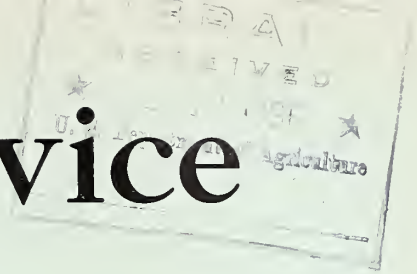


Extension Service Review



VOL. 5, No. 8

AUGUST 1934



CLUB TRAINING PREPARES FARM BOYS AND GIRLS FOR THE DEMANDS OF THE FUTURE

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



In This Issue



SECRETARY WALLACE gives us a glimpse in his article of the possibilities of restoring foreign markets for farm products. Restoration of foreign trade is one of the ways that will help farmers attain a better purchasing power. Proposals are already being drafted by various Government departments to be used as a basis for negotiation of reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. However, these operations cannot move rapidly for the problem of clearing away existing impediments to a healthy flow of international commerce is difficult.

KENNETH B. ROY, Arkansas extension editor, tells how the radio played an important part in the cotton adjustment campaign in his State. The broadcasts explained the cotton situation and reasons for controlling production, news flashes about the progress of the campaign, statements and comments of farmers, bankers, and others interested; and answers to questions received.

THE advanced training in home-making being received by 12 girls who call themselves "junior homemakers" will prove valuable in helping them to shoulder their responsibilities in the home. These girls of Hampden County, Mass., are from 15 to 21 years of age, and four of them accept all the home-making duties in their respective homes while the others have a large share of such duties.

TEXAS plans for the rehabilitation of her displaced farmers and former farmers now stranded in cities and towns. Director O. B. Martin of that State tells us about the building of work centers and the repair of houses so that these people can do some of the work needed in the community in exchange for a place in which to live and food to eat. People are thus given an opportunity to work gradually into future independence.

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ATTACKING the farmer's dairy problems from the point of view of the farmer is a new plan being used in New York in its campaign to improve the efficiency of dairy herds through the use of purebred sires. Farmers are asked to study the local situation within a county to determine whether a long-time intensive breeding program may be an economically sound solution to the problem, and, if it is, to work with the county agent, assistant county agent leader, and dairy specialist in formulating the plan to be followed.

at better prices.

THE desire of the boy to be a fireman is being realized by the older boys who are in 4-H forestry club work in Fairfield County, Conn. These 4-H fire fighters follow a program of fire-control methods, trail and firebreak cutting, and fire fighting under the local warden. They are much in demand for fire fighting and receive the regular scale of wages paid volunteer fighters.



On The Calendar

National Recreation Association Meeting, Washington, D.C., October 1-5.

Pacific International Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 6-13.
American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 20-27.

Annual agricultural outlook conference of Federal and State agricultural economists. Washington, D.C., October 29 to November 3.

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

Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, Calif., November 17-22.

Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D.C., November 19-21.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., December 1-8.

Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of American National Livestock Association, Rapid City, S. Dak., January 9-11.



THE raising and marketing of turkeys and other poultry as a sideline added more than \$11,000 to the income of farmers of Anson County, N.C., last year. Advice given by J. W. Cameron, county agricultural agent, and Mrs. Rosalind A. Redfearn, home demonstration agent, on management, feeding, dressing, housing, breeding, and culling helped these farmers to market birds of high quality

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.

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Extension Service Review

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Reopening Foreign Markets for Farm Products

HENRY A. WALLACE
Secretary of Agriculture

THE PURSUIT of that foreign trade policy which I have called the "planned middle course" involves working on two fronts: First, some reduction in the size of our agricultural plant as a whole; and second, a reopening of foreign markets for our farm products. Thus far, sheer force of circumstances has compelled us, without losing sight of the foreign market, to concentrate our efforts upon reducing our farm plant. With the world's capacity for agricultural production, including our own, greatly expanded throughout the war and post-war era, and in the face of a general collapse of purchasing power for our farm products both at home and abroad, it was not a matter of choice but of sheer necessity that led us to the adoption of an emergency program of orderly retreat from surplus acreage. This program continues. It is designed to reduce our production to domestic requirements plus that amount which we can export with profit.

But the amount that we can export with profit need not and should not continue indefinitely at the pitifully shrunken level to which it has now fallen. Ten years ago—to go back before the peak of the inflationary period preceding the depression—we were exporting almost \$2,000,000,000 worth of agricultural products annually. During the 5-year period, 1922-26, our agricultural exports averaged annually \$1,954,000,000. By 1933 the value had declined to \$694,000,000—scarcely more than a third of what it had been a decade earlier. To be sure, the shrinkage in quantity was not so great as this, but in large measure this was because our productive capacity was still expanded far beyond the point warranted by existing conditions of demand at home and abroad. In these

circumstances the prices received were necessarily distress prices and not at all representative of costs.

It is this attack upon the problem of restoring foreign outlets for our farm

most part passive and defensive, are about to become active. With the setting up of new agencies to deal with various phases of the problem, and particularly with the enactment of the reciprocal tariff bill, we are now equipped to enter upon an active campaign for the upbuilding of our seriously depleted foreign trade. America is getting ready to choose.

Under the new Tariff Act the President is authorized to enter into trade agreements with foreign countries and in connection therewith to reduce—or increase—any existing tariff rate by as much as 50 percent. I especially stress the words "in connection therewith", because it has been erroneously assumed by some that the act authorizes the President, simply at will, to alter any rate by

products that I want chiefly to discuss. But before I do so, let me make certain things clear. First, I think it should be fully realized that these operations cannot, under even the best of auspices, move very rapidly. For the problem of clearing away existing impediments to a healthy flow of international commerce is just as difficult as it is important. We must attack it with all of the skill and energy that we can muster, but we shall be deluding ourselves if we suppose that progress can be rapid. It follows, therefore, that we shall have to continue our efforts to bring about a proper adjustment of production to the effective demand for farm products.

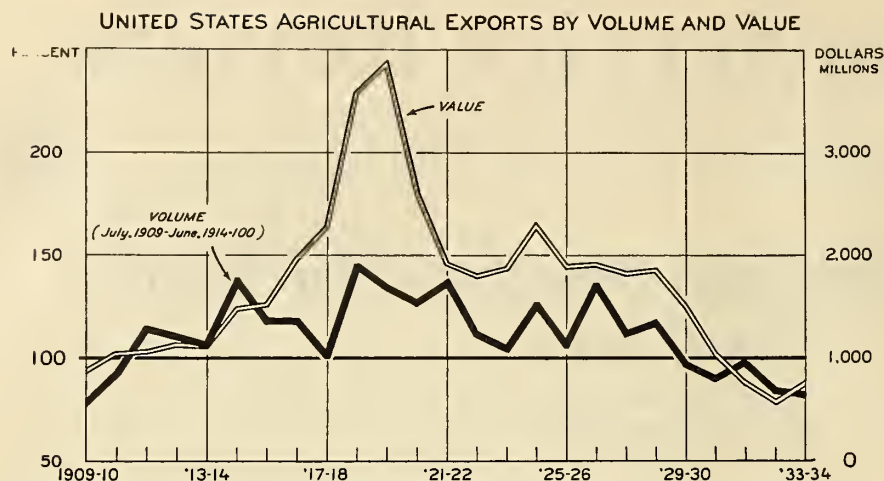
Thus far—may I repeat—we have had to concentrate our chief efforts on the internal program of readjustment of production to effective demand; and it is altogether clear that these efforts must continue. But there are at least signs that operations to restore foreign markets, which until now have been for the

50 percent, without reference to tariff negotiation with foreign countries. Not only must the changes in rates be limited to agreements entered into with foreign countries; but in addition, since the purpose of the act is to increase foreign trade, we must suppose that most, if not all, of the changes in rates will in fact be downward.

That the successful planning and execution of bilateral negotiations with a long list of countries will take time and patience is nowhere better realized than by those who are charged with this responsibility. But the task is being squarely faced, and rapid progress is being made in getting properly organized for the job.

Committees at Work

Heading up the work is the Executive Committee on Commercial Policy, an interdepartmental committee which has already been helping determine broad questions of commercial policy through-



out the past year. Important questions of policy will continue to be referred to this committee. Immediate responsibility for action, however, will rest on two other committees, the Interdepartmental Committee on Foreign Trade Agreements, and the Hearings Committee. On the foreign trade agreements committee are representatives of the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Tariff Commission, the National Recovery Administration, and the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade. Temporarily, at least, this committee is under the chairmanship of Assistant Secretary of State Sayre. This committee will arrange for such general economic studies as may be necessary, as well as for studies relating to particular negotiations. It will also advise in selecting countries for negotiations, and have special interdepartmental committees working with it for each agreement which is in prospect. The hearings committee will be charged with carrying out section 4 of the reciprocal tariff act, which grants a hearing to persons interested in any of these foreign trade agreements.

This drive for the restoration of foreign trade has surely not come too soon. Everywhere, international trade has shrunk sensationally. In terms of volume, world trade in 1933 was reduced to approximately 70 percent of its 1929

level; in terms of value, to but 35 percent of its 1929 level. Of our own foreign trade the value declined from 9.5 billions of dollars in 1929 to 2.3 billions in 1933, a decline of approximately three-fourths. Moreover, our share in total world trade has diminished. Between 1929 and 1932 it fell from 13.83 percent to 10.92 percent—a very significant decline.

