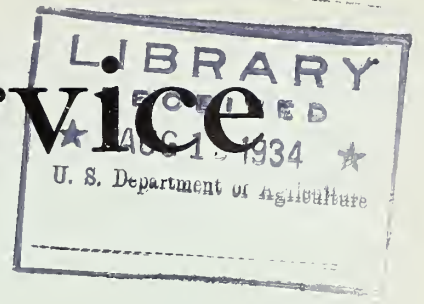


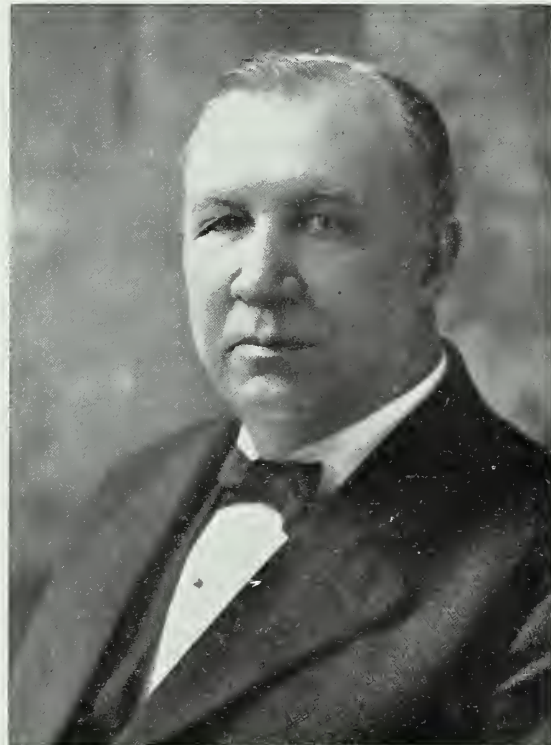
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Extension Service Review



VOL. 5, No. 6

JUNE 1934



THE SMITH-LEVER ACT OF 1914, WHICH CREATED THE NATIONAL EXTENSION SYSTEM OF RURAL EDUCATION, BEARS THE NAMES OF REPRESENTATIVE A. FRANK LEVER OF SOUTH CAROLINA (LEFT), AND SENATOR HOKE SMITH OF GEORGIA (RIGHT)

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



In This Issue

THE illogical statement has frequently been made that agricultural science tends to stimulate production and consequently less research is needed in view of large surpluses now existing of agricultural commodities. In his article, Secretary Wallace explains clearly why there is no conflict between efficient agricultural production and the objectives of the agricultural adjustment program.

JANE S. MCKIMMON, State home demonstration leader of North Carolina, one of those who has been active in extension work for 20 years and more, gives a comprehensive statement of some of the fine things farm women have done as a result of demonstrations in their homes.

THE training of project leaders has brought much satisfaction to farm women of Nebraska. Mary Ellen Brown, State home demonstration leader of Nebraska, says that in this development, women have found that they have initiated executive ability and latent talents of which neither they nor their families had dreamed and they have gained satisfaction in increased self-confidence and poise.

WHAT has been accomplished by cooperative extension work during the 20 years that it has been a national educational force in the lives of farming people? Nine directors of extension, who have been carrying on the work these two decades, give us what they consider to be the greatest achievements.

A HIGH type of leadership among rural women has been developed in Iowa as a result of home demonstration work. Neale S. Knowles, State home demonstration leader in Iowa, tells us what agents are doing to carry on their work more efficiently as a part of the adult-education program.

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FROM a supply of milk so small that only a few farmers had enough to supply their own tables to an income of \$221,000 from the sale of cream is only one of the changes that have taken place in Rockcastle County, Ky., since 1914. County Agent Robert F. Spence then rode "Kentucky Bird" along the creeks and branches to see men who had never heard of crop rotation or legumes. Now thousands of acres of grasses and legumes grow there.



JUNE 30 of this year marks the end of the first 20 years of cooperative extension work on a national basis. This issue of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is an anniversary number dedicated to the unselfish, untiring efforts of extension workers in the interest of improving farming and farm life during this 20-year period.



On The Calendar

Association of Agricultural College Editors, St. Paul, Minn., July 24-27.

4-H Short Course, Storrs, Conn., July 22-29.

Farm and Home Week, Amherst, Mass., July 24-27.

Annual 4-H Short Course, Raleigh, N.C., July 25-30.

Farmers' Week, Storrs, Conn., July 30 to August 3.

Tri-State Fair, Amarillo, Tex., September 15-21.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 16-22.

National Grange Convention, Hartford, Conn., November 14-23.

THAT extension work has stood the test of time is evident from the confidence farmers have shown in the advice of extension agents over a period of 20 years. Dr. C. B. Smith, assistant director of the Extension Service, discusses some of the outstanding accomplishments of extension workers in helping farmers and homemakers to make their farming operations efficient and in improving their homes.

CHESTER C. DAVIS, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act, in discussing the weather, the farmers, and the Nation's food, calls our attention to the fact that agricultural adjustment payments are based on past average production and, hence, the amount of the payments is not diminished by a crop failure. He indicates that the A.A.A. program is the greatest farm crop insurance operation ever undertaken anywhere in the world.

THE EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW is issued monthly by the EXTENSION SERVICE of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. The matter contained in the REVIEW is published by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The REVIEW seeks to supply to workers and cooperators of the Department of Agriculture engaged in extension activities, information of especial help to them in the performance of their duties, and is issued to them free by law. Others may obtain copies of the REVIEW from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 5 cents a copy, or by subscription at the rate of 50 cents a year, domestic, and 75 cents, foreign. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment.

C. W. WARBURTON, Director

C. B. SMITH, Assistant Director

L. A. SCHLUP, Acting Editor

Extension Service Review

VOL. 5

WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 1934

NO. 6

Research and Adjustment March Together

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

THERE is supposed to be a conflict between agricultural science and the need to adjust agricultural production. Agricultural science enables farmers to increase crop yields per acre, and increase the output of meat and milk per unit of feed consumed. As the users of agricultural improvements increase in number, output increases until prices fall. How can all this be reconciled with the need to make supply and demand balance?

This is an old puzzle, often solved. Again and again, people bring it forward as if the solution were unknown. With an air of drawing attention to an unperceived anomaly a newspaper writer recently declared himself amazed that the technical branches of the United States Department of Agriculture should operate at full blast to perfect crop and livestock production, while the Adjustment Administration labored simultaneously to cut down the production of cotton, wheat, corn, hogs, tobacco, and other products. Here, he said, we have futility on a scale worthy of a Greek tragedy.

What would happen were farmers to abandon science, or even to use it with greatly decreased efficiency? They would have to continue plowing, sowing, and reaping. But they would use poor machinery, poor technique, and poor seed. They would allow pests and diseases to ravage their crops and would harvest inefficiently what remained. By so doing they would certainly reduce the output. But they would do so at a cost ruinous to themselves. They would increase their unit costs of production out of all proportion to any conceivable gain in prices.

Efficiency Not Enough

From its start the United States Department of Agriculture, the State experiment stations, and State extension services have promoted efficiency on the farm. Efficiency in the old sense of the word, however, is not enough. As farmers well know, profits cannot be obtained just by improving plants and livestock, by fighting diseases and pests, or by reducing the wastes of marketing.

Ordinary technical efficiency reduces only the cost of production. Low cost production may mean loss to the farmer if it is excessive production. Under present conditions it is necessary also to adjust the output to a changed world market.



H. A. Wallace.

Action taken under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 enables farmers to plan their production. It seeks to transform blind competition into broad-vised cooperation, and to correct the result of previous mistakes. In the meantime scientists continue their research in various problems of farm production. These two kinds of departmental activity must march together.

More Science Needed

Agriculture needs not less science in its production, but more science in its economic life. It is possible to have a full science, embracing the distribution as well as the production of wealth.

In the last year our farmers have taken their first steps toward matching efficiency in production with efficiency in economic adjustment. As they proceed along this path, they will realize that the more they have of the one type of efficiency, the eas-

ier they will find it to achieve the other. The reason is plain. Efficient production is more dependable, and therefore more easily controlled than inefficient production. By emphasizing economic and technical problems equally, and by indicating their interdependence, the Department advances upon a logical path, in which its various activities are wholly consistent one with another.

Economic Machinery Required

We might just as well command the sun to stand still as to say that science should take a holiday. Science has turned scarcity into plenty. Merely because it has served us well is no reason why we should charge science with the responsibility for our failure to apportion production to need and to distribute the fruits of plenty equitably. That failure we must charge squarely to organized society and to Government. We need economic machinery corresponding in its precision, in its power, and in its delicacy of adjustment, to our scientific machinery. Science has done the first job, and done it magnificently. It has shown us how to produce. Now it must show us how to distribute what we produce. It must go forward and not back. To production science we must add economic science, without for a moment ceasing to advance the former. Because we have surpluses of certain things does not mean that we have too much wealth or too much power to produce wealth. To suppose that we have, is to imply that man would be better off without means to make nature do his will.

To produce efficiently is to release time and energy for other uses, adding to the enrichment of life. Not to produce as efficiently as possible would be silly. Not to regulate the total volume of production, to relate it to consumptive demand, also would be silly. No factory is expected to produce without regard for the market conditions. No factory is expected to fail, even when producing at less than capacity, to take advantage of new efficiencies. The same reasoning applies to agriculture.

Extension Stands Test of Time

C. B. SMITH

Assistant Director, Extension Service

THE basic Federal law under which cooperative extension work is organized was designed to result in a larger application of the results of research to the practical problems of the farm and home, to the end that agriculture and homemaking might be efficient and result in larger farm incomes and greater satisfaction with farm life.

We have tens of thousands of examples of individual farmers whose incomes have been increased substantially as a direct result of extension work, men who as a result of extension stimulation have kept records of their farming operations, studied these records with extension agents, and made changes in their business to their profit as a result of these records and studies.

