

THE SMITH-LEVER ACT AND WHAT
IT PROVIDES FOR
COLORADO FARMERS
AND
HOUSEKEEPERS



COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
and
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Co-operating

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FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL NEEDS

Colorado is rich in agricultural opportunities. [But what is fertile soil and kindly climate without the knowledge which is necessary to make them productive? The limiting factor in agricultural production in Colorado is not lack of moisture so much as a lack of knowledge.] No state in the Union offers any greater variety of agricultural extremes. There are vast differences in altitude and climate, extreme differences in soil composition, and in moisture content which vary from water-logged land to barren desert conditions, materially different from the central west, from which most of the settlers in Colorado are coming. These settlers are coming to Colorado in large numbers to make a home, usually without much capital, but ready to confront the trying conditions of homestead life. They need assistance, and information to help them meet the new conditions. Thousands have failed and been compelled to return east because of the inability of the state to give them the instruction at the critical time which would have made them prosperous citizens. Thousands of native Colorado farmers need instruction in the development of our various phases of agriculture,—information that could best be given orally. In meeting this need for assistance the Colorado Agricultural College has a difficult problem, for the agriculturist who can give expert advice to the irrigated farmer is helpless on the plains. The horticulturist who understands the intensive type of farming and fruit growing as practiced in Mesa County, for example, finds conditions radically different in nearby counties. The same thing is true of agricultural exhibits. The exhibits which are valuable at one County Fair may be positively misleading in an adjoining county. These facts make agricultural extension service in Colorado imperative, and expensive as compared with other states where greater uniformity of climate, soil type and moisture, altitude and crop system prevail. Yet a number of such states have had many times the money this state has had for agricultural extension service. In view of these facts it is of vital importance to the farmers and settlers of Colorado that the present General Assembly shall take advantage of the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act and make the necessary appropriation for Colorado to get the full benefit of the increase in the federal funds from year to year. Two dollar's worth of service for the investment of one is too good a business proposition for Colorado to lose.

COLORADO FARMERS DEMAND EXTENSION SERVICE

The demand for agricultural extension service from the Agricultural College has been so great and funds so limited that the faculty of the college have given largely of their own time and of the time that belongs to their teaching work on the campus to meet urgent requests for help from farmers all over the state, and still the college is unable to respond to a large part of the worthy calls for help which come to it. During the year 1914, 12000 letters were received by the college from Colorado farmers, asking for information. The best the college could do was to write 12000 personal replies, which took a great deal of time to get the

correct information adapted to the various sections of the state. It had to be done by the best men as wrong information might cost a farmer hundreds, or, in the case of large stock feeders, thousands of dollars. This had to be done with funds which belonged to, and were badly needed for class work instruction.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS AVAILABLE

The \$10,000 which is available for Colorado, without being met with a similar appropriation from the state, is already being used as follows:

- 1st. To supervise the extension service of the Agricultural College, for which no state appropriation is available.
- 2d. To provide a State Leader to supervise the County Agriculturist work in the state.
- 3d. To help support the eight County Agents already at work in Colorado.
- 4th. To provide a State Leader for Boys' and Girls' Club work to organize and supervise that work in Colorado.
- 5th. To pay the traveling expenses of College experts who are called upon for service among the farmers and housekeepers of the state.
- 6th. To provide an instructor in Home Economics for Extension Service among the housekeepers of Colorado.

MORE COUNTY AGENTS NEEDED

By the interpretation of the Smith-Lever Act, a large part of this money is to be used in co-operation with counties and other organizations in providing County Agriculturists, who will give their undivided time to the problem of promoting agriculture in a single county or group of counties. These agricultural agents should be provided for every agricultural county in Colorado.

Smith-Lever and state funds are available for only a part of a budget in a county. In several counties funds have already been voted by the county commissioners to meet Smith-Lever and state funds as soon as such have been made available by the General Assembly of Colorado through meeting the offer of the federal government dollar for dollar.

PEOPLE REACHED BY THE EXTENSION SERVICE COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

1908—27,005

1909—19,615

1910—63,968

1911—77,248

1912—85,890

1913—No Appropriation Available

10,000 letters written annually in reply to requests for information

ACT OF 1914 PROVIDING FOR COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK

(Smith-Lever Act.)

AN ACT To provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each State now receiving, or which may hereafter receive the benefits of the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts" (Twelfth Statute at Large, page five hundred and three), and of the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety (Twenty-sixth Statutes at Large, page four hundred and seventeen and chapter eight hundred and forty-one), agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture: **Provided,** That in any State in which two or more such colleges have been or hereafter may be established the appropriations hereinafter made to such State shall be administered by such college or colleges as the legislature of such State may direct: **Provided further,** That pending the inauguration and development of the cooperative extension work herein authorized, nothing in this act shall be construed to discontinue either the farm management work or the farmers' cooperative demonstration work as now conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. That cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting to such persons information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of this act.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of said cooperative agricultural extension work and the necessary printing and distributing of information in connection with the same, there is permanently appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$480,000 for each year, \$10,000 of which shall be paid annually, in the manner hereinafter provided, to each State which shall by action if its legislature assent to the provisions of this act: **Provided,** That payment of such installments of the appropriation hereinbefore made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this act may, in the absence of prior legislative assent be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury: **Provided further,** That there is also appropriated an additional sum of \$600,000 for the fiscal year following that in which the foregoing appropriation first becomes available, and for each year thereafter for seven years a sum exceeding by \$500,000 the sum appropriated for each preceding year, and for each year thereafter there is permanently appropriated for each year the sum of \$4,100,000 in addition to the sum of \$480,000 hereinbefore provided: **Provided further,** That before the funds herein appropriated shall become available to any college for any fiscal year plans for the work to be carried on under this act shall be submitted by the proper officials of each college and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such additional sums shall be used only for the purposes hereinbefore stated, and shall be allotted annually to each State by the Secretary of Agriculture and paid in the manner hereinbefore provided, in the proportion

