

HISTORY OF
THE EXTENSION SERVICE
OF
COLORADO STATE COLLEGE

1912 TO 1941

Compiled by
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FOREWORD

In 1937, P. H. Ross, grand director of Epsilon Sigma Phi, and Madge J. Reese, grand secretary-treasurer, wrote to extension directors regarding the value of publishing a history of extension work in each State, and urged that plans be initiated for this purpose.

Zeta chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi became interested in the matter and assisted in formulating plans for a history of the Colorado State College Extension Service. The interest and recommendations of Zeta chapter led to the appointment in 1937 by Director F. A. Anderson of the Extension Service History Committee composed of J. H. McClelland, chairman, Blanche E. Hyde, E. D. Smith, Fred C. Jans, and C. W. Ferguson. Plans for writing the history were discussed, but little time was available for the actual work. However, a large amount of source material was studied.

In 1938, Dr. Charles A. Lory, J. E. Morrison, and W. F. Droge were appointed on the history committee. In the fall of 1939, arrangements were made so that J. H. McClelland and Blanche E. Hyde could schedule a definite amount of time for history work.

Information from which this history was written consisted of extension annual reports, state-office records, special extension reports, subject-matter bulletins, circulars, records from the president's office of Colorado State College, State laws, Federal laws and memoranda, Federal reports and booklets, personal interviews, and the "History of Agriculture in Colorado."

The Colorado Extension Service History Committee supervised the work and provided guidance to the writers. Actual writing and fact-finding was done by J. H. McClelland and Blanche E. Hyde. The authors are deeply grateful to the many extension and college workers and other individuals who assisted in supplying information verbally or from records.

Early Personnel (See opposite page)

(1.) These extension workers were on the job in 1916. They are, *left to right*: G. C. Burkhalter, Logan County; W. E. Vaplon, state 4-H leader; S. V. Smith, Pueblo County; Miriam Haynes, home economics; Beulah Herschler, home economics; Maude Sheridan, assistant 4-H leader; W. H. Lauck, El Paso County; Paul Flint, Kit Carson and Lincoln Counties; George Smith, Adams County; Director H. T. French; and (3.) below, *left to right*, C. G. McCord, Morgan County; R. R. Jeffries; E. H. Thomas, San Luis Valley; W. E. Foard, farm-management specialist; R. C. Allred, Garfield County; Chas. E. Smith, Las Animas County; H. H. Simpson, Boulder County; E. D. Smith, La Plata and Montezuma Counties; Floyd Tripp, Jefferson County — (2.) Ready to explain an apple-demonstration car in Mesa County in 1922, are, *left to right*, W. H. Olin, A. T. Steinel, A. C. Newton, Ben H. King, F. M. Green, T. H. Summers, E. F. McCune, and D. W. Thomas — (4.) The administration building on the Aggie campus, home of the state extension office — (5.) An early county-agent conference on the campus. — (6.) Part of the war-period food-conservation program — (7.) The assistant 4-H club leader rode horseback in 1914 — (8.) Most county agents used autos — (9.) A county agent's office in 1920. E. D. Smith worked here in La Plata County — (10.) Fred C. Jans left the Colorado Extension Service in 1940 to become extension field agent for the eleven Western states, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. — (11.) Because they were champion 4-H club canners in 1922, the Iowa team (first-place winners) and the Colorado team (second-place winners) were awarded a trip to France in the summer of 1923 to conduct canning demonstrations — (12.) These former extension agents attended the annual extension service dinner in 1940 — (13.) An early Farmers' Congress meeting on the Aggie campus — (14.) The El Paso County agent sometimes traveled on snow shoes in 1914.



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Dr. E. N. Stout



E. D. Smith

DR. E. N. STOUT, retired June 30, 1940

Bureau of Animal Industry—1902 to 1933

Extension Veterinarian—August 1, 1933 to June 30, 1940

E. D. SMITH, retired September 1, 1937

County Agent, La Plata County—March 1, 1915 to October 16, 1920

District Extension Agent—October 16, 1920 to December 1, 1929

Economist in Marketing and Rural Organization—December 1, 1929 to June 5, 1934

Extension Service-AAA Work—June 5, 1934 to November 1, 1935

Associate Director—November 1, 1935 to September 1, 1937

HISTORY OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE
OF
COLORADO STATE COLLEGE

CHAPTER I

THE BEGINNING OF EXTENSION WORK

EARLY CONDITIONS IN COLORADO

In writing a history of extension work in Colorado it is necessary to look back to the days more than half a century before the Smith-Lever Act was passed, and consider the foundations upon which agricultural extension work in Colorado has risen.

Excepting information obtained from accounts handed down by explorers, and the even more meager information from early settlers, almost nothing is known of conditions in Colorado before the discovery of gold in 1858. For a long period of years following this event, the territory of Colorado was thought of almost entirely in terms of mining, and many of the people who came to Colorado did so in a spirit of adventure rather than with the thought of building homes and settling down to aid in the development of communities.

Sources of supply were far distant and it soon became apparent that food must be available close at hand. Others sensed the fact that money was to be made in selling food to the men at the gold camps. Then too, farming under the primitive conditions of a new country offered in itself another form of adventure and resourceful men soon found that it was possible to combine both farming and stock raising with mining ventures. As a matter of fact, however, Colorado agriculture began before the permanent settlements were established shortly after the discovery of gold.

Many early settlers in Colorado came from New Mexico and understood the need of being prepared to feed themselves. Most of them came equipped with livestock and seed for planting. No doubt the need for quantities of food for the gold seekers gave an impetus to agriculture. Its development at first was in scattered sections of the State but it soon assumed importance in the new country and as new settlers came in, the distances between farming centers were shortened.

As early as 1861, a group of men prominent in the community life on the outskirts of Denver met to discuss the question of forming an agricultural society. Nothing came from the discussion at the time, but in 1862 the matter was again brought to the fore by a man named Robert Stubbs. Although primarily interested in livestock rather than crops, he called for the organization of an agricultural society which was put through within a few months, the date being March 1863.

It was at about this time that the then territorial governor, John Evans, spoke in one of his addresses to the legislature of the rapid development of agriculture.

One of the first acts of the new agricultural group, which had been named the Colorado Agricultural Society, was to make plans for a fair to be held in the fall of 1863. When the time came, however, it was impossible to raise sufficient money. The following year the society was reorganized and chartered by the legislature and an appropriation of \$500.00 made for paying premiums of the fair.

Another delay ensued and it was not until 1866 that the first territorial fair sponsored by the Colorado Agricultural Society was held. This society may thus be said to have led the movement for organized agriculture in the State. It quite definitely served a purpose in sponsoring annual fairs and in spreading abroad knowledge of the opportunities in farming for immigrants from the states, but it had little direct influence on the practice of farming, nor was its membership composed principally of farmers. The society offered the farmer an opportunity to show his products in a competitive way and thus influenced further settlement and development.

The group of farmers around Greeley, known as the Union Colonists, were developing small farms and an intensive agriculture. An association was formed by this colony for the purpose of discussing the technical side of farming and exchanging ideas that might be helpful to the membership under the conditions of a semi-arid climate where artificial irrigation was needed.

On December 30, 1870, the newly organized Farmers' Club met at Greeley to learn about planting fruit trees. Later, a number of individual farmers' clubs were organized in the State and agricultural information was extended through these groups, which were later brought together under a State organization. Members paid annual dues that entitled them to attend the meetings and to buy seed, trees, and other needs at "club rates."

This was the beginning of farmers' institutes in a form already familiar in the East, but new to rural Colorado.

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

As a result of the Morrill Act passed by Congress in 1862, 90,000 acres of land in Colorado were set aside for the establishment of an agricultural college. The territorial legislature accepted the grant, and in 1870 the location of such a college was fixed at Fort Collins, subject to the conditional donation of 240 acres of land. This was provided, and the deed was completed in 1873.

Trustees were appointed and empowered to purchase property; provide for the erection of buildings; to organize the college, and employ a sufficient number of professors and tutors. No appropriation was made for the purpose and it was impossible for the trustees to carry out the provisions.

In 1872, the trustees appointed a new board but it was 2 years more before another step was taken, when in 1874 an appropriation of \$1000.00 was made to aid in erecting buildings and in making improvements on grounds belonging to the institution.

Another milestone in the development of Colorado was its admission to the Union in 1876. With its achievement of statehood the government took control of the land belonging to the college, since the constitution of the State provided that the Agricultural College at Fort Collins should become an institution of the State of Colorado and be subject to the control of the State.

The first General Assembly of the State, acting under provisions of the constitution, created the State Board of Agriculture to be the governing board of the institution. The college was opened in September 1879, and at its next meeting, the Board of Agriculture authorized the holding of farmers' institutes. This marks the real beginning of agricultural extension work in Colorado.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

The first farmers' institute was held in the chapel of the college in November 1879. The program included a paper by Dr. A. E. Edwards, president of the college, on "The Relation of the Agricultural College to the People of the State;" a talk by Professor Annis on "Soils and Their Analyses;" and one by John Sheldon on "A New and Promising Plant Called Al-

falfa." No information is available on attendance at this meeting nor as to how the talks were received.

In a diary kept by President Edwards, mention is made under date of January 4, 1881, of a farmers' institute which was held at what is now Denver University. Topics discussed included bees and farm hygiene. Also, a debate on irrigation was held.

The farmers' institute in Fort Collins was followed closely by one in Longmont in the Congregational church. A. E. Blount, professor of agriculture, and Frank J. Annis, professor of chemistry, both from the Agricultural College, and Dr. Sewell, then president of the State University, were present. Professor Annis delivered an address on chemistry of the soil.

Another institute was held at Del Norte, and very soon one was started in Loveland where, among other speakers, were professors from the Agricultural College, and leading farmers from the Union Colony at Greeley.

Fort Collins held other farmers' institutes in 1884 and 1888 and also in the years following. At an institute in Golden in 1888, 27 papers and addresses were given. In 1893, there was issued a farmers' institute bulletin prepared by D. W. Working, then secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. This bulletin explained the purpose of institutes, gave suggestions for programs and included a list of available speakers.

Farm institutes formed a definite part of the duties of instructors and Experiment Station workers at the college. In 1907, they were organized on a departmental basis with the appointment of Henry M. Cottrell as the first director of farmers' institutes. Mr. Cottrell further organized a staff of speakers from the college to attend the farm meetings, and also organized the farmers into definite institute groups.

In arranging for meetings and in scheduling speakers, he recognized actual local farm problems and attempted to assist in solving these problems by providing the right speakers and furnishing additional information through bulletins and circulars. To furnish further agricultural information to farmers, the college "News Notes" was established at this time, as a series of subject-matter bulletins.