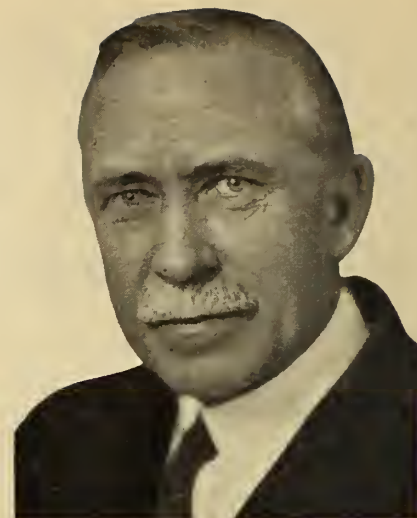
Extension has taught thousands of farmers how to prevent and control the diseases of their animals and crops to their profit. Extension has taught greater efficiency in feeding, breeding, and culling for meat, milk, butter, and eggs so that today we are getting more pounds of pork and beef for 100 pounds of feed fed than ever before. We are getting more butterfat per cow than ever before and more eggs per hen, and are producing these commodities at a lower

cost than ever before. Inefficiency which adds to the problem of overproduction and lessens the margin of profit has been reduced.

Probably the largest result of extension is that it has taught hundreds of thousands of farm men and women how to study their business, how to analyze their problems, and how to develop a local or farm program to meet the needs of the farm or community, and how to work together to accomplish the ends sought. When farm men and women take part with the technically trained extension agents in gathering facts, studying and analyzing these facts, and formulating a betterment program based on those facts, you have builded something into their lives that is far reaching and of permanent value. That is what extension is doing now and has been doing for 20 years.

Training Boys and Girls

One of the results of 20 years of extension has been to give training, vision, and guidance in agriculture, homemaking, and character building to more than 5 million rural boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age. There is at present an enrolled membership of over 900,000 rural



C. B. Smith.

boys and girls in this organization of rural youth, known as "4-H club work." Its membership is increasing at the rate of about 8 percent per year, and nearly 28 percent of this entire number remain in club work 3 to 6 years. Thirty percent of this group, or about 270,000 boys and girls, are 15 years of age and above. Some 5.7 percent of the group, or over 50,000, are 18 or above.

The Smith-Lever Act, under which cooperative extension work operates, states the purpose of the act to be the improvement of agriculture and home economics. It says nothing about character building; but, had the law put character building first and said nothing about the improvement of agriculture and home economics, I am not at all certain that we could have gone about character building in any more effective way than by the growing of crops and the making of homes wherein workmanship is taught, the laws of science applied, honesty, integrity, fair dealing, right human relationships developed, vision given, and ambition stirred.

Studies in the extension field by the Federal Government and State agricultural colleges cooperating—house-to-house canvasses, where over 18,000 records in 21 States have been obtained, have yielded facts of teaching that have made a distinct contribution to the whole field of education.

Through these studies, made available through several printed technical bulletins and mimeographed papers, there has been given to the world some knowledge of the relative values in teaching of such matters as demonstrations, lectures, personal contact, news stories, bulletins, exhibits, and like matters, and the relative cost of these different means and

(Continued on page 94)



A community market of 20 years ago in Palos Park, Cook County, Ill. This market was started by boys and girls to market their produce and continued by their parents. Work in cooperative marketing began on a small scale and has grown until last year 1,690 cooperative marketing associations were organized with the help of extension agents and 8,602 previously organized associations were functioning.

Highlights of 22 Years of Home Demonstration Work

JANE S. MCKIMMON

Assistant Director, North Carolina Extension Service

AS I look over 22 years of home demonstration in North Carolina, two things loom large as outstanding accomplishments. First, the strength and power of the organization of home demonstration clubs numbering 1,509 with a membership of 45,000 farm women and girls, and second, the leadership which has been developed through this organization.

In rural communities all over the State, women and girls have come together in clubs, averaging 29 to the county, which constitute machinery through which the farm woman may speak to her county, State, and Nation, and in return her Government speaks to her.

The Nation itself has twice had an opportunity of proving the value of this organization of farm people and its trained leaders, during the World War in 1917-18 and again in the present economic upheaval.

Caring for the Sick

The head of the State board of health said in the great influenza epidemic of 1918, when there was close cooperation between the board and the division of home demonstration work: "It was through the organized home demonstration clubs that we were able to systematically care for the sick in the county. With their trained leaders acting as practical nurses and operating their soup kitchens for those in need, we were able to come through the situation with the least amount of loss."

In 1933 when the division of home demonstration work was called upon by the State in its economic emergency, the office of extension work and the office of relief came together in planning a constructive program for the relief of farm people in endeavoring to help them help themselves.

It was a well-worked-out plan, involving both the farm and home agent. The office of relief agreed that it would pay local farm women leaders who had been trained in home demonstration work to act as assistants to home agents, and the home demonstration agent and the relief officer met to work out plans.

Outstanding results were a sharp increase in the number of people worked with, a total of 77,360 North Carolina farm homes being reached, which represents 407,967 people.

Gardens were grown and enough vegetables canned to fill 11,570,950 cans with soup mixture and other things for the family's pantry and for school lunches for undernourished children.

Sick people were taught what to eat to prevent pellagra; homes were made more comfortable and sanitary; and the family's clothing was renovated and cleaned.



Jane S. McKimmon.

The visiting homemaker was a busy person, going from house to house, helping the mother and daughter in home betterment. Just what she did in routing out people suffering from pellagra, getting them to the physician for a diagnosis, and afterward directing their eating for a cure has more than proved the worth of her knowledge of what foods do in the body.

The secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health said: "Those leaders have done much to bring the pellagra death rate down in North Carolina in their efforts to establish proper food habits, for it is to proper diet more than anything else that we look for the eradication of pellagra."

Gardening and canning, clothing, and sanitation are very concrete projects, and in consequence accurate data may be obtained regarding them, but perhaps the best work of a community leader is the fine contact she has established with the woman in the home, the inspiration she

has given to the hopeless, and the results obtained in raising the standards of living.

Demonstration Method

The longer home demonstration work goes on, the more clearly is the value of the demonstration method of teaching shown by resulting practices.

A woman will never learn to make good bread by reading about it in a recipe. She does better if she sees it done, and best of all, if things are provided that she may do it herself.

Extension work as a whole constitutes one of the world's great movements in adult education, and home demonstration work has given the woman on the farm educational opportunities that have developed a well-informed homemaker and have brought more satisfaction into farm life.

Work in the different projects proceeds by rotation of subjects. The trend of rotation is usually from foods and nutrition to clothing, next to house furnishings, and on to home management. It is interesting to note that this procedure is in the order time and money are spent.

Foods take about 50 percent of a homemaker's time and in low-income groups about 50 percent of the family's living. The others follow in the order given.

From growing gardens, canning, and food preparation in the first few years, the program has broadened to take in what food does in the body, home management, clothing, home furnishing, planting the home grounds, child development, and family relationship.

The object of orderly rotation is to create an interest in a well-rounded homemaker's program for every club member, and the farm woman is encouraged to go forward toward a homemaker's certificate which states that she has satisfactorily completed 5 projects, 4 of which are in homemaking and 1 in agriculture.

Women are keenly interested in securing these awards, and each year the group of honor club members grows larger on county achievement day when awards are presented with due ceremony.

Home demonstration work has come a long way since its simple beginning 20 years ago. Farm houses have become homes. What a woman has learned of harmony of arrangement, color, and balance has helped her to create an atmosphere of comfort and good cheer; and her

(Continued on page 84)

After Twenty Years

The coauthor of the Smith-Lever Act, A. Frank Lever reaffirms his faith in the system which he helped to initiate.

DURING the two decades of its existence, the extension system has demonstrated the soundness of the principles upon which it was built.

Almost coincident with the signing of the act came the outbreak of the World War in Europe, into which a few years later our people were engulfed. Armies traveled on their bellies; the cry for food, feed, and clothing arose. The only organized forces prepared to meet this need, both for our people and our allies, were the extension forces. The hugeness of the undertaking did not deter them. The American Army was the best fed and clothed the world ever saw, and our soldiers may thank the Extension Service.

Then, came peace with its baffling problems. Great surpluses had been piled up under the initiative of the agents. Maximum price levels were reached. Agricultural prosperity was everywhere. Extravagant ideas were rampant. We were living in a fool's

paradise and expected it to continue. The deflationary period came. Farm price levels dropped from the artificially high peaks of the war period to abnormally low planes. The county agent again was called upon to formulate and promulgate policies, not only to cushion as largely as possible the disastrous financial effect upon the farmer of this abrupt drop in price levels but to meet the more difficult task of readjusting the agricultural thinking of the Nation, warped severely as it was by the nightmare of the war period. He succeeded in doing both.

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 two 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.

And now, at the end of 20 years, it can be said with all emphasis and in all truth that our extension forces, men and women, represent the best disciplined, most practical, most loyal, most efficient and cohesive organization of agricultural leadership the world has ever seen.

It is the first time in the history of this country that agriculture can be said to have a genuine leadership.

Highlights of 22 Years of Home Demonstration Work

(Continued from page 83)

broadened vision of the relation of the whole family to the farm enterprise has developed a family spirit which reflects in the family home life.

Production for the family food supply increased rapidly when a woman understood that not all the wealth of the farm was in cash from the crops, but that much of it lay in the vegetables, milk, eggs, and other foods with which the sound bodies of her children were built. She saw the health of her family improve when she acquired a better knowl-

edge of what food did in the body and what was the relation between well-selected and well-prepared food and the family's well-being.

The machinery of the home moves more smoothly because the farm woman has learned to budget her time and energy as well as her cash income, and she has the leisure time for many of the joyful things of life.

Good taste has been developed and the family is better dressed. Mother and daughter know something of selection, becoming lines, and colors, and how to construct and renovate costumes in which they may appear with credit.

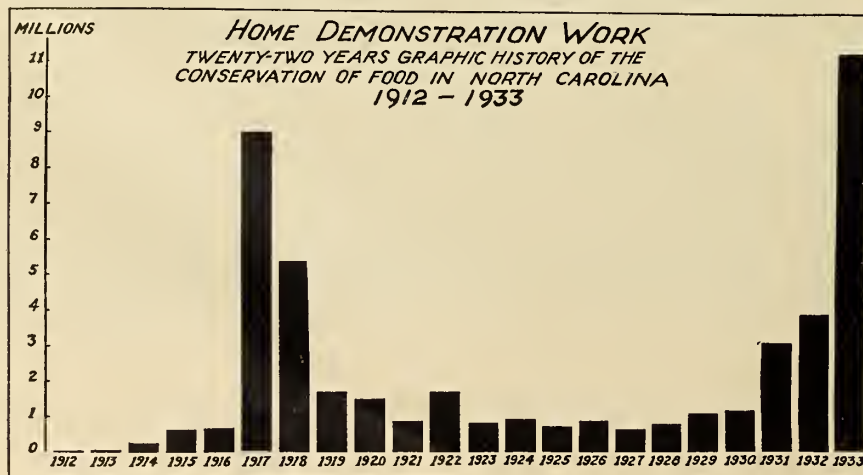
The whole family has cooperated in planning and planting the home grounds, and all over the county one may see a

farmhouse "tied to the ground" with base plantings, green lawns in front, unsightly objects screened by shrubs, and flowers and trees that make of the house a home.

