

"Library, Southwest Region,
Soil Conservation Service,
Albuquerque, New Mexico."

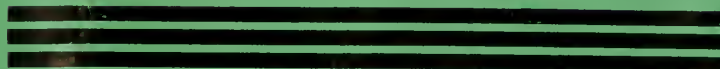


EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

JUNE 1938

VOL. 9

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EXTENSION SERVICE

C. W. WARBURTON, *Director*

REUBEN BRIGHAM, *Assistant Director*

C. B. SMITH, *Assistant Director*

TOMORROW . . .

PLANNING and more planning is the theme song of extension workers these days and is played with many variations in different parts of the country. Articles on hand ready for publication include one on the details of a smoothly running system in Utah, described by Director Peterson; the accomplishments of county planning in California, by Director Crocheron who finds both help and encouragement in the work; a frank discussion of extension methods by Director Carrigan, of Vermont, in which he sees opportunities for extension development in the newer methods of discussion and planning groups; and an article on the land-use coordination plans of the Department of Agriculture, by M. S. Eisenhower, Land Use Coordinator.

LANDLORD-TENANT problems as a key to the agricultural situation receive a keen analysis by Director C. C. Randall, of Arkansas, in an article entitled, "Is There a Way Out?"

DISCUSSION is popular in South Dakota where farmers have had their say in 1,028 organized discussion meetings which will be described in an early issue.

HOME DEMONSTRATION COTTAGES are furnished by the women and girls in Hawaii where they can meet and work out their home-making problems. Several reports of these cottages have been sent in by Hawaiian agents.

On the Calendar

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

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

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

American Veterinary Medical Association, New York, N. Y., July 5-9.

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

American Poultry Science Association, Pullman, Wash., Aug. 15-18.

Regional Western States Extension Conference, Berkeley, Calif., Aug. 17-19.

Dairy Cattle Congress, Waterloo, Iowa, Sept. 26-Oct. 2.

Triennial Meeting, Association of Country Women of the World, London, England, June 5-12, 1939.

The Significance of Rural Youth and 4-H Club Work

THE PLACE of rural youth in the economy of the Nation is receiving increased attention. Not only will rural youth inherit the farms of the Nation, but their surplus numbers will go to maintain populations in urban centers and act as a leaven in urban life in keeping it sane and wholesome. Rural youth early learn the necessity for work. They are trained in the virtues of thrift. They know the value of self-reliance. They are adaptable.

WITH THEIR ultimate control of rural life and welfare and the increasing part they are to play in maintaining urban population, it would seem that as the rural youth of the Nation are trained they will increasingly affect the thinking of the whole Nation.

THIS FACT gives significance to 4-H club work in the cooperative agricultural extension system. 4-H club work is a new and powerful force in rural education. As an educational agency, it involves all of the senses as well as the intellect and heart. Club members *hear* the words of instruction. They *do* the work with their hands. They *see* the results. They may *smell* and *taste* the product. And then, their club project may be of a nature to develop their esthetic sense and *creative* powers and may involve the spiritual values of kindness, fair play, and honesty. It develops their cooperative and social powers as the members take part in demon-

stration teams and club meetings, in community service enterprises, and in social and recreational events. Their vision and civic responsibilities are also enlarged as they fit their program into the adult extension program of the community and county, and even into the State and National rural programs.

THE Agricultural Extension Service is now enrolling annually about 1,200,000 boys and girls 10 to 20 years of age in its 4-H clubs and keeping them in the work for an average of 2½ years. The cost of this work is about \$8,500,000 annually. There are about 12,000,000 rural boys and girls to be reached. Over a 10-year period, we are reaching about 40 percent of this number. We should be reaching, probably, at least 80 percent each 10-year period and holding them in club work for an average of 3 years. In order to do this, it would require an annual enrollment of about 2,600,000 members at a cost of approximately \$18,000,000. This is an accomplishment of the next 20 years.

Club work, like other forms of education, benefits the whole Nation. In the best interests of the Nation, therefore, the public may well plan to give at least 80 percent of its rural youth the benefits of 4-H club training—the kind of education that trains the whole man and fits him for life, either in the country or town.

C. B. SMITH
Assistant Director

Fertile Land and Good Crops

Result from Pioneer Conservation Work

Conserving and improving the soil have been hobbies of Henry W. Andrews during his 20 years' service as county agent in White County, Tenn., one of the 10 counties in the United States chosen to do special experimental work in the 1938 agricultural conservation program.

"HE'S terraced all the hills, and now he's starting on the level land," farmers of White County say when speaking of County Agent Andrews. And, not only has Mr. Andrews encouraged farmers to terrace their lands, but he has helped them to develop a definite crop-rotation system and to use lime and phosphate to such an extent that White County's land is among the richest and most valuable in Tennessee. Located on the high-land rim, the soil on White County's rolling land would have been washed away by the rain, had not the foresight of Mr. Andrews prepared for this emergency.

In 1919 he held the first soil and terracing demonstrations in the county on land that was considered practically worthless. A testimonial to the success of these experiments is the fine alfalfa now produced on this land which was formerly scarred with deep gullies but over which today huge binders run with ease.

Terrace Ponds Developed

Having pioneered in terracing, Mr. Andrews has a new hobby—terrace ponds at the ends of terraces. "These ponds," he says, "are beneficial fourfold. Not only do they control the run-off, but they store water for stock and keep the water out of low spots where it is not wanted." The plan developed by Mr. Andrews is to bring the terrace water sometimes as far as 400 yards to a large pond constructed where terraces run together. Here the water remains, the silt settles to the bottom, and the water is clear enough for the cattle to drink. This insures a year-round supply of good water for pasture land, where it is badly needed for stock. Some of the farmers have located these ponds about every quarter

mile. "Where the terraces are in sod or pasture land the ponds seldom get muddy," commented Mr. Andrews. "If carried to the extent possible, this work would, in a great measure, control the floods in the rivers."

"Round-the-Clock" Farming

Not only are the farmers of White County retaining their soil, but they are striving to improve its fertility. This is accomplished by crop rotation and the use of lime and phosphate. Mr. Andrews has worked out a definite 4- to 7-year rotation crop system with corn followed by grain and the planting of cover crops from which hay is cut. This "round-the-clock" system prevents one-crop soil depletion and quickly brings back to the soil any qualities lost in the growing of previous crops. The crop goal for each 80-acre farm is 10 acres in corn, 10 acres in wheat, and the rest in grass, clover, and rotation pasture. Many farmers have now developed their farming systems until they have less than 25 percent of their cultivated land in depleting crops.

A great deal of lime and phosphate is used by the farmers, and crushed lime can be seen on practically every farm. Communities have recently cooperated in purchasing lime crushers, as there is a good supply of limestone in the county; and Mr. Andrews was accused of "kidnaping" the State lime crusher for his conservation-minded constituents.

Hickory Valley Demonstration

Last year White County was selected by a special soil committee to do some intensive work in one community, with the agricultural and home demonstration agents cooperating. Hickory Valley, which has made great strides in soil improvement, crop rotation, and land use,

was selected as the community to do the special work. The project was discussed with the farmers in their homes. Later a community meeting was called at the schoolhouse where plans were discussed and leaders elected.

"The plan that our committeemen decided upon for the county," said Mr. Andrews, "was to permit the farmer to earn all payments on the farm by soil-improvement practices, such as liming, terracing, reforestation, sowing cover crops, and using phosphates. The farmers who were not able to carry out these practices had the privilege of earning part of the payments by crop diversion."

Conservation Work Accelerated

During the past year, Hickory Valley farmers built more terraces and ponds and sowed more pastures than in any previous year. Nearly every farmer used lime, and many used T. V. A. phosphate. Most of the terraces built were on pastures or land being sown to pasture mixtures. One farmer who had been building terraces for nearly 15 years constructed more than 13,000 feet of terraces—all on pasture or crop land. He also built two ponds. In White County more than 972 acres were terraced in 1937, with 227,804 feet of terraces constructed. Terraces have been kept up on hundreds of other farms. Some of the terraces have been built for 19 years, but it is very unusual to find an abandoned one or even one in bad repair.

In addition, many farm and home improvements have been made. Water systems have been installed; yards leveled, seeded, and planted; and farm buildings remodeled and painted.

"In 1937 more farms were considered as a unit with balanced farm-rotation and livestock systems, and with terracing, liming, and phosphating done mostly in rotation, so as to fit the work into the special agricultural conservation program proposed for White County," commented Mr. Andrews. "Our long-time program has really been the agricultural conservation program with the diversion of depleting crops the only added feature."

An Agent Considers Advanced Study

Discussing the Problems Facing an Agent

Working for Professional Improvement



E. O. WILLIAMS

County Agricultural Agent,
Lucas County, Ohio

Chairman, Committee on Professional
Improvement, National Association of
County Agricultural Agents

THERE is nothing new about the idea of more and better training for county agents. Individually and collectively, we have given a great deal of thought to the subject. Sabbatic leave has occupied first place in the activities calendar of the professional improvement committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents since its inception. The emphasis is now being shifted somewhat to the problem of what to do when leave is granted and to the problem of undergraduate training for prospective agents.

This problem of what to study was brought home to me this year when, granted sabbatic leave by the Ohio State University, I studied catalogs of 25 graduate schools and interviewed several graduate councils, only to find that specific training courses for county agents do not exist.