In 1910, C. H. Hinman was appointed to succeed Mr. Cottrell who resigned. Mr. Hinman continued the institute work on much the same plan. The railroads were doing considerable agricultural educational work at this time, and the college cooperated by furnishing speakers for their meetings and tours. All of this activity showed the need for further agricultural extension work and led to the development of a more

intensive type of extension activity through the employment of agricultural extension agents in the counties.

Nearly all of the early farmers' institutes, meetings and demonstration trains took cognizance of the needs and interests of the women who were helping to settle the country and develop a new State. At the sessions of the institutes, speakers were provided for topics dealing with the home, but the instruction and information given on these occasions hardly more than touched the high points of a science newly assembled from the practical duties of homemaking.

A program of a farmers' institute held for 2 days in Fort Collins in February 1884, lists two talks on subjects directly connected with the home. One of these was "The Chemistry of Household Economy," by Professor C. F. Davis of the college, and the other "Breadmaking," by Mrs. H. Stratton. This introduction of homemaking subjects into a farmers' institute program was a beginning and each year more time was allotted to talks of interest to rural women.

In a report to the State Board of Agriculture, dated May 15, 1908, Mary S. Rausch, head of the department of home economics at Colorado Agricultural College, mentions her membership in the American Home Economics Association, and asks to have the name of the department at the college changed from department of domestic science to department of home economics, according to the recommendations of the association.

The term "home economics" had been recommended for work in colleges and "domestic science" for that in lower schools. Miss Rausch remarks in her report that the word "home" means more than "domestic," which "is a fine word, but which has been abused." Although this change was agreed upon, the term "domestic science" continued in use for a number of years.

While home-economics extension work as later set forth in the Smith-Lever Act was not even thought of during the first decade of the present century, Miss Rausch was alive to the needs of the women of the State and particularly to those of the rural districts. In trying to meet those needs she indeed "extended" the work of the college. The first mention of work that might be definitely classed as extension is found in a 1908 report of Miss Rausch's as follows:

The one-week short-course work in domestic science is growing rapidly. Last year there were three short courses held in various parts of the State, and this winter there will be ten. In my opinion, this is the very best way of helping rural districts and small towns. It is practically taking the college work to these women

who are unable to leave home and who are anxious and eager to learn the most modern methods of housekeeping.

About eighty women registered for the short course held in Fort Collins last January. Requests are coming in every day asking for the date of the next one. Circular letters are to be sent out and we hope to have a splendid program for the week's work. Great interest seems to be taken in domestic science all over the State. At the farmers' institutes during the summer, it was a real pleasure to address the gatherings of men and women as they seemed to think our work was not foolish but of real practical help.

About 1910, extension work began to assume definite form. Larger federal appropriations were made and activities became more closely coordinated with the United States Department of Agriculture. A variety of other activities of an extension nature were carried on during the first half of 1910. Four lectures, at which the attendance was 1,450, were held in Denver under the auspices of a Denver newspaper. Domestic-science lectures were given at nine teachers' institutes held in Denver, Las Animas, Pueblo, and Golden.

Miss Rausch gave a demonstration lecture, at the request of the Beef-Producers Association, at the Tabor Opera House in Denver, on January 12, 1910. The attendance was 1,350. This lecture was definitely of an extension nature, following extension methods in demonstration, and led to about 30 requests for lectures along the same line.

The report of the second half of the year 1910 was presented by Inga M. K. Allison, then acting head of the department of domestic science at the college, following the retirement of Miss Rausch in October 1910. Miss Allison reports 9 institutes conducted during the summer of 1910 with a total attendance of 1,159 women.

During 1913, and the early months of 1914, the resident division of home economics at the college continued to carry the load of extension work. Lectures and demonstrations made up most of the calls upon the department. During the week beginning January 12, faculty members cooperated in conducting a short course at the college. In the mornings, domestic-science classes were open to the public and individual cookery work was performed with the use of larger amounts of food so that the guests could be served with samples of the dishes prepared. On each of the first three afternoons an open lecture was given.

In January 1915, another successful short course was held at the college, lasting for 6 days. An account of the course says that:

The Housekeepers' Short Course of this year surpassed in organization and cooperative interest, any given heretofore. In addition to the presentation of lectures and demonstrations of popular interest, there was featured an exhibit of general household methods and equipment. Practically every room was on exhibition,

featuring household conveniences and labor-saving devices, hints for the home dress-maker and milliner, home recreation, personal hygiene, home nursing, and the housekeepers' ten-dollar library.

The farmers' institutes were of value in themselves to the grain and stock growers of the day. They were of immense value to communities because they aided farmers in developing the best methods of culture. More important still, they developed the thinking processes of those who attended.

Early farmers' institutes were held as follows:

	Number	Attendance
1907	113	19,790
1908	128	20,285
1909	34	10,694
1910	89	22,566

A 1910 report states that:

The demand for farmers' institutes is greater than can be met with the available funds, and the work has been handicapped because of the inability of the superintendent to command the time of the members of the faculty and Experiment Station staff as fully as he could wish. The increased demands made by the Agricultural College and Experiment Station have rendered it impossible for faculty members to spend much time in extension work off the campus. It is hoped that the new plan of organization of college work which is now being put into operation will enable the superintendent of agricultural extension to plan his work with more certainty than heretofore.

It is believed that local organizations to carry on farmers' institute work should be formed as rapidly and as extensively as possible so as to place the responsibility for the success of these institutes in the community for which the institute is held, rather than in this department. It is hoped by this means to work up much better local support for the institutes and to develop local men by giving them a place on the program.

It will be necessary as soon as possible to increase the staff and give the superintendent of agricultural extension a small force, possibly not more than two at present, on whom he can count for assistance the greater part of their time. Under our form of organization these will be connected with some department, but will give practically all their time to extension work. One of these should be in the department of home economics.

An effort should be made to reach all portions of the State with farmers' institute work and to assure local organization to take charge of this work under the direction of the superintendent of agricultural extension. Women's institutes and institutes for boys and girls should be added.

During the year 1911, 58 farmers' institutes were held with a total of 130 sessions and an aggregate attendance of 14,600. Thirty-one speakers from the college and six outside speakers were on the programs. At that time the demand for farmers' institutes was greater than could be filled with the funds available. Moreover, members of the faculty and Experiment Station did not have the time to devote to institute work.

In the early days of work in Logan County, a farm institute was held in cooperation with the county high school. At this institute an orchestra furnished music, students presented plays and readings, and local men gave farm talks. Later, county institutes were held with speakers from the college. When one meeting was called, there was no one present, so the college speaker went out on the street and talked to the farmers he could find on the corner. Usually, however, attendance was good.

As time went on and counties were organized with extension agents to aid in solving agricultural problems, and with home demonstration agents in some counties ready to advise on home problems, there was not the same need for farmers' institutes. There were, however, some well-established institutes which held their own. In a 1933 annual report, Director F. A. Anderson mentioned that farmers' institutes were continuing to be a center of interest annually in some counties.

In his 1936 report, Director Anderson says:

Farmers' institutes of the character that were conducted so extensively years ago but which were gradually discontinued in many communities, have been revived to a large extent in recent years with the number held in 1936 probably greater than at any time during the past 10 years. Reports from county extension agents give many interesting accounts of such meetings.

From the beginning, officers and members of farmers' institutes in Colorado had recognized the need for finding some means of giving instruction in agriculture to farm boys and girls in order to interest them in rural life. Farmers' institutes cooperated with county superintendents of schools in promoting various kinds of production and other contests. The results of this type of work indicated that there was much to be learned in the way of nature study and agriculture, outside the schoolroom and in the homes of boys and girls.

The 1910 report of the State Board of Agriculture mentions boys' and girls' club work as follows:

During the spring of 1910, H. M. Cottrell, superintendent of extension, T. M. Netherton, principal of the school of agriculture, and W. E. Naplon, instructor in animal husbandry, visited 96 schools talking to 3,740 boys and girls with reference to the organization of boys' and girls' agricultural clubs in accordance with plans contained in Farmers' Institute Circular No. 1 of April 1910. Fifty-two of these clubs were formed, many of them in the plains or dry-farming districts of the State.

Again in the spring of 1911, schools were visited relative to the organization of boys' and girls' clubs. Between 30 and 40 clubs were formed in Delta County under the direction of the county work-secretary of the YMCA of that county, while an organization containing over 100 members was formed in Cheyenne County with the cooperation of the county superintendent of schools.

FARMERS' CONGRESS

In January 1910, the Colorado Farmers' Congress was organized. By this time the importance of agriculture in the development of the State was recognized and the State Board of Agriculture decided it was necessary to bring about a more united and concerted effort in the solution of problems concerned with agriculture. A statement of the organization of a farmers' congress was issued as a leaflet, presumably used for advertising purposes in promoting the organization of

such congresses in different sections of the State. A copy of one of these leaflets follows:

"How The Colorado Farmers' Congress Is Constituted"

The membership of the Congress shall be made up as follows:

Each livestock, agricultural and horticultural organization to appoint two delegates.

Each County or local livestock, horticultural and agricultural organization to appoint two delegates.

Each County, one delegate, to be selected by the County Commissioners.

Each woman's rural organization, two delegates, selected by its members.

The State Grange to appoint three delegates-at-large, and each local Grange to send one delegate.

The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, three delegates; and each local union to send one delegate. The Alumni Association of Colorado Agricultural College, to appoint three delegates.

Ten delegates-at-large to be appointed by the Governor of the State.

The Executive Board of the Congress to add to the list any organization whose purpose is to promote the agricultural interests of the State.

At the 1911 meeting of the Congress, 90 rural organizations were represented by accredited delegates. These delegates included irrigation farmers, range-livestock producers, dry-land farmers, and fruit growers.

At the fourth session of the Congress in 1913, the question of county agents came up for discussion, as in certain sections of the State farmers were ready for their help. Already, there were agents in Logan and El Paso Counties.

At the Farmers' Congress sessions in 1915, Dr. Charles A. Lory, president of the college, gave a complete explanation of the Smith-Lever law. At this time there were 8 county agents with other counties awaiting an opportunity to participate. The first State conference of county extension agents was held in connection with this 1915 congress.

At the sixth session of the congress in 1916, there was a total registration of 377 people of whom 170 were accredited delegates. The attendance came from 33 counties and the accredited delegates were from leading organizations, including 23 from the Farmers' Union, and 16 from the Grange.

During the next 3 years, discussions of the World War dominated the sessions of the congress. No meeting was held in 1920, but in 1921 there was again a large attendance.

The meeting of the Farmers' Congress in 1924 was the last one held and was of special importance, as an advisory council was formed. Leaders of various farm organizations representing a total of 30,000 rural people, attended. During its life of 13 years, the congress had a most beneficial effect on agricultural conditions of the State.

INTERNATIONAL DRY-FARMING CONGRESS

Perhaps the most important farmers' congress ever held in the State was the International Dry-Farming Congress held in Colorado Springs in October 1911. Delegates to the congress were present from all over the world.