The home has been made a place where the child may feel secure and where the child is better cared for, as parents have come together in an educational program seeking a knowledge of their part in the growth of personality and the development of character.

Developing, in more orderly fashion, the income earning which was begun in the early days by farm girls, farm women have cooperated in marketing the surplus butter, eggs, poultry, cream, vegetables, and the like, produced on the farm, and they have even capitalized on their skill in cookery to the extent that incomes have been increased enough to provide home comforts, conveniences, clothes, education for the children, and some of the luxuries of life.

Communities have become friendly neighborhoods with the coming of organized home demonstration clubs and the clubhouses that have been built or remodeled so that farm families have a place to come together. Here neighbor meets neighbor socially; here they play; here they discuss their problems or find their opportunity; and it is here that much of what home demonstration work means is given to them in the clear-cut information presented by the home agent.





Robert F. Spence on the back of "Kentucky Bird" in 1914.

I AM attempting to be brief in 200 words when 2,000 accurately chosen words cannot interpret the change and progress in the extension service of Rockcastle County, where I have spent 20 years as county agent. I have seen this county evolve from the oxcart stage of agriculture to the automobile stage with knee action and freewheeling.

In 1914, I threaded the branches and creeks on the back of "Kentucky Bird" to reach some humble cottage at the head of the hollow, to see a man who had never heard of crop rotation or legumes.

In those days there was not a hard surfaced road in the county. Now there are more than 150 miles of concrete, tarred top, and gravel roads in the county, where an average speed rate of 40 miles per hour is possible.

We did not think in terms of cash income in 1914, but only in terms of adequate supply for the household table. Now there are thousands of dollars of cash coming into the hands of Rock-

castle farmers every year from tobacco, sheep, poultry, dairy products, and cattle.

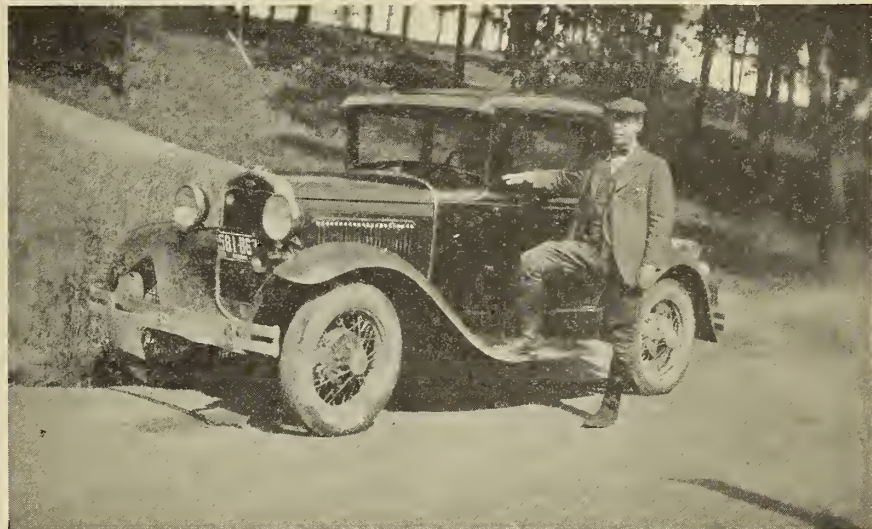
In 1914 the dairy industry was unknown and only a few families had enough milk to supply their own tables. In 1929 the cream in Rockcastle County brought \$221,000 in cash to owners of cream-producing cows. During the same year, the income from chickens and eggs of this county amounted to the handsome sum of \$210,000.

In those days there was but little grass of reputable quality and quantity. Today there are thousands of acres of red clover, alfalfa, Lespedeza, cowpeas, and soybeans. The production of soybeans, cowpeas, alfalfa, and Lespedeza was unknown. Today there are in the county 200 acres of alfalfa, 6,000 acres of Les-

pedeza, 500 acres of sweetclover, and 3,000 acres of soybeans.

In 1914 we had four 4-H club members and no club while today we have 700 members in 28 clubs scattered over the county. These clubs typify the growing spirit in America. No longer do parents object to their children joining the 4-H club as they once did. They feel that it is an outlet and offers hope and possibilities. The farmers themselves have caught the spirit of the 4-H club members. They think in terms of cooperation and community action. It is no trouble to get a group of farmers to do things cooperatively.

In no place in America has the progress been more pronounced and more certain than in Rockcastle County.



County Agent Spence ready to start off in 1934.

As I See It Now



David K. Sloan.

YES, if I were to start again I would be a county agent. After 21 years as a county agent in Pennsylvania I can truthfully say that this has been a happy period of public service to appreciative rural people.

"Since March 20, 1913, when I entered the Extension Service, county agent work has undergone a remarkable change. This has resulted in progress and accomplishment undreamed of then. Just as the horse and buggy has been succeeded by the modern automobile

on improved roads as a mode of transportation, equal and even greater changes have occurred in the organization of agricultural extension work. In the early days there were few specialists to assist with meetings and demonstrations; today a complete corps of specialists cooperating in the dissemination of the latest scientific information makes it possible for the county agent to answer the increasing demands with a properly planned diversified program. Improved office facilities available now are also of tremendous aid to the county agent in accomplishing the service expected of him. Modern extension work also receives a large contribution from those

public-spirited citizens who devote time and energy as cooperators, project leaders, and officers of the county extension associations."

David K. Sloan, author of the above, has an enviable record. He helped to organize one of the early cow-testing associations in Bradford County, Pa., which has operated continuously since 1913. His work in organizing livestock breeders' associations and promoting cooperative sales of cattle has been attracting a great deal of attention for many years. Since 1929, County Agent Sloan has been located in Lycoming County where he is doing work equally as good.

Club Champions of 20 Years Ago

TWENTY years ago the Smith-Lever Act was passed, club work for boys and girls on the farm had reached considerable proportions. Clubs had been organized in nearly every State. Approximately 300,000 boys and girls were enrolled in club groups.

Some of these early club members developed unusual skill in their club projects and became the State champion in making bread or growing corn or gardening or canning. A group of these State champions came to Washington in 1914, as in other years, as a reward of merit. They were awarded certificates of approbation by Secretary of Agriculture Houston and were received by Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President, in the White House.

The following paragraphs tell what a few of these champions of an earlier day have done in the years since then.

Margaret and Maybelle Brown, of Mecklenburg County, were two of the first farm girls to join a home demonstration club in North Carolina. They became interested in the fall of 1911, when the Huntersville club was organized, and were loyal club members until they went to college.

Margaret was 13 years of age and Maybelle 11 when they became canning club girls. They were so successful with the growing of a garden, canning, and marketing that they both won a trip to Washington as a prize.

While there Margaret became acquainted with Walter Lee Junston from Alexander City, Ala., the champion from that State who raised 232 bushels of corn on his acre. This acquaintance ripened into a romance, and when Margaret was 18 years old she married Walter and went to Alabama to live.

From the beginning, Margaret worked hard on her club projects and determined to make her way through college. For two successive summers she went to the State 4-H short course held at Peace Institute, a girls' junior college in Raleigh, and determined she would devise some plan of working her way through college. The institution agreed to take 700 or 800 of her cans of vegetables each year on her tuition, and, because of her efficiency and dependability, gave her the job of counting the laundry in and out.

Maybelle took the 4-year college course at Queen's College, Charlotte, receiving an A.B. degree with first honors and later did graduate work at the North Carolina College for Women. She lacks only 2 hours on her master's degree. She plans to become a home demonstration agent.

Helen Fiergolla, as the breadmaking champion of Minnesota, made a trip to Washington in 1914. Because of the excellence of her club record, she was given a course in the State Teachers College at St. Cloud and after graduating accepted a position in the high school at Brainerd, Minn. She has been an unusually successful teacher. She has also served as guardian for a group of Camp Fire Girls and led a 4-H sewing club during her summer vacations at home in Sauk Rapids. Her superintendent says, "Her work in these extra-curricular activities has been very good and very much appreciated by us."



Club champions of 20 years ago receive certificates of approbation from Secretary of Agriculture Houston on the grounds of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Miss Fiergolla says her inspiration for leadership among young people came from her club experience, and her skill in baking has given her a special advantage in being of service to groups of young people in the community. She also feels that the things learned in her early club work have been of benefit in her personal life.

Hilmer Carlson won the Minnesota State corn record in the corn project under great difficulties. His record was used in the United States Department of Agriculture club exhibit called "Acres of Diamonds." The purebred Jersey bull calf which Hilmer received for the best corn record was the first purebred of any kind on the Carlson home place. With this beginning, he and his father built up a fine herd of Jersey cattle. Father and son worked in partnership

until Hilmer married and moved to a farm of his own near Frazee, where he has another herd of fine purebred Jersey cattle. He has also been the successful county 4-H leader of Becker County.

* * *

Kenneth Osterhout, club member of Hillsdale County, Mich., was the champion poultry club member in his State in 1915. He was the first boy to graduate from the Michigan State College on the 4-H scholarships provided by the State Board of Agriculture. After graduating from college, he entered the Extension Service and is now county agent in Antrim County, Mich. "He carries a good club program", says R. A. Turner, club agent for the Central States.

* * *

Miss Mertie Hardin won the trip to Washington in 1913; it was her third year in club work. In 1914 she became assistant home demonstration agent in her home county, Benton, Tenn. She has served actively in the county since that time in varying capacities. In 1925 she married Bob Smith; they have 3 boys, too young yet to be 4-H club members, but they will be members. Mrs. Smith says that farm life is more pleasant and happier as a result of 4-H club experience.

