that 4–H Clubs offered an opportunity for me to become acquainted with the people and their problems. So the first year, the 4–H girls planted gardens, canned the produce, and raised chickens. They did a good job of helping to provide food for their families and also in gaining the interest of their parents in their activities. The women took note of these things and soon asked for home demonstration clubs. Four years later every community in the county had their clubs and we began to approach the problems in earnest.

It was not difficult to place emphasis on the production of an all-year-garden, the family milk supply, and the conservation of foods for family use. Records were insisted upon. In connection with this matter of keeping records I wish that the commercial firms of Florida which offered prizes during this time for the best garden record books, could know how far-reaching has been the stimulation and the results effected by these awards. Those companies which put out calendars with large blocks would no doubt be pleased could they see the many notations of vegetables, eggs, and other products used and sold which filled the spaces around the dates. These large calendars filled with figures hung in many rural kitchens. From records on these calendars women were taught how to place a money value on the home-produced foods, which they used.

For the first time many women realized that their contribution toward family living had a money value far in excess of what they had previously thought. This knowledge gave them confidence in their ability to contribute toward the family living and it also raised the farmers' estimation of the value of the home garden.

By the third year the women and girls were ready to begin, in a small way, the sale of a few varieties of home-canned products which they had worked hard to standardize. Steam pressure cookers and can sealers were gradually being purchased as families worked out ways to buy them. More thought was given each year to planning and planting gardens so that there might be surpluses of both fresh and canned products for sale.

Poultry flocks were increased, and on many farms the adults of the family took over the management of 4–H poultry flocks which had shown profits. Dressed poultry as well as eggs became an added source of income for many families. By 1933 the orders for home-canned products and dressed poultry had increased so much that it became necessary for the women to form a county organization to handle such matters as the cooperative purchase of cans, plants, seeds, canning equipment and labels, and to regulate prices and other details of sales.

Town people, business men and women, were invited to participate each fall in a series of pantry tours which culminated the canning season. On these tours club members showed pantries which had been filled according to a plan which met each particular family's needs. When canning records consistently showed shortages of fruit, the women were able to point out for themselves the need of planting more fruit trees. It was at this point that I noted with much satisfaction the first statement of a county-wide need by the women themselves and heard them make plans to pool orders for fruit trees.

Thus in a few years the timid farm woman who previously had little voice in the plans for making or spending the family income had become a businesswoman who helped to make the income and planned for its use in making improved living conditions in the home for her family. She had grown in the respect of the farmer and the businessman in town. As a result of her success the farmer had been convinced of the value of the program which she was following and was now contributing his part toward its accomplishment. He also had been making adjustments to changed conditions. Although the plant pathologists had developed disease-resistant strains of tobacco the production of which for years had claimed the full time of the farmer his attention now had been turned to the value of a more general type of farming. Livestock production was increasing and with it the production of feed crops. It was then that the depression struck us.

The families who had established live-at-home demonstrations weathered the depression with adequate food and feed and enough surplus to barter for other needed supplies. Because of the difference in the situation of the families who followed these practices and those who did not, belief in the soundness of our home demonstration program grew.

It was at this point that one farm family agreed to carry out a farm and home management demonstration and to keep records that might be used in helping others to analyze the sources and uses of their income.

After obtaining an adequate supply of food for the family, women of Gadsden County developed a market for their surplus canned products which are shipped in the school bus to a nearby market. More than 80 women sell cooperatively about $2,000 worth of home-canned products and fresh-dressed chicken a month.

nd to evaluate their own needs. This family arried out a splendid demonstration for 5 ears (1931–36) and was then given an opportunity through the Farm Security Administration to buy a farm. The records which hey kept have been valuable in giving information on crop production, costs, profits, living expenditures, and on the varieties and mounts of the food which can be grown on farm in this section for family use.

As a check on the records which the one family had kept and in order to have a bird's-eye view of existing conditions pertaining to farm family incomes and expenditures 20 low-income families living in different sections of the county kept records and gave information on the farm and home activities during 1938.

Many interesting facts and relationships have been revealed by the information gained through these records. For instance, we found that the average of all goods used for family living amounted to $915 and that 59 percent of this amount was the value of the food used and 15 percent, the value of the clothing. Does this indicate that the families of the low incomes do not have sufficient clothing or that the quality of clothing necessary to give that feeling of poise and self-assurance which is afforded by the knowledge of being correctly and appropriately dressed is lacking? We learned that the average value of the food produced yearly on the farm for family use would bring only $380, but if the same kinds and amounts were purchased at the local stores the farm family would have to pay $454.

Through this kind of basic information obtained from records and studies made by the farm women the senior home demonstration council is able each year to plan and to see the home demonstration club members carry out a program looking toward the continued development of enriched farm family living. It is because these women have learned to think and act for themselves that they can sell thousands of quarts of home-canned products each year; that they can furnish dressed turkeys of a specified size each fall to a large nearby institution; that orders for 800 pounds of dressed hens are easily and quickly taken care of; that they fill their pantries each year; that they cooperate with the health department in holding clinics and in the inspection of homes where canning for sale is done; that they get behind and push for a rural electrification cooperative; that they own and regulate the use of an 80-acre park and that they can carry on all the other numerous county-wide activities which are a part of the home demonstration program.

With all of the many changes which have come and with all of the outstanding accomplishments during the 15 years nothing is so important in my mind as the fact that rural women are learning how to think out the solutions to many of their problems, and that in the soundness of their thinking is laid the foundation for a good way of living.