Generally speaking, I found that the candidates for a higher degree must have a reading knowledge of French or German and that they are expected to choose a major in the same field as the undergraduate major. Graduate schools guided by the standards set up by the American Association of Universities are designed to train

As a member of the professional improvement committee of the Ohio County Agent Association for 9 years and as chairman of the national committee for the last 3 years, Mr. Williams is familiar with the difficulties in the way of county agents who want to take advanced training and with the possibilities offered through such study. This year he was granted 4 months' leave for advanced study; and, after an investigation of graduate courses offered in many institutions, he decided to come to Washington where he is taking courses in psychology, sociology, and extension methods in the Department of Agriculture Graduate School. He is also studying the various department bureaus, and writing a paper on opportunities for graduate study in Washington, especially as applied to county agents.

students to be specialists and research workers, and degrees are granted for outstanding work in a narrow field. The adviser, by the use of arbitrary formulas, determines the number of hours that must be taken in each field to satisfy the requirements of the major and minor. They do not recognize extension with an elected list of supporting subjects as a major. Under the traditional system the agent has the choice of a narrow rut to a degree or the broader training courses which better fit him for his work but send him home without the letters.

Agent is a Generalist

The diversity of his work makes the agent a generalist rather than a specialist. This calls for subjects covering a broad field. Furthermore, the agent who makes the necessary personal and family adjustments and the cash outlay for a semester or school year should not be denied credit for graduate quality work.

It is upon this thesis that the professional improvement committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, consisting of A. J. Secor, Iowa; J. Robert Hall, Missouri; R. E. Harman, New Jersey; D. L. McMillen, Colorado; R. M. Coman, Mississippi; and myself, are working through the State associations in contacting graduate schools and asking their assistance in a solution of our problem.

Three recommendations have been tentatively decided upon: That foreign

languages be made an elective, that graduate credit be given for work on a graduate level in the subjects chosen by the agents, and that prerequisites be waived if the candidate completes the work on a graduate level determined by comprehensive examinations.

Some graduate schools recognize our needs and are working on the problem. A dean in an eastern university recently said: "We appreciate your problem and shall be glad to make every possible concession." A graduate council member said: "We will take the student as he is and help him to get the material in which he is interested."

Missouri Offers Plan

The University of Missouri recently announced a plan leading to a master's degree and designed to fit county agents for their job. It contains many of the provisions for which our committee is working. Community organization, advanced farm management, extension methods, and organization and planning of extension work are required courses which, with the thesis, would constitute the major. Other available courses are farm finance, general farm management, agricultural prices, land renting and mortgage problems, current economic problems in agriculture, agricultural policy, research in agricultural economics, educational psychology, public address, field crops improvement, American ideals,

(Continued on page 90)

A Yardstick for Extension Work

VIRGINIA BEAR

Home Demonstration Agent
Franklin County, Ohio

IN THE FALL of 1934 an Ohio woman attending the first rural home conference sponsored by the American Country Life Association learned of the South Carolina homemakers' creed from a new friend. She enthusiastically brought a copy home and suggested that the women of her own Fairfield County adopt it as their creed.

The members of the county council felt that it might mean more to them if they thought through their own ideas and ideals and formulated a creed suitable to Ohio conditions. Therefore, they decided to recommend the idea to the State Committee of County Home Councils. The motion was presented to and approved by the State Committee of Council Members in February 1935.

In the spring of 1935, the county home council in Licking County, where I was then agent, accepted the suggestion and went to work on developing a creed that would be the result of the thinking of many women. At the fall council meeting, each councilor was asked to list the ideals that should be included in a homemakers' creed, and a committee was appointed to work upon these suggestions.

A creed was formulated after carefully considering and working over the ideals submitted by the council members. Even after much work, the women recognized that it was not a finished piece of literature, but it did represent in words what seemed most fundamental and important in the successful development of a home. The first draft was published in leading newspapers in the county October 23, 1935, and was discussed in all community meetings.

The members of this committee were so enthusiastic about the value of thinking through the ideals which a conscientious homemaker tries to achieve that the Licking County Home Demonstration Council chairman was made a member of a State committee to formulate a homemakers' creed for Ohio.

Even when the creed was in its embryonic form in the spring of 1936, it was already influencing the home demonstra-

tion program in Licking County. It was read and discussed in local meetings at the same time that future work was discussed, and, as expressed by a Preble County woman at the 1937 State council meeting in discussing her county creed: "It has proved to be a yardstick that helps us to judge the value of our activities, and it gives emphasis to homemaking as a profession." Many suggestions for projects were discarded without any further discussion when measured against this yardstick.

Early in 1937 the Licking County Creed Committee met to evaluate its work. The creed was criticized in comparison with creeds prepared by other Ohio counties and in the light of a year's trial, after which the final draft was adopted.

In order that the creed might be preserved in each Licking County home, a new committee was appointed to have the

creed in an attractive form ready for distribution at the 1937 county achievement meeting in April. One member was placed in charge of the framing and another in charge of distribution. The chairman investigated the various means of duplicating the creed, such as printing, engraving, and block printing. The editor of the publications department of the Ohio State University was called upon for advice and his suggestion for multilithing adopted.

In order to make the framing as inexpensive as possible, a standard-sized frame was decided upon and ordered in quantity; and the artist's copy of the creed was made so that it could be reduced to fit the frame selected. Tentative sketches were shown in each community.

The committees were very busy the last 2 weeks before the achievement meeting getting copies of the creed ready. The

OUR CREED

I BELIEVE that the home should be attractive both inside and out;

I BELIEVE that it should be convenient, orderly, and healthful;

I BELIEVE that it should be financially sound;

I BELIEVE that it should be stimulating to mental, moral, and spiritual growth; and

I BELIEVE that its family relationships should be governed by tolerance, respect, and affection, with each member expressing his individuality adequately but considerately while at the same time he shares fairly and willingly in the responsibilities of home and community.

SUCH IS THE IDEAL HOME, to the creation of which it is my duty to my God, my country, and my family to devote my life as a homemaker.

LICKING COUNTY HOMEMAKERS.



The Licking County committee at work on their homemakers creed.

multilith machine duplicated only the black outlines. Former 4-H club girls were invited to a coloring party to finish them. On the first evening only a few were finished, but the following evening colored creeds were turned out in wholesale numbers.

On Saturday the framing was completed. The following Tuesday one of the features of the achievement-day program was the formal dedication of the creed. The artist's large copy stood in the middle of the stage ready to be unveiled as the original committee chairman told of its formulation. After she finished, a 6-year-old boy and girl pulled aside the veil, and a woman with a beautiful voice read the creed aloud. All paused while one of the council members sang "My Task." It was as if each one were singing it herself, so impressive and heartfelt was this little service. Immedi-

ately after this dedication, approximately 200 colored and framed copies of the creed were sold for 40 cents each, and copies are still being requested.

This ends the story of the formation of the Licking County homemakers' creed. Whether it will in due time just become a familiar spot upon the wall remains to be seen. It will, however, have served a purpose in guiding the formation of the home-demonstration program for a few years, and it has helped to make the program both fundamental and functional. Just as it is well for each county and State to formulate its own creed rather than to adopt that of another, so it might be well for each generation and even for each family to go through this process of articulating its own goals so that they may effectively serve as a yardstick to be used in guiding the course of any program, or even of family life.

Every Farmer in the County Enlists for Erosion Control

THAT every county in Oklahoma needs to have its soil conserved is not news. Neither is it news that every farmer in the State or a certain county sees the need for terracing every acre of soil.

But it is news when every farmer in a certain county "enlists in a declared war on soil erosion."

That is what has happened in Cleveland County, Okla. This county, like others in Oklahoma, is proud of its past record in terracing and other soil-conserving measures. But it is more proud that every farmer in the county is cooperating in an effort to terrace all available crop-

land and to contour-list all open pasture that needs it. This comprises about 142,000 acres, according to County Agent Clarence Burch.

How is the county accomplishing this large undertaking? The county-wide farm-to-farm terracing program is being accomplished largely through the combined efforts of the county agricultural council, county bankers' association, the Norman Chamber of Commerce, and the county commissioners, all under the supervision of County Agent Burch.

The chamber of commerce and banks are furnishing experienced men to run ter-

race lines. County commissioners are offering the services of nine county road outfits, and these, together with one large private outfit, are helping to build terraces at a minimum cost of \$10 to \$14 a day to the farmer. It is often possible to terrace 20 to 30 acres with each outfit in 1 day. The cost per acre is usually less than 50 cents.

It is a 3-year program and was started in the fall of 1937. "We terraced 3,110 acres of cultivated land, and contour-listed 560 acres of pasture land in January alone," said Burch.

"Since the program was started the first part of December last year, about 11,200 acres have been terraced. Most of the farmers will be able to pay part or all of their terracing expense from soil-building payments received under the 1937 farm program. Future programs will help many of them to pay expenses, too.

"In addition to the county-owned machinery, there are six State terracing machines that may be pulled by farm tractors and teams, as well as a number of privately owned machines, available to farmers in the county. All of these machines have been used continually the past 4 months and will continue to be used until we have reached our goal," the agent said.

Much help in the program has been given by Clarence Reeds, chairman of the county agricultural council, who operates a farm in northwest Cleveland County. He assisted the county agent in presenting 30-minute programs of charts and figures to Kiwanis, Lions, and Rotary civic clubs in an effort to interest Norman businessmen in the "war on erosion."

R. W. Hutto, bank president, also presented the program to several hundred persons at the farm council meetings to help enlist the support of farmers.