Some of the principles adopted by the congress included the following:

Agricultural Extension.—This Congress believes that the agricultural extension work carried on by the various state agricultural colleges has demonstrated itself to be the most effective means for the dissemination of valuable information to the farmers and to the farmers' wives, and since these agricultural colleges receive no federal aid for this work, we therefore urge upon the Congress of the United States the passage of the Lever bill, the principles of which have been endorsed by the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, which bill is now pending before the United States Congress and which provides for appropriations to be used for extension work in farmers' institutes, in movable schools of agriculture, upon demonstration farms, and for similar work in the various states. This Congress further urges that the congressmen from the various states represented by this Congress be not only requested, but urged, to aid in the immediate passage of this bill.

Home Economics.—Realizing that the results of agricultural education during the past two decades have demonstrated the equal importance of the education of farm women along lines parallel with the education of the farmer, and also realizing that the carrying forward of agricultural propaganda, insofar as it relates to the establishment of happy, contented homes on all farms; and also realizing that home economics is greatly in need of experimental data for the systematizing of its field, this Congress heartily endorses the bill now pending before the United States Senate which provides for a permanent annual appropriation to each state experiment station for the purpose of conducting original or confirmatory experiments dealing with the whole field of home economics, and requests our respective Senators and Representatives to urge this bill for early passage.

Several of the speakers stressed the need of better living conditions—homes that were more attractive both inside and outside—for the farmsteads, and equipment to make the work of the farmer's wife less of a burden. This recognition of the needs of the farm home was an important acknowledgment from the prominent speakers of the congress.

FARM WOMEN'S CONGRESS

At the same time that the Dry-Farming Congress was holding its sessions, more than 200 women delegates were attending the First International Congress of Farm Women, also in Colorado Springs. More than 21 states were represented from Canada on the North, Texas on the South, and from California to New Jersey.

The only information available on the women's congress is that the programs included speeches by some of the most prominent women of the nation. The resident department of home economics at the Colorado Agricultural College was represented at the congress by Inga M. K. Allison, who spoke at the

meeting, and by Margaret Haggart who presented a demonstration on variation in meals for the farm home.

OTERO COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Even before farmers' congresses became established in Colorado, an agricultural association was formed in Otero County to promote irrigation. An irrigation congress was held in Pueblo in 1910 and a large publishing company offered a \$1500.00-cup as prize for the best exhibit. The Otero County Agricultural Association entered the contest and won the cup and a \$1000.00-cash prize in addition.

In 1909 and 1910, the association cooperated with the beet-sugar company which furnished land, water, equipment, and labor. The Agricultural Association obtained seed from all over the world and had it planted on the land, the county putting up the funds.

In 1918, when the first county agricultural agent took up work in Otero County, the Agricultural Association was still functioning and a facsimile of the 1910 exhibit (the original having long since crumbled away) occupied a place of honor in the courthouse.

The Agricultural Association carried on until 1919.

EXTENSION SCHOOLS

An effort was made in 1916 to encourage extension schools in place of 1-day institutes. These schools were a step in advance of farmers' institutes and offered more thorough and definite information than was possible in the short time allotted to the institutes.

Meetings covering 1 or 2 days had been called institutes. Under the new arrangement, such meetings when planned with a view of carrying forward a definite plan of instruction and extending for 3 days or more came under the designation of extension schools. The county agents cooperated and assisted in the work. In nearly all cases the extension schools were held in counties where there were extension agents.

In his report for 1916, A. E. Lovett, county agent leader, states that there had been held in counties having county agricultural agents, 40 extension schools and institutes with a total attendance of 7,458. Assistance in these schools was given by extension specialists, and by heads and instructors of the

various departments of the college. Discussions along definite lines were taken up, covering practically all of the projects which the counties were undertaking. In a majority of the meetings, soil improvement, crops, pests and diseases, silos and silage, dairying, home economics, boys' and girls' clubs, cooperative marketing, and the growing of alfalfa were the principal subjects.

The plan of the extension schools was to place before farmers and their families practical instruction which would attract adult groups and hold their interest. Definite lessons which led to reference reading and further study were prepared. These were followed each year by a related series of lessons. Thus, instead of getting just a smattering of information on many topics, only one or two subjects would be given during a 4-day period.

During the year 1917, there were 324 sessions of institutes and schools, with a total attendance of 25,148. Courses in animal husbandry, agronomy, home economics, farm management, animal diseases, and farm tractors were offered. The experiment proved a decided success.

The courses offered were planned as 3-year courses, the work each year fitting into that of the previous year. Some of the men, who attended every class at one of the schools, drove 10 miles by team on roads that were nearly impassable because of snow and mud.

No work was planned for Mondays and Saturdays, thus the farmers had these days free to do their farm work.

Almost from the beginning of farmers' institutes and extension schools, work of interest to women was given, and in 1918 Anna B. Mather was appointed field specialist for extension schools and institutes. In 1918, 5 home-economics schools were held in El Paso, Boulder, Logan, and Rio Grande Counties. Each school lasted 4 days and sessions were held both mornings and afternoons. The work given was largely along conservation lines. The subjects given at these schools were foods and food values, wheat substitutes, pinto beans, meat substitutes, and similar topics.

It was soon found advisable to schedule all schools through one individual, preferably through the office of the county agent leader. It was arranged also that a registration of at least 10 persons should be required before an extension school could be organized.

During the year 1920, 35 extension schools were held with an attendance of 651. The schools were divided among the various subjects as follows: Soils and crops, 3; livestock feed-

ing, 9; livestock-disease control, 1; farm management, 19; home nursing, 1; remodeling garments, 1; and foods, 1. They were conducted by various extension workers and specialists and were a result of the development of county programs of work through which requests were made for such schools.

A number of 1-day farm-management schools were conducted. The work was confined to farm records with special reference given to familiarizing the farm people present with methods of keeping farm cost-accounts and starting their farming operation records.

The following statement from one of the farm leaders in a community in which a soils and crop school, and a foods school, were held will serve to show the general attitude of those who attended all extension schools.

The extension schools that were held at Severance by the Extension Service of Colorado Agricultural College were the very best we could ask for. The instructor in the agronomy work knew his field and gave the work in an interesting and practical way. In the work which was given to the women in foods, the teaching was of the very highest class, and the women were extremely pleased with the course given. If you can send us the same instructors or as good ones next year I will promise you that we will double the enrollment.

With increased personnel in the State office and with more counties having extension agents, farmers began to gather in small, local groups to discuss their problems. Thus, in later years there was less need for extension schools, although some continued to be held.

CHAPTER II

THE FIRST COUNTY AGENTS

LOGAN COUNTY

Agricultural extension work, under the direction of a county agent, had its beginning in Colorado with the appointment of D. C. Bascom as county extension agent for Logan County on October 1, 1912. Mr. Bascom had been teaching agriculture in the Logan County High School. As county agent, he devoted 3 days a week to extension activities—then known as farm-management work — continuing with his high-school classes the other 3 days.

This first Colorado county agent was largely on his own resources in planning and carrying on an extension program. His work, for the most part, was on an individual farm basis, supplemented by organized tours, meetings, and institutes. Local farm leaders were recognized as a necessary part of the extension educational and service programs, as outstanding farmers were called upon to help develop and extend better farming methods in the county. The county agent had to determine through farm meetings and visits what the farm problems were and then find a definite answer to those problems that would be of practical assistance.

As a result of this type of work, Mr. Bascom found himself the center of a great many activities. No farm problem was too small nor too large to be brought to his attention. Early reports list these activities as consisting of organizing and maintaining boys' and girls' clubs, conducting general farm educational meetings and field tours, studying existing farm problems in the county, organizing farmers' clubs and farm women's clubs, conducting canning demonstrations, testing milk samples, assisting with farm accounts, organizing pest-control districts, maintaining a traveling library, and helping rural people in numerous other ways. Drainage of marsh lands was listed as a particularly serious problem in parts of the county.

One very effective method of extension teaching used in Logan County as early as 1913 was the "field meeting" as it was then called. The county agent would get together several automobile loads of farmers and businessmen for a tour of successful farms. Often he was assisted by some other man

in the county who would help with discussions of farming practices and crops seen.

Two such meetings were held in 1913 with great success. About sixty men went on the first trip. A second trip was held later at the request of a number of businessmen who learned of the first one. Autos were furnished by the businessmen of Sterling under the guidance of C. B. Goddard, a prominent lumberman interested in the farmers' welfare. None of the farmers owned autos at that time. At the different farms visited, farm operators and the county agent told how the land was handled to produce the excellent crops being raised. One farmer emphatically said that the field trip he attended was "worth \$5,000" to him because of the practical suggestions he had received.

A successful dryland farmer, Phillip Held, assisted in organizing and conducting many of the tours, his own farm being one of the main attractions. The crops he produced on dry land never failed to arouse interest and admiration. "Summer tillage for winter-wheat production" was the method he used and its success at that time was demonstrated by a record of a yearly average yield of $28\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat per acre over an 8-year period. Many other farmers had complete failures during that time.

Those attending the field meetings marveled at the wheat stands Mr. Held obtained, but marveled more when, by the use of a soil auger, they were shown that the summer-tilled land held moisture as deep as $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, while similar land that had not been summer tilled showed moisture only a foot deep. As a result of one tour, 50 farmers adopted this moisture-conserving practice and summer tilled 1,000 acres of land in preparation for wheat to be planted in the fall.

Alfalfa fields and dryland cherry orchards also were visited on the tours. Another cultural practice emphasized was the use of the "dust mulch" as a means of conserving moisture and properly caring for the land. Farmers kept this dust covering in a powdery condition to a depth of several inches in order to "keep soil moisture from evaporating."

A number of smaller field trips were held for the purpose of teaching the building of pit silos as part of a campaign to take care of feed crops on the farm.

In addition to Mr. Held, other farmers who took a very active interest in the extension program and who helped to extend the county agent's activities were Cash Morris, X. A. Lambert and E. E. Grosvenor, all of Fleming; Chas. Green of Le Roy; and John August and M. O. Patton of Mt. Hope. These

were a few of the first farm leaders in agricultural extension work.

A number of farm meetings—38 in all—were held by the county agent that first year, with a total attendance of 2,227 farmers. The agent and other speakers discussed general farm topics, and farmers told of their own experiences. The majority of those attending these meetings were from the dryland sections of the county, where special economic conditions had brought about acute farming problems. Due to limited finances and crop losses, many dryland farmers had experienced a great deal of difficulty in making a living. It was these rural people especially who turned to the county agent for assistance.

Many of the farmers whose land was under irrigation were indifferent to outside assistance as they felt that they were getting along well enough. An early Extension Service report states that these farmers were "giving the future no consideration and were unconscious of some of the difficulties of fertility, rotation, insects and disease, and continuous cropping which may be in store for them."