which the rural population of each State bears to the total rural population of all the States as determined by the next preceding Federal census: **Provided further**, That no payment out of the additional appropriations herein provided shall be made in any year to any State until an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such State, or provided by State, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within the State, for the maintenance of the cooperative agricultural extension work provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That the sums hereby appropriated for extension work shall be paid in equal semiannual payments on the first day of January and July of each year by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the warrant of the Secretary of Agriculture, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the treasurer or other officer of the State duly authorized by the laws of the State to receive the same; and such officer shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture, on or before the first day of September of each year a detailed statement of the amount so received during the previous fiscal year, and of its disbursement, on forms prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

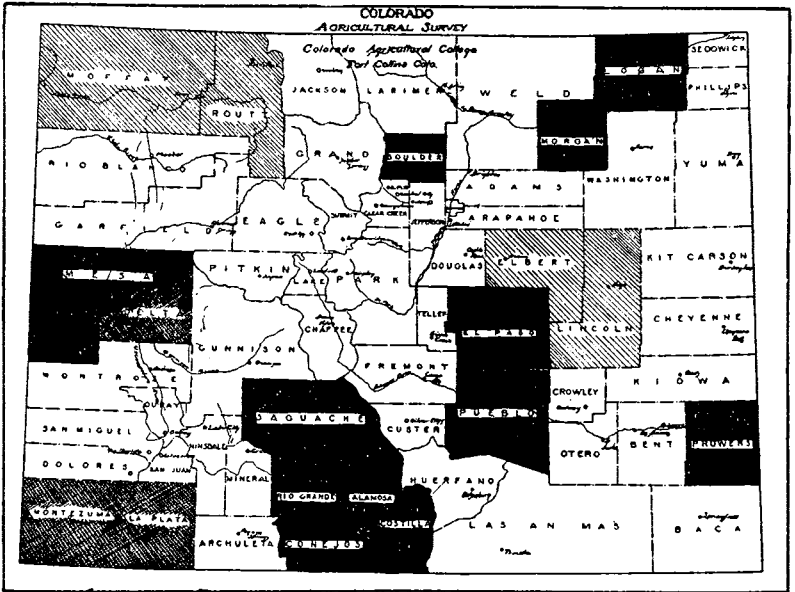
Sec. 5. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of any State for the support and maintenance of cooperative agricultural extension work, as provided in this act, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost or misapplied, it shall be replaced by said State to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to said State, and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, or the purchase or rental of land, or in college-course teaching, lectures in colleges, promoting agricultural trains or any other purpose not specified in this act, and not more than five per centum of each annual appropriation shall be applied to the printing and distribution of publications. It shall be the duty of each of said colleges annually, on or before the first day of January, to make to the governor of the State in which it is located a full and detailed report of its operations in the direction of extension work as defined in this act, including a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures from all sources for this purpose, a copy of which report shall be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. That on or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this act the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work under this act, and the amount which it is entitled to receive. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold a certificate from any State of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefore shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the expiration of the Congress next succeeding a session of the legislature of any state from which a certificate has been withheld, in order that the State may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury.

Sec. 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the cooperative agricultural extension work in all of the States receiving the benefits of this act, and also whether the appropriation of any State has been withheld, and if so, the reason therefor.

Sec. 8. That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved, May 8, 1914.



- Counties having County Agriculturists. (Agents)
- Counties where money has been appropriated but Agents not yet employed.
- Counties actively interested in securing County Agents.

WHAT EX-GOVERNOR AMMONS SAID TO THE COLORADO FARMERS' CONGRESS AT FORT COLLINS, JAN, 15, 1915

"We are bringing \$50,000,000 worth of products into Colorado annually that we ought to produce in the state. We produced last year \$100,000,000 worth of agricultural products. With a small aid from outside and a little revision of our methods of farming here, and a little change in our system over there, we could have easily produced another \$50,000,000 at little additional cost.

"The farmer's prosperity is not in his aggregate production, but what he has left over after the labor is paid for. The thing we need in Colorado is just what this bill provides. Here is one time when Uncle Sam has done his part by Colorado. These men under the Smith-Lever Act will teach us many things that will make for better success among the farmers of Colorado. I believe the state of Colorado will do its part and make available these government funds for our farmers, and I would just like to look forward to twenty years from now and meet the Colorado Farmers' Congress here again and hear you discuss the splendid results of this work."