4-H Club Buildings

4-H club buildings are being erected in the State fair grounds of Illinois and Minnesota to house 4-H club activities. Illinois is planning a celebration in the summer of 1939 upon the completion of their \$800,000 structure, which will include units for the agricultural and home economics exhibits and dormitories for the boys and girls, as well as a cafeteria and kitchen. Minnesota's \$500,000 edifice, which is a W. P. A. project, will have exhibit spaces on the first floor, dining hall and amusement rooms on the second floor, and dormitory accommodations on the third floor for 2,500 club members.



Maine Farm and Home Week Celebrates Quarter Century of Service

THE Maine Extension Service is 25 years old. Most Maine people who can read or hear now recognize that fact, after the most intensive information program ever presented by the Extension Service since the work began in Maine, November 1, 1912, with the appointment of Ernest M. Straight as county agent in Cumberland County.

Bulletins, feature stories, contests, film strips, radio talks, newspaper publicity, and, finally, an impressive pageant with a cast of 300 persons told the story of the first quarter century of the Maine Extension Service. The pageant, coming as a climax to the greatest farm and home week ever held at the University of Maine, drew an audience estimated at 1,300 and received the highest praise as a brilliant, impressive, and comprehensive review of the accomplishments of 25 years of extension teaching.

The pageant was written and directed by Mrs. May Pashley Harris of Brooklyn, N. Y. In the cast were college professors, farm people, extension agents, 4-H club boys and girls, students, and a hundred Orono school children whose singing was unusually well received.

The pageant opened with the human-interest story that marked the beginning of extension work in Maine. Dr. E. G. Abbott, of Portland, had earned the undying gratitude of Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the General Education Board, by saving his daughter from a lifetime of invalidism. At Dr. Abbott's suggestion, the General Education Board, through

Dr. Buttrick, consulted the late Dean Leon S. Merrill, of the College of Agriculture, at the University of Maine, and the board agreed to finance "farm demonstration work" in the State.

The second scene in the dramatization recreated the first encounter of a Maine county agent with a skeptical Yankee farmer who was unimpressed by the help that a young college-trained "snipper-snapper" might be able to give.

Other scenes depicted the war-time beginnings of home-economics extension teaching, the growth of the boys' and girls' club movement, and the recognition of outstanding service to rural life by the University of Maine and State farm bureau.

No staged pageant could more than suggest the real action that has marked the greater procession of living actors across the open stage of the Maine countryside. The real drama of extension is written in the potato fields of Aroostook, the dairy herds of the Kennebec Valley, and in the homes of rural Maine. And, though the greater national procession neither started nor stopped in Maine, the assistance of the General Education Board made it one of the first States in the Northeast to put county agents into the field.

On December 16, 1912, Arthur L. Deering was appointed county agent in Kennebec County, and then began the public-service career of the present director of the Maine Extension Service. Just out of college, he tackled this new

job with enthusiasm, energy, and the rare ability to command and direct the energies of all with whom he worked. Because his own career is so indelibly written into the record of the Maine Extension Service, this celebration was truly a personal tribute to him and to his ideals of public service.

Passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 brought about a great expansion in extension work in Maine, and by 1917 all counties were served by county agents. The General Education Board soon withdrew its financial support, and, beginning in 1917, county farm bureaus were organized to assist in forwarding the educational program of extension. Boys' and girls' club work began in 1913, although there were no county club agents until 1928. County home demonstration agents were first appointed after the United States entered the World War.

Dr. C. B. Smith was the principal speaker at the annual farm and home week banquet which brought the festivities to a close. His sound philosophy and challenging prophecy of extension work in the future came as an appropriate climax to the first quarter century of the Maine Extension Service.

Of the 135 agents who have left the Extension Service after varying periods of service, 36 came back for this reunion year. Easily the most prominent among them was Senator H. Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, who was Hancock County agent from March 1920 to November 1921.

Facing the Future

As the next chapter in extension history opens, the Maine Extension Service finds itself larger, more respected, and more essential to Maine farm people than ever seemed likely in those quiet pre-war years when extension work began. What accounts for this enviable position? Many days of hard work and a dash of fortuitous circumstances, of course, but much more than that. In the words of Director Deering, "no small part of what success we may have attained is due to our sincere interest and concern in our farm people as individuals. Nothing must overshadow our personal interest in the problems of those we would serve."

With a more perfect background of fact and experience, with clearer insight into the complex problems of rural society, and with the enthusiasm of an organization still young enough to adjust itself to needs of those it would serve, the Maine Extension Service looks forward with confidence to its next quarter century.

A Veteran County Agent Reviewing Local History Finds

Many Extension "Firsts"

H. N. WELLS

County Agent
Sullivan County, N. H.

ON March 23 the Sullivan County Extension Service of New Hampshire completed 25 years of service to the farm people of that county. On that date in 1913 just 25 years ago, a group of 89 farmers, cooperating with the Newport and Claremont Boards of Trade and the Y. M. C. A., came together to organize the Sullivan County Agricultural Association, the first in New Hampshire to hire a county agent.

Although extension work had been conducted for a year or more previously by the university, in cooperation with the General Education Board, Sullivan County was the first to start extension work in cooperation with the Federal Government under the Smith-Lever Act.

The first county agent in New Hampshire was M. Gale Eastman, appointed August 16, 1913, who resigned March 15, 1914, to become assistant commissioner of agriculture of the State. He was followed by John H. Munn, of Lyons, N. Y., who died October 22, 1914. Mr. Munn was succeeded by the present county agent, H. N. Wells, who began work December 1, 1914, and has continued to the present time.

Home-Demonstration Agent Work

Realizing the need of service to all members of the farm family, the executive board of the association, on April 14, 1916, voted to organize for home demonstration work, thus becoming the first county in the 33 Northern and Western States to begin this work in cooperation with the Federal Government.

Katherine E. Woods was employed May 1 of that year for regular work and thus became the first home demonstration agent in our State. Although there have been several changes in personnel, home demonstration work has continued to be popular and has been well supported by the farm women.

Sullivan County was also very early in club work, having organized in October

In this year when so many States are celebrating their silver anniversaries, the Sullivan County, N. H., Extension Service finds that it also is just 25 years old. During the long and honorable history of the organization many ideas have been introduced which have proved their worth not only in Sullivan County but throughout the United States. Mr. Wells, the present county agent, has been in the county since 1914 and has taken an active part in the accomplishments.

1917 with a regular agent in charge. The work had previously been conducted for a year or more as a State project. Sullivan County, with two other counties of the State, in 1917 put the work under a regular agent. V. A. Perkins was the first agent, and his work was financed by emergency funds to help in producing more food to help win the war. In 1921 club work became regularly financed by local, State, and Federal funds.

State and National Farm Bureau Federation

While Sullivan County has the honor of organizing the first county farm bureau in the State, it also lays claim to taking the lead in organizing the New Hampshire State Farm Bureau Federation, one of the first State federations in the United States. R. D. Hunter, for several years president of the county farm bureau, led the movement and became the State Federation's first president. He was succeeded by George M. Putnam, of Contoocook, who has held the office ever since and who has become a national figure in agricultural development.

In the winter of 1919 the officers of the New Hampshire State Federation took a leading part in organizing the American Farm Bureau Federation at Ithaca, N. Y.

Achievements

Aside from the regular extension work in connection with the soil, crops, and livestock of Sullivan County, the Extension Service has outstanding achievements to its credit. It was the first to organize its farmers for cooperative purchasing of farm supplies, such as feeds, seeds, fertilizer, lime, flour, and other commodities in carload lots. It organ-

ized the Farmers' Exchange, with a manager in charge, which has done more than a million dollars' worth of business. Cooperative purchasing spread to other counties with notable results.

It cooperated with three other adjoining counties in the formation of the Bellows Falls Cooperative Creamery 12 years ago. This creamery handles yearly more than a million dollars' worth of milk for its 1,400 members. The milk is pasteurized and bottled locally and shipped daily to a chain-store system in Boston.

Sullivan County was the first in the State to eradicate bovine tuberculosis and is also taking the lead in clearing up Bang's disease. It has one of the oldest dairy - herd - improvement associations, more than 23 years of continuous service, and also the only dairy record club, that monthly checks nearly 300 cows for its members scattered throughout New Hampshire and Vermont. This county is now devoting much of its time to the soil-conservation program.

New Mexico Progress

New Mexico now has 14 county home demonstration agents and one district agent who divides her time among three counties. An additional worker, an agent at large, who supervises the programs of women's groups in six more counties, was appointed late in 1937.

In four additional counties, regular programs are carried on by clubwomen themselves with the assistance of their county agricultural agent and members of the State office staff who give seasonal help. Definitely planned home-demonstration programs are conducted in 27 of the State's 31 counties.