A County 4-H Health Clinic

Just turned 12, Joyce takes her first 4–H health examination. She has filled out a questionnaire with her mother's help, has been weighed and measured by the 4–H girls' club committee of the county, and is here letting the doctor check on her general physical condition.

■ Extension agents and 4–H Club folks in Dallas County, Iowa, are firm believers in the clinic method of getting club members off to a good start on their health programs.

They debated whether to hold a county-wide clinic at a central point and try to get as many of the club members as possible through in 1 day, or to handle it in the old way and let the members dribble in to their doctors' offices during a period of weeks.

They decided on the central clinic and it worked fine. The clinic was held in the high school gymnasium at Minburn, where 12 doctors and 12 dentists were on hand to examine the club boys and girls. A canvas partition was run down the center of the gymnasium. During the day nearly 400 of the 500 4–H boys and girls in the county were given thorough examinations.

County Agent Roger Leinbach, Home Agent Mrs. Luella Meyer Condon, and Club Agent Jim Knupp give plenty of credit for the success of the clinic to Howard Hill, president of the county farm bureau, and to a committee of farm men and women who assisted in obtaining the services of the physicians and dentists, in securing all the necessary supplies of towels, swabs, and other things, and who stayed at the gymnasium throughout the day to keep the lines "forming on the right."

The clinic was held on July 22 and, although the harvest was on in full swing, the boys came in to be examined because they had learned that unless they had the health examination they would not be eligible to compete in their school, county, or State sports events.

Comments of the doctors following the clinic are interesting. For the most part they found the boys and girls in good physical condition—much better than the youngsters of a score of years ago would have been, which fact reflects the value of extension education in health and good diets.

They uncovered numerous minor defects, however, which the boys and girls will be able to correct in their 4–H health work. Flat feet, poor chest expansion, and swollen eyelids caused by dust from the fields were the most common faults found among the boys, and teeth and posture needed attention among the girls.

Not a single corn was found on the feet of any of the boys, bad hearts were practically nonexistent among both sexes, and general nutritional conditions were highly satisfactory.

4–H Demonstrators

Ten Montana 4–H Club girls in 6 counties took part in a demonstration program designed to acquaint consumers with the points of quality of the different grades of eggs and how to use the various grades to the best advantage. The demonstrations called the attention of consumer groups to the desirability of buying eggs on grade and also stimulated a better demand for Montana-grown quality eggs. The 4–H members gave their demonstrations before civic and church organizations, women's clubs, home-demonstration clubs, and similar groups. The winner was judged partly on the number of demonstrations given, so the girls appeared before as many groups as possible.

The Agent Gets a Camera

THOMAS E. BUCKMAN, Acting Director of Extension Service, Nevad

For the last 3 or 4 years, Nevada extension agents, both in agriculture and in home economics, have been struggling with range finders, flash bulbs, synchronizers, exposure meters, press special film, and other photographic paraphernalia in the attempt to tell the State's farmers and farm homemakers via picture about improved farm and farm-home practices. Picture taking has revealed itself as an important part of extension work, which, as skill in taking and utilizing photographs develops, becomes more and more valuable. Motion pictures, film strips, slides, and pictures for use in newspapers, magazines, and bulletins are now available in Nevada to greater extent than ever before and they are regarded as well worth the time and expense involved.

The first problem, of course, was to supply the extension agents, as well as some of the State staff, with adequate photographic equipment. The extension agent's camera should be substantially constructed yet compact. It is amazing the punishment a county agent's camera is required to take. It should be provided with a good carrying case, and a place in the county agent's car should be prepared for it and the other equipment which goes with it. Since thefts are not unknown, this storage place should be equipped with a lock.

Whatever camera is selected, it should have a first-class, high-speed lens, with a high-speed shutter, dependable view finder, and a range finder if possible. An f 4.5 lens is good, and, if adverse conditions are faced, the fast super-pan film may be used. As to shutter, a compur ranging from 1 second up to 1–200th of a second is desirable, since it can be used with photoflash equipment and synchronizer.

The camera which best fits the use demanded of it by Nevada extension workers, is a sturdy folding camera used by newspaper men. County extension budgets, however, have not yet permitted our equipping county agents with this camera. Size 4 by 5 inches is satisfactory, as the resulting print is large enough, with good photography, for reproduction, even though a larger print is better. This camera has two shutters—focal plane and between the lens. The front lens can be used up to a speed of 1–200th of a second; if greater speed is desired, the focal plane curtain will stop anything up to 1–1000th of a second.

The county offices, however, have been equipped with used cameras of foreign make, size 9 by 12 centimeters, with f 4.5 lens, which produce equally good results. These cameras are practically as good as new and were purchased for much less than originally priced. When money is not available for new equipment, good, second-hand cameras sometimes can be found, especially in the larger sizes, such as postcard and 9 by 12 centimeters.

Reflex cameras give the county agents an opportunity to compose better pictures, because the subject can be seen in the ground glass view finder about the size it will be in the finished picture.

Roll film is probably best for average county-agent use. The finest pictures, however, are obtained with cut film and film packs. An agent need not learn how to load the cut film holders, since the person from whom he purchases film and who develops it will be glad to do that for him.

Five Nevada county agents and one home demonstration agent are using postcard size and 3¼- by 4¼-inch roll film, folding cameras, all equipped with f 4.5 lens and compur-rapid shutters. Several of these cameras can make 1–200th of a second exposures. All can use 1–100 second exposure, which is sufficient to stop most action county agents will want to photograph. We have several cameras taking 2½- by 4¼-inch-size pictures, but with this size film it is too difficult to frame pictures in the view finder and too many of the agent's subjects are beheaded in group pictures.