A BILL FOR AN ACT

IN BEHALF OF THE STATE OF COLORADO TO ACCEPT AND ASSENT TO THE PROVISIONS, TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF AN ACT OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK BETWEEN THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES IN THE SEVERAL STATES RECEIVING THE BENEFITS OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY SECOND, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO, AND OF ACTS SUPPLEMENTARY THERETO, AND THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE," KNOWN AS THE SMITH-LEVER ACT, APPROVED MAY 8, 1914, AND TO PROVIDE AN APPROPRIATION FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF SAID ACT:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Colorado:

Section 1. That full and complete acceptance and assent is hereby made and given by the state of Colorado to the provisions, terms and conditions made and prescribed by the Act of Congress of the United States entitled, "An act to provide for co-operative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several states receiving the benefits of an act of congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and of acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," known as the "Smith-Lever Act," approved May 8th, 1914.

Section 2. That the State Board of Agriculture be and it is hereby designated as the officer of the state of Colorado, duly authorized to receive and expend the funds available under said Act of Congress to the state of Colorado, for the uses and purposes therein prescribed and of the appropriations provided by this act.

Section 3. That for the purpose of making available to the state of Colorado the further and additional appropriations provided for in section 3 of said act of congress, there is hereby permanently appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum of money equal to that available to the state of Colorado under said additional appropriations for the purpose of maintenance and co-operative agricultural extension work, as provided for in said act of congress, as follows: For the year 1915, the sum of five thousand dollars; for the year 1916, the sum of nine thousand dollars; for the year 1917, the sum of thirteen thousand dollars; for the year 1918, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars; for the year 1919, the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars; for the year 1920, the sum of \$25,000 for the year 1921 the sum of twenty-nine thousand dollars; for the year 1922, the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars; and annually thereafter such sum as may be necessary to meet the provisions of said act of congress which said appropriations are hereby declared to be of the first class

Section 4. Whereas, in the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists, therefore this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

SMITH-LEVER FUND FOR COLORADO

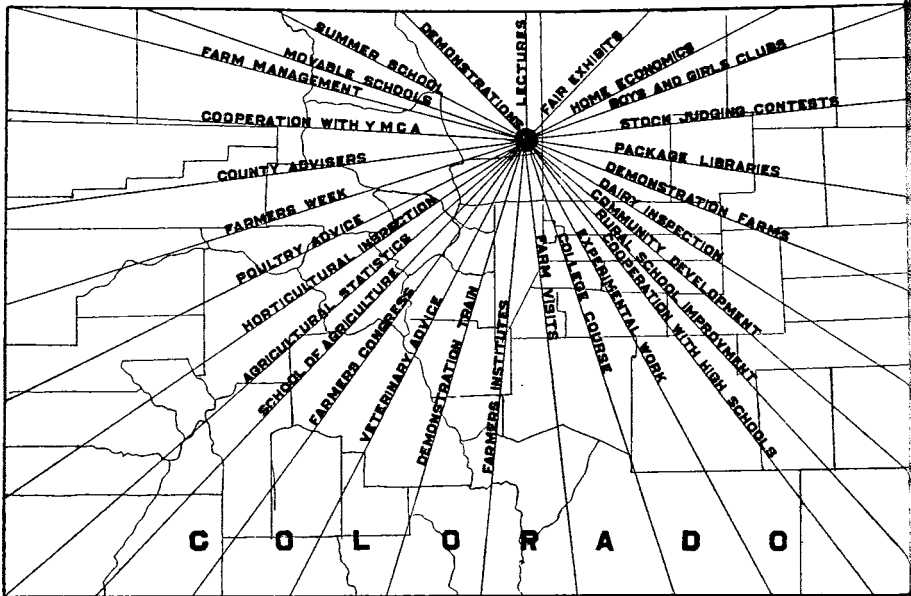
Regular Congressional Appropriation for Each Year

1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000

Conditional Appropriation, Paid if Colorado Meets it on Dollar for Dollar Basis

1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
.....	\$4,795	\$8,789	\$12,784	\$16,779	\$20,774	\$24,769	\$28,764	\$32,759

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SHOULD COVER COLORADO



The Smith-Lever Act will help to make this possible

The work provided by the Smith-Lever Act means so much for Colorado that every effort should be made by the people of the State through the Twentieth General Assembly to accept the provisions of the Act in full in order to make certain that Colorado can meet the conditional appropriation, increasing as it does from year to year with certainty. A mill levy should be made on all the taxable property of the State, increasing from biennium to biennium to meet the increase of the Congressional appropriation. Such a levy will return its value many fold in the richer country life of Colorado.

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BRIEF STATEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT OF
COUNTY AGENT WORK IN COLORADO SINCE
JUNE 30, 1917.

The development of County Agent work in Colorado has been so rapid since June 30th that those in charge of the work can hardly believe the facts as presented by the brief summary to date.

Immediately after the declaration of war in April, more or less definite plans were made for increasing the production of the farms of Colorado thru active work on the part of the Extension Service of the Agricultural College. Four of the assistants in college departments were sent into the field to do emergency work, beginning about May 1st, this work being under charge of the County Agent Leader's office, and results of their work were reported in our annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. As a result of the work of these men and of others in the County Agent Leader's office, County Agents were employed in Delta and Washington Counties, respectively, appointments being effective July 1, 1917. On July 1st Mr. O. S. Rayner was appointed Assistant County Agent Leader.

A shortage of funds prevented the expansion of the work that we hoped might be obtained but in August the National Congress passed a special war emergency appropriation for extension work in agriculture, etc. and Colorado received for County Agent work the sum of \$28,000 to be used before July 1, 1918. Thru the use of these funds, one Assistant County Agent Leader, one Emergency District Demonstration Agent and twelve additional County Agricultural Agents have been appointed.