Five farmers' clubs were organized, mostly in the dryland sections of the county, and Mr. Bascom made a monthly or semi-monthly circuit of their meetings. He was usually accompanied by members of the Agricultural College faculty, representatives of the Logan County High School, by a man from the State office of farm management, or by some citizen of Sterling who helped with the meetings. Women's extension clubs also were organized in the county to take up cooperative canning of fruits and vegetables, home nursing, and other subjects, as well as to add to the social life of the communities.

A 5-week farmers' short course was organized at the high school by the county agent from January 5 to February 13, 1913, with 90 men and women enrolling in farm management, farm accounts, grain judging, farm carpentry, farm blacksmithing, cooking, and sewing classes. The carpentry and blacksmithing courses were conducted by practical tradesmen and a dressmaker taught sewing. The high school cooperated in making the enterprise successful.

In addition to furnishing speakers for farm clubs and meetings, the county agent provided various forms of entertainment for rural groups. Mr. Bascom's report of 1913 states:

Realizing that the farmer and his family have little time to come to town for entertainment, we have from time to time taken entertainers out to the farmers' clubs. In practically all of these instances we have used students who were under high-school faculty training. The junior class presented their class play in two communities, the high-school orchestra of twelve pieces gave an entertainment in one community, and in another the girls' quartet, assisted by two readers, furnished a program of one and a half hours' length.

Boys' and girls' club work was a definite and important part of the extension program of Logan County from the very first. In fact, Mr. Bascom made considerable progress before other county agents developed their club programs to any extent. About 100 boys and girls were organized under the rules of the Department of Agriculture into garden, canning, sewing, cooking, corn, sugar-beet, woodwork, and pig clubs. Prizes were offered by private individuals or business firms for some of the clubs, the corn-club prize for 1913 being a top buggy. Cash prizes for the sugar-beet club totaled \$125, and other prizes ranged from farm machinery to club pins.

A bulletin entitled "Logan County Boys' and Girls' Clubs" was written by Mr. Bascom and J. A. Sexson, superintendent of the Logan County High School, for use in organizing and conducting clubs. It was printed by the high school, and used in furthering the club program in the county.

Seed selection was stressed in the crops clubs, particularly with corn. A series of community corn shows brought to the attention of the parents of club members the value of seed selection, thus opening the way for later adult extension work. Here was a definite instance of club work interesting farm people in better-farming methods.

In 1913, Ernest Strohmeyer was awarded first prize at the corn-club show in the county. Later, money was obtained to send young Strohmeyer to Washington, D. C., as Colorado's first corn-club champion. His acre yield was 39.25 bushels, raised at a cost of 26 cents per bushel.

Other crops work included growing Baltic and Grimm alfalfa in rows, the introduction of Marquis wheat, trial plantings of sudan grass, and hill selection of seed potatoes.

The first Logan County fair was held November 15, 1913, in a 1-room store building which was about 70 feet by 50 feet in size. Corn, small grains, vegetables and fancy work were displayed during the morning. Professor C. G. Sargent from Colorado Agricultural College addressed the gathering in the afternoon on the subject, "Selection of Seed Corn." In the evening, a club banquet was held at the high school with 125 members and friends present. The club prizes were awarded at this time.

The Logan County High School furnished farm record books to farmers through the county agent, and in 1913, complete or partial farm records were being kept by 75 farmers. Bulletins and farm magazines were distributed by the county agent to farmers requesting particular subject-matter information.

Mr. Bascom maintained a traveling library for the farm

people he visited, a service that was greatly appreciated at that time. Books were checked out to farm families when the county agent called and returned upon his next visit in exchange for others.

Milk testing was a very popular activity with many farmers. The county agent purchased a portable tester and made tests on the farms or at the high-school laboratory. In 1913, 12 farmers kept accurate records of their dairy herds, 400 cows being tested. Samples of milk from each cow and the record sheets were mailed to the agent three times a month. Butterfat tests were made and the record sheets filled out and returned to the farmer for his study.

A farmers' exchange service was conducted by the county agent. Farmers who had crops or equipment for sale, or who needed them were listed on the exchange sheet that was distributed in the county. In this way, direct contact was made with prospective buyers or sellers.

The Logan County extension agent was appointed pest inspector for the county. He organized communities into pest districts, with inspectors, whenever serious pest problems arose. During 1913, two such community organizations were developed for combatting grasshoppers, and good results in the control programs were obtained.

Mr. Bascom soon found that he needed assistance in giving talks and presenting programs at farm meetings, and in general extension educational work. J. A. Sexson, superintendent of the Logan County High School, gave his time and talents most freely; also, the domestic science teacher, Miss Wilburta Knight, and other members of the faculty, furnished a great deal of assistance. Mr. Sexson spoke at many farm meetings and Miss Knight gave lectures and demonstrations at various women's and girls' meetings, prepared lessons for girls' club work, and helped the women's extension work in many ways.

Doctors, lawyers, bankers, and other businessmen readily assisted in presenting information at farm meetings and in helping to obtain sufficient funds to carry on the work. Both the agent and the high-school superintendent financed many extension projects out of their own pockets when regular funds were not forthcoming.

The sugar company cooperated with the county agent in obtaining information concerning farms under irrigation. Factory records were made available for the county agent's use and the sugar company's agriculturist worked with Mr. Bascom in every way possible. The company also furnished money for prizes for boys' sugar-beet clubs.

The work of this first Colorado extension agent was

financed through a cooperative agreement with the Logan County High School committee, the Logan County commissioners, and the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, each contributing \$150. The Colorado Agricultural College also was a party to the agreement, but did not contribute any financial aid as funds for this purpose were not available at the time. The agent's salary was at the rate of \$1200 per year with an additional \$150 allowed for expenses.

In 1913 the salary was to have been \$1800 a year, but after a few months the financing agencies were able to make available only \$1600 for salary and \$900 a year for expenses. The second year's work was financed by the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Logan County commissioners, the Logan County High School committee, and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad.

The county agent's office was located at the high school and the high-school typist took care of stenographic work. Student help was obtained in addressing envelopes and mailing out bulletins and letters. Beginning in June 1913, Mr. Bascom devoted his entire time to extension work. The high school continued to give some financial assistance in addition to providing office room and supplies. The agricultural work of the county was centered around the high school until 1915 when the agent's office was moved to the county courthouse in Sterling.

Among the men, in addition to the county commissioners and the high-school committee and superintendent, who assisted in making it possible for Logan County to have an extension agent, were W. L. Hayes, attorney for the school board, and W. L. Turman, county attorney. Many businessmen of Sterling helped with the work from time to time.

The county agent traveled extensively from farm to farm for personal visits and for tours and meetings. Mr. Bascom's car, a Buick, was provided jointly by himself and Mr. Sexson, the high-school superintendent. It became the property of the county later, upon repayment of the full purchase price. A 1913 report shows that the county agent used the auto to travel 4,809 miles on official business, at a cost per mile of 15.29 cents, including depreciation. Gasoline cost 2.35 cents per mile. The automobile was considered "the most satisfactory means of travel" for the county agent because the agent could "carry speakers to meetings and carry a number of people to whom he wishes to show some particular piece of demonstration work in his county."

Other equipment supplied to the county agent in Logan County included, according to an early inventory, 2 Babcock

testers, dairy glassware, a soil auger, soil cases, a soil mill, a soil thermometer, pruning shears and a pruning knife, two pressure cookers, a stereopticon, mailing cases for milk, an office desk, an office chair, and a filing case. The agent owned a camera.

As difficult and varied as the work of this first county agent in Colorado was, it did not go unnoticed in the county. Cooperation of farmers and businessmen, development of boys' and girls' clubs, and of farm and farm-home clubs all brought results. One indication of the feeling toward extension work in Logan County is shown by an early newspaper editorial which is quoted in part as follows:

Mr. Bascom's service does not end with advising the farmer on soil and crop conditions. His efforts are directed in the interest of the rural community from every standpoint. He wants to see the farmer have good crops, good water, good stock, good homes. He wants to see the farmer's wife enjoying all comforts of the city housewife and he wants the farmer's children to have good schools and all the advantages of education the city school children have. This is why County Agriculturist Bascom is found active whenever there is anything going on which concerns the farmer or the rural community.

EL PASO COUNTY

Two weeks after the appointment of a county agent in Logan County, W. H. Lauck was transferred from the Office of Irrigation Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, to become county agent for El Paso County on October 16, 1912. Mr. Lauck's entire time was devoted to extension work, his program including such activities as pruning and spraying of fruit trees, the use of pure seed, crop rotation, sugar-beet production, the need for better seed potatoes, seeding of alfalfa, dairying, silo construction, marketing, and many other general farming problems.

El Paso County's early extension work is high-lighted particularly by a very well-organized traveling library service to farm people. Mr. Lauck fastened to the running board of his auto a box just large enough to hold a row of books standing on end. These books were loaned out to farmers to be returned or renewed at the next visit of the agent. A record of all books taken out was kept in a card index file. Farm women and children in the county obtained most of their reading material in this manner, and farmers interested in particular agricultural subjects obtained books or bulletins concerning those subjects.

The service was appreciated very much and a wide circulation of the books was possible. There were 52 volumes in the library, all donated by public-spirited people in the county.

In addition, about "500 pounds" of magazines were distributed to farm people by Mr. Lauck in 1913.

Dairying was quite important in El Paso County at the time, and was being promoted by railroads and businessmen in order to attract new settlers. The county agent was primarily interested in providing a year-around feed supply for dairy cows and other livestock and conducted a number of "silo campaigns." "A Silo Insures Milk Money All the Year Through" was used as a slogan in printed suggestions supplied to farm people. Specific directions were given concerning the construction and use of both pit and upright silos.

A number of farm tours were held in El Paso County in order to more adequately show how to build the silos, the plan being similar to that used in Logan County. Businessmen from Colorado Springs furnished transportation and met with the farmers during the day. These tours proved to be so successful that they were used regularly for many purposes.

In 1913, Mr. Lauck reported that "one man increased his income one hundred dollars by having a pit silo to keep ensilage to feed. Another got a third more milk from eight cows after having a pit silo to store ensilage."

A demonstration train, conducted by the Colorado Agricultural College, visited Colorado Springs on February 25, 1913, with exhibits and other information concerning silo construction, dairying, poultry raising, and other agricultural and home-economics enterprises. Three thousand people went through the train, showing considerable interest in the exhibits and talks given.

Farmers' clubs were organized by Mr. Lauck, for the purpose of discussing agricultural problems, four of them being active in 1913. The time of each meeting was arranged so that the agent could make a monthly trip and attend one meeting each night. Men from the college often appeared on the programs to discuss special agricultural topics. These clubs formed somewhat of an extension organization through which better farming methods were extended. An early report of Mr. Lauck's states that the farmers' clubs cooperated with carrying on the extension educational work "but not with the finances."