For making color 2- by 2-inch slides, Nevada county agents and home demonstration agents are using several different 35 millimeter cameras equipped with f 3.5 lens. Whereas the higher priced cameras are more versatile, it is hard to see any difference between pictures of the same objects taken by the more expensive and less expensive cameras. We are not recommending 35 millimeter cameras for black and white pictures. Cameras using

at least 2¼ by 2¼ film should be used f black and white shots.

For projection of color slides, the high watt lamps up to 300 watts are being used wi the pictures thrown on a portable screen whic fits easily into the back of the county agent automobile. A new type of projector with 150-watt lamp is being tried out; it gives ju as brilliant pictures as lamps with twice a great a wattage. Unfortunately film strip cannot be used in this projector.

In the 35 millimeter cameras we use th type A film most of the time. Out of doo we put on the type A filter which makes i possible to take pictures indoors in artificia light or out of doors in the sunlight withou reloading the camera with daylight film. Thi has been found useful in taking inside picture for the home demonstration agents when o a trip making agricultural scenes. Using th type A film, the home demonstration agent ca take a picture showing results in the hom furnishing and yard improvement project without reloading her camera.

Our experience in equipping county agent with cameras has shown that further equip ment in the form of a light meter and rang finder is necessary to get the best results Improper exposure and inability to measur distances cause our agents more trouble tha anything else. Accordingly, after obtainin a camera of their choice, we encourage them to purchase a light meter and learn to us it. It will give better pictures and save muc film. Distance can be measured with a lens coupled range finder if the camera can b equipped with one. If this is not possible the distance can be determined with one o the handy, little, focusing, accessory range finders, with the split field or small, round double image.

We have standardized on one make of light meter for both State and county offices. This makes it easier to compare notes regarding exposure or to tell a new agent how to operate the meter.

Motion pictures are almost a separate story Nevada county agents are using motion pic tures to tell the story of their work but have not progressed as far as with the still pictures Motion pictures call for more preparation and greater cost.

Four county offices have 16-millimeter mo tion-picture cameras and are learning to use them. Three of these cameras have been purchased second-hand. Three offices have 16-millimeter silent projectors and three have 16-millimeter sound projectors. Local pictures taken by county agents, though not as perfect as motion pictures from the United States Department of Agriculture or elsewhere, are

just as well received, which shows there is a field for local motion pictures in the extension program.

One thing we have learned about motion pictures and silent pictures is that they are separate jobs and we do not try to take both at the same time. This is also true of color and black-and-white still pictures.

Once equipped with the means of taking a good picture, the extension agent faces the problem of learning how to use it. "Learn by doing" is a slogan we have used for years in 4-H Club work. If county agents will apply this to their photography, they will get satisfying results. Too many dust off their camera, take a few snapshots and are disappointed if they do not get pictures like those they see in some picture magazines. Practice with continuous effort for a reasonable length of time will do wonders in improving quality of your pictures.

Suggestions for equipping county offices are not complete without mentioning the instructions that come with the camera. We put these instructions as No. 1 on our reading list. Next come two good books—one that sells for only 50 cents, How to Make Good Pictures, and Graphic-Graflex Photography, which costs seven times as much and contains that much more information.

Reading and study will help a lot, but extension agents should not overlook as a source of information the local photo-supply house or photographer who sells them equipment and films and who does the finishing work. Extension agents are busy people, and a friendly photographer can be of great assistance and save the agent time and film. If such a dealer or photographer is not to be found, the agent can compare notes with his leading amateur.

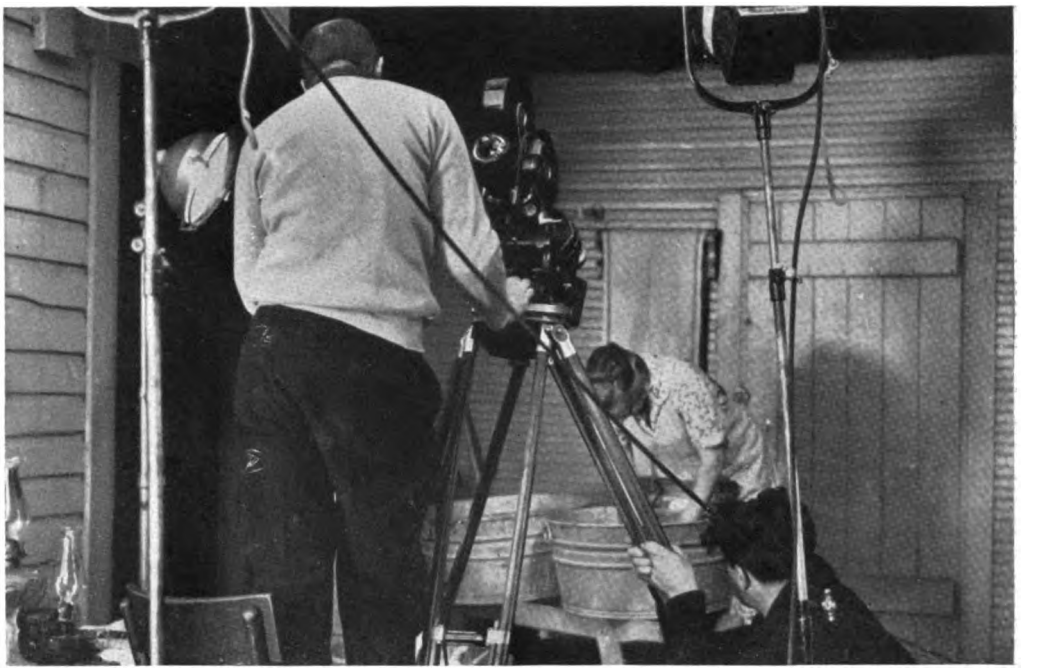
Pictures to the Point

We sometimes use movies for teaching and would do so more often if it were not so difficult to get films pertaining to our activities. It has been my observation that good motion pictures will get a point across better than almost any other teaching method, but the difficulty is to obtain movies on the subjects that we want to get across.