At the present time we have in Colorado two Assistant County Agent Leaders, twenty-eight County Agricultural Agents and one Emergency Demonstration Agent. The County Agricultural Agent position in Pueblo County is at the present time vacant.

The following is the present list of Counties employing County Agricultural Agents with the name of agents and their headquarters: The first fifteen of these are counties which are assisted thru State and Federal Smith-Lever and U. S. D. A. funds, the remaining fourteen being those assisted thru the use of special War Emergency funds furnished by the National Government.

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<u>County</u>	<u>Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Logan	Geo. C. Burckhalter	Sterling
El Paso	W. H. Lauck	Colorado Spgs.
Rio Grande	C. D. Hyatt	Monte Vista
Pueblo	Vacant at present	Pueblo
Boulder	H. H. Simpson	Longmont
Morgan	C. G. McCord	Ft. Morgan
La Plata	E. D. Smith	Durango
Adams	Geo. R. Smith	Brighton
Kit Carson	Harvey O. Strange	Burlington
Las Animas	C. E. Smith	Trinidad
Garfield	R. C. Allred	Glenwood Spgs.
Fremont	R. R. Jeffries	Canon City
Douglas	V. E. Tucker	Castle Rock
Huerfano	Waldo Kidder	Walsenburg
Weld	M. E. Knapp	Greeley
Delta	E. H. Divelbiss	Delta
Sedgwick	Walter J. Ott	Julesburg
Jefferson	F. C. Tripp	Golden
Arapahoe	W. A. Groom	Littleton
Montrose	H. C. Nevius	Montrose
Moffat	H. B. Kobey	Craig
Prowers	E. B. Darrow	Lamar
Lincoln	Scott Wisner	Hugo
Routt	J. C. Hale	Steamboat Spgs.
Montezuma	G. P. Newsom	Cortez
Larimer	D. C. Bascom	Ft. Collins
Otero	W. F. Droge	Rocky Ford
Phillips	L. J. Wormington	Holyoke
Saguache	Wm. O. Sauder	Center

Other employees of this office are as follows: A. E. Lovett, County Agent Leader, Ft. Collins; O. S. Rayner, Assistant County Agent Leader, Ft. Collins; W.G. Jamison, Assistant County Agent Leader, Ft. Collins; R. H. Felts, Emergency Demonstration Agent, Ft. Collins; Dorothy Armitage, Clerk, Ft. Collins.

O. S. Rayner was employed with State and Federal Smith-Lever funds until December 10th, 1917 when a change in arrangement was made whereby he was paid \$100 per month from special War Emergency funds and \$66.66 from State Smith-Lever funds.

W. G. Jamison and R. H. Felts are paid wholly from special War Emergency funds and Miss Armitage from Federal Smith-Lever funds.

BRIEF DETAILED CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY
OF APPOINTMENTS AND DISCONTINUANCES
SINCE JUNE 30, 1917.

The following is a brief, chronological history of appointments and discontinuances in County Agent work since June 30, 1917:-

O. S. Rayner, Assistant County Agent Leader, appointed July 1, 1917.

Edward H. Divelbiss, County Agricultural Agent Delta County, appointed July 1, 1917.

Oliver J. Grace, County Agricultural Agent Washington County, appointed July 1, 1917; discontinued November 1, 1917.

W. G. Jamison, Emergency District Demonstration Agent, appointed September 4, 1917; promoted to Assistant County Agent Leader, November 1, 1917.

H. K. Porter, Emergency District Demonstration Agent, appointed September 4, 1917; discontinued May 1, 1918.

Charles D. Hyatt, Emergency Demonstration Agent, appointed September 20, 1917; transferred to County Agricultural Agent Rio Grande County January 1, 1918.

Clarence S. Anderson, County Agricultural Agent Saguache County, appointed October 1, 1917. Left position November 12, 1917.

E. B. Darrow, County Agricultural Agent Prowers County, appointed October 1, 1917.

Floyd C. Tripp, Emergency District Demonstration Agent, appointed October 1, 1917; transferred to County Agricultural Agent Jefferson County, November 1, 1917.

Walter A. Groom, County Agricultural Agent Arapahoe County, appointed October 20, 1917.

Scott Wisner, County Agricultural Agent Lincoln County, appointed October 11, 1917.

Harry C. Nevius, County Agricultural Agent Montrose County, appointed November 5, 1917.

Harold B. Kobey, County Agricultural Agent Moffat County, appointed November 5, 1917.

Walter J. Ott, County Agricultural Agent Washington County, appointed November 1, 1917. Transferred to Sedgwick County

December 17, 1917, work in Washington County being discontinued.

Lisle J. Wormington, Emergency District Demonstration Agent, appointed December 10, 1917. Transferred to County Agricultural Agent Phillips County, May 1, 1918.

J. Carroll Hale, County Agricultural Agent Routt County, appointed December 27, 1917.

Gilbert P. Newsom, Emergency District Demonstration Agent, appointed February 1, 1918. Transferred as County Agricultural Agent Montezuma County, April 1, 1918.

Dorus C. Bascom, County Agricultural Agent Larimer County, appointed April 1, 1918.

Wm. F. Droge, County Agricultural Agent Otero County, appointed April 1, 1918.

Harvey O. Strange, Emergency District Demonstration Agent, appointed April 1, 1918. Transferred as County Agricultural Agent Kit Carson County May 1, 1918.