Good attendance at the meetings generally was obtained and farm people throughout the county showed a great deal of interest in the work of the extension agent. In 1914, there were 114 meetings held with a total attendance of 10,070 farm people.

The El Paso County agent was a believer in personal visits in addition to farm meetings. In 1913, he traveled 5,200 miles in his Ford that carried on the spare-tire cover this sign

"El Paso County Agriculturist — Better Farms, Homes, Schools." Later a "Reo the Fifth" was purchased by the agent, and the mileage for 1914 is listed as 11,689 miles. Running expenses and depreciation were provided by the county by a monthly payment of \$100.

Mr. Lauck used other means of travel upon occasion. A 1914 report pictures him "Taking a farm survey at an altitude of 9,500 feet." He made the trip on snowshoes, listed in his report as valued at \$12. In all, 75 miles were covered on snowshoes that year. Other personal equipment included a camera, a typewriter, and a garden drill. The office equipment consisted of a roll-top desk, bookcases, a stereopticon, a letter file, a leather-covered album, agricultural slides, a soil auger, and a typewriter stand, in addition to the traveling library.

One of the many extension activities in El Paso County was reported in 1914 as "fall listing of the soil to prevent soil movement and catch snows." Photographs illustrating the "effect of listed and unlisted ground" after a snowstorm, showed that the snow collected in the furrows but blew away on unlisted land. Soil conservation is no "new idea" in El Paso County.

Summer fallowing was recommended as early as 1914. The planting of "dwarf milo" was urged in some parts of the county. Other suggested crop practices included growing rye between corn rows, field tests with black winter emmer, planting alfalfa in rows and broadcast on dryland, harrowing small grains, liming soils, growing hairy vetch, and planting "dwarf essacs rape" for hog pasture. Potato culture was also listed in the extension program, with 84 farmers growing potatoes. Smut control, especially of oats, was recommended. In one year the loss by smut was reduced from 20 percent to 6 percent.

Club work did not begin as early in El Paso County as in Logan County, but by 1914 there were 65 boys and 59 girls enrolled in corn, potato, and sewing and baking clubs. Corn seed selection and the use of hill-selected seed potatoes were emphasized in the crops clubs.

A cow-testing association was organized in El Paso County and maintained independently of the county agent's office. However, Mr. Lauck did a great deal of work with the dairymen, particularly in respect to the production and care of suitable feed crops. There were 460 cows on test in the associations in 1913.

Some irrigation work was done, supplementary irrigation systems being developed for a few farmers. Two demonstration farms were set up in order to show results of the par-

ticular farming practices recommended. The agent assisted with the organization of five cooperative associations in 1913.

Extension work in El Paso County was first made possible through a cooperative agreement which provided for financial assistance of \$850 from the Bureau of Plant Industry and \$912.50 to be furnished by the other three agencies—the El Paso County commissioners, the Colorado Agricultural College, and the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce. The agent's salary was at the rate of \$1800 a year with the balance to be used for expenses. In July 1913, the bureau contributed \$1200 and the El Paso County commissioners \$1200. The Chamber of Commerce provided the county agent with office room and supplies, and stenographic help and other assistance from its office force.

John Lenox, chairman of the agricultural committee of the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, was of great assistance in getting extension work started in El Paso County and in helping to solve the many problems that arose during the first years. He was very active in his efforts to bring about better understanding and cooperation between farm and town people.

A. W. Henderson, secretary of the Chamber was also much interested in the work. The agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce through the businessmen of Colorado Springs, provided a fund of \$8,000 in 1912 which was loaned to settlers coming to the county. Amounts, not to exceed \$10 per family were made available as loans to buy feed and seed. This was a valuable service in the county and helped to bring the farmer and the businessman closer together.

Extension work in El Paso County was developed to meet local needs and to fit local conditions. It was conducted through the use of general farm meetings, special farm tours, and individual farm visits by the county agent. Businessmen helped to maintain this service that was established primarily for the agricultural population, as they fully realized the close relationship between farm and city and were interested in the welfare of both.

SAN LUIS VALLEY

The third county agent to be appointed in 1912 was L. M. Winsor of the Utah Agricultural College who went to the San Luis Valley on December 1. Mr. Winsor's territory included Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties at that time. He was sent to the valley primarily to see what could be done to save the hog industry from threatened disaster.

The situation did not seem very promising. A large percentage of the hogs in the valley had died from some disease. Some thought it might be cholera; others were just as sure it was not. Individual attempts to stop the disease had failed completely. Railroad shipments of hogs out of the valley, which should have been increasing, had fallen off 50 percent. Thousands of acres of field peas were an absolute waste, due to the absence of hogs to consume them. Banks refused to accept hogs as collateral for loans to farmers. Businessmen and farmers alike were at a loss to know what to do.

Mr. Winsor arranged for Dr. George H. Glover of the Colorado Agricultural College veterinary division to come to the valley to determine definitely what the trouble was. According to Mr. Winsor's report, the situation had grown so bad by that time that several farms had to be visited before any live hogs were found. Finally, a diagnosis of 3 live hogs, remaining out of a herd of 25, showed definitely that cholera was the disease.

A series of meetings was held and Dr. Glover told the people frankly that complete eradication of the disease was essential before hog-raising could again be carried on profitably in the valley. Professor George E. Morton of the college and the state veterinarian attended some of the later meetings.

Action came quickly, once the problem had been attacked. Six farmer organizations were set up to fight the disease. The Colorado General Assembly was prevailed upon to enact a very strict quarantine law so that the program of the local associations would have sufficient backing and legal status to make it compulsory. Three veterinarians were employed by the farmers' associations. Funds were raised by the farmers and businessmen of the valley. The veterinarians also were made State Sanitary Inspectors by the State Livestock Board and one became a deputy sheriff in order that he would have authority to enforce quarantine restrictions.

Farmers were compelled to burn the thousands of dead animals on farms, to clean and disinfect all pens and yards, to have all hogs vaccinated, and to kill and destroy all incurable animals. The State law kept infected hogs from entering the valley, and by June 30, 1913, hog cholera was well under control. The work continued, however, so that no new epidemic would begin.

The Monte Vista Hog Growers' Association was organized at this time and for many years was probably the only group of its kind in the country. It continued to function successfully in the valley for about 20 years. An outgrowth of this group was an auxiliary association of young farmers and business-

men of Monte Vista called the High Order of Grunts (H.O.G.), which put on many social events such as an annual banquet for farmers and townspeople, and in general, helped promote the hog industry of the valley.

It is needless to say that the success of the campaign gave the county agent great opportunities to work with farmers on many other livestock and crop problems. One of these problems concerned the marketing of hogs. After conferences with Denver stockyard officials and packers, a serious situation involving price discrimination against valley hogs was alleviated.

In general crops work, the county agent tested new varieties in an effort to obtain better stands. A supply of Marquis wheat was secured from the Alberta, Canada, Experiment Station and distributed in pound lots to 50 farmers. The growers reported very good yields. Each farmer returned to the agent's office, after harvest, 5 pounds of seed. The next year this larger amount of seed was distributed with similar success. The seed was in such demand in 1914 that in addition to that distributed from the extension office, a carload was shipped in by a miller and sold to farmers.

Potatoes received attention from the early agents in the San Luis Valley. Bin-selected seed was compared with ordinary seed, cut seed with whole seed, and large-cut with small-cut seed. It is interesting to note that a report written in 1914 states that "The results in most cases of whole versus cut seed show larger yields and better quality in favor of the whole seed." In 1913, farmers in 13 sections of the valley planted 1,400 pounds of pure-seed potatoes shipped in from Carbondale for comparison with local seed. Potato diseases were common, however, and results of the tests were "not very encouraging."

Because field peas were grown so universally in the valley for feed, the development of better varieties was undertaken. Local strains were improved and new varieties shipped in for trial. Other work was conducted with corn, kafir, milo, sorghums, grasses, clovers, alfalfa, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, lentils, rape, spanish peanuts, vetches, soy beans, millet, and flax.

Because over-irrigation and sub-irrigation were causing the valley people "much serious trouble," proper irrigation methods were discussed by the extension agent at numerous meetings. Drainage problems were also evident. A mass meeting was arranged at which time representatives of the United States Reclamation Service were told of the needs of the valley. Although no action resulted from this effort, it was the beginning of united action to bring about the drainage of the area.

Actual drainage was accomplished later through cooperative efforts of farmers.

A prairie-dog campaign was conducted in 1913 in the Trinchera area with the aid of the United States Biological Survey. The project was completely successful. Other areas undertook similar work during the next few years.

Three demonstration farms were developed in 1914 through the cooperation of the owners. The farm at La Jara had been started the year before, and farms near Gibson and Sanford were included upon requests of farmers from these sections. Many cultural methods were tried out in connection with leading crops grown in the vicinity. Results of these tests were shown at field days with hundreds of farmers attending. Many farm excursions were held with the farmer telling of his own activities on the farms visited, particularly with alfalfa, potatoes, grains, dairying, hog raising, drainage, and silo building. In 1913, the county agent held 11 such farm tours.

No club work was attempted with the boys and girls because of the long distances the agent had to cover. Attention to the many acute farming problems left little time for club organization. A few garden clubs were formed in towns in 1914.

During the first 7 months of extension work in the valley, 72 meetings were held with a total attendance of 5,563 farm people. In the next year, 97 meetings were held and nearly 15,000 miles traveled by the county agent. Because of the large area to be covered, individual farm visits were not very effective in getting definite accomplishments, and meetings and tours were organized so that the agent's time would be used to the best advantage.

Eight livestock and farming associations were organized, primarily to aid in the control of hog cholera and other livestock diseases, and to promote better livestock and better farming in various sections of the valley. Later, the San Luis Valley Commerce Club was organized to promote the agricultural welfare of the entire area. Membership was open to farmers and townspeople alike and dues of \$1 per member assessed. A monthly pamphlet was printed providing market news and other agricultural information. Cooperative purchasing of feed and seed also was accomplished. Other aims of the club included united action on drainage and irrigation problems, better roads, livestock-disease control, and transportation problems.

Extension work in the San Luis Valley was organized under a memorandum of understanding with the United States Bureau of Plant Industry; Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saguache Counties; the Colorado Agricultural College; and

the Alamosa Commerce Club. Finances were provided in the amount of \$2400 annually—\$1800 for salary and the remainder for expenses. The Bureau of Plant Industry furnished \$1200 and each county furnished \$300 annually. The Alamosa Commercial Club agreed to furnish the agent with office room and office equipment. The office was actually provided by the Chas. E. Gibson Company of Alamosa.