The equipment of any county extension office is not complete and up to date unless it has a good projector which will show 16 millimeter sound films. Our results well justify the investment. One thing I should point out, however, is that a motion picture outfit increases the work of the county extension staff because of the time required to schedule good movies, the extra time required to set up, show, and take down the equipment and to return the film. We are also bothered some to show films at nonextension meetings.

We also have a slide projector which shows both the standard and small-size slides. Of the two, I would consider that it would be more important to have a good slide projector than it is to have a movie projector.—*W. G. Been, county agent, Suffolk County, N. Y.*

Filming "Power and the Land"



■ Power and the Land, the new rural electrification motion picture, is a story of successful democracy. Here is a case history of how one farm community, through cooperation, obtained electricity for itself, just as 670 other groups comprising 600,000 families have done over the past 5 years.

Nevertheless, there are still three out of four farms without electricity in the United States. These farm communities want electric power; sometimes they do not know how to get it.

Early in 1939, work began on a rural electrification motion picture to show exactly what electrification means to the average farm family. The cast consists of the Parkinson family and their neighbors, all members of the Belmont Electric Cooperative of St. Clairsville, Ohio. These are real farm people. They had never acted before; in fact, they do not act now. But they believe in rural electrification, and the camera records their response in a far more genuine manner than professional actors could do. They want other people to know the benefits of power on the farm.

So the Parkinsons and their Belmont County neighbors and R. W. Lang, the county agent, work together for electricity. With borrowed REA funds they organize a cooperative unit, and over 500 miles of line to serve nearly 2,000 families are constructed. There are no profits. Power is purchased wholesale from a utility and sold to the farmers at cost.

Joris Ivens, internationally known director; Stephen Vincent Benet, American poet; and composer Douglas Moore, who has frequently collaborated with Benet, have produced a superbly integrated film in Power and the Land. The simple story is photographed with distinction, and together with the Benet commentary and an unusual musical score, the picture becomes an unexpectedly thrilling and moving human document.

The first public showing of Power and the Land was held back at St. Clairsville among the Belmont County people who made it. They looked at their work and found it good. Later, the New York critics saw the film and they also praised it. The executives of RKO Radio Pictures saw the film and thought it should be distributed to millions of moviegoers. They made arrangements with REA and the Department of Agriculture to use RKO facilities to distribute Power and the Land to regular theaters free of film rental. Persons desiring to see the film may advise their local theater manager to get in touch with the nearest RKO Exchange. Prints will be supplied without charge. Copies of this motion picture will not be available for distribution by the Department of Agriculture at present.

■ Union County, Ky., which in April 1926 became the first county in the United States to be entirely free of scrub and grade bulls, has kept out the scrubs and grades ever since. Dr. C. D. Lowe of the Department of Agriculture recently visited Union County to see if stockraisers there had kept faith. He found that farmers had not forgotten their 5-year battle to rid the county of inferior stock. Interest in improvement of cattle and other livestock by the use of meritorious purebred sires has gathered momentum through the years, according to local extension workers.

They Say Today

RECENT STATEMENTS ON DEFENSE

From the Agricultural Defense Commissioner

■ The sooner America demonstrates her strength by speedy and complete economic mobilization, the less likely the prospect becomes that we shall be compelled to test it in war.

If we are to be secure, every citizen, our complete industrial organization, and our agricultural groups must be ready to make whatever contribution and sacrifices the future may compel. The mobilization of manpower, the accumulation of planes, tanks, and guns, of reserves of foodstuffs and raw materials, are not sufficient in themselves. This country must rearm in spirit and determination. We must cultivate and maintain an indomitable will to defend and preserve our free institutions. Equally important, we must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that failure to prepare places our country in real danger.

The responsibilities assigned to the several divisions of the commission give evidence of the fact that this nation is trying to profit by past experiences and to so organize the defense program as to minimize the shock to our economic system when the emergency is over. My job, as I conceive it, is to determine in what way agriculture can cooperate to the fullest extent with the defense program and at the same time to aid in the development of policies which will maintain the agricultural plant in a healthy, productive condition.

I have taken the position that no defense program can succeed if farm prices and farm income are not maintained at the level that will keep the farm plant healthy. Adjustments in agriculture are already under way and developments beyond our control will almost surely result in additional far-reaching changes. The producers of many export crops, including cotton, tobacco, wheat, lard, fresh and dried fruits, and naval stores, have lost, at least temporarily, a large part of their export markets. The defense program itself through increased industrial activity will contribute to an increased domestic demand for many farm commodities, including some export products. For a time the Government can protect the producers of these crops against the effects of this loss by commodity loans, but if export outlets continue to be restricted, obviously many producers sooner or later will have to turn to something else.