* * *

Roy Halvorson, of Kerkhoven, Swift County, Minn., was the first State 4-H corn club champion. He produced 115 bushels of corn on his 1 acre in 1914 and came to Washington with the group of State champions that year. He is now one of the leading young farmers in his community of Kerkhoven, where he is now living on a farm of his own.

* * *

Merle Hyer, of Lewiston, Utah, is one of the community's outstanding farmers today. He is still raising good potatoes that he ships east each year at premium prices. He is operating a 500-acre farm successfully. In addition to the potatoes, his prize crop back in the early club days, he markets hundreds of fat steers and sheep each year. He is married and has 5 children.

FOR 2 years Milo Winchester, the vocational teacher, and William J. Clark, assistant county agent, have cooperated in the training of boys horticultural judging teams in Ulster County, N.Y. During the past year five members of the teams from this county won 31 out of a possible 45 points at the State Horticultural Society contests.

The Weather, the Farmers, and the Nation's Food

CHESTER C. DAVIS

Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Act

NO RECITAL of facts can picture the misery brought to the individual farm families whose land is parched and unproductive in a drought season. In the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, we must take account of those human problems. So we are mapping every possible means of help that we can give in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies.

The farmers in the drought area who have taken part in the adjustment program for the basic crops have one protection for their incomes and buying power that was never before available. The adjustment programs, designed on the average to bring production under control and cut down surpluses, also give much needed help to cooperating farmers when drought or other calamities kill their crops.

While it is necessary to bring back the buying power of the export crops by restricting their production nationally, no man can make any money out of a crop failure on his farm. The way to make the reduction is on a pro rata basis, farm by farm. That is the way we have made it under the adjustment programs. And now, when crop failure hits producers of these commodities, they have some assured income from their benefit payments. These payments make it certain that a man's buying power will not be rubbed out, even if his crop fails utterly. These payments are based on past average production. Hence the amount of the payments is not diminished by a crop failure. They give the cooperating farmer an assurance of income no matter what happens.

The A.A.A. program, therefore, is the greatest farm crop income insurance operation ever undertaken anywhere in the world. It is a step toward the goal of greater security from the harmful economic effects on individual farm businesses of natural calamities.

Help for Drought Areas

But the people in the drought areas need more help than the adjustment payments to cooperating farmers can give. We intend to provide help to the limit of our powers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Other units of the Government will use their powers to bring aid to the stricken regions.

Since the beginning of the A.A.A. program, people representing certain ele-

ments in our economic life have been viewing the drought situation with alarm. They have taken an especially dolorous view since the attention of the public was drawn to drought conditions.

The experts of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics have made a study and concluded that the drought has not endangered the food supply of the United States. To illustrate, take their study of the wheat supply! In a normal year, the people of the United States eat, or feed to animals, and save for seed for the next year's crop 625 million bushels of wheat.

Wheat Prospects

That is what we need for next year—625 million bushels. The drought has damaged winter wheat prospects. The crop was forecast at 460,000,000 bushels on May 1. But, say it declines still further and only 400,000,000 bushels are harvested. In that event, we should have, with the carryover of some 260,000,000 bushels, a total supply of 660,000,000 bushels. And that does not allow for the spring wheat crop. Even though it should be as short as the shortest spring wheat crop in recent years, it would be still about 120,000,000 bushels. So with a very short spring wheat crop, and an extraordinarily short winter wheat crop, our present big carryover would give us ample supplies of wheat for the coming year. Do not take it that the economists predict a very short spring wheat crop, and a winter wheat crop of only 400,000,000 bushels. No one can accurately predict those harvests at present. They simply assumed the worst possible outcome, to demonstrate that if worse comes to worst, the public is in no danger of going on short rations of domestic wheat.

The situation with respect to other food products is the same as for wheat—the country does not face a food shortage.

If any of our people fail to be well nourished, it will be because our society has not provided the means for them to buy the food; it will not be because our farmers failed to produce the food.

We have piled up great surpluses of foodstuffs which we used to sell abroad. Formerly, if a crop shortage developed, we could take the part of a crop which would have been exported and turn it to domestic uses. That happened, for instance, with wheat in 1925. The crop was short—less than 700,000,000 bushels.

We had been producing 800,000,000 bushels and exporting around 200,000,000 bushels. So when our crop fell to 700,000,000 bushels, we simply cut down our exports to less than 100,000,000 bushels. We dipped into normal export supplies to feed our own people.

But if the rest of the people of the Nation say to the farm people: "We plan to continue with tariff and other policies that will bar you permanently out of the world market," then the farmers will have to bring their production down to the domestic level. In the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Department of Agriculture, we are going to work to hold the farmers' share of any foreign market that is open to this Nation. But if our farmers are forced back to the home market only, we shall try to ameliorate their lot by the use of the domestic allotment plan, to avert price-breaking surpluses and assure farmers a fair income. The Nation should be assured of a heavy reserve supply to protect its people against food shortage in such times as this drought year.

Provisions for the Future

That raises questions of how to set up machinery that will keep the reserves on hand, but hold the reserves in such a way that they will not bear down too heavily on the price of crops in normal years. Maybe we have hit upon part of the solution of the idea of lending on corn stored on farms that is now being operated by the A.A.A. and the Commodity Credit Corporation. Perhaps we shall have to use powers granted the Government under the Agricultural Adjustment Act to remove crop surpluses for storage. Perhaps other devices and powers will be necessary. We are thinking of these matters now, and preparing to make provisions for the future. However, it will be unnecessary to use any special action this year to avert a food shortage. Our reserves now are ample. The problem is to keep them so in the future.

You can take it for granted that this will be done. The American people will have adequate supplies of food produced by their own farmers. I hope that these farmers will continue to have at least as good protection against the hazards of weather and other natural forces as the present domestic allotment plan affords them.

Farmers Trained to Think

THE question is often asked "What is the most valuable contribution to society made by the Extension Service since the passage of the Smith-Lever Act?" My answer is: The contribution to society most important has been the training of farm people to think objectively. The Extension Service has taught farm folks to know and to face the facts. This accomplishment will live so long as the present generation endures.

In the foregoing statement I would not minimize the value of improved farm practices, of bettered homes, of broadened lives. I would not detract from the hard-won victories of farm organizations which, built by the Extension Service, have spoken for agriculture with a new and larger voice. I am not forgetting that the Extension Service has so amply paid its way that for every dollar expended it has returned in immediate tangible benefits a hundred dollars in income. But above all these accomplishments the training in factual analysis will prove of most value.

In the early days of extension work people came to get the answer to a problem. In these later years they come to get the facts with which to solve their own problems. This change has not come about easily or quickly. The opinionated speaker in thousands of communities at millions of meetings has been confronted by the extension agent armed with the facts till, gradually, the farm folks have come to look for the facts first and then to form conclusions based upon the evidence. In hamlets all over America it has become dangerous to voice statements without a background of fact. The harangue of the demagogue has been laughed out of court.

If this thing has not been completely accomplished it is because education is never finished. The marvel is that an Extension Service so ill-supported has accomplished so much. Adult education for the masses of rural America has never yet been properly nor completely staffed.

B. H. CROCHERON,

Extension Director of California.

* * *

Organized Leadership

IN the debates in Congress which preceded the enactment of the Smith-Lever Act, the expectation was repeatedly expressed that through this act new facts could be made more readily available to farmers whereby a more rapid and efficient increase in production and agricultural products might be attained.

Under the attitude of mind prevailing at that time, it is not difficult to under-

stand why the Extension Service and the agencies under its control would be considered advisory rather than social, and why the opportunity to develop the social resources was little considered. It was not generally realized 20 years ago how competent was the American rural population to observe intelligently and to determine new facts for themselves, to devise practical procedure, and to apply this newly acquired learning effectively. Certainly, none comprehended the possibilities of a localized social organization, self-sufficient and wholly competent to develop information, methods of procedure and instructional ability, and with remarkably competent leadership.

It is a notable tribute to extension work that in these 20 years the efficiency of every line of endeavor of the American farmer has been increased approximately 20 percent.

Remarkable as have been the influences of extension upon production practices, this accomplishment is insignificant in comparison to the social influences for which it is directly responsible. In every State, an effective and influential extension organization exists. Through this organization, leadership is provided and interested individuals serve effectively under intelligently made plans to conduct projects in agricultural production, and to promote the health and contentment of rural communities through recreation and better living habits. Boys and girls are provided with a wide latitude of opportunity to gain practical experience and to make extensive contacts through which their outlook on life and their attitudes are improved. In Kansas alone, there are some 60,000 people definitely affiliated with either the agricultural, the home-economics, or 4-H club work, and the individuals who have assumed definite leadership responsibilities in one or another of these projects total more than 15,000.

It has been through this organized leadership that the Extension Service has become a powerful factor in making farmers of the Nation conscious of their place in American life. Extension work has had a prominent part in the development of the higher standards of living that have been established in our agricultural areas. With these higher standards of living and broader viewpoints has come the ability to see the complicated relationships which exist among different classes and different institutions of men. Had it not been for the extension organization with its leadership possessed of a wide experience and an understanding of the complicated re-

What Has Be

Nine State extension directors, each with a most significant accomplishment

lationships between classes of men and their interests, the general adoption of a program as complex as the Agricultural Adjustment program would have been an impossible undertaking.

In my judgment, rural America has a greater spirit of cooperation, a better knowledge of social and economic relationships, a keener appreciation of science in Government, an increasing confidence in universal education, and a finer spiritual belief than has heretofore existed, due very largely, to the efforts of the Extension Service.

H. J. C. UMBERGER,

Extension Director of Kansas.

* * *

Intelligent Cooperation Fostered

OUR principal accomplishment? It seems to me that we have pried open a new attitude in farm people. Economic advantages may appear and disappear with changes in conditions, but the development of a cooperative outlook seems here to stay. While other forces have, no doubt, contributed to this, I believe that the organization growing out of the Smith-Lever Act is primarily responsible. When in a small State like New Hampshire, we can have the cooperation of over 2,000 local volunteer leaders representing practically every community, it is clear that a new attitude has been achieved. This is education—a drawing out of the mind.

J. C. KENDALL,

Extension Director of New Hampshire.

* * *

Self-Development Encouraged

THE most valuable things of life are seldom material possessions. Happiness is a state of being, a condition sought after by everyone. To aid a single person to obtain happiness is an undertaking worthy of the effort. "I come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly" refers not to a gift of gold or silver or lands, but to a gift of opportunity.