Whether or not this great shrinkage in international trade was primarily responsible for the depression, it was a contributing cause, and the complicated tangle of trade barriers which has subsequently come into being is one of the most serious impediments to world recovery. In previous crises, as the League of Nations has pointed out, there was never so great a shrinkage in the volume of trade, because a fall in prices resulted in a speedy increase in the volume of trade. In the present crisis, high trade barriers the world over have combined with other factors to prevent this outcome.

In any soundly conceived program for the upbuilding of our seriously depleted foreign trade, farmers in this country have much at stake. But it is not only a matter of restoring foreign outlets for farm products; it is a matter also of improving the entire economic well-being of the country and hence of increasing the demand for farm products at home as well as abroad.

news report on the progress of the campaign. This daily manuscript service was written as a popular presentation, including news flashes of the campaign; statements and comments of farmers, bankers, and others interested in the program; reports on progress of the sign-up in the counties; and concluded with answers to questions received. This service was stopped at the end of the sign-up campaign.

The daily broadcast from the Little Rock station was first started early in October as a weekly educational broadcast leading up to the campaign. This program set forth the cotton situation and reasons for controlled production. With the launching of the sign-up campaign the broadcast was made a daily feature, dealing with explanations of the cotton program and its various provisions.

The special radio service originating within the State was a very important factor in reaching certain groups of cotton growers who could not be contacted by other media.

Dan T. Gray, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, in a field trip into eastern Arkansas found that the radio had been the principal source of information for many tenants. He discovered numbers of landowners who were puzzled over their tenants' profound understanding of the program, not realizing that the radios in the plantation or community, stores, and garages were the noonday daily centers of interest when the Arkansas cotton campaign news digest went on the air from seven stations in the State.

"We are thoroughly satisfied that had it not been for these daily news broadcasts we would not have reached certain definite groups with complete information of the program groups which are untouched by the farm journal or local newspaper", was the comment of Mr. Roy.

ECONOMIC items of interest which will be presented to the farmers during the summer will consider adjustment of production and marketing programs. A summer sheep and wool outlook has been scheduled for release on August 2; poultry and egg outlook, on August 14; dairy outlook, on August 16; and beef cattle outlook, on August 27. These reports will give domestic and foreign production and demand situations, showing probable effects on American agriculture. The annual agricultural outlook conference of Federal and State agricultural economists will be held during the week of October 29 to November 3, at Washington, D.C.

Radio Helps Cotton Program

THE RADIO played an important part in the recent cotton campaign in Arkansas, declares Kenneth B. Roy, Arkansas extension editor. Two daily services were launched at the start of the campaign; one a daily manuscript for seven stations in the cotton sections of the State and the other a daily pro-

gram from a Little Rock station given personally by various members of the extension staff.

The manuscript program was primarily a news broadcast. It was not the intention of those in charge to replace the Federal farm flashes, but rather to supplement the Federal service with a State

Youth Votes for Cooperation

Delegates at the Eighth National 4-H Club Camp Consider the Subject

COOPERATION is the art of working together" reads the first line of the delegates' report summarizing the morning conferences at the Eighth National 4-H Club Camp on the Department of Agriculture grounds in Washington. About 160 young people, representing 4-H club members from 40 States, attended the camp this summer.

This "art of working together" was the theme of the entire program. Secretary Wallace and other Government officials discussed the subject from the standpoint of the Government and farming as a whole. The delegates themselves, considered methods of cooperation in their community, in their club, and in their homes. Some of the examples of cooperation in club work presented by the delegates at their conferences are given below.

Selling on the Curb Market



Several years ago, before the marketing of farm produce became known to me, I thought it would be almost impossible to earn my own spending money for clothes and other personal items. Little did

I realize what I could contribute to the family living. Not long after my mother started a curb market, however, I began cooperating with her in preparing vegetables, fruits, and flowers for market, and in selling the produce. After working with her for a while, she and I decided that I could take over one or two phases of the marketing for my projects.

In a very short time I learned that I could prepare and sell my own products at a very small cost. Flowers were my specialty. I soon began making enough profits to buy my books, clothes, and amusement. It has been a great relief to be able to make my own money.

My mother and I have worked together for 6 years with the thought always in mind that we are working for the good of the family, and we must work together. During this time we have earned \$1,776 through curb-market sales. Other club members, seeing the good of cooperation and the benefits we have received, have cooperated with each other in sales and preparation of produce and have exchanged their ideas. Through

the introduction of marketing farm products, cooperation has become a living reality in dollars and cents to club members, individuals, and the community.

—FRANCES HOWARD SULLIVAN,
Alabama.

Equipping a Clubhouse



In our community we have the "Frenchtown Boosters" and "Wide Awakes", the latter being the girls' club. Although these are in reality separate clubs, we feel and act together as one organization. This proved true when the old forsaken schoolhouse was given to the clubs for their use.

This building had one large room and two small dressing rooms. The dressing rooms were made into a kitchen. It was in a run-down condition and meant many hours of work to renovate as completely as we wished. The boys started work last fall by shingling the roof and putting in electricity as well as the fixtures. One of the men in the community offered his services and bossed the jobs. At noon the 4-H girls made sandwiches, cakes, and drinks, encouraging the boys in more ways than one.

The inside work was carried on all winter, even during the coldest weather. You may wonder what we had to work on. This is the story. We willingly accepted donations of any type, such as tables, chairs, rockers, and lamps. Every article was scraped down to the original wood and the necessary number of coats of paint were added to harmonize with the interior. We bought a second-hand set of furniture including a divan, rocker, and large straight chair for \$7. This was upholstered, as well as several other sets which were donated.

The kitchen is red and black, even to the dishes, making a modernistic and pleasant kitchen to see and to work in.

Many Saturdays we cooked our lunch at the old schoolhouse and worked all day. The boys worked on the ceiling and walls, while the girls made curtains, wall hangings, and did various paint jobs. The girls' leader, Marion L. Frye, certainly deserves our hearty thanks for her leadership and helpful ideas in this project. Innumerable times she called for us at school and always furnished

transportation home for as many as the car would hold. Every person in the community became interested and helped in any way possible.

One of our outstanding examples of cooperation was shown by a local nursery. One of their landscape gardeners offered his services by drawing the ground plans as well as donating choice nursery trees and shrubs. Our State commissioner of agriculture also donated many of his trees and shrubs which greatly added to the beauty of our clubhouse grounds.

You may wonder by this time how we obtained money to buy our paint, putty, and other materials. This was also through cooperation of our community members. We conducted a series of whist games at the homes of the 4-H members. We had excellent attendance and much interest was shown. The final whist was held at the new (old) clubhouse and how we worked to have everything finished and in readiness for that night. How proud and happy we were to have our community co-operators delighted with our accomplishments. The grand prize of the series was a coffee table, which the winner gave back to us expressing her interest in our work. Another last-minute surprise was the donation of a grand piano.

I cannot think how cooperation could be better illustrated than in the renovating of our clubhouse. Ever since the commencement of our project we have been one body working together for a common purpose, obtaining beneficial results in every direction.

—NORMA JAMES, Rhode Island.

The Jackson County 4-H Fair



For the past 13 years Jackson County, Mo., has held a county-wide 4-H fair. It is entirely a 4-H project. Premiums are offered in 70 classes of home economics, poultry, and livestock. There are also contests to determine who shall go to the State 4-H round-up. The climax of the 2-day fair is the announcement of awards and the candle-lighting ceremony at the close of the second day.

The premium list, ranging from \$200 to \$600, comes from the voluntary appro-

priations of the county court, business men, and various organizations in the county, farmers, leaders, and the club members themselves.

The young people's extension organization is now holding a county-wide tennis and croquet tournament, the net proceeds of the event to be contributed to this fair.

The fair brings to the attention of many boys and girls and their parents, demonstrations of approved practices as well as teaching sportsmanship and all the other phases of club work.

The splendid cooperation of club members, both in raising money for the fair and in exhibiting their projects, is enough to warrant the fair's success.

—FRED J. BRUNE, Missouri.

A Community Egg Show



As an extra activity of my community 4-H club we sponsored what is known as the Remington Community Egg Show. It goes without saying that such an enterprise could not be planned and executed

without the whole-hearted cooperation of the community.

We are located in a general farming district. Poultry is not a specialty, but the poultry enterprise is operated on a large enough scale to require some special attention to the production of a quality product.

The egg show is an activity of the entire 4-H club of the community. The show is divided into four classes—high school, graded school, community, and town. These major classes are subdivided into two sections—white and brown egg divisions. There are eight prizes given in each section and a grand sweepstake silver loving cup given for the best dozen eggs in the entire show. There are no exhibitors' fees, and the eggs are at the disposal of the management at the end of the show.

On the last evening of the show an entertainment is put on by the people of the community. One feature that commands considerable attention is a stunt contest in which the various schools of the community participate. The winner of this contest is awarded a silver loving cup. This cooperative movement has benefited our community in giving an opportunity for human contacts and recreation, fostering pride and loyalty in our work, and bringing economic gains to many exhibitors.

—RUSSELL LEHE, Indiana.

Girls Given Advanced Training

BECAUSE of their desire to know more about that "heap of living that it takes to make a home", a group of Hampden County, Mass., girls—"junior homemakers", they term themselves—have organized what is a unique club in the history of Massachusetts 4-H club work.

"Junior homemakers" is an excellent name, since four of the group accept responsibilities for all, and the others a large share of the homemaking duties in their respective homes. There are 12 in the group at present, and their ages range from 15 to 21.