Farmers must be alert for information that will lead to an understanding of the reasons for the defense effort and how world developments are likely to affect the market for their products. Every effort should be made to supply information as it becomes available, but each individual will need to interpret this information in terms of his own particular problems. If this is done, farmers will be prepared to make such shifts in their operations as are necessary in order to maintain a healthy farm plant. At the same time governmental agencies will need to be alert and prepared to assist in every way possible.

I can assure you that in the defense program itself all reasonable steps will be taken to minimize the agricultural distress that will result from the changed market conditions. We are striving, for example, for the maximum possible decentralization of new defense industries not only because it is sound practice for the country as a whole but because of its importance to agriculture. Decentralized industry brought close to rural areas means jobs for low income farmers and a diversified new market for farm products. But this factor cannot completely alleviate the conditions brought about by lost markets. New and additional steps may be indicated. Individual producers and farm leaders, in government and out, should be giving constant attention to the implications of the new economic environment in which agriculture may find itself. But, above all, we must never forget that in face of fast-moving developments throughout the world, our single purpose is to maintain democracy here at whatever cost or sacrifice.—*Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Commissioner, Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.*

What Are We Going To Do About It?

I was talking with a research professor of human nutrition in the agricultural experiment station of one of the land-grant colleges of the Southern States. She said, "We have made a very accurate survey of the diets of thousands of school children. We know with reasonable accuracy about the food which these children are getting and through reflection this gives us a pretty good idea of what the nutritional status is in the homes from which they come. The facts in the situation are very distressing. What are we going to do about it? I think we need action some way or somehow."

This is a very fair question, a question which it is fair for each one of us to ask ourselves, to ask our communities, and to ask the Government, local, State, and National.

In a democracy things do not happen until there is widespread understanding and acceptance of specific problems and proposals. We, therefore, need some way or somehow to make the American people nutrition-conscious in terms of the nutritional science of today. If the great mass of the American people could be brought to understand the relatively simple basic principles of the modern science of nutrition and to understand the deficiencies—the unsatisfactory nutritional status of 45 million of the population and the relationship of this to the health and welfare of the Nation—then I think action plans to improve this situation could be developed rapidly and could be carried out with general popular and democratic support. I am confident that things could be made to happen if we consider nutrition as a national problem the same way as we consider housing, unemployment, old age, and economic balance.

There are many problems involved in so-called total defense, but after all, the responsibility for the problem of nutrition lies largely with the people in the communities, in the counties, and in the States. I feel certain that there are some things which can and must be done as a defense activity, but the Defense Commission is only a temporary organization. We need to plan and build carefully for permanent gains which will remain after the present emergency is past.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, at American Dietetics Association, New York, October 21, 1940.*

Woman's Part in Defense

This then is my primary suggestion to those who want to do something for national defense. Know what is happening in the world today. No one can be too well informed or know too much about national and international affairs. Key your winter study programs to national and international conditions. To inform yourself and others is an important contribution to total national defense.

Another vital contribution to be made to the national program is defense on the "home-line front." It is in the home and local community that "total defense" attains its full significance. The better our homes are organized; the more service our schools, churches, and local organizations can give our communities, the better prepared we will be as individuals to meet whatever demands the future may make of us. I suggest that each of us know our own community and take a personal and active responsibility in its improvement.

Make yourself responsible for an underprivileged American child—an American refugee from the ravages of undernourishment and poverty. See to it that every child in your neighborhood has at least one well-balanced meal a day. See to it that your community provides recreational facilities for young and old alike.

There has never been a time in our history when it was more necessary to provide recreation in drama, music, community-sings, games and playhouses for all people. The relaxation which comes from proper recreation will relieve the nervous tension and mental strain generated by daily front page strains and radio broadcasts about our war-torn

'orld. This is a job to do—right on your wn doorstep.

You can help prepare our young people for ıeir citizenship duties of tomorrow by en- ɔuraging them to develop responsibility in ɔmmunity life. Include them in your plans ɔ promote better democratic living.—*Harriett 'lliott, Commissioner in charge of the Con- umer Protection Division of the National De- ense Advisory Commission. Address given efore the New York Herald Tribune Forum, 'ctober 22, 1940.*

Surveying Extension Schools

During the past season 453 extension work- rs from 40 States attended the extension raduate schools conducted by 15 colleges and niversities. Arkansas, Florida, Texas, and Vest Virginia gave special training courses or their in-service agents for the first time. 'he work scheduled again at Hampton Insti- ıte and Prairie View College had to be can- eled owing to the pressure of the mattress- ıaking campaign. This largely accounts for he enrollment decrease :rom last year's rec- rd summer-school attendance when 770 ex- ension workers from 38 States enrolled at he 13 different institutions offering the exten- ion courses.

Never before have in-service extension :orkers been given as wide a choice of exten- ion courses as were available in 1940. The xtension curriculum, based largely on the roblems of the extension workers, varied omewhat in different States. Colorado of- ered the most comprehensive curriculum with ve different extension courses including psy- hology for extension workers, publicity in xtension work, agricultural planning, the ural home, and methods of extension teach- ıg. These courses were selected from a list f suggestions made by students enrolled in he three previous area-training centers held ı Colorado.