4-H Youth In Oregon Use the Radio

BURTON HUTTON

Director

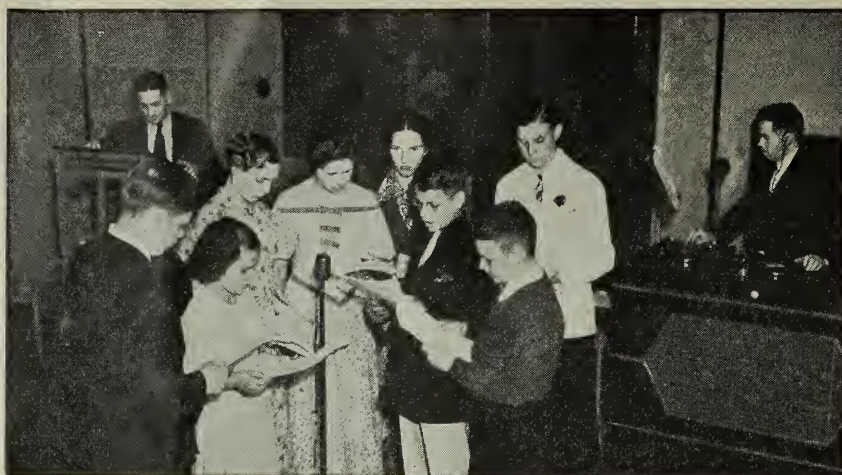
KOAC Agricultural Programs

OREGON boys and girls, numbering 1,600, annually appear before the microphones of KOAC, the 1,000-watt State-owned and operated radio station on the campus of Oregon State College at Corvallis. These future entertainers, announcers, businessmen, farmers, and statesmen are members of the 4-H clubs of the State. H. C. Seymour, State 4-H club leader, is radio-minded and makes full use of the facilities of the radio station owned and operated by the State system of higher education.

KOAC, a regional station, and operating on an unlimited time license, is available to approximately 65 percent of the population of Oregon. These youth programs are presented at varying times of the day and night, taking into the homes of the State music, dramatizations, and round-table discussions, along with individual presentations of 4-H club experiences.

Record 4-H Enrollment

There were 1,192,385 boys and girls belonging to 4-H clubs in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, during 1937, according to complete figures compiled from the annual reports of extension workers. This record 4-H membership represents 503,524 boys and 688,861 girls engaged in 4-H club activities. The national 4-H enrollment in 1936 was 1,145,508 boys and girls and 997,744 in 1935.



Throughout the entire year these programs are regularly scheduled each week; and, during the 2 weeks of the 4-H club summer session, assembly programs at Oregon State College are broadcast daily from 2 to 3 p. m. Citizens of Oregon have learned to listen for these programs. A patrolman on an irrigation system in eastern Oregon wanted to listen. He said he had listened for years and wasn't going to stop—and hear them he did. He changed his entire day's schedule so that he could eat from 2 to 3 p. m. daily and thereby hear "those club broadcasts," as he put it. When home life is arranged to fit the broadcast time of these programs, the important role of radio in the lives of these youngsters at once makes itself apparent.

Interest in Broadcasting

Each year is showing a definite increase in the interest of the boys and girls and their leaders in the radio broadcasts given in this State. This interest did not grow up overnight but is the result of years of consistent effort to make the most of radio in club work. Mr. Seymour and his staff inaugurated the weekly half-hour radio program back in October 1925, and it is still on the air regularly. This program has been used to get in direct touch with 4-H club members and workers in the State and to discuss seasonal project activities and a host of other things having to do with 4-H clubs. This feature, appearing regularly each week and faithfully portraying actual experiences in 4-H club work, has built up its own listening public. The 4-H club summer-school broadcasts also date back about 11 years. During these years many improvements have been made on the programs, and a wide interest in club work has been built up.

Of the 1,600 youngsters before KOAC microphones each year as 4-H club members, 1,400 become acquainted with the radio during the annual 4-H club summer school held the first 2 weeks of June.

Radio Classes

There are radio classes in which approximately 800 boys and girls receive instruction on various phases of radio broadcasting. Some of the subjects included in the class work refer to television, the technical side of radio, presenting the program in a studio and then the transmission of that program through the station transmitter to the individual radio receivers, recordings, sound effects, syndicated news service broadcasts, broadcast etiquette, and wire photos.

Approximately 650 boys and girls appear before the KOAC mike on the broadcasts during the summer school. These broadcasts include the presentation of the 1-hour 4-H club assembly held each afternoon. Evening broadcasts of 45 minutes duration on the KOAC evening farm hour include 36 club programs from representative counties. An additional 200 club members broadcast during the year on individual county programs.

Safety Plays

There also is the presentation of numerous radio plays that are written by 4-H club members in a radio play-writing contest in which KOAC cooperates with the Extension Service at Oregon State College. A new phase of this radio play-writing contest this year is a street-and-highway-safety play-writing contest sponsored in cooperation with the Secretary of State of Oregon. The regular radio plays are based on some phase of 4-H club work.

(Continued on page 92)

When A. A. A. Fits Program to County . . .

A. C. PETERSEN

County Agricultural Agent

Pondera County, Mont.

THE A. A. A. experimental program in Pondera County, Mont., with its definite, measured results, materially assisted the crystallization of the extension program that has been projected for the past 10 years. It has made possible un hoped-for achievement in the long-time extension program. The change from a general relationship to a close relationship with the National Government has resulted in action programs, bringing results which otherwise might not have come for years. Concentration of State assistance in coordinating county, State, and National programs effected an earlier maturity of projected programs that have been important in the agriculture of the county and its leadership in county planning.

Program Trained Leaders

The course of the 1937 program was quite definitely charted by recommendations of the land-planning committee, the agricultural conservation committee, the extension council, and the various integral organizations.

The farmers who have planned and put over the program for the county have gained valuable experience in the interpretation of statistical data, in the administration of national rulings, and in using their own judgment in planning a county program. They are making the adjustments which will help to make their own farm business more successful. The program is training agricultural leadership which will immeasurably strengthen the extension program.

The county conservation committee of 27 members did most of the work of administering the program, with the county agent acting as secretary and coordinating the activities of the agricultural-conservation, farm-management, farm-credit, and rural-rehabilitation work. The committeemen were paid for 769 days of work during the year. The agent attended 34 meetings which were called to explain the experimental program and how it differed from the State program.

One of the difficulties was that, after considerable work had been done explain-

Pondera County, Mont., was one of the 10 counties chosen last year to try out an experiment in fitting national and regional programs to a local conservation pattern. This proved so successful that the county plans a similar program for this year. The county program differed from the A. A. A. program available to other Montana counties in that it treated diversion of depleting crops as a soil-building practice to be chosen at will by the farmer. Other soil-building practices were those available to farmers in other counties except for special fallow practices designed to control wind erosion. Rates of payment for seeding practice were set higher for the purpose of encouraging increased seedings of grasses and legumes. Just what this program planning has meant to the agriculture of the county from an extension viewpoint, taking into account all of the agencies and programs operating in the county, is here told by A. C. Petersen, county agent.

ing the regular conservation docket for the State, it was necessary to go back over the ground and draw comparisons with our own county program. Some confusion remained in the minds of the farmers, and we, therefore, received many requests for a detailed analysis of particular farm set-ups.

In carrying on the program, 25 news articles were published and 6 circular letters sent out. Office calls were received from 5,306 farmers, and about 1,100 persons were directly assisted by the county agent in planning a better-balanced basis of income. The appreciation of the farmers in the county for the experimental program was evidenced by a referendum vote in which only 1 farmer was opposed to it and 303 were in favor of the same sort of program for another year.

More Cooperators Signed Up

Having a program especially suited to our needs brought in 452 more farms under the agricultural conservation program. In the old wheat-allotment program, about 1,342 farmers participated; in the 1936 agricultural conservation program, 1,392 farmers took part; but in the new 1937 program, 1,834 farmers qualified for payment.

When making up the program, we hoped to increase grass seedings for soil conservation to 10,000 acres. This turned out to be 21,067 acres, to which can be added the 5,486 acres used for diversion on land permitted to remain idle, making a total conserving crop base of 26,553 acres.

Under the regional range program, provisions of which were applicable to Pon-

dera County, stock reservoirs and contour ditching for grass, cleaning out of seep holes, establishing of springs and wells, and rodent control all carried with them the close coordination of previous range work in this county through the Extension Service.

Good Farming Practice Taught

Characteristics of the Pondera program called for special methods of fallow including the use of fallow in strips with alternate strips in crops and block fallow to be performed so as to leave the surface in rough and cloddy condition to prevent wind erosion. For compliance, the first cultivation had to be completed prior to June 1. This furnished an opportunity for effective educational work on the sound principle of getting land seeded in a timely manner. In every case this requirement was met, and the early starting of fallow practices helped to conserve moisture which was very badly needed in the spring of 1937.

Concentration of educational material on tillage practices on dry land and the use of intertilled crops has produced a new high in these practices. Rotation of crops was definitely coordinated with the agricultural conservation program insofar as sugar beets, mustard, fallow, and other crop practices were concerned. This has brought about a greater rotation of crops.

More work on adequate credit for the farmers of the county was done last year than ever before. The secretary of the Farm Loan Association states that soil maps and the interpretation of earning capacities has been an important basis for granting loans. In like manner, the field man of the Credit Production Asso-

ciation does not inspect a single application for farm financing without consulting the agent in respect to the possibility of repayment, the farm set-up, and the management plans. The data on land use, plus productivity indexes and the ability to retire indebtedness of certain groups of farmers in the more profitable areas, were the basis for determination of credit recommendations. It is hoped that this cooperation will result in the developing of successful farm-security clients on sound and profitable farms.

Permanent Committee Developed

During this experimental year the ground work has been laid for a permanent agricultural policy-forming committee. Preliminary acreage goals have been set up for the next few years and for 1950. This was accomplished through meetings of the board of commissioners, the agricultural conservation committee, and the 24 members of the old land-use committee. In working out type-area planning in the various communities, it was decided to hold five major discussion meetings. The meetings were held in five communities to build up a nucleus of well-informed leaders who could carry on stimulating thought on the agricultural problems so that they could arrive at a sound community plan in the light of local conditions, State agricultural conditions, and the national and international status of agricultural commodities. A. A. A. bulletins were distributed and special charts were used to give, at least, a 15-year vision of the future of

agriculture, subject, of course, to natural readjustments.