The Extension Service, while seeming to deal chiefly with the economic problems involved in helping the producer secure a greater income from his farm, and his wife to manage the home with greater economy and less effort, has contributed to rural society something vastly more important than a knowledge of improved practices and greater income.

Accomplished

of service, give what they consider to be the extension work since 1914.

To induce men and women and boys and girls to come together to think collectively, plan collectively, and then act collectively to bring about desired conditions, does something to the individual. It gives opportunity, the greatest boon to mankind, for self-expression and development.

It is not the acquisition of more lands or more cattle or more home equipment that brings greater happiness. It is the "finding of one's self", the development of leadership, improved skills, increased knowledge, broadened understanding, and greater appreciation attained by the individual taking part in community activities set afoot by the Extension Service that measures its value to rural people.

A. E. BOWMAN,

Extension Director of Wyoming.

* * *

Agriculture Reorganized

THE word demonstration conveys no new idea and has been applied in many ways. However, it was emphasized when Dr. Seaman A. Knapp organized the demonstration workers many years ago when the boll weevil first entered Texas. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson put Dr. Knapp in charge of the first campaign for boll weevil control. It was then that demonstration farms came into existence; the first one was located in Texas. Dr. Knapp was disappointed when very few farmers visited the farm, and those who did visit it made the observation that they could carry out the principles as laid down by Dr. Knapp if they had the United States Treasury back of them. It was then that Dr. Knapp conceived the idea that if the demonstration method were to succeed it had to be located on the farmer's farm and to be conducted by the farmer or under his observation. In this way the farmer had to accept the results of his demonstration. At that date, the farmers were more or less skeptical of scientific men and scientific methods; no one knew this better than Dr. Knapp, and so the demonstrations were of a very simple character. First, cultural methods and better seed; a little later cover crops; today every phase of agriculture is dealt with through these demonstration forces. Southern agriculture has been practically reorganized and saved by this contribution from this great man,

Dr. Knapp realized that owing to this prejudice of the farmers it was necessary to employ practical farmers as county agents for which he was criticized in certain quarters. The time soon came when it was necessary to employ as county agents and specialists college-trained men in the sciences, particularly of an applied character.

The president of this institution refers to the extension workers as his field faculty that writes the lesson on the ground rather than on blackboards and charts.

This brief statement in a measure shows the progress, stability, and value of this work.

W. W. LONG,

Extension Director of South Carolina.

* * *

Planning Developed

THE greatest single achievement of extension work during its brief span of life has been the gradual development of a system of planning—planning for the individual farm; planning for a group in which the individual farmer gets his just share; planning for the community good with the farm making its proper contribution. This planning consciously and unconsciously over the past score of years has touched, somewhere, every phase of the rural problem or all of the farm problems, if you prefer.

Some of this planning has been for commodities which reached from the individual farm to the national supply. Another part of this planning has been in the social realm without a consciousness of so-called social reforms but which has enabled thousands to stand in the face of the economic breakdown.

But for the development of a system of planning for rural life, consciously or unconsciously, which has involved not only the farm but the whole body politic, the effort today at National planning for agriculture would break down before it starts.

If the curtain finally rings down on extension work, the future historian will record as its greatest achievement—human progress in rural thought resulting in social and economic emancipation of rural people.

J. PHIL CAMPBELL,

Extension Director of Georgia.

* * *

Science Brought to Farm

RESULTS speak for themselves. The accomplishments of the Extension Service are to be measured more in the attitude and relation of people generally than in any observations or figures which might be presented. The confidence reposed in extension activities is certainly

an indication of the fact that the rural people with whom extension is working, as well as those thoroughly familiar with its aims and purposes, believe that great progress has been and is being made.

Manifestly, it is difficult to list accomplishments in the order of importance, or to indicate the most valuable contribution to society. Fundamentally, however, among the most important contributions we would place the awakening of a consciousness of the importance and applicability of scientific facts to the business of agriculture and the development of the capacities of the rural people themselves in the solving of their own problems and in the development of their own thinking concerning those things which make for more satisfactory and more satisfying living in rural communities.

M. S. McDOWELL,

Extension Director of Pennsylvania.

* * *

Better Attitude Toward Farming

THE most valuable contribution the Extension Service has made to society is the influence it has had in establishing a better attitude in the minds of farm people regarding their business and mode of living. It has given them self-confidence and a greater appreciation of the dignity of their calling. It has helped to eliminate the so-called "hayseed" character in our rural life and substituted in his place an alert, business farmer with a growing appreciation of the interdependence of agriculture and industry in our own country and in our relations with world affairs. It has raised the standards of living of rural people, increased their desire for education, and demonstrated advanced practices in farming and homemaking, so that greater progress in those fields has been made in the last 20 years than in any previous 50-year period. It has been the means of awakening farm youth to the unusual privileges of our age and shown them the way to greater leadership and better preparation for life. It has advanced the desire and need for adult education in all walks of life.

T. B. SYMONS,

Extension Director of Maryland.

* * *

Outlook Broadened

THE program of extension work in agriculture and home economics for 20 years has been based on the policy of personal participation on the part of farm people in the analysis of economic, social, and other problems, and in the carrying out of the solutions of them. Through these experiences they have discovered and developed their own ca-

(Continued on page 95)

Agents and Teachers Cooperate

Working Together in Texas

NO agricultural program under supervision of the county agent in Lamb County is complete unless the vocational agriculture teachers have their part." This sentiment, voiced by D. A. Adam, county agricultural agent, prevails among Texas county agents.

"Properly construed, can the work of the teacher of vocational agriculture lead to any other goal than that of the county agent?" asks J. C. Patterson, county agent of Eastland County. In explaining what that goal is, he quotes Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, "To readjust agriculture, to reconstruct the country home, and to place rural life upon a higher plane of profit, comfort, culture, and power."

"There is more to be done in Houston County than all of us can accomplish, even by combining our efforts", writes C. E. Bowles, county agent. "Our six vocational agriculture teachers and I form a kind of agricultural workers' association. We meet from time to time to discuss mutual problems and for social contact. Our cooperation is pleasant and profitable."

In Lamb County the vocational teachers and county agent meet quarterly, and the general trend of work for the next three months is discussed. Teachers conduct their classroom work along these lines for that period. Vocational teachers are always advisers to 4-H clubs as well as to the future farmer organizations. Where vocational agriculture is taught club work is confined to the grades, but high school boys not enrolled in vocational work may associate themselves in club work with the boys in the grades. Sometimes, as in the case of J. W. Hulsey of Olton, vocational boys are also 4-H club members but always such boys keep their vocational projects and their club demonstrations separate.

Feeding projects and demonstrations are supervised jointly by the vocational teacher and county agent. It was this kind of cooperation that resulted last year in the largest baby beef show ever held in one county in Texas when 43 Lamb County boys exhibited 110 calves.

In terracing seasons, vocational teachers emphasize this method of soil protection and rainfall conservation with their boys and in their adult evening schools. Vocational classes turn out 100 percent strong to county agent field demonstrations, and the county agent helps the vocational teachers in conducting his evening classes.

In fairs, campaigns, and contests the teachers of Eastland County have cooperated most closely with the county agent, as J. M. Bird of Cisco and M. O. Hood of Rising Star testify. In Houston County, J. C. Sowers, R. L. McElhany, Glover Larue, J. C. Shultz, and W. L. Maxwell plan work together with the county agent. This cooperation has resulted in the building of concrete sanitary toilets, placing of steam pressure canners in county, and a big improvement in the county fair.

It has been in the emergency work of the agricultural adjustment programs that the best type of cooperation has developed, as county agents everywhere have reported. The working comradeship already begun by teachers and agents has been carried to its highest point through this invaluable assistance rendered at times when help meant a great deal. The Texas county agent does not regard the vocational teacher as a competitor but as a companion in arms.

Oregon Cooperation Aids Adjustment

The Agricultural Adjustment Act, with its wheat, corn-hog, and other production-control programs which place responsibility for the education of the public as to their various provisions and benefits on agricultural leaders throughout the country, has brought about a closer and more sympathetic cooperation than ever before between members of the Extension Service and Smith-Hughes workers in Oregon.

In the wheat adjustment campaign, Smith-Hughes instructors in Oregon cooperated with the county agricultural agents in arranging for meetings, in explaining contracts, and other points to farmers both individually and through the evening farm schools, and in obtaining mailing lists of wheat farmers. The same kind of assistance is being given in the corn-hog control program.

During the past winter, 28 evening schools for adult farmers have been conducted by Smith-Hughes instructors. Of these, 16 have dealt entirely with discussions of farm reorganization and Federal farm credit. Assisting with this educational program have been the various county extension agents and Prof. E. L. Potter and H. D. Scudder, of the State college staff, whose help was obtained through the State extension service.

In the wheat adjustment campaign alone, figures compiled show that Smith-Hughes teachers in Oregon held a total

of 54 meetings, attended by 1,904 farmers, for the purpose of explaining contracts and answering questions in regard to the procedure to be followed, possible benefits, use of retired acres, and a multitude of other points that arose. In addition, they gave individual assistance to other farmers.

The Future Farmers, too, have been eager to join in the A.A.A. program, reports Earl R. Cooley, State supervisor of agricultural education. Considerable classroom time has been devoted to discussions of the various plans, and many of the boys have volunteered to join with their dads in reducing crop acreages and curtailing production.

The annual State-wide public speaking contest of the Future Farmers of America, was devoted to topics of timely interest to the farmer, largely related to agricultural adjustment. Boys from 36 agricultural departments appeared before granges, farmers' unions, and civic clubs throughout the State, speaking on some phase of production control, Federal farm credit for the farmer, or possible effects of inflation on the farmer.

Arrangements have recently been completed whereby the department of visual instruction of the Oregon Extension Service will make available to Smith-Hughes instructors of the State, agricultural motion picture films and slides for use in classroom instruction, at no cost other than for transportation.

The State extension editor also is cooperating with other departments of the Extension Service in supplying the Smith-Hughes staff members with information regarding the progress of agricultural adjustment. Each week a digest of the important happenings of the previous 7-day period is prepared at Corvallis, copies of which are forwarded to all Smith-Hughes workers as well as to the county agents. This practice aids in keeping both forces well informed on the status of the movement as it applies to Oregon.