Particular interest is attached to Missouri's ummer session which was the first of a series f intensive training courses planned on a ermanent basis. This professional-improve- ıent system enables in-service extension :orkers to acquire an advanced degree hrough intermittent short periods of grad- ate study. Missouri extension agents using weeks of annual leave to attend summer chool are given 4 additional weeks with pay ɔ as to take two 4-week sessions in one sum- ıer. The 8-week leave period also enables ıem to plan their graduate theses with the elp of their advisers and thesis committee. lready, 20 Missouri extension workers work- ıg for their master's degree under this plan ave selected their problems of research for heir thesis requirement.

Orderly arrangement in the kitchen was he theme of Pawnee County's first-prize ome-economics booth at the Kansas State 'air.

Have You Read?

Plowing Through, by Edwin Ware Hullinger, 59 pp. New York, N. Y. William Morrow and Company.

In beginning his narrative, Mr. Hullinger almost frightens us with the bold statement that: "The Negro race in America is still to a great extent a farming people, its fate depending on what happens in the fields of this country and to the crops that come from them." He points out the important and yet precarious position the American Negro occupies. He makes one wonder just what would happen to the American Negro if the "agricultural door" of opportunity should be suddenly closed to him, and this question arises, "Are there enough other occupations to sustain him should farming be taken away from the Negro?" Of course, the writer intimates that the American Negro is safeguarded in that the Nation depends so largely on him for the production of its major crops—cotton and tobacco. There is a slight indication, however, that the author minimizes the part which the Negro plays in other occupations in order to bring to the forefront what he does in agriculture. It is always difficult to characterize one group of people where they are so closely associated with another group, without making comparisons. The fact cannot be overlooked that the problems of Negroes in agriculture, as described by the writer, are primarily problems of white farmers as well; and therefore, problems of the region.

The author infers that more and more leaders of thought are coming to realize that the time is past when America can remain indifferent when any group of its citizens is being neglected.

The writer touches lightly on migration of Negroes from rural areas to urban centers, and from South to North. In the past few years, mass movement of Negro farmers has become a serious problem. Of course, there are very definite causes for such movements—both economic and sociological. Despite this rapid transition, the parent Negro stock still remains in the Deep South, and whether or not we are willing to admit it, the southern Negro determines very largely the attitude of the white man toward the Negro in America.

The recent depression proved that all farmers, including Negroes, needed more than mere formal instruction and inspirational guidance. Hence, the new action agencies created by the United States Department of Agriculture, now engaged in rehabilitating an almost hopeless mass of people. Here Henry A. Wallace might be termed "the modern Joseph," who set in motion these new agencies to bring about national recovery.

The Movable School of Agriculture and Home Economics is described as a unique type of teaching backward people, and certainly the most effective way of reaching unlettered individuals, Booker T. Washington being given credit for the idea, along with the Negro Farmers' Conference and the National Negro Health Week.

The writer "X-rayed" the Negro situation in agriculture and "spotlighted" the work of the Census Bureau by telling what Negroes are doing and the part they play in national agriculture. He tells how many Negroes are still, after 75 years of freedom, at the bottom of the economic ladder—as well as pointing out those who have attained a measure of economic freedom. He wisely credits philanthropy with the progress of the Negro since emancipation, along with public aid. He puts his finger on the vitally "sore" spots affecting the rural Negro when he says "Chief among the evils which the poor man on the farm—small owner, tenant or laborer—has to face are poor housing, high mortality, insecurity and debt," and he feels that no other agency can reach this dismal problem recently aggravated by the depression, except the Federal Government.

The book is profusely illustrated and contains much valuable, factual data that could be very useful as supplementary reading material for schools. However, it seems that legends to the pictures would have made them more effective.

It is pleasing to note that the author made liberal use of reports of Negro extension agents from the southern region.

In citing notable achievements, the author concludes that: Given a chance, the Negro will carry his portion of the Nation's agricultural load.—*T. M. Campbell, field agent, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Flash-Bulb Pictures

At least three county agents in Pennsylvania are successfully using flash bulbs as light source for indoor color photographic work. Relatively inexpensive 35-millimeter cameras with synchronized flash units are utilized. By using "blue" flash bulbs, the regular outdoor color film is kept in the camera for this work. When the "white" flash bulbs provide the light, indoor color film is used and a filter is placed on the lens when this film is used outdoors. Advantages of flash bulbs are: (1) Less bulky and easier to set up than floodlights and reflectors; (2) less danger of movement of subject spoiling picture; and (3) provides light where no electricity is available. Possible disadvantages include: (1) More expensive if a large number of pictures are to be taken; (2) more difficult to determine correct exposure; (3) not usable in taking motion pictures; (4) flash bulb provides less desirable "flat" light than the light secured by proper placing of floodlights.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ DR. ROGER BAILEY CORBETT, Director of Extension in Connecticut for the past 3 years, resigned September 16 to become director of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. Dr. Corbett started his career as economist for the Rhode Island Experiment Station. He has also served as economist with the Federal Extension Service and executive secretary of the New England Research Council on marketing and food supplies. In Connecticut Dr. Corbett has done a great deal in coordinating the farm organizations and agencies.

■ F. H. ERNST, of the California State Extension staff, recently visited Washington while on sabbatic leave for 5 months studying how extension workers in 16 States are using visual aids and illustrative material in day field meetings and evening meetings. He has talked with visual specialists on the preparation of visual aids and how they have been standardized to make them more widely available. Packing up his family in a house trailer, they trekked across the country, keeping an accurate account of their expenses which should furnish some helpful information to agents interested in taking their sabbatic leave in this way. The best thing about the trip, reports Mr. Ernst, is the perspective of extension work gained in the different parts of the country and of the variety of agricultural problems facing the country.