Clifford C. Taylor, Assistant County Agricultural Agent Las Animas County, resigned effective April 1, 1918.

P. N. Flint, County Agricultural Agent Kit Carson County, resigned effective April 15, 1918.

Stanley V. Smith, County Agricultural Agent Pueblo County, resigned effective April 15, 1918.

Wm. O. Sauder, County Agricultural Agent, Saguache County, appointed May 1, 1918.

Rufus H. Felts, Emergency District Demonstration Agent, appointed May 15, 1918.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

The County Agent Leader succeeded in standardizing all memoranda of agreements, excepting financial arrangements, between Colorado counties and the Extension Service for the employment of County Agricultural Agents in counties on July 1, 1917. All memoranda of agreements drawn with counties employing Emergency Agents have been standard and on same financial basis and have been so drawn that all of the counties will continue the work unless there are not sufficient funds provided from National or State sources so that they will not be required to appropriate more than \$2100 annually for the work. We have visited the County Boards of Commissioners and people interested in the County

Agent work in practically all of the counties employing County Agricultural Agents and believe that the County Agent work is better understood than it has ever been before. Tables have been prepared and recommendations made for the standardization of the financial assistance given to each county from National and State funds. Definite records of all work done by the County Agent force are now kept in the County Agent Leader's office.

During the eight months included in this report, from July 1 to May 1 inclusive, the County Agent Leader has spent 102 days in the field and 150 days in the office, has visited 39 County Agricultural Agents, has addressed 34 meetings with a total attendance of 3100 people, has assisted in the organization of three Farm Bureaus, has recommended the appointment of 20 new Agents and the discontinuance of nine Agents, including those transferred from district to county work.

O. S. Rayner, Assistant County Agent Leader, has had immediate charge of the Extension Schools held thruout the winter and early spring and thru his planning and direction these schools have proven a ~~complete~~ ^{highly} successful. He, also, has immediate charge of the written projects for work of the County Agents and of plans and methods for best office systems in the County Agent Leader's office and the offices of those County Agents where he has thus far been able to work to a very marked degree. Mr. Rayner has spent 85 days in the field and 168 days in the office, has visited 28 Agents and addressed 10 meetings with a total attendance of 157 people.

W. G. Jamison, Assistant County Agent Leader, has had immediate charge of organization work in the field. He has proven himself a most efficient assistant in this line of work and we anticipate the organization of a Farm Bureau in every County Agent county in Colorado within the next year. Mr. Jamison has also visited new counties and has assisted in the development of the County Agent work thru explanations to the people relative to the work and the signing of agreements with the commissioners and others interested. He has spent 189 days in the field and 19 days in the office, has visited 14 agents and attended 55 meetings with a total attendance of 1,030 persons.

H. K. Porter, Emergency District Demonstration Agent, has visited two new counties for purpose of explaining the County Agent work, the remainder of his time being taken up with emergency work almost wholly. It having been found that he had completed all of the work which it seemed possible for him to do, his appointment was discontinued on May 1, 1918.

The forms of organization of farmers for cooperation with the County Agents in their various counties have generally proven inefficient during the past year. These organizations have varied considerably in the different counties having them. A detailed discussion of the Farm Bureau organization as recommended by the Washington office was led by H. W. Hochbaum, County Agent Leader for Idaho, at our County Agent Conference held in January and our plans for work for this year include the organization of this form of Farm Bureau in every County Agent County in Colorado. We now have three Farm Bureaus of this form and they have proven very efficient.

Notwithstanding the increased pressure because of emergency work for assisting in the winning of the war, our County Agricultural Agents have continued along the same lines as in normal times almost without exception.

Regular work has been carried along definite project lines as far as possible and projects followed by our several County Agricultural Agents in their respective counties for the present season are as follows:

COUNTY	La- bor	Organi- zation	: Dairy : Crops	: Or- : chard	: Imp. : Meat : Ani- : mals	: Soil	: F.Mgt.	: Silo	: Pests & : Disease
Blaine	x	x	x	x				x	x
Chapahoe		x	x	x					x
Coulter	x	x	x	x	x				x
Delta	x	x	x	x	x				
Douglas	x	x	x						x
El Paso		x	xx			x	x		x
Freemont		x	x	x	x				x
Garfield	x	x	xxx		x			x	
Greeley	x	x	x	x			x	x	xxx
Harrison		x	x	x					x
Jefferson	x	x	x	x					x
Johnston	x	x	x		x		x		
Lincoln		x	x	x				x	xx
Logan	x	x	x	x				x	xx
Lafayette	x	x	x	x				x	x
Mesa	x	x	x					x	x
Montezuma	x	x	x					x	x
North	x	x	x	x					x
Ouray	x	x	x	x					x
Pueblo	x	x							
Rocky Mountain	x	x	x	x				x	x
Saguache	x	x	x				x		x
Summit	x	x							
Teller	x	x							
Windsor	x	x							
Yuma	x	x	x						x

In addition to the above, work with Boys' and Girls' Clubs is being carried on by County Agents in the following counties: Arapahoe, Boulder, Douglas, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Huerfano, Kit Carson, La Plata, Las Animas, Lincoln, Logan, Pueblo, Rio Grande and Sedgwick.