"Our purpose in organizing", says Sally Bradley, assistant 4-H club leader of the Hampden County Improvement League, "was to give these girls more advanced training along the lines of homemaking than they would receive ordinarily in their regular 4-H club projects." The program includes such subjects as maintaining the health of the family, budgeting the family income, economical buying and preparation of food, selection and making of clothing, household arrangement and room improvements, simple home decorations, entertainment in the home, and similar problems.

Some of the individual stories of these young homemakers indicate the need for such a club.

The first story is of a girl, 16 years of age, in a family of eight. She is the second oldest and has the entire responsibility, since there is no mother in the home. Besides all these responsibilities she is a leader of a 4-H club of other girls in the community.

The second, a girl 15 years of age, is the third oldest in a family of seven. In addition to taking a large part of the responsibility in her own home, since her mother is in poor health, she takes in tourists during the summer and takes care of children in other homes. She is a freshman in high school and also is an assistant leader of a 4-H club.

Another, 20, is the fifth oldest in a family of eight, and also is a 4-H local leader. The mother is in poor health, so the girl takes a good share of the responsibility in the home and, in addition, works 8 hours a day in a garment shop.

One, 16 years of age, fourth oldest in a family of seven, is a sophomore in high school, takes part of the responsibilities in the home, entertains tourists in the summer, and is a member of her church club.

A 17-year-old girl, the second oldest in a family of four, is a senior in high

school. Her mother, a nurse, is frequently away from home, so the girl takes a large part of the responsibilities besides taking care of children for the neighbors. She is also an assistant leader of a 4-H club.

Another, 21, is the next to the youngest in a family of seven, and, in addition to doing some work at home, takes entire charge of another home which has a family of three children. She also leads a 4-H club.

A girl, 15, in a family of nine, is a junior in high school and takes a large part of the responsibility in her own home.

The eighth, 16 years of age, is the youngest in a family of four, is a sophomore in high school, and takes full responsibility in the home, since the mother works away from home.

Another, 16 years of age, the youngest in a family in which there is no father, takes a big share of the responsibility in the home and attends high school.

One, 16, second oldest in a family of six, helps her older sister in caring for the home in which there is no mother, attends high school, and takes care of a neighbor's children.

The twelfth girl is 21, is the oldest in a family of six, is fully responsible for the home, since there is no mother, but does have the help of a younger sister. She also finds time to teach piano lessons and lead a 4-H club.



The junior homemakers' club of Hampden County, Mass., learning about the economical buying of food and household necessities.

All of these girls are members of other 4-H clubs, some being members of clothing clubs, some of food clubs, and similar types of work conducted by the county extension service.

It is the earnest purpose of these junior homemakers to learn of the problems which confront a homemaker and to make a real home, even against the odds shown by a survey of the conditions under which they work.

Texas Considers Rural Rehabilitation

O. B. MARTIN

Director, Texas Extension Service

WHEN 4 million boys and young men were called away from their work and their homes to take up the soldier's life, readjustment was necessary. Mobilization was quickly accomplished. Demobilization, diffusion, and rehabilitation had to follow through the years. These did not come in regular and steady order. Economic conditions intensified the movement from country to town. The swing of the pendulum brings us back to a movement from city to country.

Our Government is using its resources, its facilities, and its money to hasten adjustment and reconstruction. Plans for centralizing colonies near big cities are being developed. Earnest men and women are working upon plans for gardens and small subsistence farms. Even if these enterprises are successful, they will probably take care of only a small percentage of our people who are in immediate need.

It is clear that plans must be worked out to help relocate many good families whose grown-up members were raised upon farms and who desire to go back to the very neighborhood from whence they came. These people have learned to do things which their brothers and sisters back on the farms cannot do so well. Manifestly, it would not be the wisest and best thing to take them back to the farms and expect them to immediately take up farming. The question is whether they can be taken back to make contributions along the lines in which they are best trained and qualified. These selected settlers can find a great deal to do in the way of their skill and efficiency. Their labor can be used in such a way as to increase the market for farm products in the various communities without increasing the general surplus. In fact, it will be a decrease. It will be consumption at the source.

Plans for Housing

Boys and girls have gone to the cities and have learned to work in food, iron, steel, textile, leather, and other resources. Through no fault of their own they are now stranded and are looking to the Government for relief. What is the

Although the rehabilitation of farm families now on the land is the first consideration of the Division of Rural Rehabilitation and Stranded Populations, of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the program also calls for the rehabilitation of displaced farmers and former farmers now stranded in towns and cities. The development of community work centers, community farmsteads, commodity exchanges, public-works projects, and subsistence gardens as a means of providing an opportunity for relief families subject to rehabilitation are included in the plans. Director O. B. Martin here discusses the problems and possibilities of the work in Texas.

logical plan for working this thing out? Let us look at some of the places in the country where they might go. For example, here is a neighborhood in which there are 10 or 12 vacant houses, perhaps with the roofs leaking and the windows broken out. It is proposed that this relief money be paid to people who need relief, people who will repair these houses, provided the landowners are willing to give them occupancy for a year. Doubtless there are thousands of our most thoughtful citizens who would be willing to do that. There are some who would be willing to build houses and rent them upon such conditions with the privilege of purchase. Of course, in such cases the amount of labor provided on a new building would have to be about the same amount, on the average, as the repairs on old buildings would cost.

Then it is proposed where the people in the communities want it and where they want these good people to live amongst them to have the relief agency use their labor in building a work center on the school grounds or upon land deeded to the public. This building might be just an added room to the schoolhouse or on the school ground, or it might be more elaborate with provision for recreation, games, and other activities in which the whole community has a part. Some of the work centers could emphasize one enterprise and some another, but there are certain general ideas which would run through them all. The most useful of ordinary tools should be supplied in all of them. The community house should be equipped with as many sets of carpenter tools and paint and varnish brushes as there are new settlers. These buildings should contain also sets of meat-cutting tools because

there is a lot of work of that kind all over Texas. Then I would add tools for tanning and working leather. Other suggestions are in order.

Handicrafts Are Important

The work of the women should not be neglected. There should be necessary facilities for all their home demonstration activities, including equipment for making

mattresses, comforts, and rugs. I would have one large room with lockers built into the walls all around it, and have some rooms left vacant, for the present, to be used to carry on the handicrafts which will be added from time to time through the wise suggestions of the thoughtful citizens in each neighborhood. In smaller anterooms, I would have cookstoves, canning retorts, sewing machines, and an ice box similar to the one recently designed by the United States Department of Agriculture, which will hold several good sized animal carcasses. I think I would have the space under the roof ceiled for storing some of this equipment.

The new settlers will be kept busy for a few weeks building this clubhouse. Then I think it would be a wise and proper expenditure to let them construct at public expense some model pantries, smokehouses, sanitary toilets, and other needed rural home improvements. These might be awarded to the men, women, boys, and girls in the country who have been the best demonstrators along particular lines. For instance, the best pantry demonstrator might receive some nicely constructed shelves for her own home, and the men in the neighborhood who had done the best meat work might have a smokehouse built as a demonstration to all the others.

It is easy enough to see that when one woman gets a pantry a number of others would be willing to hire these carpenters to build pantries for them, if they can pay for them with canned goods, jams, jellies, and preserves. Other men will want some smokehouses if they can pay for them with meat. The same idea will run through all the products on the farm. If some show skill enough to make a cedar chest, some woman who is skillful in working with rugs or comforts would

be glad to make an exchange. If some of the men know how to tan and also how to make harness or chaps, they won't have any difficulty in getting value received in money for the products which farmers have to sell. The same thing holds with women who have been making gloves and bags, and who have even been upholstering chairs and refinishing furniture. It is not necessary to elaborate this idea. Practical people will carry it further. Outbuildings and fences

ities. The progressive attitude of our farm people has been proved. It indicates that this idea can be expanded and utilized in a great developing plan of rural rehabilitation.

Work Centers

Taking the suggestions above, the Relief Commission has stated that Texas communities would be aided in establishing rural work centers and accepting into community citizenship families who

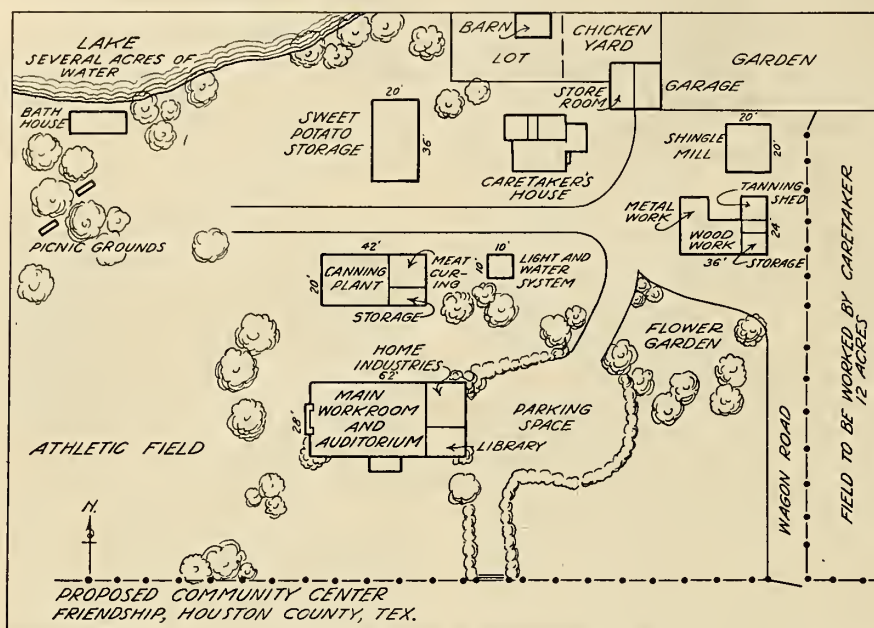
cannot continue very long. If manhood and womanhood are to be rescued from mendicancy, inertia, and ineptitude, it will be necessary for purposeful activities to be started in places where talent and ingenuity can be fostered. People can go back to the country and redevelop it upon a modern basis.