■ MRS. ANN PHILLIPS DUNCAN, of Binghamton, home demonstration agent, Broome County, N. Y., for the past 17 years, died on October 1.

Mrs. Duncan, a 1918 graduate of the College of Home Economics, Cornell University, was a member of the home economics extension staff in New York State for 22 years. She had more years of service than any other home demonstration agent in the State. Her death followed a major operation.

During the World War she was home demonstration agent in Monroe County; later she went to Tioga County for 3 years. She has been agent in Broome County at Binghamton, since 1925.

In each county, she did much to develop cooperation between the home bureau and other organizations working for social, economic, and educational welfare. She worked with many county and State committees for family and community welfare. Outstanding was her service for many years as a woman member of the advisory committee for the New York State agricultural and industrial exposition.

"Not only has Cornell University lost one of its most effective extension leaders, but Mrs. Duncan's community, county, and State will miss her citizenship," said Dr. Ruby Green Smith, State leader of home demonstration agents. Those who loved and wish to honor her are contributing to the Ann Phillips Duncan scholarship at Cornell.

Local esteem was expressed for Mrs. Duncan when the Broome County home bureau members made her the gift of a trip abroad to attend the 1939 meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World, in London.

Carrying-Case Equipment

A compact carrying case for camera, tripod, exposure meter, and other photographic accessories is being found a decided advantage by extension workers in Pennsylvania. Almost any sturdy container approximately 15 inches long, 6 to 8 inches wide, and 4 to 6 inches high with two or three low partitions, can be used for this purpose. E. P. Fowler, county agent, Montour County, recently made out of light boards a very satisfactory carrying case to accommodate flash bulbs and other lighting accessories as well as the usual photographic equipment. The major advantages of such a case are that the equipment can be easily kept in one place under cover, thus reducing loss or theft; there is less danger from dropping, cracking, or crushing the equipment, and all the equipment is available when the carrying case is taken to the scene where pictures are to be taken.

Kansas Photographic Contest

A county-agent photographic contest conducted by the Kansas Extension Service culminated with a display of entries and the awarding of prizes at the annual State extension conference in Manhattan the last week in October.

First prize went to the picture taken by Earl T. Means, county agricultural agent in Cowley County, which appears on the cover this month. He was awarded a projector with case for this striking photograph of a lime-spreading scene. The beauty and action of the picture combined to give it the judges' preference over 68 others.

Second prize went to E. L. McIntosh, Lyon County agricultural agent, who submitted an appealing human-interest photograph of a group of 4-Club boys at a summer camp receiving chigger treatment from a county agent. Mr. McIntosh received a photograph album of a new and improved type. He also was awarded a white ribbon for the third best entry of three pictures.

Third prize winner was Vernetta Fairbairn, Butler County home demonstration agent. Her prize picture was a close-up indoors shot of a home management leader-training school, showing the extension specialist answering the questions of one of the leaders, with other interested faces in the background. Miss Fairbairn received two cartridges of color film. She also won a red ribbon for the second best group of three pictures. The blue-ribbon winner of the three-picture group was entered by Ruth K. Huff, Doniphan County home demonstration agent.

Prizes were awarded by a photographic supply house from which many extension workers had purchased equipment.

The contest was conceived as a feature of the county-agent publicity-training program conducted by the Kansas extension editors. Entry folders were distributed to agents attending district publicity meetings in June. Rules of the contest mimeographed on the entry blanks specified that all county extension agents and assistant agents, with the exception of cow testers, were eligible to participate. Each entrant could submit not more than three pictures, which must be glossy prints. It was recommended but not required that entries be 5- by 7-inch enlargements. All pictures entered were required to illustrate some phase of extension work in agriculture, home economics, or 4-H Clubs. Judging was performed by a committee composed of Extension Director H. J. C. Umberger, the official college photographer, and a member of the journalism department faculty. Equal weight was given the technical photographic excellence of each entry and its story-telling ability.

Prefers Still Pictures

We have had a 16-millimeter moving picture projector and a movie camera for nearly 2½ years. During this time we have attempted to take moving pictures of some of our demonstrations such as woodlot improvement, thornapple tree elimination, tours, and cultural and marketing practices that would be of interest to growers. Our experience with the moving picture camera has not been generally too satisfactory since it is difficult to find time to organize a series of pictures that will be closely correlated and bring out points of our program that are of importance. The original plan of taking pictures here and there, hit or miss, has not met with much success.

We have had no experience in making up slides but do have cuts made from pictures taken locally. We feel that what we have done in this respect has been more successful and means somewhat more than the moving picture.—*Nelson F. Mansfield, county agent, Oswego County, N. Y.*

■ Routt County, Colo., home demonstration clubs are becoming interested in county program building. One club will make a survey of school facilities and another plans to survey home-beautification possibilities. Much interest has been shown in mapping work.

274457 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940

4-H Photography . . .

was one of the features of the annual 4-H summer camp of Vigo County, Ind. The boys and girls were trained to take pictures that "tell a story." They also were taught how to adjust their cameras for the correct amount of light and how to obtain a sharp focus and the type of background to use in their pictures. This instruction was given by one of Terre Haute's leading commercial photographers, under the sponsorship of the Camera Club.

Film Strips . . .

have been used by County Agent L. W. Currie in teaching 4-H Club boys of Rolette County, N. Dak., the fundamentals of livestock judging. "The pictures have been very helpful to the boys in learning the parts of the animal and in demonstrating the points one should look for when selecting breeding animals," says Mr. Currie. The films prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture have been shown at meetings held by each club in the county.