Emergency work has been done along several lines most important of which are the campaign for increased production last year, assisting the farmers in their marketing problems last fall and winter, assisting the Food Administration in contracting the beans thruout the state during the early spring and assisting in the marketing of these beans when the Food Administration so required. All of our County Agricultural Agents have assisted in the Liberty Loan campaigns, Red Cross campaign and other work of this nature.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The following is a financial summary of the expenses of the County Agent Leader's office:- office equipment and supplies \$132.79; telephone and telegraph \$112.03, multi-graph work \$130.07, railroad fare for State Leader and O. S. Rayner, Assistant County Agent Leader, \$645.18, hotels, subsistence, etc. \$658.43, total \$1,683.30. All of the above is paid from State ~~Smith-Lever~~, Federal Smith-Lever and U. S. D.A. funds. *and*

The annual rates of salaries are as follows for the ensuing year: County Agent Leader \$2400; O. S. Rayner, Assistant \$2600; W. G. Jamison, Assistant, \$1800; Clerk \$720. ~~800~~

At the present time O. S. Rayner is receiving \$100 per month from the special War Emergency funds and \$66.66 from State Smith-Lever funds. W. G. Jamison is receiving salary and expenses from the War Emergency funds.

\$28,000 was appropriated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from the special War Emergency funds for the County Agent work in Colorado. By July 1, 1918 approximately \$26,500 of this money will have been used in the employment of County Agents and Assistants for this work.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Those in charge of County Agent work thruout the United States have found that most efficient work can be done thru the use of one Assistant County Agent Leader for each ten County Agricultural Agents employed. We have twenty-nine County Agricultural Agents employed and only two

Assistant County Agent Leaders. We should have, as early as possible, one additional Assistant County Agent Leader.

There are still twelve agricultural counties in Colorado without County Agricultural Agents. The County Agent Leader should have sufficient, regular assistance and additional emergency assistance for the introduction of County Agent work and Farm Bureau work in each of these counties. Also, we should plan for the employment of a County Agricultural Agent in each of these counties on or before January 1, 1919.

County Agricultural Agent timber is very hard to find and we encounter considerable difficulty because some of the other states are paying a higher salary than we are in Colorado. We wish to recommend that the starting salary for an experienced County Agricultural Agent in Colorado be made \$1800 and the starting salaries for inexperienced men shall be made from \$1500 to \$1680 as they may be found deserving. Those County Agents who start at the lower salaries and prove themselves efficient should receive \$1800 salary after the first year's work.

Every effort should be put forth to make the County Agent work permanent thru the use of permanent funds as far as is possible.

Respectfully submitted,



County Agent Leader.

1923

SUBJECT - ADMINISTRATION

The office of State Leader of Farm Management, Field Study and Demonstration for Colorado was created by the adoption of a memorandum of understanding between the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Colorado Agricultural College.

This memorandum was adopted in November but was made effective October 1, 1912, so as to conform to the memoranda of understanding entered into between Logan and El Paso counties. The state leader was appointed November 1, 1912.

Under this memorandum of understanding the Colorado Agricultural College financed the work in connection with the state leaders office, including salaries and expenses, from the date of his appointment until June 30, 1913.

To cover the work thereafter, the following agreement was entered into by the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Colorado Agricultural College, under which these two parties wereto share equally in financing the state leader. Quote pages 2, 3 and 4.

SUBJECT - EL PASO COUNTY

El Paso is the pioneer county of the state in carrying Extension work and has continued to arry the work without interruption up to the present time.

Mr. W. H. Lauck was appointed county agent for El Paso county October 16, 1912, by transfer from the office of Irrigation Investigations of the United States Department of

Agriculture, The parties to the memorandum of understanding for El Paso county together with their financial contribution for the support of the work from October 16, 1912, to June 30, 1913, were as follows:

The Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.....	\$850.00
El Paso County Commissioners, the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce and the Colorado Agricultural College, jointly.....	912.50

Making a total of..... \$1762.50

Of this amount \$1275.00 was for salary of the agent at the rate of \$1800.00 per year and the balance, \$487.50, was for expenses.

The local funds for Extension work came largely from the county special advertising fund appropriated by the Board of County Commissioners for this purpose upon the recommendation of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce. In addition to these county funds, the work was also supported by the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, which, besides providing office room, stenographic and other services for the county agent, made at various times appropriations from the Chamber of Commerce budget for agricultural Extension work.

Beginning with the new fiscal year, July 1, 1913, the financial arrangements for the support of Extension work in El Paso county was as follows:

The Bureau of Plant Industry.....	\$1200.00
El Paso County.....	1200.00
	<hr/>
	2400.00

Of this amount \$1800.00 per year was for salary and \$600.00 for expenses.

In 1914, boys' and girls' club organization work was started in El Paso county, an assistant county agent being employed for this particular work.

Early Extension activities in El Paso county included the making of a motion picture film on the agricultural resources of the county, the Central Colorado Exposition, Boys' and Girls' Club Camp and a mid-winter corn show. The total amount of money appropriated for Extension work during the year 1914 was \$3796.24 as compared with \$1422.55 for 1913.

Splendid cooperation was given Extension workers in El Paso county from the very beginning. An incident worthy of special mention is that of Mr. John Lenox, chairman of the agricultural committee, in providing a fund of about \$8000.00 which was loaned in 1912 at reasonable rates of interest to settlers in El Paso county, not to exceed \$40.00 per man, with which to purchase feeds and seeds. Over 80% of this fund was returned within the specified time and the holders of the balance upon request were given extension of time but eventually the entire amount was repaid. This one thing had much to do with bringing about a spirit of mutual helpfulness between the farmers and the business men of Colorado Springs and paved the way for future cooperative enterprises that have

been of inestimable value to all concerned, and especially in the promotion of Extension work in El Paso county.