Financial assistance soon was found to be entirely inadequate to take care of so large an area, and the total amount available was later increased to \$3100 to allow for travel over the entire valley. The fact that in 1913 free railroad passes for agricultural agents were no longer made available, increased the difficulty. A Ford was purchased by the agent in 1913 for travel, a monthly depreciation being paid to him.

Another difficulty arose from the fact that the county commissioners met only once in 3 months. If the county agent's expense account was not approved at one meeting, it did not come up again for another 3 months. Needless to say, this was annoying to the agent and it was later arranged to pay the money into an extension fund with a committee to pass on expenses of the agent each month. Mr. Winsor resigned on July 1, 1913, and was succeeded by A. C. Cooley.

With the creation of Alamosa County in 1913, a new memorandum was written for extension work in the five counties. In 1914 and 1915, considerable difficulty was encountered by the agent in trying to cover the entire area of the valley and efforts were made to obtain agents for each county. However, in 1916, Conejos, Costilla, and Alamosa Counties discontinued extension work, and the agent worked in Rio Grande and Saguache Counties only. By 1917, there was an extension agent in each of these counties.

PUEBLO COUNTY

The fourth Colorado county extension agent—the only one to be appointed in 1913—was Stanley V. Smith, instructor in horticulture at the Agricultural College, who was named as Pueblo County agent effective March 8, 1913.

The arrangements under which the Pueblo County agent worked were quite unusual, as until July 1, 1913, his salary and expenses were paid entirely by the Pueblo Commerce Club which was composed of businessmen. Later, the Commerce Club furnished the agent's salary at the rate of \$1800 a year and the Bureau of Plant Industry provided \$1200 a year for expenses.

In order that the rural people of the county might be represented, there was an attempt made to have the membership of the Pueblo Commerce Club include farm people, but the \$25 annual dues discouraged such action. Because the extension agent was hired by townspeople, there was some reluctance at first on the part of farmers to cooperate with him. The organization of farmers' clubs helped to overcome this feeling, and the agent soon had the confidence of farm people.

A great deal of effective extension work was accomplished despite this early handicap. Silos were advocated, especially for the dairymen near Pueblo, and a number were constructed in 1913. Farmers in other parts of the county built pit silos to store feed crops for their livestock.

The county agent urged that more livestock be included in the farming set-up in sections of the county. Alfalfa and beets were raised as the major crops, but as Mr. Smith reported, "Much of the alfalfa hauled to town, and sold with difficulty and at a low price, could undoubtedly be fed to stock on the farm with more profit, to say nothing of the value of the manure obtained. . . . It has been pretty conclusively shown that good applications of well-rotted barnyard manure has a very beneficial effect on the yield of both beets and alfalfa."

Corn was raised in the county, but because of low yields other crops were preferred. Milo and kafir were grown to some extent in the dryland sections but did not produce as well as corn. Mr. Smith stated in a 1913 report that "It is very likely that the value of corn, milo and kafir is underestimated and they will be looked into carefully with a view to determining their value as local crops."

Alfalfa was grown quite universally in the county, most of it being a common variety. A small amount of Grimm and Baltic was used. The Pueblo County agent advocated the plowing of alfalfa fields when stands became too thin. "In one case," he reported, "the reseeded strip was at least a third more than from the balance of the field which has been in alfalfa for about 30 years."

Truck-gardening problems commanded the attention of the extension agent as considerable amounts of vegetables were grown in the county. A market gardeners' cooperative selling association was organized for the Pueblo district in order that better net returns could be realized through better marketing facilities.

A great deal of service work was done by the first Pueblo County agent. Information was supplied to both city and country people in regard to combating all sorts of garden and

orchard pests such as cutworms, grasshoppers, cabbage bugs, bean beetles, squash bugs, leaf rollers, codling moth, wooly aphis, cucumber wilt, and numerous others.

Seven farmers' clubs were organized the first year. Talks on subjects of general agricultural interest were given at regular meetings by members of the clubs and by the county agent or other speakers. Meetings were held twice a month during the winter by some of the clubs. The clubs also helped with the organization and carrying out of boys' and girls' club work and other extension activities.

The "most promising line of work yet undertaken in the county" is the way Mr. Smith wrote of the boys' and girls' clubs. In 1914, 59 boys enrolled in corn clubs and 124 girls in sewing and cooking clubs. Prizes were offered for the best club work and considerable interest was shown in all club activities. In the city of Pueblo, a garden contest was conducted with 1,500 children participating.

Extension demonstrations conducted in 1914 included corn growing, the cultivation of alfalfa, inoculation of alfalfa, harrowing of small grain, growing alfalfa in rows, the use of rye in summer silage, and the cultivation of wheat in rows. The plan of work for the county agent was left in his own hands as far as the local financing agency was concerned. Mr. Smith, like other early county agents, developed his program as needs were discovered, and promoted special projects through the use of tours, meetings, farmers' clubs, and individual farm visits.

A Ford car, purchased by the agent, provided transportation facilities so that farm visits could be made most advantageously. Depreciation was paid to the agent at the beginning of each year on the basis of 40 percent the first year, 30 percent the second year, 20 the third, and 10 the fourth.

Mr. Smith's success in his work is evidenced by the following quotation from the Pueblo Chieftain of March 1914:

Mr. Smith has succeeded in bringing about promise of increased agricultural development in Pueblo County which is the most significant feature of his report. Those who have watched Mr. Smith since he began his work one year ago have had confidence that he was using his best efforts to develop the agricultural interests of Pueblo County.

Attached to Mr. Smith's first report, dated December 1, 1913, was the following:

We the undersigned, being familiar with the work of the county agricultural agent of Pueblo County, hereby certify that we have examined the report herein and that we believe the statements of fact and opinion are justified. Signed, W. O. Skinner, chairman of the agricultural committee, Pueblo Commerce Club, and J. H. Jenkins, Secretary.

Mr. Skinner and Mr. Jenkins were ever ready to assist the county agent in any way possible and did much to strengthen extension work in the county.

Early in January 1911, an agricultural short course was organized in Pueblo under the direction of the county agent. Classes were held during a 5-day period at which time farm people heard talks on various agricultural and home economics subjects by members of the college faculty, extension agents from other counties, and various speakers. The total attendance for the week was 800, with an average of about 40 for each meeting. The event received very favorable comments from farm people and from the Pueblo Commerce Club. Other such schools were held in succeeding years.

Mr. Smith's office was located with the Pueblo Commerce Club, and stenographic help and office supplies were furnished by that agency. The agriculturist for the sugar company, railroad agricultural agents, and others interested in the further development of farming in Pueblo County cooperated fully with the extension office in this work.

MESA COUNTY

W. H. Harrison, a prominent fruit grower of Mesa County, was appointed extension agent for the county on January 1, 1911. He also served as county horticultural inspector, and although the services of special deputies were provided during rush periods, this work took up much of his time.

Extension work in Mesa County was retarded by the fact that the agent was allowed only \$20 a month for expenses. Travel was entirely by train or horse and buggy with the result that not much territory could be covered. Since it was impossible to obtain further funds for travel, the agent did the best he could.

One of the first extension jobs undertaken in Mesa County was with potatoes. Mr. Harrison's earlier experience had convinced him that many local farm problems were due to the unfamiliarity of growers with market requirements. Few potatoes were grown on each farm and usually five or six varieties were used. Although farmers complained that they could not sell their potatoes, the county association could not secure potatoes in carlot quantities of any one variety to fill orders. The Irish cobbler variety was grown most generally, according to an analysis, and it was urged as a standard. With more plantings of the one variety, marketing was made much easier. Other potato work included disease control and cultural methods.

Problems of the orchardists of Mesa County received considerable attention. It was found that the San Jose scale had secured a strong foothold and was doing considerable damage. A successful control campaign was conducted, with the assistance of Professors C. P. Gillette and E. P. Sandsten of the college. Control of the codling moth and other orchard pests was stressed. Information was also provided on other horticultural topics.

A series of farm meetings on such subjects as home economics, seed selection, crop rotation, and livestock production were arranged for in April of 1914. Miss Allison and Professors Frear and Morton of the college gave talks at these meetings, and a great deal of interest was shown by the farm people. A few garden clubs were organized, but little time was available for such activity.

Extension work in Mesa County was supported financially entirely by the county commissioners. The agent's salary was at the rate of \$1800 annually. No office equipment was furnished. The agent owned a horse and buggy for travel and a desk for office work. No other supplies were provided.

Lack of adequate travel facilities, and several local problems created hardships on the agent. As conditions continued to get worse and no solution seemed possible, the services of the agent were discontinued by the county commissioners on January 1, 1916. A new agent was appointed by the county without conference with members of the State Extension Service. As the man selected was not acceptable to the college, and as an agreement with Mesa County could not be reached, official extension work ended on this date. However, Mesa County maintained its own county agent, independent of the Extension Service, for several years.

BOULDER COUNTY

Boulder County was one of the first counties to become interested in extension work although an agent was not employed until 1914. In July 1913, Boulder County commissioners agreed to pay the entire salary of an agent and decided to get the best one they could for \$2000 a year. The Boulder and St. Vrain Valleys Agricultural Commercial Association agreed to pay expenses of "\$1200 or more" a year. The chief obstacle, however, was "to secure a man worth the salary." Boulder County insisted on an experienced man and was willing to wait for him.

Not until February 6, 1914, was such a man found. On that date H. H. Simpson, who had been professor of animal husbandry at the New Mexico Agricultural College, went to work as the Boulder County extension agent.

A few of those interested in getting an extension agent included C. L. Hover, Longmont farmer who was also connected with the W. A. Hover and Company, wholesale druggists in Denver; Frank E. Eckel, secretary of the Boulder Commercial Association; D. W. Thomas, secretary of the Longmont Commercial Association, and L. E. Chenault, cashier of the Mercantile Bank and Trust Company of Boulder.

One of the major lines of activity in Boulder County was the construction of silos for the storage of livestock feed. When Mr. Simpson arrived, there were 39 silos in use; by the end of the 1914 season, 49 new silos had been constructed under his direction. Of the total number in the county in 1914, 45 were of solid concrete, 13 were of wood staves, 2 steel, 1 concrete blocks, 8 concrete staves, 10 pit and underground, 1 hollow tile, and 8 homemade wood. More livestock feeding was undertaken in the county as the result of building silos in which to store feed crops.

Many new crops and new varieties of seed were tried out in 1914 in an effort to find better-adapted and better-yielding crops than those being used. Among the most important were Marquis wheat, early amber cane, black-hulled white kafir, dwarf-yellow milo, feterita, and sudan grass. The grain-sorghum seed was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture. The early amber cane matured with good grain yields—the others did not mature. Sudan grass was tried out on a small scale and a good forage crop obtained. Mr. Simpson's 1914 report states that "certain of the early maturing varieties of the saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums are more certain of making a heavy silage crop on drylands than corn."