Relief Canning of Drought Cattle

Relief canneries are now getting under way in many States to preserve about 1,000,000 cattle bought by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in drought-relief counties. The work is done through the cooperation of the State Extension Service and the State relief administration. Extension workers usually take the responsibility for canning methods and the relief administration for supervising the building, equipment, and personnel, and paying the bills. Workers at the canneries, with the exception of the supervisors, are recruited from the unemployed. The finished product is distributed to relief families and carries a special label stating that it is not to be sold.

About one-half of the cattle for canning are being shipped into the Southern States to be fattened. These will be canned as the facilities become available.

Training meetings for those in charge of the work in each State have been held in Texas, where 19 relief canneries were set up last year and 3,000,000 cans of beef put up in 30 days. More than 33,000,000 cans of beef will probably be put up by these relief canneries this summer and fall. Mildred Horton, State home demonstration agent in Texas, who contributed much to the success of the Texas project, has been assisting in formulating plans for relief canning on a national scale. Alfred G. Smith is in charge of the work for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.



have been neglected during the depression, and there will be plenty for the new settlers to do if the older settlers produce enough for the exchange.

Sufficient to say, the relief funds will be used to pay for the clubhouse and all its contents. It is a community interest and for the general welfare. Relief funds should be used for something like a month's labor upon the residence to be occupied by the people moving in. It is contemplated also that fixed wages by the day to a limited extent may be paid to farm men and women who have already shown their ability and who are capable of giving instruction along certain lines at the community houses. In fact, men and women from city or country who can do useful and helpful things might well get per diem and mileage to go to certain selected communities and inaugurate such things. Provision should be made also for the temporary employment of college specialists who have unusual ability to develop certain activities and enterprises.

Our people, both white and colored, have already gone far in this direction. Every activity has been tried and tested and is in present use in farm commu-

could be housed and had a reasonable opportunity to work into future independence. A community in Houston County called, appropriately enough, Friendship, was the first to make detailed plans to accept the offer of the relief commission. These plans are depicted in the accompanying drawing and include arrangements for community recreation as well as houses and tools for special activities. By the time this is printed Friendship Village may have its work center in operation, and other applications, now on file in Austin, may have been approved and work on them begun.

At the twenty-fifth annual farmers' short course at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College to be held the first week of August a model work center completely equipped and in operation will be shown on the campus. The more than 5,000 persons from all parts of Texas, who are expected to attend, will be able to go back to their own communities and explain to their fellow citizens the advantages of relief by infiltration.

Reformation will have to begin at home and in the neighborhood. Anybody who will look into the future can see that present methods of dolesome relief

4-H CLUB members led the way to a new enterprise and a new source of farm income in Schuylkill County, Pa. The boys and girls were the first to start growing celery. They found that to grow it successfully it must be irrigated, as one club member demonstrated by pumping water into trenches between the rows. Some producers still use this method while others have installed overhead systems. One producer in the county now puts out 70,000 plants, 10,000 or 15,000 of which are ready for the early August market.

The House That Faith Built



Laying the cellar wall. More than 20 tons of concrete and 150 tons of rock and gravel went into the foundation. All the work of hauling and mixing was done by the older club boys.

IN THE setting of every stone and the nailing of every board that went into this 4-H clubhouse on the campus of the Massachusetts State College went the love and devotion of Massachusetts 4-H club members for George Farley, their club leader for so many years. Mr. Farley says this is the house that faith built. All the work has been done by 4-H club members. Last summer at one time or another more than 50 boys worked on the building 10 hours each day, receiving for pay only their meals and lodging. There were from 6 to 10 boys on the job all the time. The architect gave his services because of the interest of a former club member who heard Uncle George Farley tell about his plans for a 4-H clubhouse in a radio talk. The smallest gift was a penny from a youngster, and the largest a check for \$160 sent by the Hampshire 4-H Service Club. Most of the gifts have been small and represent the interest of 4-H club members who made their donations in all sorts of ways. Thirty people paid a dollar for the privilege of driving a nail in the building.

Mr. Farley says the house is built around the hearth representing the 4-H club girl's ideal of home. From the sun parlor she can look out to the Berkshire

sky." In time a garden will be laid out near the sun parlor, and already a tree has been set out, which will eventually be a "high tree above its open gate."

As if an omen of good luck, the center stone of the fireplace, which is made of field stone, was found to have the likeness of a frog, which is the symbol of 4-H clubs in Massachusetts, and reminds 4-H club members of their motto "Hop to it."

Native Lumber Used

The building is of native pine outside and sheathed in native pine inside. It is perfectly equipped to feed 36 people and to house almost any kind of 4-H club meeting. Every piece of equipment and furniture has an interesting history and significance. On the porch floor is a map of the State with each county represented by a historic stone from the county. The clubhouse will be used as headquarters for club work during Farm and Home Week and can be used by individuals or clubs for tours, rallies, demonstrations, house parties, or just plain visits. Mr. Farley hopes it will be used during every week in the year and will help to formulate a fine ideal of home for the young folks of rural Massachusetts.

When the building and its surroundings are completely furnished it will be



The 4-H clubhouse made for and by the club members of Massachusetts. A garden will be laid out in front of the sun parlor and further planting will be done later.

Hills on one side and the Holyoke Range on the other, giving a "wide view of field and meadow fair, of distant hills, of open

a monument to the faith of a 4-H club leader with vision and to the love of the 4-H club members with whom he has labored.

4-H POULTRY CLUB members in New Jersey found the special 4-H carton in which they packed 24,803 dozen eggs to be worth 6 cents on each dozen eggs. They received 31 cents, on the average, for eggs marketed in the carton and an average of 25 cents for those marketed in a plain container. Their eggs have also brought premium prices over the New York market, varying from \$0.033 per dozen on medium-sized eggs to \$0.047 on large-sized eggs during 1933. What caused this difference? "Members have learned practices in the marketing of eggs of superior quality that developed confidence on the part of the consumer", says J. C. Taylor, associate extension poultryman. All eggs are graded and packed according to definite standards by the producing club members.

A COUNTY agent in every one of 95 counties was the proud announcement of the Tennessee Extension Service on June 25. Home demonstration agents are in 42 counties and 17 counties have assistant agents. It is the first time in the history of the organization that there has been a county agent in every county of the State.

IN northwest Arkansas, 90 farmers' improvement clubs have recently been organized which meet once each month to discuss agricultural problems.

Tests Change Club Program

WHAT do the half million or more girls who are enrolled in 4-H club work learn?

The College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, decided to find out, and it soon unearthed so many suggestions for the improvement of girls' 4-H club work that new projects were developed, old projects were revised to put more emphasis upon certain phases of subject matter, and plans for leaders' training schools were changed.

The test was designed to measure the effectiveness of subject-matter teaching through girls' 4-H club projects and was taken by 1,500 girls of club age, about half of whom were club members. Answers to the questions indicated directions along which club work might be developed.

It was apparent, in relation to a number of goals, that results from some phases of subject matter were not satisfactory. To be specific, clothing-club members appeared to know more about construction of garments than about fitting. Members of food clubs knew more about food values, and less about principles of cookery. Analysis of divisions of subject matter covered by various projects raised the question as to whether the divisions were logical. It was still felt, however, that succeeding years of work should present material which would follow the probable development of club members along lines covered by the project and that problems increasing in difficulty from year to year of the project should be offered.

Since need for emphasis along definite lines in presentation of subject-matter material was apparent, the outline of a long-time plan was made to meet the need. Subject-matter goals as set up for each project were considered critically. It was decided that some were too extravagant and so impossible of attainment in the time given to the project as to be discouraging to leaders and members. For each season's work fewer and more specific aims were set up. All clothing and foods projects were rewritten with revised lists of goals in mind. Record books were changed. Those now in use are designed to furnish the club member with a review of the more important phases of her project as well as a record of work done. A handbook was prepared for 4-H club members. This handbook contains some subject-matter information that may be supplemented from year to year. As other phases of subject matter are developed in coming seasons, the new material will be the

subject for emphasis at subject-matter training schools.

Club members were invited to the subject-matter schools which have been held for leaders each year. This practice will be continued. For projects in which enrollment was not large enough to warrant a subject-matter school in each county, district schools were arranged. These will be continued, subject-matter specialists holding them when possible and emphasizing information that is considered fundamental.

Experience and contacts with older girls within club age, as well as indications given by the test, had shown a need for projects that might be of special interest to the older group. Ten new projects were developed which deal with varied subjects suggested by a questionnaire sent out to older club girls. In their preparation were used suggestions made by Margaret Latimer, national 4-H club fellowship student, in her thesis,

Planning a Program of Extension Work for Older Farm Girls. Enrollment in these projects is limited to members 17 years of age and older. It is believed that by thus limiting membership, a different type of project can be planned that is better adapted to the needs of older girls.