SUBJECT - LOGAN COUNTY

Mr. D. C. Bascom, instructor in agriculture, Logan County High School, was appointed county agent for Logan county October 1, 1912, under an arrangement whereby he was to devote one-half of his time to teaching in the high school and the other half to Farm Management work.

Among the early activities of the county agent were farmers' institutes, lectures and demonstrations, boys' and girls' club work and irrigation projects in cooperation with the agriculturist of the Great Western Sugar Company.

SUBJECT - PUEBLO COUNTY

Mr. Stanley D. Smith, instructor in Horticulture at the Colorado Agricultural College, was appointed county agent for Pueblo county on March 1, 1913. He reported for duty on March 8, 1913.

One of his earliest activities was the organization of a market gardeners cooperative selling association for the Pueblo district. This venture, however, did not succeed, due largely to internal dissension on the part of its members.

Another activity was the organization of a number of local clubs with the objective of a federation into a central

organization. Numerous truck gardeners in the Pueblo district cooperation on the part of the producers for best results.

SUBJECT - SAN LUIS VALLEY

Mr. L. M. Winsor of the Utah Agricultural College, was appointed county agent for the San Luis Valley December 1, 1912.

The parties to the memorandum of understanding for the San Luis Valley together with their financial contributions for the support of Extension work from December 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913, was as follows:

Bureau of Plant Industry.....	\$700.00
Conejos County.....	175.00
Costilla County.....	175.00
Rio Grande County.....	175.00
Sauguache County.....	175.00
Total.....	<u>1400.00</u>

Of the amount above mentioned \$1050.00 was for the salary of the agent for the seven months at the rate of \$1800.00 per year and the balance, \$350.00, for expenses.

SUBJECT - ORGANIZATION

The efforts of county agents in 1913 and 1914 were directed largely toward strengthening and increasing the number of farmers' organizations in their respective counties.

The plan that seemed productive of the best results and which was used in several counties was to organize local farmers' clubs, using school districts or small communities as the nucleus of the club. These local clubs were then organized into a county federation by means of a board of directors consisting of one or two directors from each club. These directors then organized, elected officers and devoted their efforts toward matters affecting the county as a whole. By working in close cooperation with these clubs, the county agents naturally relied upon them very largely for local support for their work. The best results were obtained in the counties having strong local farmers' organizations cooperating with the county agent.

SUBJECT - ADMINISTRATION

On September 1, 1915, Dr. Hiram T. French was employed as director of the Extension Service and also to act as state leader of county agricultural agents, the former state leader having resigned to accept a similar position in the State Agricultural College of North Dakota. Prior to the appointment of Dr. French as director, Dr. Charles A. Lory, President of the College, served as acting director.

Mary L. Oberlin resigned as specialist in Home Economics to accept a position in teaching. She was succeeded by Miriam M. Haynes.

Mr. H. E. Lovett of Crook county, Oregon, was employed as

state leader of county agricultural agents, effective July 1, 1916, thereby relieving the director of personal supervision of the work of county agricultural agents.

R. W. Clark was appointed as livestock specialist on July 1, 1916.

Maude E. Sheridan was appointed as assistant state leader of boys' and girls' club work July 1, 1916.

J. L. Taylor was appointed as field agent in marketing in cooperation with the office of markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, September 1, 1916, but served only until January 1, 1917. He was succeeded by W. H. Kerr, whose appointment became effective February 15, 1917. In the meantime the work was carried by R. B. Crabill, assistant in the office.

O. S. Rayner, assistant in the Department of Agronomy, was appointed assistant state leader of county agents, effective July 1, 1917. He was also placed in charge of extension schools throughout the state under the supervision of the Director of Extension.

Ernest H. Bader, teacher of Agronomy at Fort Lewis School, was appointed specialist in Agronomy for a period of six months from October 15, 1917.

SUBJECT - WASHINGTON COUNTY

As a result of the work by Mr. O. S. Rayner, district emergency agent in Washington county, the county commissioners became interested in securing an agent for their county. Contrary to the general method of procedure and without a knowledge of the Extension Service, the county commissioners of Washington county negotiated directly with Mr. O. J. Grace, superintendent of the Akron dry land experiment station, for his services as county agent, resulting in his employment but without financial support from the Extension Service for the reason that funds were not available. Arrangements as made were that a part of the salary and all of the expense of the agent was to be paid from county funds and the remainder of Mr. Grace's salary paid by the Bureau of Plant Industry.

SUBJECT - ADMINISTRATION

On December 1, 1917, the county agent leader's office force, consisted of a county agent leader, two assistant county agent leaders and two district emergency demonstration agents. Early in 1917 one emergency demonstration agent was transferred to the position of county agent in Rio Grande county and the other discontinued, leaving only the county agent leader and two assistant county agent leaders as supervisors of county agent work. During the course of the year, however, it developed that there was urgent need for

an additional county agent leader in order to effectively carry out the program for Extension work in counties not employing agents. There were 14 agricultural counties in which it was hoped to place agents. Mr. O. S. Rayner, assistant county agent leader, resigned his position, effective October 16, 1917.