A careful study revealed the fact that one of the chief causes for poor crop results was the poor quality of seed being used. As a result of this study, the county agent developed a better-seed program. A great deal was done toward inducing farmers to test their crop seed for germination. The county farmers' association worked with the agent in making a study of the seed laws of other states in the hope that Colorado farmers might become interested in the need for a better-seed law. A seed day was held for the first time in 1915, for the purpose of showing the importance of proper selection of seed for farm use.

The introduction of Minnesota 13 corn into the State was an outstanding development in Mr. Simpson's crop-improvement program. His report written in 1918 stated:

Following the corn show which was staged in December (1917) there was a general stimulation of interest in Minnesota 13 corn, not only in Boulder County but throughout Colorado. Demands for over 5,000 pounds of seed were received by the county agent from various parts of Colorado. Only part of these demands could be filled as local needs far exceeded the supply on hand. This year there are about 1,500 acres of Minnesota 13 corn in the county. Also eighteen club members, each with one acre, are ready to help supply seed for next year's crop.

Minnesota 13 corn, or the Colorado equivalent Colorado 13, soon became the standard variety for many parts of the State, and has been used universally since its introduction.

There were a great many apple orchards in the county that were in very poor condition and producing quantities of small, wormy fruit that merely depressed the markets. Because "there is no market for wormy apples," proper spraying for control of the codling moth was urged and orchardists instructed in spraying methods.

Hog cholera was becoming a threat to the future of hog raising in the county in 1914, and control methods were discussed with many farmers. Farm meetings were conducted at which time systematic cooperative effort for the elimination of the disease was outlined with the help of local veterinarians. Other livestock work emphasized purebred stock and many production problems.

The extension office maintained an agricultural library composed of some 6000 bulletins on agricultural subjects and a number of agricultural books for the use of farm people. Other activities of the county agent during the first years included helping to plan crop rotations, planning farm buildings, surveying and laying out drainage systems and irrigation ditches, balancing feed rations, investigating livestock diseases of many kinds, controlling various insect pests, helping with soil and cultural problems, assisting with farm accounts, milk testing, maintaining a farmers' exchange sheet, and helping with farm labor problems.

Boys' and girls' club work was started in 1914. During the first year, there were 89 boys and 132 girls enrolled in poultry, corn, garden and canning, and sewing clubs.

The work in Boulder County was financed in 1914 by the county commissioners, the county agricultural organization, and the C. B. & Q. railroad. An auto was purchased by the agricultural association for the use of the extension agent. The association also bought an office typewriter for the agent's use. Other office equipment included the usual milk-testing outfit, soil auger, farm level, and miscellaneous office supplies. The

agent owned a camera, a bulletin file, and an agricultural library.

Mr. Simpson evidently looked into the future when he prepared his 1914 report, for he wrote:

In the near future there must be a definite policy adopted regarding the work. That is, as the demand on the time grows, either the agent must work as the doctor does—answer calls and attend to the immediate needs of the farmer—or he must decline to answer a great many of these calls and adopt the policy of aiding agriculture in the county by planning a definite line of work for the future. In this last method he would work principally through organizations, giving demonstrations and lectures, holding excursions, conducting small groups of farmers to other places and farms to study problems, etc.

The Grange was quite active in Boulder County in 1914, and Mr. Simpson worked through such committees in many communities. The county agricultural association worked with the extension office through committees on agronomy, live-stock, marketing, and rural schools.

MORGAN COUNTY

The employment of an extension agent in Morgan County was urged by farm groups as early as November 1912, but definite arrangements were not completed until C. G. McCord was appointed on April 20, 1914.

The work was sponsored by Geo. B. Riker of Fort Morgan, E. J. Leonard, farmer and associate editor of the *Colorado Farmer*, also of Fort Morgan, and by a county agricultural association known as the Federation of Agricultural Clubs of Morgan County. This county association represented a large number of farmers as each community organization selected two farmer members on the board of directors. The federation was an outgrowth of the Fort Morgan Farmers' Institute and other similar groups.

Further organization work was undertaken by the county agent in 1914, in order that all sections of the county would be represented in the federation and could cooperate in extension activities being carried on.

The farm organization made definite plans and considered seriously an agricultural program for the county as is evidenced by the following quotation from its first annual report dated December 31, 1914:

The only hope of successful agriculture in the up-lands of this part of Colorado, which depend on the natural moisture condition of this semi-arid region, is to combine it with stock raising. A large part of the natural grass lands should be left for grazing and only enough broken up and farmed to supply grain and forage for the stock which is kept. The principal crops that can be grown successfully are corn, cane, milo, feterita, and other crops of this character. . . . Every settler should understand that this is not a grain country and that he who attempts to raise wheat and other small grains without irrigation is taking the gambler's chance with a good prospect of losing all his seed, time, and labor.

Mr. McCord's first activities included the control of hog cholera which was quite prevalent in the county. Farmers were instructed in proper methods to eliminate the disease and protect their swine from future outbreaks.

Boys' and girls' club work was a very strong part of the extension program. Thirty clubs were organized in 1914 with a membership of 350. The club work was undertaken through the cooperation of the rural schools in the county and country teachers were "enthusiastic and willing to do a lot of work."

Stock raising was urged in connection with farming operations, and silo campaigns were conducted in order that feed crops could be adequately stored. About 80 pit silos and 15 upright silos were built in 1911. The use of purebred livestock was urged in order that livestock quality might be improved.

Farm tours were conducted, particularly in the dry-land regions, and the best-farming methods for these areas outlined. Farmers' short courses were conducted in the high schools of the county. In 1915, the total enrollment was 1,875 farm people.

Other extension activities included seed-corn selection, smut control, the introduction of dairy cattle on many farms, work with feeding rations, and many crop and livestock-production problems.

To finance extension work in Morgan County, the county commissioners provided \$1000, the Federation of Agricultural Clubs of Morgan County provided \$1500, and the C. B. & Q. Railroad \$150.

A Ford auto was bought by the agent, and depreciation paid by the county. The entire purchase price was repaid to the agent in 3 years, with 50 percent being paid the first year. The office equipment consisted of only a roll-top desk valued at \$15.

PROWERS COUNTY

Several attempts were made in 1913 to work out an agreement whereby the agricultural teacher in the Lamar High School could spend the summer months as an extension agent for Prowers County, but a definite plan could not be developed. Among those who urged the plan in the county was Geo. B. Momyer of Lamar. P. E. Clement, the agricultural teacher, was very much interested in working with farm people the same way Mr. Bascom was doing in Logan County. However, in 1914, Mr. Clement left the county to become an extension agent in Minnesota.

E. E. Brown was secured to teach agriculture in the Lamar High School and the county commissioners agreed to pay his

salary during the summer months so that he could do extension work. The agreement went into effect May 1, 1914. Mr. Brown's activities were limited by lack of adequate expense money and most of his travel had to be financed out of his own pocket.

Dairying was being introduced in the county to some extent at the time, and storage of feed was an important problem. There were only 6 silos in use the year before, but 25 new ones were built in 1914 at the suggestion of the agent. The dairy cattle being introduced into the county were not all of the best quality and Mr. Brown campaigned for the culling of the low producers and the use of better cows and sires.

Crop rotations were advocated, but according to Mr. Brown's early report, farmers thought that "if they could get all of their land into alfalfa all there would be to do for years to come was to cut hay. Above all they did not want to feed any of it." Sugar beets were grown year after year on the same land until yields were so low that some other crop was tried.

The county agent tried to show the value of crop rotations and the use of livestock on each farm. Lack of funds, Mr. Brown reported, caused many farmers to try desperately for a bumper crop instead of building up a livestock-farming program.

A farmers' short course was held in the county in 1914, with a total attendance of over a thousand farm people. The school lasted a full week, and although "the program was too crowded, giving the speakers too little time to present their work in the best manner" it was quite successful in creating interest in farm problems and in the extension work being carried on.

Mr. Brown did a little club work and reported 10 boys and 1 girl in garden clubs in 1914.

The agent used his own motorcycle for travel, and was not paid for this expense. His office equipment consisted of a desk, provided by the cooperating parties, and a borrowed typewriter.

After the first summer, several attempts were made to obtain additional financial assistance from the county in order that Mr. Brown could spend half his time in extension work through the entire year. All those interested in the work agreed that the original plan did not allow sufficient time for effective extension activity, and as it was inadequately financed, it was decided not to continue the work on the same basis another year. The agreement expired May 1, 1915, and was not renewed at that time.



Colorado Extension Service Directors

President Charles A. Lory Acting Extension Director June 1, 1914, to September 1, 1915 January 15, 1929, to July 1, 1929	T. H. French Extension Director September 1, 1915, to February 13, 1920
A. E. Lovett Acting Director February 13, 1920, to July 1, 1921	
Roud McCann Extension Director July 1, 1921, to January 15, 1929	F. A. Anderson Extension Director Since July 1, 1929

CHAPTER III

FORMATION OF THE STATE EXTENSION SERVICE

FARM-MANAGEMENT WORK

Extension activities, under the title of "Farm Management Field Studies and Demonstrations," were first organized by the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The federal appropriation for the Bureau on August 10, 1912, carried authorization for farm-demonstration work to be conducted by the Office of Farm Management in Washington, D. C.

D. W. Working, representing the federal office as district leader for the States of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, was responsible for the cooperative agreement with the Colorado Agricultural College and assisted in placing the first county agents in the State. For a number of years, Mr. Working was very active in this work in Colorado and nearby states.

The office of "State Leader of Farm Management Field Studies and Demonstrations for Colorado" was created by the adoption of a memorandum of understanding between the Bureau of Plant Industry and the Colorado Agricultural College. Although the memorandum was not signed until November 1912, it was made effective as of October 1, 1912, so that it would conform to the agreements entered into with Logan and El Paso Counties for the employment of extension agents.

This original agreement organized county agent work in Colorado under the department of agronomy at the college. It was suggested by the executive committee of the State Board of Agriculture that the memorandum be changed to have the county agent work carried on in cooperation with the college division of extension. However, C. H. Hinman, superintendent of the extension division, was on leave of absence at the time and the arrangements were not changed until 1914 when a new agreement was prepared and definite provision made for the establishment of the present Extension Service. Until that time, Professor Alvin Kezer, head of the agronomy department, approved extension plans and assisted in the development of the work.

On November 1, 1912, D. W. Frear of the college agronomy department was named State leader in Colorado. Mr. Frear's

salary and expenses were paid by the college until July 1, 1913, when a new memorandum of understanding was signed with the bureau providing for equal financial assistance on the part of both agencies. Mr. Frear's office was located at the college.