In the rewriting of old projects which formerly had been offered in 4 consecutive years, a division was made. Three years of beginning work have been planned in clothing and foods and 3 years of advanced work. Also three new 1-year projects have been prepared. By these, comparisons may be made with regard to the quality of work done and the interest shown in 1-year and 3-year or long-time projects.

Results of these changes are still to be seen. The achievement test helped to determine the direction they took. It furnished a large part of the impetus for the outline of the long-time plan, details of which it will direct still further.

—Cleo Fitzsimmons,
Specialist in Junior
Club Work, Illinois.

Local Leader Responsibility Larger

DUE to a decrease in the number of counties in Tennessee employing county agents the past 3 years, there has been a slight decrease in the total number of club boys enrolled. The enrollment in 1931, 1932, and 1933 was 22,378, 21,997, and 21,562, respectively. In contrast to this trend, the average enrollment per county each year has increased. The average enrollment per county was 276, 293, and 299, respectively. But each year during this period county agents have been called upon to devote more time to seed-loan work, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and correspondingly less to club work. Each year it has been necessary to ask the community to assume more of the responsibility for the success of its club work.

In many places the success of club work in 1934 will rest largely on the people within the community, for county agents are extremely busy with the adjustment program. And why shouldn't the community assume this responsibility? The community will profit more by actually doing the work under the general guidance of the county agent than to have it all done by the county agent, provided he had the available time.

Last year there were 1,189 communities with organized clubs, and 1,053 of these had active leaders. With 20 new

counties employing county agents in 1934, there should be over 1,200 active leaders. No doubt the average enrollment per county will be less this year than last, but the State enrollment should be greater.

The county agent is still the authority on club work in his county and has not lost any interest in its success. He will continue to devote as much time and thought to it as possible, and his office will supply club members with the necessary bulletins, letters of instructions, and report forms. In an effort to lighten the load on county agents, however, and to give leaders some definite assistance, the names and addresses of club leaders from a majority of the counties have been assembled at our State office, and instructions go out to them every 3 or 4 weeks. Not only have the leaders been asked to take more active part in club work, but all club officers and older members who have had one or more years of experience are urged to fit themselves in as team members for the success of their entire club.

If boys will take advantage of their opportunities in this program, and if local leaders will continue to devote their available time to various club activities, the enrollment can be increased and the standards can be raised.

—G. L. Herrington,
State Club Leader, Tennessee.

PERHAPS Fairfield County was the first section in Connecticut to take up forestry work with boys because it is no longer agricultural but does have thousands of acres that "something ought to be done with." At any rate, the project outline was welcomed by the county club agent, J. R. Case, as one with appeal as well as intrinsic worth. Its reception in the community where it was first introduced was enthusiastic.

The work undertaken was a hardwood thinning demonstration, followed the next spring by some evergreen planting. The father of two of the club members gave the freedom of his woodlot and has not had to cut any firewood since. The boys learned how to use and care for the ax and saw, became familiar with the valuable native species, and got a taste of work, so that the next fall they went to work with a will.

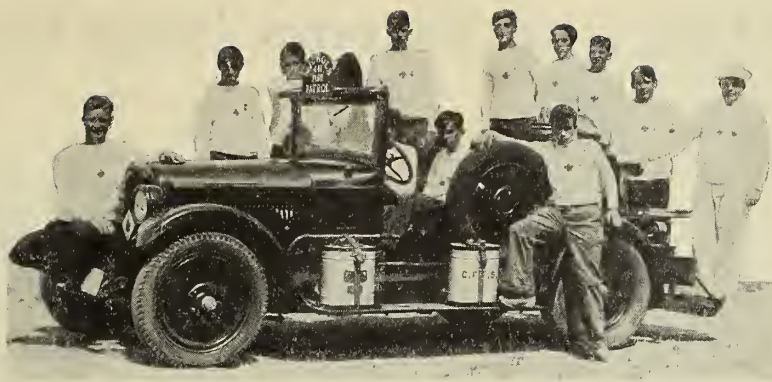
Clubhouse Built

The second year there were two groups making possible interclub visits and rivalry. Plane-table surveying, elementary forest mensuration, and records on tree growth in thinned and unthinned areas were undertaken. Collections of leaves, seeds, wood samples, diseased trees, and insects were begun. No club being complete without a clubhouse, one group erected a slab shelter and for inclement weather developed a cave in an overhanging ledge.

The older boys became interested in fire fighting, and followed a program of fire-control methods, trail and firebreak cutting, and fire fighting under the local warden. The larger fellows soon were on the list of paid fire fighters, and one summer took their crew to the State fire warden's field day, bringing home all the ribbons. Since no "regulation" fire can be located except from a tower, a 30-foot structure was erected on a high point.

Several of the boys found a market for fence posts, cedar stock for rustic work, fireplace wood, bean poles, and dahlia stakes. Others were interested in wood utilization, and a study of this in one community resulted in the organization of a handicraft club.

The club tour was a most important feature of the program. They began



4-H Forest Fire Fighters

with a 1-day trip to nearby State parks and forests and points of historical interest. The next year the boys were out overnight and saw the extensive North Eastern Forest Nursery and visited a most interesting mill which made a specialty of utilizing native woods. The next year a 3-day trip took the group into Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire. Last spring they held a week-end camp with J. A. Gibbs, Connecticut extension forester, attending, and here the fellows had a chance to do some trail making, mountain climbing, fire fighting, and specimen collecting.

The original club, the Easton Rangers, put on such a nice demonstration of the value of hardwood thinning that the town set aside a 12-acre plot for a town forest, the first in the county. This group has also won the Sutton trophy for being the best all-round 4-H club in the county, and at last year's State exhibit erected a splendid booth telling of their project work, which won first place. The Connecticut Park and Forest Association has for a number of years presented awards to outstanding 4-H forestry club members of the State and Fairfield County has consistently sent in one or more for the honors.

Fire-Fighting Patrols

The most spectacular work was done with fire-fighting patrols and the boys were most fortunate in having the enthusiastic support of the State forest fire warden and his entire force. The older boys are very much in demand for fire fighting and receive the regular scale of wages paid volunteer fighters. The patrols, trained under local wardens, have taken part in county and State contests, and, needless to say, they have the youth,

speed, and enthusiasm which, coupled with training and some little experience, puts them in the lead every time.

No less than four second-hand autos have been "baptized" with red paint and christened 4-H patrol wagons during the past year, and it looks as though another year will see as many more emerge from various tool sheds and garages. The finest piece of apparatus is a fast car equipped not only for forest fires but with a chemical tank and line of hose that make it of value in combating chimney fires, to which it usually precedes the regular wagon manned by grown-ups.

This forestry work has a great appeal to boys, as it takes them into the great outdoors; they learn how to take care of themselves in the woods and they achieve certain skills they would not otherwise have a chance to acquire. Under good supervision or local leadership the boys have demonstrated worthwhile practices, and right at the present time, when the conservation of natural resources is being stressed, it is a most favorable time to push 4-H forestry club work. The financial return may not be great, at least to the individual member, but beyond doubt the 4-H forestry program will prove of great benefit to the boy, the community, and the forestry movement.

RECREATION in small towns and rural districts will be one of the principal themes discussed at the Twentieth National Recreation Congress in Washington, D.C., October 1-5, 1934. The varied activities, including arts and crafts, drama, music, sports, camping, nature study, and hobbies, that constitute well-rounded recreation programs will be reviewed in section meetings. At general sessions such topics as constructive economy in Government, recent social trends and their relation to recreation, cooperative services on the part of education and recreation agencies, adult education, National Government service through recreation, and other broad themes will be presented. The effects of the depression and of National Recovery Administration policies will also be discussed.

Club Members and Parents Help Each Other

Parents Encourage Club Members

FOR several years I have been closely connected with club work for rural boys and girls, more recently as a leader of a local club of girls. I have three children of my own who will enroll in club work when they are old enough. I shall encourage them, for I have found that the success and happiness of a club member depend to a great extent upon the cooperation of the parents.

I began my 4-H career by joining a sewing club. Not liking sewing, I soon lost interest and would perhaps have dropped club work had not my wise parents intervened. Dad, knowing my love for the outdoors, helped me with a garden, and mother taught me how to can. I feel sure my enthusiasm would have waned if my folks had not been keenly interested. Dad always found time to help and advise me, and mother was never too busy to help with club reports or compose a new club song.

Five years later I started teaching a rural school in Dunbarton, N.H. Club work was just beginning in that community, and it was my privilege to assist in leading the club there for 2 years. I began to appreciate what my folks had done for me and to notice how some parents cooperated and how some did not.

One father seldom allowed his boys to attend 4-H meetings, claiming it was foolishness and that he could teach his boys farming better than any club. These boys lost interest, not only in the club but in the farm. Today they are all in the city, glad to be away from a place where there is all work and no play.

Another boy came regularly to club meetings, was given encouragement at home and time to attend club activities. Today he is ably assisting in the management of his father's farm, having completed 10 years of outstanding club work.

After teaching 2 years in the rural school, I became assistant club agent in Hillsboro County, N.H. In this field even more than before, I saw the value of parental backing. I remember one mother who wanted her daughter to join the club and urged the girl to complete the work. Other members lost interest and dropped out; each year others started but few finished. But this mother kept

her girl's interest alive. Her father took her to county meetings. Soon she was old enough to lead a group herself, which she has done very successfully. A few discouraging words and lack of interest on her parents' part would have robbed this girl of a splendid club career and a real enjoyment of home duties.