THE livestock program in Pontotoc County, Okla., has the support of four teachers of vocational agriculture, S. D. Lowe and O. B. Holt at Vanness, D. B. Grace at Stonewall, and Elmo Hendrickson at Allen, as well as that of the county agricultural agent, J. B. Hill. Much of the success that has accompanied this project has been due to the close cooperation of these men. Over 100 head of baby beeves were shown at last year's county fair by the 4-H clubs and the vocational students.

Rural Leadership Through the Years

MARY ELLEN BROWN

State Home Demonstration Leader, Nebraska Extension Service



Mary Ellen Brown.

SPLENDID changes have taken place in the last 20 years in home demonstration work. In 1914 it was in its infancy. Now it is emerging from its adolescent period. Twenty years ago a few homemakers had heard about its offerings and had attended lectures or farmers' institutes where State specialists gave demonstrations to groups of women, many of whom had been brought to the meeting by the men folks. Then few farmers' wives drove their own cars; in fact, most of them came in horse-drawn vehicles. Only a few of the States had heard of county home demonstration agents. Most of the work was done by State home-economics specialists who gave demonstrations on such subjects as canning, cooking, and sewing.

Field Widened

During these 20 years the field of demonstration has greatly widened until now it has reached the principles of clothing selection; the fundamentals of nutrition; the standards needed for good health; the value and use of efficient equipment; the beautification of the home, both indoors and out; child training and family relationships; civic responsibilities; and recreation for the home and for the community. The training in skills holds its place in home demonstration work, but creating a comfortable satisfying atmosphere in the home is considered even more vital.

One of the outstanding and most important growths has been that of developing leadership on the part of the club members. Training given the project leaders prepares them in turn to take the demonstration to their own club members. In this development, women have found that they have initiative, executive ability, and latent talents, of which neither they nor their families had dreamed. Through this new power of leadership the women have gained satisfaction in increased self-confidence and poise and have made contributions both to their homes and to their communities.

Attitude Toward Homemaking

If in the past two decades home demonstration work has done nothing more

than develop a professional attitude toward homemaking, it has been worth all that has been spent upon it. However, it has done much more than that; it has been one of the important factors which have helped rural homemakers to be proud of the fact that they lived on a farm.

There has been an almost continuous growth in numbers. At the present time the interest is the greatest it ever has been, and the outlook for future increases is a challenge to all. Another noticeable change which has come through the years is that there are so many worth-while things to talk about there is little time or interest in gossip at the project club meetings.

training that would help mother accomplish her housekeeping duties with more ease and that would make life happier for her. Then, too, the girls in our family needed to be studying homemaking to improve their share of the farm home life; but at that time as far as we knew, there was nothing to help either the girls or mother.

How different living on a farm may be today. Now, there are home demonstration clubs for mothers and the 4-H clubs for the girls. It would have meant much to my mother to have had an opportunity to belong to a project club or to have had the joy of being a project leader and to have been privileged to attend a mothers' vacation camp. How



Gummed paper dress forms found favor among farm women back in the early twenties. From the sewing classes of early days to the present broad program, extension work in clothing has always been popular among farm women.

A more recent development has been the vacation camp for rural women. All members of the family seem to be enthusiastic about giving mother this chance to play and sing, to listen to speakers, and to talk over timely topics with the other campers as she has her vacation away from all home worries and responsibilities.

Have any of your childhood dreams come true? If so, you realize the feeling I have about the home-economics part of the agricultural extension work. As a girl, growing up on the farm, it seemed to me somehow, there could be

I wish we could have had these in my girlhood!

The past 20 years have meant much to the rural women of America. We trust the future of agricultural extension will have added satisfactions and joys in store for them.

AT Cooperstown, N.Y., during the past winter the Smith-Hughes teacher and the county agent, M. E. Thompson, have conducted a successful tractor school. There were 38 men enrolled in the class, and 10 tractors and 7 gas engines were overhauled.

New Regional Heads Appointed

H. W. Hochbaum and C. L. Chambers, principal agriculturists, have been appointed regional heads in the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, to be in charge of extension work in the 12 Eastern and 12 Southern States, respectively.

Mr. Hochbaum received his degree in agriculture at Cornell University in 1905 and for several years was engaged in educational work. His experience in extension work began with his appointment as county agricultural agent in Ada County, Idaho, in July 1913. After 2 years' service he was appointed county agent leader and later assistant director in that State. Mr. Hochbaum joined the staff of the Office of Extension Work on December 1, 1918, working in the 11 Western States. In 1923 he was moved to the eastern section, but also worked in many States outside this region because of his interest and experience in organization, program analysis, and planning. He has led in interesting extension agents and specialists in analyzing actual farm situations and conditions, and in planning programs which might aid farmers to adjust their operations to meet such situations. Mr. Hochbaum has also aided in the analysis of extension's teaching problems and the application of what is ordinarily known as methods.

Mr. Hochbaum taught classes in extension work in the summer graduate school at Cornell in 1930 and again in



C. L. Chambers. H. W. Hochbaum.

1932. He has been a frequent contributor in the field of extension literature.

Mr. Chambers is taking the place made vacant by the retirement of J. A. Evans, who has served for 30 years in extension work and retired on December 31, 1933, because of reaching the age of 70. Mr. Chambers obtained his degree in agriculture at Alabama Polytechnic Institute in 1908.

After graduation Mr. Chambers organized one of the first State agricultural high schools at Hope Villa, La. As principal and instructor in agriculture he led the patrons and students in the development of a demonstration farm in connection with the school. He then taught a teachers' course in agriculture at the Louisiana State University and Louisiana Polytechnic Institute. While head of the agricultural department of the latter institution he outlined a course in agriculture. The college farm was planned to serve as a demonstration farm

and faculty members carried on a type of extension work throughout the county. Mr. Chambers was livestock specialist in Oklahoma for 2 years. During this period he majored in 4-H club work, organizing the first pure-bred phase of pig and calf clubs. He was then livestock marketing specialist in Alabama for 2 years, during which time he instructed farmers in selling their hogs cooperatively.

He came to the Department on December 1, 1917, as assistant in club work. He helped organize the first interstate livestock judging contest in Chicago and in outlining plans for club contests at the National Dairy Show. When he was transferred from club work to county agent work he led in the planning of programs for the Southern States based on economic conditions. He also developed an improved system of keeping records on demonstrations and of office management for county agents.

The regional heads will be in charge of the administration of all the Department's extension work carried on in those States in cooperation with the State agricultural colleges. Mr. Hochbaum's region will include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and West Virginia.

Mr. Chambers will be in charge of the work in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

The Home Demonstration Agent

NEALE S. KNOWLES

State Home Demonstration Leader, Iowa Extension Service

DURING the last 20 years, home demonstration work has worked its way up from the specific-service type of help to a high type of leadership and adult education.

The home demonstration agent is not only a teacher but an inspiring leader and friend. As a teacher the home demonstration agent helps women to keep in touch with the latest information, not only concerning the home but concerning the woman's responsibility as a good citizen. As a leader, the home demonstration agent helps women to see the home from the educational, recreational, and æsthetic viewpoint as well as the more obvious phases of homemaking.

The home demonstration agent helps women to experience real joy in serving

as community leaders, whether the need be public health, recreation, sanitation, education, or any phase of civic responsibility.

As a leader and friend, the home-demonstration agent helps to bring about a spirit of cooperation between individuals and between organizations. She inspires the women with courage and faith in their own ability to achieve. She helps women to accept their responsibility toward the development of rural living.

This responsibility is not only for the present but for the future. The home demonstration agent has the future in mind when she helps women to serve as 4-H club leaders and helps them to feel

that the real purpose of 4-H club work is to develop strong agricultural leaders and high standards of future rural living.

The fundamental development in home demonstration agent work has been toward a broader vision of purpose and goals. Some of the definite achievements have been definite organization, carefully planned and definite educational programs, strong local leadership, cooperation with other organizations, broader vision of home life, broader vision of good citizenship, greater appreciation of educational opportunities, greater love for rural living, and full appreciation of the home demonstration program as a part of the adult-education program.

Montana's Happy Young Folks



SIX YOUNG 4-H club members of Teton County, Mont. The three McDermott sisters, Natalie, Helen Rae, and Winifred, are very well pleased with the Holstein heifers they are grooming for the fair, while the Shoquist boys, John, Donald, and Grant, are just as proud of their baby beehives.

Farm Women Have Flower Show

IN THOSE parts of the Nation where plenty of moisture and other climatic conditions favor bounteous flower gardens, it may not be any great problem to grow numerous varieties of bloom for the annual flower show. Regardless of possible dry and unfavorable flower garden seasons, Kansas home makers, through their home demonstration groups, find the staging of flower shows a coming enterprise.

The shows offer an opportunity for collective thinking on the part of those in attendance as to how they can beautify their rural school grounds, public parks, and of more immediate importance, the

beautification of farm home surroundings. Here is an opportunity for exchange of ideas on flower gardening, cultural practices, and the exchange of plants, bulbs, and seeds.

Unit programs are made up at the beginning of each year, and at that time committees are appointed to handle the detail work of the show. At this meeting the date for the show is set. By setting the date for the show early the farm women are enabled to plan their activity so as to have the best of blooms available for the show. Various plans have been tried out regarding the location of the exhibit. In some counties

the show is held at the county seat, whereas in others community shows are planned.

The committees have complete charge of the arrangements for the meeting; they arrange the program, obtain the necessary equipment, and arrange for the various awards. The show is an all-day affair, including the basket dinner, the judging of the flowers, talks, demonstrations, and the arrangement of many types of garden plantings. In some places the show is held in connection with some other activity.

Many varieties of flowers are exhibited, some of them of very high quality. New plants are given each year as a part of the list of prizes. In this way new varieties are introduced.

The shows have attracted very wide attention within the county, and additional counties enter the project each year. When the show is completed the flowers are sent to hospitals and to shut-ins.

The project is directed as home beautification as well as the growing of flowers for the show. Planting plans are carefully followed to give the home a better appearance. Cut flowers are used as interior decorations in the home to improve home life.

OVER a million dollars formerly spent by farmers of St. Francis County, Ark., for meat and meat products is now kept at home since they began curing their own meat supply, according to J. M. Thomason, county agent.