Everyone attending these meetings approved of the planning program and wanted to know more about it. It is merely a question of breaking down statistics into the proportionate type areas. The agent intends to assist in leading the discussions until community chairmen are able to continue the discussions. Owing to the great volume of statistical information, which must be apportioned out, the men attending the meetings felt that it should be released under distinctly divided subject heads. We are, therefore, following the policy declared at these meetings. The work of the old land-planning committee is being taken over by a new committee with community representation which will formulate a new approach to the agricultural problem.

The analysis of economic data in developing a program has been made easier by the work on township maps, to which have been added, with the help of farmers, soil-classification and productivity indexes to indicate approximate earning capacities. It is safe to say that more than 50 percent of our farmers have a better understanding of how to handle their individual farms because of the work they have done on soil classification in connection with these maps.

Finally, it seems to me that the agricultural thinking of our county has been transferred from a short-time interpretation to a longer-time plan and that the action program developed and administered by our people has brought greater achievement.

Special Summer Courses

Summer schools have reached more agents than any plan for formal study. I recall the National Association's interest in such schools back in 1936 when Elmer Meadows, of Colorado; D. Z. McCormick, of Kansas; C. C. Kellar, of Missouri; and Warren O'Hara, of Indiana, began thinking seriously about using summer vacations for study. Agents McCormick and Meadows worked with the director of extension in Colorado and helped to establish the district school at Fort Collins. Mr. Kellar did the same in Missouri. Mr. O'Hara attended the session at Wisconsin and was so enthusiastic about it that on his return to Indiana he sold the idea to Purdue University, and in 1937 there was an attendance of 29 agents at the summer school. More than 300 agents attended summer school last year in the 9 States offering special courses for them.

George W. Boyd, of Wyoming, president of the association, has called the attention of the committee to the lack of training courses for undergraduates who expect to enter the county-agent profession. Very few agricultural colleges offer more than one semester in extension methods, and many have no provision for any extension training.

Our lack of undergraduate training and the graduate school situation suggests as a long-time project the establishment of a county-agent training school. In such a school I should expect a professional training course for prospective agents and a graduate school for county agents on leave, with a teaching staff made up of a liberal percentage of former county agents. Such a school might well be a part of a land-grant college with a recognized school of education. The courses would be planned with much of the body of knowledge assembled from research in the field of extension. Integrated with this would be economics, psychology, sociology, education, and philosophy with concrete application to the work of the agent in the county.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize the need for further serious study of the curriculums now offered to county agents who want to pursue further training and how it may be made of most value to them professionally. In the meantime, we appreciate the attitude of open-mindedness on the part of graduate councils toward our problem and solicit the cooperation of extension workers and graduate schools in raising our professional standards by working out suitable training courses and adopting a definite plan of leave for advanced study.

An Agent Considers Advanced Study

(Continued from page 83)

farmer movements, historical and comparative country life, soil management, soil surveying and land appraisal, soil conservation and utilization, and general studies in agricultural extension. Eight hours may be selected in any courses approved for graduate credit. This offers a wide latitude of subjects and from our viewpoint is a decided step forward.

A few years ago when Horace Abbott, of Indiana, was chairman of this committee he made a concerted effort to get some graduate schools to work out a plan for study in absentia. It is encouraging to learn that one State is now offering a plan similar to what was proposed by the committee under County Agent Abbott. The Oregon Agricultural College offers an opportunity to

work for a master's degree with a 3-month minimum campus requirement which may be taken as a single term or 1 month taken at the beginning of each of three terms. In the latter case candidates will get the beginning of their course work on the campus and carry out the remainder of the work for which they are registered in that term at home under the supervision by correspondence of the instructors. Technically, it is all residence work.

Special requirements for the degree of master of arts under "general studies" is a new procedure designed to fit the requirements of county agents who do not wish to specialize in a departmental major. This does not eliminate the thesis but permits a broader type of training.

The Birth and Growth of a County Plan

J. V. PACE

Extension Economist, Program Planning, Mississippi

TWO outstanding accomplishments are being realized as a result of the county agricultural planning initiated in Alcorn County, Miss., in the fall of 1935 and enlarged in scope and activity in the fall of 1937. One of these accomplishments is the fine spirit of cooperation and coordination of work among the different agencies and organizations dealing with farm problems and programs in the county. The other accomplishment is the beginning of the development of some sound long-time county objectives and policies as the result of farmer thinking and planning based on an economic study of the problems facing agriculture and the farm people of the county.

Committee Studied Situation

In the fall of 1935 the Alcorn County Agricultural Program Planning Committee was organized. This committee was composed of 18 of the leading farmers of Alcorn County, their job being to study the agricultural situation in the county, particularly from the standpoint of land use and conservation, and to bring together in the form of estimates and recommendations farmer experience, opinion, and judgments as to the best long-time agricultural program for Alcorn County.

This committee held several meetings during the winter and spring of 1935-36 and also during the winter of 1936-37. The results of these meetings answered certain questions and recommendations as to the best long-time use of the land and sound cropping and livestock programs.

The planning work in Alcorn County had progressed to the point by the fall of 1937 where it was highly desirable to broaden its scope and to enlarge the personnel of the county committee so that all agricultural agencies and organizations operating in the county would be represented on the committee to make their contribution, not only in analyzing the problems and developing long-time programs and policies, but also in coordinating and correlating their work as a means

of carrying out the long-time objectives. The program would then become, not an extension program, or a Smith-Hughes program, or a soil-conservation program, but a county farm program in which all agencies and all farmers would have their particular part to play.

Scope of Work Enlarged

With this end in view, the county committee was reorganized in the fall of 1937 at a call meeting of leading farmers and representatives of the various agricultural agencies and organizations in the county. The county agent called the meeting, but the personnel of the new committee was selected at the meeting by those attending. All sections of the county and all types of farming are represented on the reorganized committee which is composed of 25 members. Twelve of the members are farmers, four are farm women, and eight represent service and educational agencies.

In addition to the various agencies and organizations having representation on the county agricultural planning and policy committee, these representatives have come together and organized a county advisory council, with one representative of each of the agencies and organizations serving on it. The county advisory council meets once monthly to discuss problems and to agree on policies and procedure, as among the various agencies, to the end that complete understanding, harmony, and unity of action shall exist among them. By working together in the council and on the county planning committee the representatives are doing this.

Owing to the enlarged scope and permanency of the work to be done, the name of the county committee was changed to the Alcorn County Agricultural Planning and Policy Committee.

Major Problems Determined

At the first meeting of the county committee after reorganizing it was decided to develop the long-time objectives and

policies around the major problems facing the rural people of the county. All agreed that if the major problems facing agriculture could be definitely determined, a sound program could then be built around the solution of those problems. The first job of the committee then was to study the situation from every angle and come to a final agreement as to what the major farm problems in the county are. This was done at a meeting last December at which 12 problems were set up as the basis on which to build a long-time county program.

After the problems were set up, the county committee was broken down into small working groups or subcommittees and one problem assigned to each subcommittee, with instructions from the county committee chairman to make a careful analysis and study of the problem assigned to it and to draw up a written report and recommendations as to the best method of procedure in the solution of the problem. Most of these problem subcommittees have held from one to three meetings and presented some recommendations to the county committee members who, in turn, have incorporated them into a tentative long-time program. It is realized that there is much work to do yet before the final long-time program will be whipped into shape and even then constant revision will be necessary. A definite start has been made, however, on a sound basis, and further revision and perfection will follow as additional information and experience is made available.

The tentative program outlined will be presented to the farmers generally over the county. It will be discussed in community meetings of farmers throughout the county, and the farmers will be asked for suggestions as to changes and revisions before the final adoption of the plan as the county's long-time agricultural program.

Nutrition Camp

Each of the 18 home demonstration clubs of Gaston County, N. C., selected special days to bring surplus farm produce to the nutrition camp, an institution conducted annually for undernourished children of the county. The women donated flowers and foods, such as fruits, vegetables, meats, butter, buttermilk, sweet milk, and eggs. The homemakers enjoyed their visits to the camp as much as the children did. The county council presented the \$10 left in its treasury to the camp. After an inventory of gift baskets, the camp director did all the buying she could from the homemakers' curb market in Gastonia.

Have You Read?

A Manual of Group Discussion

Circular 446, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service. By Lyman Spicer Judson. 184 pp. Forewords by H. W. Mumford and M. L. Wilson.

THE various aims of group discussion differ radically, and attainment of one does not imply necessary realization of others. Resulting techniques consequently vary. Among others, two schools of thought on discussions are noteworthy. One gives primary consideration to planning of precise mechanics, outlines for groups prepared by others than themselves, primed starters in the group, excellence of verbal expression, preliminary study by members, external stimulation, and information. The other starts with personal experience, the group member's problem, emphasizing development of thought processes, individual probing for ideas, sharing of opinion to broaden horizons, and seeking information only as problems arising demand it. In such case, the leader tries to draw out the group into an analysis of individual problems discovered to be common, then aids them in obtaining further information thereon, avoiding artificial stimulation.