The part which parents play in the success or failure of 4-H club work is discussed by a local club leader and the value of 4-H club work to a family during the depression is discussed by a club girl, both of New Hampshire.

Soon after marrying and making my home in Hudson I again took up local leadership. Since then our club group has grown from 10 to 50. To give due credit to the parents would take more space than I am allowed. I can enumerate only a few specific cases but fully appreciate them all.

One mother who is expert at sewing has acted as project adviser for the last few years. She has made the girls feel free to run in at any time and get advice. She has assisted them in choosing materials, styles, and colors. This has been a real service to the club and has formed a closer bond of friendship between her daughter and herself.

Another mother kindly acted as our 4-H club cook for the week without charge. Several mothers have taken care of my small children while I took the club girls to camp. Twice when I have been sick for some time other parents have opened their homes for meetings so that club work could go on.

When parents do not urge their children to attend meetings, these children soon lose interest, feel left out, and complain because they do not win trips, and often drop out. We try to keep them in but can do little without help, or at least interest, in the home. Three parents that I know have insisted that club work be well done before their children join other organizations. This teaches them to do one thing well rather than several poorly.

The dads have helped us, too. One dad awards a "best sports" prize annually at camp which arouses much interest and friendly competition.

During our 8 years we have taken approximately 50 trips, and the dads and mothers have furnished the cars. These trips have not only been great treats to

the members but in many instances have given the parents a new vision of club work and its possibilities.

These incidents and many similar ones show how much parents can do to encourage their children. One of the greatest aims of club work is to better conditions on the farm and in the home.

The closer the bond and the greater the cooperation between dad and son and mother and daughter, the nearer we will come to reaching our goal.

—MRS. HAROLD FRENCH,
Hillsboro County, N.H.

Club Members Help Family Budget

You can imagine how club work might help our family when I tell you there are 14 of us, 10 children and 4 adults. I am 16 years of age, the third oldest.

We live in the fishing village of Seabrook, located on New Hampshire's 18 miles of seacoast. Men in our town used to be fishermen, but for the past few years there hasn't been enough work for them all, so many had to go to a city 5 miles away to work in the shop. My father is one of these men.

My brothers and sisters, who are old enough, and I shuck clams to earn money to buy our clothes. It takes 4 hours to shuck a gallon of clams and earn 30 cents.

I first entered 4-H club work in 1926. Since then I have taken 8 years of clothing, 6 of food, 2 years of canning, and 1 year of room improvement. Two of my sisters have taken clothing, food, and canning, and my four brothers have done forestry, shop, poultry, and garden.

When our family began to feel the depression the most, it was then we realized the real value of 4-H club work to our family budget. I had to make use of what I had learned throughout my 4 years of club work. I darned, patched, and made over clothes for the younger children. I took dresses I had outgrown and remodeled them to fit my little sisters. I found enough material around the house, with what had been given us, to make pants for my brothers. By ripping up and washing old coats I was able to make the younger children jackets and coats. There was enough money to buy cloth, from which I made shirts and blouses for the boys and dresses for myself and older members of the family. I

(Continued on page 127)

4-H Club Work Carries On

Over Half of States Increase Club Work in 1933



NEARLY 922,000 boys and girls were enrolled in 4-H club work in 1933, and nearly 666,000 completed satisfactorily their club activities. There was a decrease in the enrollment of about 3,400 boys and 200 girls below 1932. Nearly 3,700 less boys completed in 1933 than in 1932 and 135 less girls. With the many interruptions to the county agents' regular work due to the emergency adjustment programs, the slight loss in enrollment and completion proves that the 4-H club program has an important part not only in the minds of extension workers but in the minds of parents and farm boys and girls. . . . More than one half of the States increased both their enrollments and completions, but a few States had a decrease which entirely offset the increase obtained elsewhere. Even in the areas where the production-control campaigns were most active, the majority of the States increased their enrollment and completions, which would seem to indicate that ways and means can be provided to maintain club enrollment in spite of other emergency activities. However, enrollment figures in many States were completed before adjustment campaigns had become most active, so that the 1934 records may give a truer picture of the status of club work.



A Farmer's Dairy Program

A COUNTY campaign method for the improvement of efficiency in dairy herds through the use of purebred sires has been carried on during the past year in New York State. It has not been of the old type. It is a new plan in which the understanding of the dairy farmer is sought, where the problem facing the farmer is a matter of first consideration, and is attacked from the farmer's viewpoint.

The entering wedge of the plan is a conference meeting with the dairy farmers of a county who are asked to make a study of the local situation and to determine if, over a long period of time, the area is adapted to the growing of dairy-herd replacements. They make a study of the dairy problem within the county. Milk production, sales opportunities, butterfat records, and the need for quality animals are among the factors studied. The question is raised whether a long-time intensive breeding program may not be an economically sound solution to the problem of raisers. If the group decides that the major factor in the county dairy problem is the breeding and rearing of "quality" dairy cattle, a committee is appointed. This committee works with the county agent, the assistant county agent leader, and the dairy specialists in formulating a comprehensive plan for the county.

Meeting Local Situation

These plans vary considerably in meeting the local situation to fit the needs of communities within counties. Surveys are made by townships and farms to indicate the number, conditions, and the records behind the dairy bulls in the district. Some counties have determined the butterfat records and production records of herds. This survey serves as a starting point and as a measure for accomplishments.

This very thorough survey of conditions within the county serves as concrete evidence of the basic problem, the need for a campaign.

Presenting Facts

Meetings are held at which the facts are presented to the farmers, leading business men, and such professional men as might be interested in the movement. The chairman of the committee presents the report of the survey, concluding with a clear picture of the dairyman's problem.

"The record of results that have been accomplished is not the important factor in this fine plan of work", says H. W. Hochbaum, in charge of extension work in the Eastern States. "It is the fact that the problems of the farmer have first been analyzed by himself to determine his own needs. He has not been given a 'pill' to take; he has been given a diet to think over, to understand, and when convinced of its importance to him, to act upon."

Open Meetings

The meeting is open, and farmers are invited to bring in their own individual problems. The small herd owner is treated with as much consideration as the commercial herdsman. Solutions are presented which are within the reach of the little man, as for example, to get a bull whose dam has a production record higher than the best cow in his present herd. Emphasis is given to the need for keeping this bull until some record is obtained of the production of his daughters. Then the farmer can compare the daughters of this bull with the records the dams of such cows have made.

Instructive Letters

Special contact with the dairymen of the county is made through a series of letters prepared by the county agent and the specialist. Items on the construction of a bull pen, the care and management of the herd sire, or hints to guide in the selection of a herd bull are included, with notes on local experiences and needs. Such material goes to the farmer each month.

One or more 2-day cattle-breeding schools are held in each of the counties. These schools are now conducted in the various communities by the county agent and the committeemen. The tour method has been particularly effective in the teaching and demonstration of herd improvement. Dairy herd-improvement association testers have been given special training in the work of herd improvement and have thereby been able to give valuable help. These men have also supplied the county agents with monthly lists of bulls for sale or sold, with 400-pound or better records in butterfat production. This is a most helpful service.

The tangible results of the program to date are satisfying. New York State now leads all States in the number of sires proved by lactation records. Nine bull associations have been organized among the premier breeders; approximately 300 herds are now in the process of proving bulls with dam and daughter

production records; more than 1,400 dairymen are enrolled in 13 county better-bull campaigns, all of whom are pledged to raise or purchase "better bulls"; more than 150 bull pens and breeding racks have been built, and approximately 500 mimeo-

graphed plans and 25 bull-pen models distributed; successful better-bull tours have been conducted; bull sales lists were distributed and these listed only those bulls whose dams have records of 400 or more pounds of butterfat; forty-five 2-day breeding schools have been held with a total attendance of approximately 4,500 dairymen; and more than 50,000 letters soliciting cooperation and carrying the message of the principles of breeding were distributed this past year.

Campaigns

Thirteen counties launched campaigns at the beginning of the year, four of them for the fourth consecutive year. Thirteen county agents have just completed a 3-day intensive training school at the college, studying subject matter and methods. That the work of organizing the programs may be done carefully and thoroughly, only four new counties are added each year. A liberal allotment of specialist help is provided each county for the first 2 years.

The campaign has had a slow, steady growth, and the effectiveness of the program increases as experience is gained by working in a few more counties each year.

Much of the credit for the success of the program during the past year must go to the county agents and the dairy committeemen. Many of the larger results are yet to be seen. However, the number of men who are expressing a willingness to cooperate in the plan must be an index to the popularity of the project.

VERMONT 4-H dairy club members have a 5-year plan. It starts with the dairy calf and ends with the young man or woman established in dairying. The work progresses from selection, care, and management of the calf to the study of available markets, cooperative effort, and the problems of supplying the market, as well as the management of two or more dairy animals.

Save Seed for Spring Planting

THE SERIOUS effect of drought over a wide territory makes it imperative that growers and grain and seed dealers give attention this year to reserving in their locality a sufficient supply of seed of adapted varieties for next spring's planting, and when possible providing surplus seed for extremely dry areas where little or no seed will be produced. It is feared that farmers may be tempted, and in many cases forced by conditions to sell or feed locally grown grain adapted to their conditions to the point of depleting the dependable local seed supply. The 25 million dollar seed conservation program will not provide for more than a small part of the seed needs of the drought area and there will be a need for the full cooperation of the agencies that usually conserve seed from harvest to planting time—primarily the farmer, crop-improvement associations, seed growers, and local elevator operators", says J. F. Cox, Chief of the Replacement Crops Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and chairman of the seed conservation committee.