A creamery company in the county cooperated with the county agent in a program of chilling and curing pork for farmers. Later an ice company agreed to cooperate in the program, giving the county two chilling and curing centers. Farmers at once realized the value of these new services and a number of them cure as high as 100 head of hogs in these plants at one time.

In early February approximately 10,000 pounds of pork was cured or was in the process of curing in these two plants, with thousands of pounds more to be cured as fast as space became available.

Mr. Thomason states that about one-third of the annual meat loss in St. Francis County was due to unfavorable weather conditions. This situation, to a great extent, has been changed since the establishment of cold storage plants, as farmers are not losing as much meat as they did before the plants became available for curing. Farmers using these plants are finding a ready market for all the surplus hams and shoulders they have for sale.

Home-Grown Cotton Mattresses

HOME-MADE cotton mattresses have become popular in many States where cotton is grown. In the Southern States, during the last 2 years more than 9,000 mattresses have been made by farm women and girls for use in their homes. In Arkansas, home demonstration club women began making mattresses when the price of cotton fell to 5 cents a pound, which was much below the cost of production. County home demonstration agents have been very active in directing this work, having reached clubs in 41 counties of the State with special demonstrations during the past two years.

In one county in Arkansas more than 300 mattresses have been finished with an estimated saving of \$3,000 to the farm homes of that county. A farmer, somewhat dissatisfied with the expense, went to town and priced mattresses of similar quality. The nearest he came to matching the quality was marked at over \$20, while his total bill for the home-made mattresses was just \$7. With ordinary

care a good home-made cotton mattress will last from 20 to 30 years.

In one of the mattress-making demonstrations given by a home demonstration agent on a 6,000-acre plantation in Arkansas, the cotton was picked, ginned, and made into a mattress in one-half day.

In 1932, 375 mattresses were made in 16 counties, with an average cost of \$4 for the material. In 1933, 1,225 cotton mattresses were made in 37 Arkansas counties, with the average cost just below \$4. Texas farm ranch women made 2,400 mattresses.

Through this work, another interesting increase in the utilization of cotton has resulted in the making of sheets, lightweight covers, and other articles of bed linen for better bedrooms in thousands of farm homes. Making the bedrooms in farm homes more comfortable and attractive has been an important part of the home-improvement work carried on by home demonstration agents.

almost complete replacement of the scrub with improved livestock and poultry. The man who doesn't use improved varieties and clean seed these days is unusual, and feels the need of apology.

Summed up, we would leave these impressions on your mind. As a result of 20 years of extension, we have increasing numbers of truth-seeking farmers, men who base their decisions on gathered fact and analysis, who put their faith in the findings of agricultural research and the practices of the best farmers, and who go about their farm tasks with confidence and enthusiasm because they are increasingly better craftsmen and business men.

Recreation and Social Life

Extension is developing the recreational and social life of rural people, establishing higher standards of living, and increasing the satisfactions of rural life.

Because of agricultural colleges, vocational schools, experiment stations, and extension work, the farmers of America today are as efficient in their business as is any other group of men in any other line of work anywhere.

During the past year the extension forces have carried out the field responsibilities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It was a tribute to the organization that this work should be placed in their hands. A greater tribute is that the farmers of this country have shown their confidence in the county extension agent. It was because the advice of these agents over a period of 20 years proved sound, because the extension worker had the confidence of the farmer, that the achievement of success in these adjustment programs has been possible. It is an imposing tribute to the 20 years' experience of extension work and extension workers.

National 4-H Club Radio Program

Annual Theme: 4-H Club Work Influences the Farm and Home

Eighth Phase—4-H Club Work Promotes Organized Recreation

Saturday, August 4, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time

4-H clubs promote rural recreational activities in our county.....	4-H club boy from Rhode Island.
Rural dramatics in our club.....	4-H club girl from North Carolina.
4-H clubs and local leaders active in community recreation.....	State club leader from North Carolina.
The meaning of leisure and its wise use....	A. B. Graham, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
Music we should know—Eighth phase of the 1934 national 4-H music hour—Featuring compositions by Moszkowski, Pierne, Thomas, Liszt, Beethoven, Luders, and Brahms.....	United States Marine Band.

Extension Stands Test of Time

(Continued from page 82)

agencies and their relative value in getting new farm and home practices adopted. These studies, made coordinate with but wholly independently of Thorn-dyke's studies, revealed to us, also, that adults who have been contacted in extension work learn as readily at 50 or 55 years of age as they do at 35 years of age and under, at least in agriculture.

When we asked members of our staff who have worked in extension for 20

years or more in all parts of the country as to the most significant changes that have taken place in rural America in 20 years, the reply was, higher standards of living on the farm, better-balanced meals, better-dressed rural people, greater pride in the business of farming, a more prosperous looking countryside, more contentment on the farm, a changed attitude on the part of farming people toward science, a greater toleration of new things, closer contact of rural people with the agricultural college and experiment station, larger development of rural social contacts, and in the South the

AS a memorial to Mrs. Coe, first home demonstration agent of Montgomery County, Kans., a traveling library was established at the sixth annual Coe Day, held in her memory. Farm bureau women paid \$0.05 each toward a fund to pay express on books borrowed from the State traveling libraries. In addition, those who cared to, donated a good book to the library. About 100 books were donated in this manner. Books from the Lila S. Coe Traveling Library have been transported from club to club by the home demonstration agent as she went to club meetings. A total of 100 farm bureau women have used the library free of charge this year.

She Believes in Club Work



Mrs. Robert Linton.

FOR 20 years Mrs. Robert Linton, who is affectionately known as "The mother of club work in Boulder County, Colo.", has been active as a club leader.

Mrs. Linton estimates that she has supervised the training of about 225 boys and girls in 4-H club work. Not only has she the ability to lead clubs in sewing and meal preparation, but she has been equally capable in training club members in the production of sheep, poultry, corn, and swine.

"I have certainly enjoyed my work with farm boys and girls", Mrs. Linton says. "The results we have obtained show that our efforts have not been

wasted. I have seen young men and women grow up to become farm leaders, professional men and women, and capable housewives, and I know that 4-H club work has encouraged them along these lines."

Many of her former club members have completed their agricultural and home-economics work in college, while others have gone into other vocations.

Mr. and Mrs. Linton live on an 80-acre farm 2 miles south of Longmont. They have raised a family of three, all of whom have been 4-H members and are now grown men and women in the business world. Mrs. Linton is an active worker in the grange, being secretary of the St. Vrain local, lecturer in Pomona, and chairman of the home-economics committee of the Colorado State Grange.

people are on the rolls this year. Agent Parker's survey showed that all business is sharing an increase of from 25 to 50 percent, with clothing and hardware stores in the lead. A hardware store at which he inquired reported that recently 200 horse collars had been sold in 60 days; in the same period a year ago only 25 were sold. Last year this same store employed 2 clerks and now employs 9.

THE value of community discussions has been demonstrated in Illinois by nearly 3,000 Agricultural Adjustment Administration corn-hog and wheat adjustment meetings. Several counties are now training discussion leaders and organizing discussion teams in various types of community units. Training schools, attended by approximately 150 rural people from 32 different community units, have been conducted in Champaign, Ford, and Sangamon Counties for the purpose of developing discussion leaders. During the corn-hog campaign more than 90 percent of the farm operators in the State attended community meetings to discuss the adjustment problem. "By training leaders who can conduct discussions at rural community meetings, Illinois farmers will be better prepared to develop future cooperative activities related to their industry," states D. E. Lindstrom, associate in rural sociology at the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.

IN one week the Civil Works crew in New Hampshire cut down 4,774 worthless apple trees in the campaign against apple pests.

New Film Strips

TWO new film strips as listed below have been completed by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. They may be purchased at the price indicated from Dewey & Dewey, 7603 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Kenosha, Wis., after first obtaining authorization from the United States Department of Agriculture. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Office of Cooperative Extension Work.

Series 312. Apple Outlook Charts, 1933-34. Illustrates selected charts with brief titles prepared by the Outlook Committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The explanatory notes should be supplemented by consulting the agricultural outlook reports issued by the Bureau and by the States for the current year. 42 frames. 36 cents.

Series 329. Citrus Fruit Outlook Charts, 1933-34. Illustrates selected charts with brief titles prepared by the Outlook Committee, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The explanatory notes should be supplemented by consulting the agricultural outlook reports issued by the Bureau and by the States for the current year. 24 frames. 36 cents.

The Series Number 207 assigned to "Poultry in the Live-at-Home Program" which was announced in the May issue should read Series 313, "Poultry in the Live-at-Home Program."

Revised Series

The following series have been revised:

Series 304. Cotton Outlook Charts, 1933-34. Illustrates selected charts with brief titles prepared by the Outlook Committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The explanatory notes should be supplemented by consulting the agricultural outlook reports issued by the Bureau and by the States for the current year. 48 frames. 36 cents.

Series 309. Poultry and Egg Outlook Charts, 1933-34. Supplements the 1933-34 outlook report on poultry and eggs. 49 frames. 45 cents.

Completed Localized Film Strips

The following three localized film strips were completed by the Office of Cooperative Extension Work in cooperation with county extension agents, specialists, and other extension workers. The photographs used were all local pictures, either selected or taken by the agents themselves.

Series 1134. A Maryland Farm Feeds the Family. 33 frames. 36 cents.

Series 1135. What a Hog is Worth to the Jones Family. (Maryland.) 17 frames. 36 cents.

Series 1136. Glimpses of Home Demonstration Work in Wyoming. 57 frames. 45 cents.

THE outlook in Okfuskee County, Okla., is much brighter this year than last, according to G. M. Parker, assistant county agent. In February 1933 there were 2,500 farm people on the county relief rolls, whereas only 200 farm

What Has Been Accomplished

(Continued from page 89)

capacities for learning and leadership. Studying, thinking and acting together has stimulated growth, nourished initiative and inspired self-dependence.

Out of their achievements in farm, home, community, State, and national programs have come much confidence, courage, and understanding. Outlook has been broadened, morale has been kept up, ideals have been expressed, and attitudes toward agriculture, the industry upon which they depend for a home and a living, has become more wholesome. This development of people themselves, through their own efforts, I believe is the Extension Service's most valuable contribution to society.