A Photographer's Association . . .

is sponsored by the home demonstration council of Randall County, Tex. An official photographer was appointed by the council chairman when the organization started in 1937. Each club turns in a picture each month at its meetings. One enlarged picture of home life was also provided by each club for the Tri-State Fair exhibit at which time the council received a $15 prize. More than 100 pictures have been sent to the county extension office.

ON THE CALENDAR

Meeting of Peninsula Horticultural Society, Dover, Del., December 11–13.

Fortieth Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters, Washington, D. C., December 19–21.

American National Livestock Association Convention, Fort Worth, Tex., January 7–9.

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 11–18.

National Association of Tobacco Distributors, Chicago, Ill., January 15–18.

Ninety-second Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass., January 15–19.

Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Spokane, Wash., January 21–23.

Association of Southern Agricultural Workers Meeting, Atlanta, Ga., February 5–7.

4-H exhibit at annual convention of the American Camping Association, Washington, D. C., February 13–15.

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., March 7–14.

ONE WAY TO DO IT!
Methods tried and found good

Illuminated Color Transparencies . . .

either as 2- by 2-inch slides or as 8- by 10-inch cut film were used as a feature of extension exhibits at a number of the county fairs and farm shows in Pennsylvania last summer and fall. The 8- by 10-inch illuminators costing $12 each were used. These hold 25 of the 2- by 2-inch slides, two 5- by 7-inch, or one 8- by 10-inch color transparency. Pennsylvania has experimented with enlarging the 35-millimeter color film to 8- by 10-inch size film, and also in using 8- by 10-inch size color film and photographing scenes with a view camera, thus producing very striking 8- by 10-inch color transparencies. These pictures attract attention in exhibits because of the natural color. Where 2- by 2-inch slides are displayed, it is found desirable to have an inexpensive reading glass available for close study of the pictures.

The illuminators used in Pennsylvania are made of metal with the inside painted white; a 60-watt ordinary light bulb provides the light, and an opal glass in back of the color transparency diffuses the light. The pictures thus displayed, show up quite brilliantly in exhibit rooms having the usual indoor lighting. Inexpensive cardboard illuminators are also available for 2- by 2-inch slides only.

Homer H. Martz, assistant county agent in Somerset County, reports as follows on a recent exhibit: "The 2- by 2-inch slides on the illuminator with a 10-cent magnifying glass, made the 4-H pig club booth the most popular of all the exhibits at the Conemaugh Township Community Fair."

A Good Profit . . .

from the sale of milk to an established route came to 13 4-H Club boys of Alexander County, N. C., reports County Agent George B. Hobson. Last spring these boys bought cows through bank loans under a plan formulated by the Extension Service and a large milk company, the latter agreeing to buy all the milk the club members had to sell.

Local News Photographers . . .

cooperated with the late Ellwood Douglass, county agent in Monmouth County, N. J., until his recent death. They collected representative pictures of all agricultural and rural life interests in the county, using this material for any special issues of the press where such photographs would be appropriate. More than 50 photographs were taken and placed in the extension file.

Older 4-H Club Members . . .

of Ashtabula County, Ohio, have been carrying on a photographic project which was started by the school principal in 1938. They make a collection of photographs which they mount in a book. Several trips have been made for picture taking. They have studied printing and developing and have visited a large photographic laboratory in the vicinity to observe the various methods employed there. All the members enrolled in the work finished satisfactorily, reports Club Agent K. V. Battles.

Landscape Tour With Samples

A novel feature of a recent landscape tour in Eaton County, Mich., was the distribution of free shrubs to each family represented. County Agent Hans Kardel, in charge of the tour, gave out tickets which entitled the holders to shrubs donated by a local nursery. A shrub identification contest at noon also proved interesting. The winners were awarded small evergreens donated by the same nursery. O. I. Gregg, Michigan landscape-gardening specialist, discussed the varieties of shrubs and gave information on pruning and habits of growth. The tour was attended by 62 persons.

CONTENTS

	Page
How is Your "Eye Cue"—Editorial—*Lester A. Schlup*	Inside front cover
Impact of War on Agriculture	157
Motion Pictures Aid Extension Workers—*Oliver Johnson*, West Virginia	158
Using Color Slides—*Paul McGuire*, New Mexico	159
Using the Facts on Family Economics—*Sanna D. Black, Ohio*	160
Seven Ways to Use a Photograph	161
Agents Testify for Motion Pictures	162
4-H Reforests Niagara County, New York	163
Progress in Solving Dust Problems	163
Better-Homes Week the Year Round—*Ella Posey*, Arkansas	164
The Winter's Food, South Carolina	165
How to Improve Farm Living—*Elise Lafitte*, Florida	166
A County 4-H Health Clinic, Iowa	167
The Agent Gets a Camera—*Thomas E. Buckman*, Nevada	168
They Say Today	170
Have You Read?	171
Among Ourselves	172
One Way to Do It	Page 3 of cover

HOW COULD YOU TELL THE STORY OF MAPLE SUGAR MORE VIVIDLY THAN WITH PICTURES LIKE THESE?

The Federal Extension Service has 30,000 negatives on file, many of which would illustrate the point you wish to make.

Extension workers may purchase, at cost, photographic prints, bromide enlargements, uncolored standard glass slides, and transparencies from these negatives and others in the files of the Department.

For further information and price lists write

EXTENSION SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.