SUBJECT - WOMEN'S WORK

On August 1, 1917, the first woman worker was placed in El Paso county.

SUBJECT - EXTENSION WORK WITH WOMEN

Extension work in Home Economics was taken care of by the resident department until November, 1914. Expense incurred by members of the resident staff in making field trips was defrayed by the Extension Service. This work consisted mostly of extension schools for women's clubs, special lectures and programs for home-makers weeks. The department prepared and kept for display exhibit material in clothing, foods, home furnishings and labor saving equipment.

Mary L. Oberlin, the first Home Economics specialist, was appointed in October, 1914. Her main projects were improvement of the farm kitchen, and feeding of children. Miss Oberlin resigned on December 1, 1915, and was

succeeded by Miriam H. Haynes of the Home Economics Department, The date of Miss Haynes appointment being _____.

During 1916 and until war was declared in April of 1917 the kitchen improvement and feeding the family project occupied practically the entire time of the specialist.

During the war emergency period nine women workers were employed, namely, Mary Collopy, home demonstration agent, Las Animas and Huerfano counties, in October, 1917; Mabel B. Campbell, urban home demonstration agent, Benver, in October of 1917; Fannie E. Virgil, district home demonstration agent for Pueblo and Fremont counties, in December, 1917; Rose H. Cole, urban home demonstration agent, Pueblo county, February, 1918; Florence E. Redifer, urban home demonstration agent, El Paso county, April, 1918; Pearl Horn, home demonstration agent, Garfield county, June, 1918; Edna Krentzer, home demonstration agent, Las Animas county, June, 1918; Erma Douglass, home demonstration agent, Huerfano, June, 1918; Susanne Thompson, home demonstration agent, Weld county, June, 1918.

Susanne Thompson was transferred to Logan county in January, 1919.

The urban agents were under the supervision of Miss Inga M. K. Allison, head of the Department of Home Economics. The projects were along food and clothing conservation, thrift, Americanization, and during the influenza epidemic, on health and sanitation.

The emergency home demonstration work continued until July 1, 1919. During the re-organization following the war two home demonstration agents continued in the service. These were Mary Collopy in El Paso county and Susanne Thompson in Logan county. The main projects emphasized by both workers during 1919 and 1920 were clothing, poultry and home conveniences.

Erma Douglass, formerly home demonstration agent in Huerfano county, was appointed as assistant state leader of home demonstration work in October, 1919.

Miss Haynes, state leader of home demonstration work, was away on a year's leave of absence beginning September 1, 1920. Miss Douglass was acting home demonstration leader during her absence. Miss Douglass resigned September 1, 1921.

Mary Collopy resigned as home demonstration agent for El Paso county on May 1, 1920, and was succeeded by Jane Snow on _____. Miss Snow continued in El Paso county as home demonstration agent until May 1, 1921. A home demonstration agent was **not** employed in El Paso county after the resignation of Miss Snow until the appointment of Mrs. Ramona Ryan on April 15, 1922.

Mrs. Blanche E. Hyde was employed as clothing specialist on April 1, 1922.

Miss Haynes resigned as state leader of home demonstration work on October 15, 1922.

SUBJECT - COUNTY AGENT WORK

Much of the work done by county agricultural agents during the war was of an emergency nature and necessarily interfered with regular projects that were under way when war was declared. The influenza epidemic also had its influence on organization work. Therefore when plans were made by the county agent leader's office for 1918 special emphasis was placed on the necessity for standardization of county agent work, including the memoranda of agreement with counties employing agents to bring about a uniform financial arrangement. It was recommended that budgets for county agent work be so arranged that all counties might receive the same amount of funds from outside sources for assisting in county agent work. A large majority of county agents at that time were receiving a total of \$1200.00 from outside sources. However, four counties were receiving only \$1000.00 each and six counties only \$900.00. An effort was also made to standardize reports, records, and to employ uniform methods in all matters pertaining to county extension work.

Seventeen county agricultural agents were employed in Colorado on July 1, 1918. When the emergency food production bill was passed and funds became available the number was increased to 29 with an additional state leader. Project work under that way included farm labor, crop improvement, dairying, orchard work, improvement of meat producing animals,

soil improvement, farm management, silo construction, pests and diseases. Emergency work brought on by the war included Red Cross work, Liberty Bond sales, War Saving Stamp sales, assisting draft boards and food administration. In many instances county extension workers served as member of county councils of defense and assisted in gathering information vital to the successful prosecution of war measures.

SUBJECT - WASHINGTON COUNTY

Because of political and factional differences county agent work was discontinued on December 15, 1917, and the agent transferred to Sedgwick county.

SUBJECT - SEDGWICK COUNTY

County agent work started on December 17, 1917.

SUBJECT - ROUTT COUNTY

County agent work started on December 27, 1917.

SUBJECT - RIO GRANDE COUNTY

County agent E. H. Thomas resigned December 31, 1917 to accept the position of county agent leader in Arizona. He was succeeded by C. D. Hyatt on January 1, 1918, Mr. Hyatt having been previously employed as emergency demonstration agent.

SUBJECT - MONTEZUMA COUNTY

In Montezuma County, arrangements having been previously made for a division of the La Plata-Montezuma district, E. P. Newsom began work as county agent on February 1, 1918. E. D. Smith, formerly in charge of both counties, continued as county agent for La Plata county.

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