Committee Appointed

The procurement and distribution of the Government-owned seed will be under the direction of the committee recently appointed by Secretary Wallace and Administrator Davis. The plan which is now receiving consideration is the setting up of county committees with a membership taken from the existing production-control associations and others as may be necessary to efficiently handle the plan named by the county agricultural agent. Apparently the plan will be to have the local committee in drought areas, cooperating with the county agent, place its request with the proper State authorities and obtain an allotment at cost. The local organization will handle

the sales without profit, in cooperation with local distributors. As the supply which the committee will be able to hold will be limited, allotments will be made by the Department of Agriculture in the drought



REAL money for corn and hogs! G. L. Linscott, treasurer of the Lyon County (Nev.) Corn-Hog Control Association receives the first regular corn-hog check in the United States. This was the first check payment of a contract without the early payment rider. County Agent Otto Schulz, who serves as secretary of the local association, smiles his congratulations

counties. Farmers who are unable to purchase seed may receive financial aid from the Farm Credit Administration, relief organizations, or other interests.

Col. Philip A. Murphy, Chief of the Commodities Purchase Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has been appointed by Secretary Wallace as the Secretary's special agent authorized to purchase seed according to the general plan which has been approved by the Secretary. Captain Webster, of Colonel Murphy's organization, has been assigned to the Minneapolis headquarters to set up the procurement organization and will purchase seed upon the recommendation of the seed stocks committee, storing such seed in bonded warehouses at points where needed at regular storage rates.

Those appointed to the seed conservation committee to guide the program with Mr. Cox are C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, who has a rich experience in seed-loan work and emergency seed procurement; Nils A. Olsen, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, whose staff will have

charge of the grade inspection of the grain recommended for purchase; Col. Philip A. Murphy, of the Commodities Purchase Section of the A.A.A.; and K. A. Ryerson, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; or F. D. Richey, assistant Chief of that Bureau. Mr. Ryerson has delegated M. A. McCall, chief cerealist, and S. C. Salmon, principal agronomist, to this work. Mr. Salmon has been named chairman of the seed stocks committee to locate supplies of adapted seed grains and to recommend their purchase to Colonel Murphy's organization. Other members of the committee are John H. Martin, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, and Carl A. Waalen, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. O. S. Fisher, extension agronomist, and L. C. Burnett, of the Iowa Experiment Station, are serving with Mr. Salmon on the committee in developing a cooperative program with the State extension and experiment station agronomists.

EACH regularly enrolled Ohio 4-H forester receives free of charge 1,000 trees, which are donated by the State department of forestry. The trees must be used for reforestation and must be planted as a forestry project. More than 1,500,000 trees have been distributed in this manner since 1926. For the most part, the trees have been red pine, Scotch pine, and black locust. Several 4-H clubs have made plantings of seed from black walnut, oak, ash, and tulip poplar trees.

Tuscarawas County clubs led the State with 79,000 trees planted, while numerous counties report planting over 10,000 trees in the forestry project. More than 1,000 members were in the 4-H forestry clubs during 1933.

Trees are also distributed to vocational agriculture students on the same basis. The schools in Washington County planted 76,000 trees.

Poultry Adds to the Income

Farmers in Anson County, N.C., in cooperation with their county extension agents, have developed a side line that added \$11,010.80 to their income in 1933.

EVERY farm family has some side line which adds to the family income. It may be that the farmer's wife makes a little butter or markets a few dozen eggs to buy some flour or a new dress. In Anson County, N.C., farm families have found a side line and worked out a marketing plan that really pays. It has not been an over-night development but a steady growth under the direction and suggestions of J. W. Cameron, county agricultural agent, and Mrs. Rosalind A. Redfearn, home demonstration agent.

For many years the extension program has been working toward the development of better poultry and a satisfactory marketing system. As a result there are now many fine poultry flocks in Anson County, but the most remarkable growth made recently has been in the production of turkeys. Better feeding methods and management have increased the turkey production in Anson County four times. Many farms, where only 15 or 20 turkeys were raised each year, are now producing between 150 and 200 birds. The turkeys, for the most part, are all of one breed, the Mammoth Bronze. In one community within a radius of 3 miles, 2,000 birds can be found.

Marketing Plan

The county-wide marketing plan which has proved so satisfactory is simple and easily worked. In the early fall a file is prepared in the county agent's office of all producers who wish to take part in the cooperative marketing plan. This file contains the number of birds, the age and condition of the fowl, and the time each farmer would prefer to sell.

Contacts with the market are established through old customers, by a certain amount of advertising which has accompanied past shipments of birds, and by word of mouth. Customers are told of the available supply and quality. A price is established to agree with the prevailing market price.

Uniformity of quality in the birds shipped has been one of the best advertising agencies that could have been selected. This factor has played an important part in securing new customers. Many orders come in by phone and telegraph, and the office file of the producers

has materially aided in filling this type of order.

Orders are prorated among the various producers throughout the county. Notice is given of the date and hour the fowls are to be delivered at the curb market. Producers who are unable to make delivery on that day are requested to notify the office by return mail, so that the order can be reallocated. This procedure makes it certain that an order will be filled without shortage.

Selected Birds

The producer is given a slip showing the weight of his birds and all birds are placed in a pool lot. Then the birds for filling the order are selected according to specifications. If birds of poor quality are found they are returned to the producer. The dressed birds are packed in clean, paper-lined barrels, fitted in snugly to prevent damage during shipment. Special Anson County tags are placed on each barrel. The total weight of the shipment is taken and the invoice mailed the day the turkeys are shipped. The payment for the birds is deposited in the local bank in a special account and rechecked to the producers who took part in the shipment after a small deduction has been made for necessary expenses such as paper, barrels, telegrams, or telephone calls. When the volume of business or the order specifies live birds such shipments are made. Carload shipments of live turkeys or chickens are advertised throughout the county by the county paper, by letters, and by posters.

It is true that much of the success of the project has been due to the high quality of birds that have made up the shipments. The county agent lists the following items which have helped maintain this standard.

1. Personal contacts with the producer on the farm, at meetings where instructions are given in management, feeding, dressing, grading, and other items such as housing, breeding, and culling.

2. By the use of correct methods of killing and dressing the birds.

3. By personal supervision in the filling, packing, and shipping of orders.

4. Through contacts with the customers. Their suggestions have aided in the success that has been attained.

5. Promptly meeting the demands of specific orders for dry-picked, live, or dressed and drawn turkeys or chickens. It is believed a poor policy to argue with the customer, regardless of our convic-

tions in the best way to prepare the turkeys for market.

6. We want the producers and buyers to know each other and every opportunity is given for their meeting. Visits are made to the customer's place of business by groups of farmer-producers whenever possible. Seeing the satisfied buyer, the condition of the birds on the market, and the cold-storage handling of the birds is an inspiration to the producer to maintain and improve the quality of the turkeys produced. It acts as a lesson in the value of cooperative marketing.

During the 1933 season Anson County farmers shipped cooperatively \$11,010.80 worth of produce. The largest single day's shipment of turkeys was on December 19 when 700 turkeys weighing 8,893 pounds, dressed, were shipped.

Histories Are Valuable References

Two histories, which should be valuable to extension workers, teachers of vocational agriculture, and others interested in agriculture are still available by purchase from the Superintendent of Documents. These books, entitled "A History of Agricultural Extension Work in the United States, 1785-1923" (Miscellaneous Publication 15), at 75 cents, and "A History of Agricultural Education, 1785-1925" (Miscellaneous Publication 36), at \$1, were written by the late Dr. Alfred Charles True, Director of the States Relations Service and specialist in States Relations Work, and published in 1928 and 1929, respectively.

Orders should be sent direct to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Remittances should be made in the form of postal money order or certified check.

A NEW department of rural organization and marketing has been established in the College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia. Courses in marketing, credit, prices, economics, land utilization, adjustment of production, and management will deal with these subjects as they affect the farm and the farmer. J. William Firor, at one time a county agent, will be head of the department. During the past several years he has been agricultural economist at the University of Georgia.

Training Local 4-H Club Leaders

FOR YEARS it has been found difficult to provide definite training in subject matter for local club leaders. Nebraska is attacking this problem in 4-H girls' clubs by using the cycle plan. Assistance from the State office is given in subject-matter training at 2-day leader-training meetings given in each county. The work is divided into clothing, cooking, and room-improvement projects with 2 years of work offered in each. This cycle provides that in a period of 6 years, each project will be given to every county with more subject-matter assistance from the State office than was formerly possible.

The State is divided into three sections, the northeastern, western, and southern to minimize travel time and expense. All counties in each of these sections are offered the same cycle project. In counties having county home demonstration agents, two projects are offered, a beginning and an advanced one. Thus in 1934 a county in the western section might offer 4-H girls' clubs an advanced clothing project, Winter Clothes for the 4-H Girl, and a beginning cooking project, Hows and Whys for Young Cooks. If clubs cannot or do not wish to carry the regular cycle project, optional projects may be chosen. These are offered without special leader subject-matter training from the State office. These optional projects are 2 years of health work, canning or hot school lunch, 1 year of elementary cooking, sewing, or repairing.

The six-cycle projects now being given are called: Hows and Whys for the

Young Cook, Meal Planning and Preparation, Summer Clothes for the 4-H Girl, Winter Clothes for the 4-H Girl, The Room a Place to Live in, and Problems in Room Improvement.