Although the present author describes the purposes of group discussion in terms suggesting the second of these emphases, the techniques proposed adhere largely to devices of the first. Especially excellent are his technical advice to discussion group members and his analysis of what group discussion is. As a representative of the division of speech at the university, he presents a sensitive analysis of steps necessary in preparing a speech, and offers an elaborate plan for what he calls discussion tournaments.

Just how the techniques proposed will succeed in stimulating individual thinking in a group on a cooperative but self-dependent basis is not made entirely clear. Nearly 50 pages are devoted to methods of preparing a speech. Is a discussion educationally valuable because it leads to sharing and searching for truth in itself, or is it a public occasion for exposition of facts already gathered and prepared in speech form? Is the form so important, or is cooperative analysis by its nature informal? Do people think best together by sharing prepared talks together?

One may wonder whether group exploration will occur if outlines prepared elsewhere suggest what ought to be the group's line of thought, or if the chairman tells the group its immediate object instead of helping members to plan such an object themselves through every step of the process. Is not experience itself enough background for starting discussions on the problems of experience, and does a start with any other problem violate learning principles? In the face of primed discussions, can a group member confidently believe that his experience counts in the group? The volume does not raise or answer such questions.

For those who favor the discussion and its form as an impressive spectacle to participant and observer, this book will be greatly helpful. By those who seek growth in thinking and hence in information, and by discussion group members, it may be said that learning starts where the learner is rather than where he ought to be, and that people will talk about their problems without priming if the group chairman knows how to identify himself with their interests.—*A. Drummond Jones, Agricultural Economist, Program Planning Division, A. A. A., Washington, D. C.*

4-H Youth in Oregon

Use the Radio

(Continued from page 88)

The safety plays are based on some accident experience of the club members, or other knowledge of an accident, such as an accident report of a State officer. Sample copies of actual officers' reports have been distributed to show the prospective play writers what to look for.

The two best safety plays will be produced over KOAC during the summer school at the regular safety periods on the Wednesday noon farm hour regularly used by the office of the Secretary of State. Eight of the general 4-H club plays are produced daily during the summer school on the evening broadcasts. All 4-H club radio plays are cast from the club members attending the summer school and directed by the KOAC drama director.

The popularity of the radio play-writing contest is indicated by an increase of 150 percent for 1937 over 1936.

Another popular feature of the 4-H club summer session broadcasts is the 4-H Club Radio Revue which is directed by a member of the KOAC staff and which presents 30 minutes of the best radio entertainment available from the entire summer session. The educational value of this complete broadcast series is being recognized as an integral part of the 4-H club program.

As one-third of the 1938 broadcast year is finished, the programs presented thus far indicate an ever-increasing seriousness on the part of the youngsters as they enter into the long hours necessary in the preparation for their programs. Plans for the 1938 4-H club summer school at Oregon State College, as far as radio is concerned, have been enlarged by Mr. Seymour. In discussing his summer-school plans, he says that the educational value of the 4-H club broadcasts is steadily increasing. And, after all, if they have helped to make a better-equipped boy and girl, these radio broadcasts can be classified as having made a valuable contribution to the development of Oregon youth.

Movies in South Carolina

During 1937 more than 50,000 South Carolina farm people saw agricultural motion pictures shown by the State Extension Service.

The use of motion pictures was begun in 1936 in an effort to improve the efficiency of teaching farm people the ideas of better farming and home-making.

The equipment consists of two motion-picture projectors installed in panel-body trucks, with generators to supply power where electric current is not available, and a collection of agricultural films of educational value. The film subjects include agricultural engineering, dairying, livestock, poultry, plant diseases and insects, 4-H club work, clothing, foods, health, and several scenic and inspirational subjects.

The county farm and home agents arranged the schedules of the films which have put new life into farm meetings and have greatly increased the attendance, especially of the farm people who had not been in the habit of attending the meetings. The pictures have been seen by hundreds of people who had never before seen a motion picture.

The REVIEW has run stories in previous issues of similar motion-picture activities in Mississippi and Louisiana.

ONE WAY TO DO IT

Methods Tried and Found Good

Adventures in Living

A series of leaflets used by the farm women's clubs in West Virginia for the sixth consecutive year is proving effective. These unique circulars, prepared for the most part by Gertrude Humphreys, State home demonstration agent of West Virginia, enable a local club group to carry on a program whether or not the agent is present at the meeting.

Each year a series of 12 circulars is written on different phases of good living and have included *Adventures in Everyday Living*, *Adventures in Good Living*, *Adventures in Better Living*, and *Adventures in Broader Living*. The leaflets are written in a chatty, readable style which lends itself to club work.

This year's series, *Adventures in Family Living*, includes such leaflets as *Speaking of Houses*, which deals with the importance of suitable housing conditions; *The Family Talks Dollars and Sense*, a discussion of farm- and home-management problems; and *More Life in the Years*, a dissertation on proper food aids in the development of well-formed bodies.

One of the most valuable sections of each pamphlet is the suggested outline for the discussion leader which always appears on the final page. For instance, the most recent leaflet is entitled "Lines to Lighten Labor." The outline for the leader of this discussion includes the following definite suggestions:

1. Discussion by members on "first uses I expect to make of electricity" or "mistakes I have made in selection of equipment."

2. Wiring the houses for efficiency and safety. Discussed by _____.

3. How our homes may be lighted to give comfort and attractiveness (whether kerosene, gas, or electricity is being used).

4. Special feature:

(a) Using one farm home as an example, figure cost of use of electricity as compared with present expenditures for these same services; or

(b) On blackboard or large sheet of paper draw plan of living room or kitchen and show where light outlets and convenience outlets should be placed; or

(c) Demonstration showing good and poor lamps or good and poor shades; or

(d) Exhibit or demonstration showing how old lamps can be remodeled or changed to give better light.

5. Suggested topics for general discussion:

(a) Ways in which electricity may be used to increase income.

(b) Discuss the points that need to be considered before buying a piece of electrical equipment.

(c) What appliances mean the greatest saving in labor?

(d) Discuss possibility of having a series of community meetings for the study of electrification problems.

(e) Reasons for and against buying from salesmen or from mail-order houses.

Keeping Up the Interest . . .

in a 3-year bedroom project among the farm women of Contra Costa County, Calif., was begun at the very first demonstration meeting in 1935. After discussing the qualities which make a good bed and an attractive bedroom, each of the 149 women present wrote down the things that she would like to do in the next 3 years to make the bedrooms attractive and restful.

What did they list? To lighten walls and woodwork with pleasing paper and paint, working toward a definite color scheme; to read labels on sheets and blankets so as to buy with intelligence; and to keep mattresses level, especially those on which children slept. Better storage space and improvements in bedroom closets were also drawn into the picture.

In each of the following 3 years, one or two demonstrations were devoted to the project, and the subjects included a discussion and display of suitable curtains, home-made rugs for color, candlewick bedspreads, and placement of furniture in regard to ventilation. There was special emphasis placed on the position of the bed in relation to light, especially on the eyelids of the sleeper, and there was continued information on mattresses, sheets, and blankets. A discussion on

the bedroom closet included the use of storage space and control of moths.

At each of these meetings the 149 women who signed up to make improvements were asked to tell what they had completed and were checked from the original lists. As the project ended, 125 of the women had made one or more improvements. Forty-five mattresses and 478 pieces of bedding—sheets, blankets, and bedspreads—were purchased; 12 new springs were purchased; 65 of the women improved windows, walls, and floors; 41 rugs were made or purchased; and a large number of accessories, such as tie-backs, dresser covers, and valances, were made. Three women changed the position of their children's beds so that the light from the windows would not fall on the eyelids during their afternoon nap or early in the morning.

Even though planned improvements are completed, better bedrooms will continue to be emphasized through personal conferences and spread of influence.

The Interest in Child-Development . . .

activities continues to grow in Calhoun County, Mich., according to Catherine Hallock, home demonstration agent, in reviewing the work of the past year. To meet the needs of the mothers of 2,500 families with pre-school children, extension specialists worked out a plan of six lessons giving the mothers help in knowing the child, correct feeding, and self-help clothing, as well as suggestions for remodeling clothes and making toys. The specialist and home agent gave these lessons to 12 groups that were organized with the help of health councilors, and the work was planned on a 2-hour schedule so that mothers would not have to be away from home too long at one time.

One group of Calhoun County women studied the adolescent child because they felt that their boys and girls were not making a satisfactory adjustment at high school. When a son expressed a desire to dance, the club members, with the help of the teacher and home agent, sponsored a dancing class in the schoolhouse. Three lessons were given to 22 boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 17 years. The parents were invited to the fourth and last meeting where 72 people crowded into the small one-room schoolhouse to dance old and new dances. Two mothers and a school director who had never danced before took lessons from the boys and girls. Such a fine spirit existed and so much interest was aroused that the same plan is being tried at a school in an adjoining township.

Does the County Agent Help the Sheepman?

F. P. LANE
County Agent Leader, Wyoming

“DOES the Extension Service do anything for the sheepman?” queried a recent caller at the State office. I answered, “I’ll say it does,” and went to the files for some annual reports of county agents to prove it. The first one I came to was an account of a wool school held in Campbell County last fall. The county agent, Floyd Dominy, who is always on the lookout for ways of serving his stockmen, planned this 3-day school with a good deal of care and obtained the services of Dean J. H. Hill, of the College of Agriculture, to give the instruction. Forty Campbell County sheepmen, some of them big flock owners, too, enrolled in the school, and 21 of them did not miss a single session. They learned how to scour wool, figure the shrinkage, and measure the fiber; and they learned the meaning of marketing terms and arithmetical computation of wool prices in the grease from Boston quotations on scoured wool. They saw how the specialist culls sheep and heard what other sheepmen have done in increasing the weight of fleece per animal by continuous culling through a series of years.