R. J. BALDWIN,

Extension Director of Michigan.

Pictures of Earlier Days



First column: A Massachusetts community kitchen doing its share to win the war
 J. A. Evans, one of the first agents to be appointed, ready for business.
 One of the first tomato clubs organized in 1913 by Mrs. Redfean, who is still in Anson County, N.C.
 Second column: A butter demonstration at Alabama's first short course for women.
 A sheep demonstration in 1914.
 An Arizona farm boy does his best to utilize waste in feeding his "Liberty Pig."
 A typical rural road of 20 years ago.

20 YEARS' SERVICE

Alabama

R. G. Arnold
H. H. Best
John Blake
T. M. Campbell
E. R. Carlson
W. T. Coker
S. M. Day
L. N. Duncan
A. G. Harrell
J. W. Sartain
Diana B. Williams
J. D. Wood

Arizona

Frances L. Brown
Charles R. Fillerup
P. H. Ross

Arkansas

J. C. Barnett
Connie J. Bonslagel
W. D. Ezell
W. J. Jernigan

California

H. J. Baade
B. H. Crocheron
T. C. Mayhew

Connecticut

A. J. Brundage
B. W. Ellis
R. E. Jones

Delaware

C. A. McCue

Florida

A. P. Spencer

Georgia

Maggie E. Bethea
J. Phil Campbell
C. B. Culpepper
G. V. Cunningham
G. B. Eunice
J. A. Johnson
P. H. Ward
Annie W. Wiley
H. G. Wiley
L. S. Watson

Idaho

E. F. Rinehart

Illinois

O. G. Barrett
Otis Kercher
M. L. Mosher

Indiana

T. A. Coleman
Z. M. Smith

Iowa

R. K. Bliss
C. L. Fitch
M. A. Hauser
Neale S. Knowles
Murl McDonald
K. W. Stouder
P. C. Taff
S. H. Thompson

Kansas

C. G. Elling
Amy Kelly

Kentucky

T. R. Bryant
T. P. Cooper
H. K. Gayle
E. J. Kilpatrick
C. A. Mahan
W. R. Reynolds
R. F. Spence
W. C. Wilson

Louisiana

W. C. Abbott
H. F. Cassell
C. C. Chapman
A. G. Graham
T. J. Jordan
W. M. McBride
W. B. Mercier
L. E. Perrin
C. P. Seab
F. A. Swann

Maine

Clarence Day
Arthur Deering

Maryland

E. N. Cory
S. B. Shaw
T. B. Symons
C. E. Temple
G. F. Wathen, Jr.

Massachusetts

Allister MacDougall
F. C. Smith
George F. E. Story

Michigan

R. J. Baldwin

Minnesota

W. L. Cavert
S. B. Cleland
T. A. Erickson
W. P. Kirkwood
K. A. Kirkpatrick
R. S. Mackintosh

Minnesota Con.

W. E. Morris
Julia O. Newton

Mississippi

G. H. Alford
Harris Barnes
B. A. Brady
H. A. Carpenter
Mary E. Doney
A. J. Flowers
May E. Haddon
L. A. Higgins
M. M. Hubert
W. C. Mims
G. C. Minge
J. E. Ruff
J. E. Tanner
A. E. Terry
J. W. Whitaker, Jr.

Missouri

R. H. Emberson

Montana

J. C. Taylor

Nebraska

I. D. Wood

New Hampshire

J. C. Kendall
E. P. Robinson
H. N. Wells

New Jersey

H. J. Baker
Ellwood Douglass

New Mexico

W. L. Elser

New York

Bristow Adams
J. H. Barron
M. F. Barrus
H. E. Botsford
C. R. Crosby
H. A. Hopper
L. M. Hurd
B. B. Robb
Montgomery Robinson
L. R. Simons
R. H. Wheeler

North Carolina

L. B. Altman
J. A. Arey
T. J. W. Broom
J. W. Cameron
Oliver Carter
Minnie L. Garrison
R. D. Goodman
R. W. Graeber

North Carolina Con.

A. G. Hendren
J. P. Herring
C. R. Hudson
Jane S. McKimmon
Zeno Moore
F. E. Patton
Hattie F. Plummer
Rosalind A. Redfearn
J. R. Sams
H. K. Sanders
I. O. Schaub
Cornelia Simpson
Annie P. Smith
F. S. Walker

North Dakota

T. X. Calnan

Ohio

G. B. Crane
D. R. Dodd
J. E. McClintock
W. H. Palmer

Oklahoma

James Lawrence
T. M. Marks
E. B. Shotwell

Oregon

L. R. Breithaupt
Helen Cowgill
Paul V. Maris
G. A. Nelson
Claribel Nye

Pennsylvania

C. S. Adams
F. S. Bucher
M. S. McDowell
D. K. Sloan

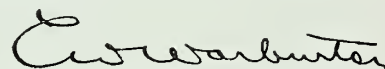
South Carolina

T. A. Bowen
S. W. Epps
E. P. Josey
Lonny I. Landrum
W. W. Long
R. H. Lemmon
A. A. McKeown
W. J. Tiller
Dora Dee Walker

Tennessee

Margaret A. Ambrose
C. P. Barrett
R. E. Ellis
F. R. Hines
C. A. Keffer

THE following list of 236 men and women who have been in extension work in the States since 1914 shows that extension work can and does hold its personnel. It is a work in which the individual can grow and find satisfaction, a profession which fills an important niche in the educational needs of the Nation. . . . From the standpoint of the Extension Service, I cannot overestimate the value of this nucleus of tried and true agents, farm bred and educated in our agricultural colleges. Through the years of practical experience these agents have improved their abilities and relations with farm people in the light of constantly changing conditions. . . . I want to congratulate them on their service records and also those hundreds of others who are making extension work their life work. They have dedicated their efforts to improving the social and economic welfare of farm people. They are always ready to take the lead in any movement for the betterment of agriculture. These are men and women of tremendous influence upon the rural life of the Nation.



Director of Extension Work.

Tennessee Con.

Elizabeth M. Lauderbach
H. S. Nichols
T. H. Richardson
Ebb Thomae

Texas

George Banzhaf
D. F. Eaton
J. R. Edmonds
J. H. Erickson
Elbert Gentry
L. T. Hunter
O. B. Martin
G. W. Orms
R. W. Persons
J. L. Thomas
Edna W. Trigg
H. H. Williamson
T. B. Wood

Utah

J. C. Hogenson
V. L. Martineau
R. H. Stewart

Vermont

J. E. Carrigan
E. L. Ingalls
E. H. Loveland

Virginia

J. G. Bruce
O. M. Cocks
H. B. Derr
F. S. Farrar
Hallie L. Hughes
J. R. Hutcheson

Virginia Con.

Lizzie A. Jenkins
J. W. Lancaster
W. O. Martin
H. E. McSwain
F. W. Michaux
A. W. Pegram
J. B. Pierce
J. H. Quisenberry
W. C. Shackelford
D. D. Sizer
Sylvia Slocum
J. C. Stiles
B. A. Warriner
R. E. F. Washington
W. W. Wilkins
J. F. Wilson

Washington

F. E. Balmer
A. E. Lovett
R. N. Miller
O. V. Patton

West Virginia

C. H. Hartley
W. H. Kendrick
Jeanette Weil

Wisconsin

T. L. Bewick
K. L. Hatch
E. L. Luther
J. F. Wojta

Wyoming

A. E. Bowman
F. P. Lane

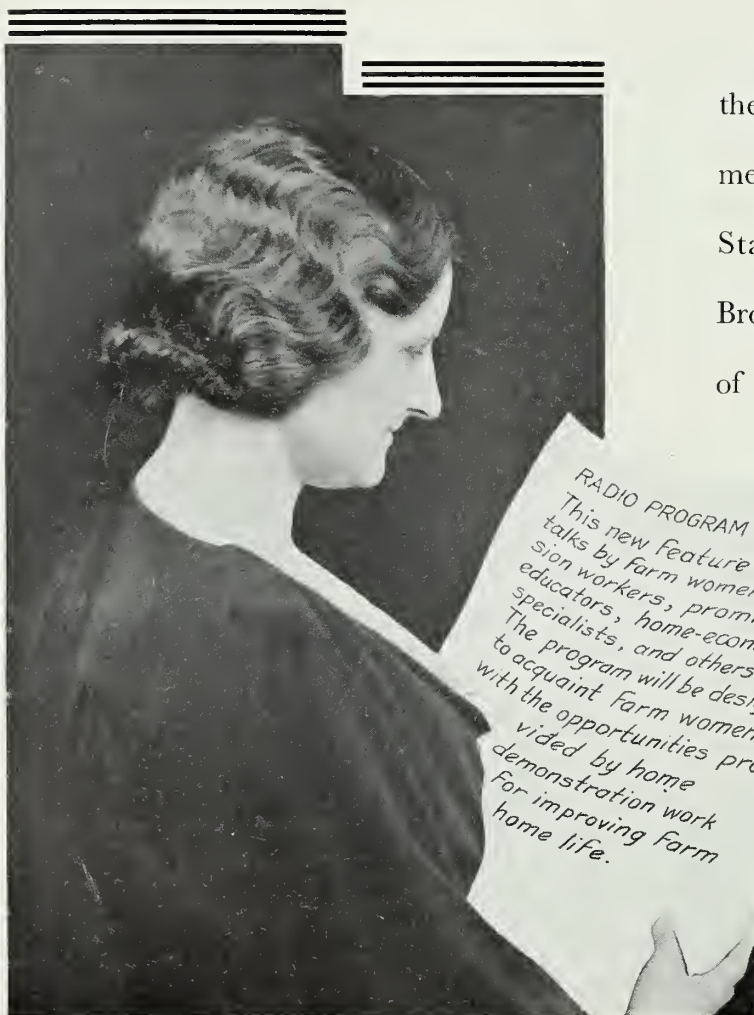
THE HOME DEMONSTRATION RADIO HOUR

A new monthly radio program featuring topics of interest to farm women, extension workers, and others interested in home-economics subjects.

It goes on the air

THE FIRST WEDNESDAY OF EVERY MONTH

From 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time



THESE programs will be presented by the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, cooperating with the State extension services, the National Broadcasting Co., and the Radio Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Music will be furnished by the Homesteaders' Orchestra of the National Broadcasting Co.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.