"After using this plan for 4 years we find that a more complete home-economics training is given when the club member completes the cycle than when she chooses her own projects", says Allegra E. Wilkens, assistant State club leader. "The quality of all lines of work has been improved. The leaders appreciate the more detailed subject-matter assistance and because of this are more willing to undertake the duties of a 4-H club leader. Since goals are set for completing the entire cycle, we find in Nebraska that it also tends to keep girls in club work for a longer period."

Similar plans are in operation in Iowa and several other States. Iowa this year is adding a new phase of work, called Home Efficiency in lieu of a better name. Mrs. Bakke, State leader in girls' club work, states: "An Iowa girl can be an active 4-H club member for 9 years from her twelfth birthday to her twenty-first birthday. Under our present scheme of project rotation an Iowa girl has 2 years of clothing, 2 years of home furnishing, 2 years of nutrition, and 2 years of home efficiency, or a total of 8 years. After completing the 8 years she can repeat her clothing work. In the 8 years intervening the specialists will have improved and changed the subject matter given so that the 4-H girl will be getting new up-to-date material.

"Before deciding upon a definite scheme of rotation, local groups were prone to much change of project", continues Mrs. Bakke. "Now we find our club groups reluctant to give up any project. There is an almost State-wide appeal each year for another year of the project studied."



F. C. Meier, who has recently accepted an appointment with the Eastern States group of the Division of Cooperative Extension. Mr. Meier's first appointment with the Department came in 1915 as a plant pathologist. Previous to his present appointment, Mr. Meier has been active in barberry eradication work. Mr. Meier is known throughout the extension field for his work as extension pathologist.

Club Members and Parents Help Each Other

(Continued from page 122)

have made and repaired all of my own clothes ever since my first year of club work.

The past two summers I have canned everything I could get. For weeks the past winter and winter before, we practically lived on the canned and stored fruits and vegetables in our cellar. The 100 or more jars of jelly and jam was used on our bread, instead of butter. For 7 weeks while my father was on strike, we lived well on our canned stuff. Some of the other strikers' families were eating little more than dry bread.

My four brothers plant and care for a large garden. Their crops have been large enough to last our family until spring. Our potato supply for a year is

about 40 bushels; the boys raised 35 of these last year. We used the last of them last month. The boys took forestry, too, last year and as a result helped to supply the family fuel by cutting wood at halves in a nearby town. They managed to cut enough to last through the hard, cold winter.

I also do quite a lot of the family cooking. The winter of the depression I made out menus using the food we had canned and bought only a few necessary supplies. Neither agriculture nor home economics is taught in our town schools; so if it had not been for club work, my brothers and sisters and I would not have learned how to do all these things. The canning especially has helped out, because few people in our community know how to can.

The year our leader moved 3 miles away, we had only a few club meetings

because it was difficult for the members to go so far, especially as some of us had to go 5 miles to high school. The following year I organized a club of smaller girls and for 3 years I have taught these girls how to cook and can from the knowledge I received from my club work.

I am sure that all this work would not have been done by my brothers and sisters and myself if we had not been in 4-H club work. I am glad and so are all my family that I joined the 4-H club and found out what club work was and how it could help us all. I urge every eligible boy and girl to join a 4-H club and find out for themselves what it is and how much it can mean.

EVELYN DOBSON,
4-H club girl,
Rockingham County, N.H.



4-H BOYS and girls attending the Vermont State camp honored their State club leader, Elwin L. Ingalls, on the anniversary of his twentieth year in that capacity. Credit was given to

Mr. Ingalls by Dean Hills, who engaged him as club leader in 1914. A present to Mr. Ingalls of \$50 was used to establish a scholarship to be known as the "Elwin L. Ingalls 4-H club scholarship" and to be awarded each year to a worthy club member attending Vermont University. In making the presentation Dean Hills urged that each club member add 5 cents to the fund.

New Motion Pictures

Home Demonstration Work in the Western States, a two-reel film recently released by the Office of Motion Pictures, is designed to give a general idea of the scope of home demonstration work in the West and to show how this work results in improved homes and a more contented farm population.

Opening with scenes illustrative of the "dream" of every progressive farm woman—a beautiful home—the film goes on to exemplify work on various major home demonstration projects, such as food and nutrition, child development work, the neighborhood leader plan, clothing a farm family, and keeping household accounts on the yearly budget plan.

Especially interesting are scenes showing how home demonstration agents have taught farm women to make the most of available materials during the lean years of the depression. These scenes include exemplification of various branches of handicraft, such as making rugs, refinishing and reupholstering furniture, making footstools, and cleaning and dyeing rugs.

This picture is one of a series of pictures on home demonstration work now in the course of preparation. It may be borrowed in either the 16 mm or 35 mm width upon application to the Division of Motion Pictures, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. No rental is charged, but the borrower must pay the transportation charges from and returning to Washington.

A RECENT study made by R. A. Turner revealed that 2,335 former 4-H club members were enrolled in the State agricultural colleges of the 13 Central States. This was 31.36 percent of the total enrollment in agriculture and home economics in these schools.

National 4-H Club Radio Program

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

Tenth Phase—4-H Club Members are Learning to Market

Saturday, October 6, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time

Our 4-H Club Members Increased Their Profits Through Marketing High-Class Products	4-H club boy from Kentucky.
What I Have Learned About Marketing from 4-H Club Work	Former 4-H club girl from Connecticut.
4-H Farm Management and Account Clubs	State club leader, Connecticut.
The Cooperation of Bankers and Business Men With 4-H Club Work	C. L. Chambers, United States Department of Agriculture.
Music We Should Know—Tenth Phase of the 1934 National 4-H Music Hour. Featuring Compositions by Zimmerman, Verdi, Strauss (Johann, Jr.), Strauss (R.), and Bizet	United States Marine Band.

New Portfolios Issued

In the May issue of the Extension Service Review were illustrated several portfolios on home improvement, namely, A New Deal for Old Furniture, Built-in Storage Spaces, Rug Designs, Rug Equipment and Materials, and Making Hooked Rugs. New portfolios have now been prepared on Window Curtaining (in two parts, showing types of curtains and how to estimate materials), Slip Covers, and Living Rooms (also in two parts—one illustrating furniture arrangement and groupings, the other, kinds of wall treatments). These portfolios are for loan only and are sent without charge to extension workers and teachers of home-improvement courses in colleges and universities. Arrangements for borrowing them should be made by writing to the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

The popularity of these portfolios and the limited number of duplicate sets necessitates limiting to 3 weeks the time that any one person may use the material. For this reason it is advisable to make requests several weeks in advance of the time they are desired, and also to give several choices of dates to insure a reservation in the event that portfolios are not available for loan during the first period.



Johnnie Simpson, a Negro farmer in Jackson County, Fla., spent 6 years in 4-H club work. He is shown cultivating corn on a part of the 60-acre farm which he is successfully operating.

ON July 14 the Farm Credit Administration announced that it had passed the \$1,000,000,000 mark in making more than 400,000 farm mortgage loans to farmer-borrowers throughout the country. The administration says that about 90 percent of the loans went to refinancing existing farm indebtedness. This refinancing has reduced the interest paid by farmers about 20 percent and has saved many farms from foreclosure. The loans have not increased the indebtedness of the farmers and the terms of repayment have been made systematic over a period of years.

Secretary Wallace to 4-H Club Members

As I look out at the world from here in Washington, it seems to me we will see even greater movements taking place during the next 10 years than in the past 10 years. A safe and sensible outcome will depend upon the young people.

We are all children of transition. You and I are living during the stress and strain of adjustments to a new era. But we are laying the foundation for an era which we hope will bring greater social justice and greater happiness to all. It is a great adventure, more exciting perhaps than many of you realize.

As we work toward the future, we live in the present and must endeavor to do our work in a vigorous happy way from day to day, remembering always that we are not working to out-compete our fellows—that is not the essence of it—but to compete with the best in ourselves. That is the spirit I hope we can build up in the future. Give the best that is within yourself and it will be enough. It will take the best that is within ourselves to contribute to the smooth working of the whole social organization. If 4-H club boys and girls give their best to this effort, then they will have contributed as much as any other organization in the United States.



*From Secretary Wallace's talk to delegates at the Eighth National 4-H Club
Camp, Washington, D.C., June 14*

4-H CLUB SONGS



Life is the same sweet life
As it e'er hath been



A summer's sun, and a summer's rain,
And we harvest for the world.



My home must have a friendship
For every happy thing,
My home must offer comfort
To any sorrowing.

THE singing of club songs is an effective way of building up club spirit. Illustrated songs hold the attention of club members, add to the enjoyment of club meetings, and aid leaders in directing the singing. † † † † †

FIVE series containing 12 songs most popular among club members are now available for purchase in the form of film strips or for loan in the form of glass slides. † † † † †

Series 233 illustrates:

- (1) America the Beautiful; (2) Dreaming
- (3) A Plowing Song; (4) Home, Sweet Home

Price of film strip, 45 cents

Series 254:

- (1) A Song of Health; (2) The Star-Spangled Banner

Price of film strip, 36 cents

Series 267—(1) The 4-H Clover and the Rose; (2) The Country's Faith

Price of film strip, 36 cents

Series 288—(1) 4-H Friendship; (2) 4-H Ceremonial Song

Price of film strip, 36 cents

Series 326—(1) A Song of the Open Country; (2) 4-H Field Song

Price of film strip, 36 cents

☆ ☆ For a complete catalog of film strips with prices and directions for purchasing, write to ☆ ☆
EXTENSION SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.