Next, I found an account of a new wool pool in Weston County, which County Agent Chapman organized last spring. It easily made \$4,000 for the sheepmen who were in the pool. After a good deal of hard work on the part of the agent, a pool of 32 growers was organized, and the wool was stored in a local warehouse. Early in July the clip of 79,758 pounds was sold at 30¼ cents a pound, or 5½ cents above the local market for single clips.

While we were talking about wool pools, I came across a summary of the pool organized half a dozen years ago by County Agent Murray in the Star Valley section of Lincoln County, which has made money every year for its members. Comparing the prices received for the 1937 pool with prices received by small growers outside the pool, it is estimated that members of the pool made \$7,600 in 1 year by cooperative selling.

Several reports showed that agents, in cooperation with the wool specialists from

the College of Agriculture, had visited the shearing pens in the spring and had taken samples of wool which were scoured and graded, thus giving the grower definite information on the shrinkage, grade, length of staple, strength, and weight, which is of much value in selling wool and in breeding for improvement.

In Johnson County, Pete Jensen, county agent, wrote of his active cooperation with the wool grower’s association in a varied program of work which included better control of sheep on livestock trails to prevent overgrazing; the development of water holes along trails; the purchase of good bucks; uniform ways for lambing and shearing; and a study of warehousing facilities, marketing, the Taylor Grazing Act, and other problems relating to the sheep business.

These are some of the ways in which the county agents are helping the sheepmen, as shown in their annual reports which make a permanent record of what the Extension Service does.

Bug Hunting in Kansas

Kansas farm women have put a popular hobby to practical use. During the past year, 21,898 rural women in 555 communities combated insects in their homes and gardens, according to information dispensed by E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist in Kansas.

Through the cooperation of the home demonstration agents and the women’s units of the farm bureau, nature-study lessons were featured in 10 counties. The women wanted to study natural history in order to be able to identify insects, to distinguish between the friends and the enemies of crops, and to find out how the pests attack plants.

Accordingly, the home agents selected women leaders from each unit to meet with Mr. Kelly in all-day lessons on the lives and habits of insects. The women studied methods of collecting and preserving insects. Each woman made a cyanide killing jar, learned how to use a net, where and how to find the different kinds of insects, and how to pin and make modified Riker mounts which consisted of stocking boxes filled with clean cotton batting on which the insects were placed and

then covered with a sheet of cellophane. In their first lesson, these enthusiastic naturalists made Riker mounts out of moths, butterflies and other insects furnished by Entomologist Kelly. Many of the women leaders have taught 4-H club members to make collections of insects for exhibition purposes, and there have been many bug exhibits at recent community, county, and State fairs.

These trained leaders have also brought Mr. Kelly’s lessons to their farm bureau women. Often the 10 minutes allotted to the nature-study theme of the women’s club meetings was extended to include the entire afternoon, so keen was the interest of the women in the demonstrations of the habits of insects that attack clothing, food stored in the kitchen, and vegetables in the garden. The farm women wanted to know how to mix and apply the bug poisons and insisted that the leaders continue with the insect-control demonstrations. The insecticide-mixing demonstration was the most popular of all, and, according to the reports of the extension agents, was the most valuable part of the nature study.

Several counties reported that the farm bureau purchased small amounts of such materials as arsenate of lead, nicotine sulphate, pyrethrum, and hydrated lime for the women leaders to use. Where the farm bureau did not get the supplies, the farm women purchased the materials and have been waging war on clothes moths, cockroaches, house flies, bedbugs, mosquitoes, house ants, and pantry pests.

Drama Library

Home-town dramatic productions are on the increase in Massachusetts. Granges, women’s clubs, “little theater” groups, churches, and others are going in big for this form of recreation, according to H. Ruth McIntire, extension specialist in community organization and recreation.

Each month brings an increase in the number of requests for royalty-free plays from the loan library. The Extension Service is interested in assisting these amateur groups in their search for suitable plays, and each year a playwriting contest is conducted in an effort to bring to public attention the work of amateur playwrights throughout the State. During the past 3 years the college has “discovered” some 78 plays through this contest. These plays make up the bulk of the loan library, which is available to any amateur group in the State. The 1938 playwriting contest closed March 15.



Georgia Agents Visit Washington

TWELVE Georgia home demonstration agents, accompanied by Lulu Edwards and Rose D. McGee, district agents, and Mrs. H. G. Wiley, president of the State home demonstration council, met in Dr. C. B. Smith's office in the Department of Agriculture on April 6, with Harry Brown, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture (formerly director of extension in Georgia); Dr. C. W. Warburton, Director of the Federal Extension Service; Reuben Brigham and Dr. Smith, Assistant Directors; and Mrs. Ola Powell Malcolm, in charge of home demonstration work in the Southern States. The group spent a week in Washington

studying the organization and activities of various Government agencies and conferring with department officials. They visited the Bureau of Home Economics, Bureau of Fisheries, Children's Bureau, Rural Electrification Administration, Farm Security Administration, and Indian Service. They visited the White House, met Vice-President Garner, and had lunch with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and members of the Federal Extension staff. A trip was made to Mount Vernon, Arlington, the Weathered Oak herb gardens, and many other places of interest in and around Washington.

Rich Land—Poor Land

APICTURE-and-letter contest in Johnson City, Washington County, Tenn., helped to interest people in better agriculture, reports Raymond Rosson, county agent. Two good photographic enlargements, one showing a good pasture and one a poor pasture, or a good country schoolhouse and a bad one, or a good country road and a bad one were placed in 9 show windows in the city which has a population of 26,000 and serves an area of about 10,000 farms.

The pictures were mounted on cardboard, with a simple easily read explanation attached which gave some idea of what was expected for that picture. Many of the pictures were of local subjects, and all were taken in east Tennessee. They remained in the windows 4 weeks so that all would have a chance to study them. The contestants submit-

ting letters told in their own words what a better land-use program means to a farmer or community, using the ideas they saw in the contrasting pictures. All entries were held to a 100-word limit.

Each of the merchants who showed the pictures gave prizes ranging from \$15 to \$25 for the best letter about their particular picture. The 900 4-H club members, the 300 Smith-Hughes agricultural boys, the county teachers, high-school pupils, farmers and their wives, businessmen, and city homemakers and professional men were invited to take part in the contest.

There were more than 200 letters submitted, and a winning letter together with the picture it represents are being published each Monday on the farm page of the Johnson City Press and each Tuesday morning on the farm page of the Johnson City Chronicle.

U. S. D. A. Radio Personnel

Morse Salisbury, Chief of the Radio Service since February 1928, is now Assistant Director of Information in the United States Department of Agriculture, succeeding John R. Fleming.

Wallace L. Kadderly succeeds Mr. Salisbury as Chief of the Radio Service. Mr. Kadderly was western program director for the Radio Service with headquarters at San Francisco for 4 years, and on December 1, 1937, was transferred to Washington, D. C.

John Baker has been appointed radio extension specialist for the Department, effective June 1. For the past 3 years Mr. Baker has been in charge of farm programs and special features for station WLS, Chicago, and prior to that was in charge of radio activities for the Extension Service of Massachusetts State College.

Starting with the Kitchen

A kitchen-improvement project which was carried on in the community of Las Gallinas in San Miguel County, N. Mex., has produced some ingenious methods of improvement without spending money, reports Vernita Conley, home demonstration agent. The residents of Las Gallinas are all Spanish Americans, and the village itself is so isolated that people who live there are not often able to mingle with others.

Wooden boxes were taken to the community by the home demonstration agent and taken apart. The extra boards helped considerably in making cabinets, tables, wood boxes, closets, and medicine chests. Incidentally, one rule of the contest was that each kitchen entered in the contest must have a medicine chest. In this way the work was correlated with a phase of that on home health and sanitation.

As a result of the contest, 70 kitchens were improved to some extent. After the work on the rooms was finished a group of 15 women from another club were taken to Las Gallinas, and kitchens were opened for a tour of inspection.

Stitch in Time

4-H club girls in Lafourche Parish, La., are busy using their electric sewing machines which were recently presented to each of the 12 clubs by the school board. Under the supervision of their home demonstration agent, Ethel Walker, the girls have made dresser scarfs and towel sets for their bedrooms and are now working on garments for themselves.

Selling Livestock

Eight cooperative livestock-shipping associations were formed in South Carolina during 1937 to handle livestock for their members. Shipments through those associations, it is estimated, were approximately 1,000 cars of hogs during 1937, resulting in a total cash income to farmers approaching \$2,000,000.

The associations are owned by the growers and operated by them at a small commission, with all earnings to be returned prorated to the members. Both members and nonmembers may sell for cash at the time of loading.

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Soil Training Schools

Seven "soil training schools" for county agents and 4-H club agents were held during April and May in Iowa. Most of each day was spent in the field studying soil types, land use and crop rotations, soil treatments, and erosion-control practices. From 13 to 15 counties were represented at each school. The schools were in charge of W. F. Watkins, extension soil conservationist at the college.

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Children's Clothing

Infants' and pre-school children's clothing schools were conducted by Dee Maier, assistant State home demonstration agent in New Mexico, in 13 communities during March and April. Each school covers a period of 2 days and is open to rural women who have, or are interested in, small children. The first day is devoted to a complete discussion of healthful, comfortable, and suitable clothing for the infant or pre-school child; the examination of various exhibits and illustrative material; and the cutting of patterns. The second day the women bring material and construct children's garments under the supervision of Miss Maier. They may also learn any type of finish or decoration suitable for such small clothing.

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Trees for New Hampshire

Nearly 3 million seedlings of pine and spruce planted in New Hampshire in the last 12 years by 4-H boys and girls now cover about 2,750 acres. This year 4-H forestry project workers will increase

their plantings by about 170,000 trees which they will receive from the State forestry nursery. Each member under 16 years of age will be allowed 500 free trees, and members over 16 may have 1,000 trees each to plant on their own land or on land owned by their parents or guardians. The trees given to the club members must be planted on the land by the members themselves.

Instructions on the planting of seedlings and distribution of free trees started the last week in April with a series of forestry field days held in each county of the State, when forestry judging teams also competed for county honors.

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Program Innovations

The 4-H program of Shawnee County, Kans., aims to increase attendance at the regular monthly meetings by having each meeting feature some particular program. The monthly programs as given in the secretary's book, when followed closely, become monotonous. Last year a Halloween party was planned for October, a Christmas party for December, a model-meeting practice for January, a program and basket supper for parents in February, a basket lunch and tour to visit agriculture projects in June, and a program by the parents of the club members in September.

The project and community social activities are being emphasized more this year with less emphasis on winning prizes and awards.

AMONG OURSELVES

MRS. MARY S. BUOL, home demonstration leader, Nevada, is traveling through the Philippines and the Dutch and British East Indies, where she is making a study of home conditions and living standards, particularly in regard to food and housing, as well as the cooperative form of community life and educational methods in these islands.

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RECENT APPOINTMENTS to State extension staffs include John Harris, landscape specialist in North Carolina; Laurel G. Smith, entomologist in Washington; H. D. Tate, entomologist, and Ellis A. Hicks, extension wildlife specialist, in Iowa. Mr. Hicks succeeds Thomas G. Scott, who has been appointed leader of the Iowa Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at Ames, a position left vacant by the appointment of Dr. Logan

J. Bennett to the newly established wildlife research unit at Pennsylvania State College.

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DIRECTORS from the 11 Western States met in Washington the week of May 30 to discuss matters of extension administration and to confer with Department officials on various phases of the agricultural program.

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MAJOR W. J. TILLER, county agent, Chesterfield County, S. C., for the last 30 years, was honored recently at a banquet held at Camp Kerby Tyler, the county recreation center described in the February issue of the REVIEW. The banquet was prepared by the council of farm women from their own well-filled pantries; the young people's service club decorated the hall and served the meal; and 100 of Major Tiller's close friends, including county agents from nearby counties, gathered around the table to pay tribute to his record of 30 years of effective service to Chesterfield County.

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KEITH JONES, an ex-club member of Grandview, Wash., is receiving national recognition for his studies made last year while holding the Payne 4-H fellowship for a year's study in the Department of Agriculture. His study of the British and German systems of judging sheep along with other plans for determining and recording merit has been given national publicity in the Department of Agriculture radio service "Farm Flashes." This study has been mimeographed as Extension Circular No. 272, upon the recommendation of department scientists.

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BENTLEY B. MACKAY, who for the past 3 years has been serving as southern representative for the Regional Contact Section, A. A. A., recently returned to his former position of Louisiana extension editor. During Mr. Mackay's leave from the Extension Service, Marjorie B. Arbour, associate extension editor, has been in charge of the work in Louisiana.

L. O. Brackeen, extension editor in Alabama since 1935, now fills the position of southern representative for the Regional Contact Section, A. A. A., with E. L. Tanner who has so ably assisted Mr. Mackay with the A. A. A. educational program during the past year. Headquarters will remain at Baton Rouge, but temporarily Mr. Brackeen will office at Auburn, Ala.



My Point of View

Supplementary

Since submitting the account of program-planning work in Johnson County Mo., which appeared in the February REVIEW as Developing Leadership Through Program Planning, I have made observations of more recent developments of the work.

The leaders who were elected at the last county program-planning meeting are proving the best we have ever had, and I am confident this is due, largely, to the fact that the program-planning committee of their own townships selected them to do the work for the benefit of their communities.

Letters were written to the eight poultry leaders, informing them of their appointments as community representatives and suggesting that they schedule meetings, selecting dates that would meet with community approval. Within 6 days, six of the eight leaders had planned their meetings and had notified the farmers of the vicinity.

Letters were also sent to the 10 men who were chosen to carry on some hog-production work by earmarking pigs when farrowed, keeping feed-cost records, and weighing the pigs by litters when ready to go to market. Later, each man was contacted, personally, in regard to this work; and not only did they all agree to keep the records but they also offered helpful suggestions on how the work might best be done.

Another case of leadership being developed when given a chance was brought out by the appointment of school district leaders to carry on the bot-control work for their district. Without an exception, these men have given their time and travel in order to get the horses in their communities treated for bots.

In one instance, in which one of the suggested cooperators was contacted regarding a demonstration, the first thing he wanted to know was what committee appointed him in his community to do this work. We told him the names of the program-planning committee and explained that these farmers from his township had selected him to carry on this

work. He felt quite elated over the fact and was more than willing to carry on the demonstration. In another case when I was unable to contact a certain man personally, his neighbor volunteered to see him for me. Evidently this man did an excellent job because he wrote that he wanted to keep some pork-production records.

Program planning on a community basis has been a very valuable way of handling extension work in Johnson County. After the farmers have helped to plan the program, they feel a greater responsibility in carrying it out, because it is then their program and not the product of the county agent. We have found program planning a means by which we can get more work done and at the same time develop much leadership.—*Virgil Burk, county agricultural agent, Johnson County, Mo.*

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Wildlife Conservation

Florida's first 4-H club wildlife camp was held during the summer of 1937 at Camp McQuarrie, permanent 4-H camp site in the Ocala National Forest. One entire week was devoted to a study of wildlife and its propagation and conservation by 80 boys and county agents. Courses of study included bird life, game management, game refuges and outdoor beautification, reforestation, plant diseases, plant and animal insects, reptiles, the place of the 4-H boy in wildlife conservation, and related subjects.

In this State, with a game and freshwater fish commission having numerous wardens in the counties devoting their entire time to the conservation of wildlife and doing a very fine job, I could not see wherein the Extension Service could be of much help in getting over the idea of wildlife conservation. I was wrong in that I was presuming that the educational work back of the movement for wildlife conservation was being carried forward by the game commission when, as a matter of fact, it is primarily a law-enforcement body, leaving the educational work largely to take care of itself, or be handled by other agencies. It is here that the extension workers might come into the picture, doing much construc-

tive work through contacts with landowners and 4-H club members and through teaching the economic relationship between conservation of wildlife and a more abundant rural existence.

We must remember that wildlife is important for success in forestry, rodent control, insect-pest control, and recreational facilities for farm people, as well as for the sportsman who often contributes in a very fine way to a more enjoyable life for his farmer friends with whom he fishes and hunts.—*D. H. Ward, county agricultural agent, Lafayette County, Fla.*

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Justice in Judging

The new system of grading the boys' and girls' projects exhibited at the 4-H fair in Effingham County, Ill., where I was agent last year has been received with so much approval that the club committee plans to use it in judging future 4-H shows.

Previously, exhibits had always been placed first, second, and third, and premium money awarded accordingly. Often there were many close placings, as in all fairs; and sometimes too much emphasis had been put on winning "first" at the fair. It was the objective of the new grouping plan to put every exhibitor into competition with himself by grading each exhibit on its own merit regardless of the number of individuals in competition in a class.

When the day was done, the results were most gratifying, for the task had been much easier on the judge. There was no one boy or girl set up on a pinnacle as the champion with a number of close rivals defeated and envious. Instead of the latter condition several of the exhibitors had had their animals or birds classified as excellent and placed in class A. Others had good or class B exhibits, whereas smaller groups were called fair or poor and given the lower ratings of C or D. Premium money was paid in all four groups. Class A was given a moderate sum and the other classes smaller amounts, with class D receiving only sufficient money to pay expenses to and from the show.—*V. D. Evans, county farm adviser, La Salle County, Ill.*

Helping the Farmer to Help Himself

Baker

THE PURPOSE of the Farm Security Administration is to help farm families on or near relief to become permanently self-supporting. Under its rehabilitation program it makes small loans to farm families who cannot get credit from other sources, to enable them to buy the machinery, seed, livestock, and other equipment necessary to carry on farm operations. . . . To get Farm Security Administration help a farmer should apply to the county supervisor or county agricultural agent in his district. He must own or be able to rent land on which he expects to make a living. He may borrow money for periods of from 1 to 5 years at 5 percent interest, giving a note and mortgage on his personal property, the goods he buys with the loan, and his coming crop, as security. He may obtain Rehabilitation loans to finance the purchase of farm supplies, seed, fertilizer, livestock, feed, tools, household equipment, and temporary food and clothing supplies. . . . Local farm-debt adjustment committees to help debt-burdened farmers have been organized by the Farm Security Administration. The service is available without charge to any farmer who is in debt and faces the loss of his property.



A young couple moves into a new home attained through the Farm Security Administration.

For further information about the work of the Farm Security Administration, write to

FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.