This first cooperative extension work with the Department of Agriculture provided for "farm management field studies and demonstration work to be carried on in Colorado" and for the placing in each agricultural county in the State "as rapidly as circumstances warrant and the funds permit, one competent person known as a farm management county agent." The agreement also provided for the cooperation financially of "local individuals, organizations within the counties, or county governments" for the furtherance of the work.

Under the new agreement, the office of the State leader was provided with an annual budget of \$3,000, the Bureau of Plant Industry furnishing \$1,500 for salary, and the college furnishing \$500 for salary and \$1,000 for expenses. The State leader spent about two-thirds of his time on farm-management activities and the remainder on college extension work and teaching.

Mr. Frear visited the county agents and advised with them concerning the development and carrying out of their extension activities. There is little indication that any definite program was provided by the college at this time for the guidance of the agents, but suggestions were made from time to time in regard to ways in which other agents were carrying on their particular activities.

Travel of the State leader was by rail to the counties, with the agents furnishing travel facilities within their territories. Mr. Frear worked in many counties that did not have agents, giving whatever assistance he could to farm groups.

In addition to the counties that actually employed extension agents from 1912 to 1914, several others planned to do so, but were unable to complete arrangements. Mr. Frear's first annual report lists the following counties and the men he talked with or corresponded with concerning extension work and the employment of an agent:

Cheyenne County—F. D. Harr, farmer, First View; Douglas County—Godfrey Raper, secretary of the Douglas County dairymen's association, Castle Rock; Garfield County—Lou D. Sweet, Denver businessman who owned a large farm at Carbondale; La Plata County—E. E. Talbot, Kline; Las Animas County—Victor N. Friar, secretary of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce; Phillips County—W. E. Heginbotham,

vice-president of the First National Bank, Holyoke, and R. N. White, editor of the Holyoke Enterprise; San Juan Basin—Barney Haughey, Durango; Weld County—J. F. McCreary, secretary of the Greeley Chamber of Commerce; Washington County—Edward Nolte, president of the Washington County Agricultural Improvement Association, Akron, and August Muntzing, Akron lawyer.

In addition, the following men are reported to have manifested some favorable interest in the work of county extension agents: Geo. T. Wells, Denver National Bank; John F. Reardon, Denver, president of the Reardon Advertising company; J. A. Valentine of the Park Floral Company in Denver; chamber of commerce members in Denver; and the president of the Fort Collins Industrial Club. Many of the newspapers of the State gave early extension work a great deal of support through their news columns and by the use of editorials.

The need for special assistance from the college for extension agents working in the field was recognized in Mr. Frear's second annual report submitted in July 1914. Mr. Frear stated:

From my personal contact with the county agriculturists in the field, I believe that I realize more keenly than it is possible for others to, how badly they need help from the state leader's office in the capacity of some one who can spend practically all his time in the field with them.

For the 12 months ending July 1, 1914, Mr. Frear addressed 105 farm meetings that had a total attendance of 9,330 farm people. He visited county agents 42 times and traveled a total of 18,492 miles, mostly by rail. More than half of his time was spent in the field. Mr. Frear's expenses, in addition to travel and office supplies, were for such things as photographs, lantern slides, club materials, and freight and express.

With the passage on April 13, 1913, of the county agent law by the Colorado General Assembly, many new demands were made by farm and civic groups for the employment of agricultural agents. The act authorized county commissioners to appoint a county agriculturist and provide funds for salary upon the petition of 100 taxpayers or farmers within the county. Such an agricultural agent was authorized to give instruction to "farmers of the county upon their own farms and at neighborhood meetings," to aid in the development of the agricultural community, to cooperate with agricultural associations, to promote the agricultural development of the county, and to cooperate with and act under the general direction of the State Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture.

By providing for the cooperation of the county with the college and the United States Department of Agriculture, the law initiating in Colorado the principle of cooperative, joint responsibility and effort, later was the basis of the Federal Smith-Lever Act of 1914.

Even though counties were authorized by the State to make special appropriations for extension work, few of them did so. Sponsoring groups, in most cases, were requested to provide part of the financial aid needed. Only four counties employed agents in 1914, before the passage of the Smith-Lever Act.

Particular types of extension activity in the counties were especially urged by the State office, although no definite program of work was developed for each county until later. Farmers' short courses were emphasized as a very efficient means of providing intensive training for rural people along special lines of work. In most cases, faculty members of the Colorado Agricultural College taught classes at these short courses held in the counties.

Farmers' excursions proved to be one of the most effective ways of interesting farm people in improved farming methods. These were conducted to various farms in a locality, with businessmen and farmers cooperating in a sort of all-day farm holiday.

All of the counties made some effort to strengthen their farmers' organizations so that the county agent would have a definite group of farm people to assist in carrying out recommended practices and to cooperate in general with the extension program. The most common type of organization consisted of local farmers' clubs in each community, with representatives in county federation of agricultural clubs. In 1914, Mr. Frear reported that: "The counties where we are meeting with the greatest success are those in which we have strong local farmers' organizations cooperating with the county agriculturist."

Extension agents carried on such miscellaneous activities as the distribution of bulletins, magazines, agricultural papers, and books; the development of farm produce and labor exchanges; assistance in the organization and operation of cooperative associations; and various enterprises in connection with numerous problems common to crop and livestock production. As Mr. Frear reported, "Each man had his own problems to work out under his particular local conditions."

In 1915, Adams County employed an extension agent. An agent worked in Kit Carson and Lincoln Counties, and an agent was employed in La Plata and Montezuma Counties.

Fremont, Las Animas, and Garfield Counties were carrying extension work under the direction of county agents in 1916.

Extension work in all of the counties, that had agents by 1916, was progressing along similar lines. With the definite organization of a State extension staff and the employment of additional members of the administrative staff, a more uniform extension program was developed. The introduction of State projects along subject-matter lines, and the employment of specialists to work with county agents, further strengthened the local programs and helped to build the State-wide program.

It is interesting to note that in 1916, the future of agriculture in Colorado was not fully realized. An extension report of that year states: "Colorado has thirty—or perhaps thirty-five—counties in which the business of farming will eventually predominate, and it is not too much to suppose that each of these counties will in the near future apply for county agricultural agents to assist in building up this most important industry."

THE SMITH-LEVER ACT

The federal Smith-Lever Act became law on May 8, 1914. It provided for extension work in agriculture and home economics to be carried on by the land-grant colleges in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. Such extension work was to consist of giving instruction and practical demonstrations to persons not attending or resident in a land-grant college. A sum of \$10,000 was made available to each cooperating state, with additional funds to be available in increasing amounts each year for 7 years. These additional funds, apportioned upon the basis of rural population, were dependent upon each state's providing offset funds through "state appropriation, or by special contributions from the state, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions within the state."

Before passage of the act, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture had issued a statement regarding certain requirements that the states would have to meet. This statement covered such points as handling of funds, the development of definite projects approved by the Department of Agriculture, the establishment of an Office of Extension Work, and the transferring to such office of the farm-demonstration work then conducted by the Bureau of Plant Industry, the creation of a States Relations Service to include the already established Office of Experiment Stations and the new Office of Extension

Work, and regulations concerning the use of funds for various types of extension work, administration, publications, and other activities.

Dr. Charles A. Lory, president of Colorado Agricultural College, realized the future possibilities of extension work when he reported to the State Board of Agriculture on December 9, 1914, as follows:

Perhaps no recent legislation means more for the development of the agricultural life and resources of Colorado than the (state) legislation providing for county agriculturists. This has been supplemented by national legislation through the passage by the Sixty-third Congress of the Smith-Lever Act, which received the President's signature on May 8th last. . . . I question whether any of us fully realize or are in a position to estimate the importance of this new legislation or the importance of this new relation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the State of Colorado, when the state through its General Assembly accepts the full provision of the Smith-Lever Act. Already the effect of this legislation and of the cooperative arrangement with the Department of Agriculture is manifest in all of our extension activities.

Extension work as we know it today was actually organized by a memorandum of understanding between Colorado Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture. This agreement was signed by President Lory on July 30, 1914. It became effective on August 20 of the same year when Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston signed it.

This famous memorandum is basic in its fundamental point—the joint cooperation of the land-grant college in a state and the Federal Department of Agriculture. It has been the basis of extension work in the states since its origin and is still fundamentally the foundation of such activity.

In the memorandum, the college agrees (1) to organize and maintain a State extension organization with a "responsible leader selected by the college and satisfactory to the Department of Agriculture;" (2) to administer through such an extension division "any and all funds it has or may hereafter receive" for extension work from appropriations made by Congress, the State Legislature, by allotment from the State Board of Agriculture, or from any other source; and (3) to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture "in all extension work in agriculture and home economics which said department is or shall be authorized by Congress to conduct in the State of Colorado."

The Department of Agriculture agrees: (1) to establish a States Relations Service (now the Federal Extension Service) to represent the Department and to administer all extension funds; and (2) to conduct in cooperation with the college "all demonstration and other forms of extension work in agriculture and home economics which the Department is authorized by Congress to conduct in the State."

Both parties agree that all extension work under federal funds will be planned under the joint supervision of a state director of extension and a representative of the federal extension organization; that all extension agents appointed in the state will be joint representatives of the state and the federal Department of Agriculture; that all extension projects under the Smith-Lever Act shall be planned and executed by the state Extension Service but approved first by the Department of Agriculture; and that headquarters for the state Extension Service will be at the land-grant college.

As the Secretary of Agriculture requested that all extension work carried on under the Smith-Lever Act be organized on a definite project basis, such projects were developed in Colorado late in 1914. The first six projects to be submitted by the college included four under Smith-Lever funds and two under college funds. The federal-fund projects were (1) organization and administration; (2) agricultural extension by means of county agents; (3) agricultural extension by means of boys' and girls' clubs; (4) agricultural extension by means of farm specialists, specialists in home economics, and through general lecture service. The college-sponsored projects were rural-school betterment and agricultural extension through correspondence service.

In June of 1914, the executive committee of the State Board of Agriculture requested that President Lory serve as acting director of extension until work under the Smith-Lever Act could be definitely organized. In July of that year, Mr. Frear, the State leader was taken seriously ill and found it very difficult to carry the burden of the work in the State. President Lory named Morris N. Dillon, who had been secretary to the president, as assistant director of extension and turned over to him much of the detail work involved.

Extension activities, however, continued to take a great deal of President Lory's time and he requested that the State Board appoint a director. Mr. Frear resigned as state leader on July 1, 1915, to accept a similar position in North Dakota.

On September 1, 1915, H. T. French was employed as director of extension. He also acted as state leader of county agricultural agents until A. E. Lovett was employed as county agent leader on August 1, 1916.

Colorado officially accepted provisions of the federal Smith-Lever Act on April 9, 1915, when the General Assembly passed an act to provide for such cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. State funds to offset federal appropriations were included. In 1917, the General Assembly provided funds for supplemental extension work, and in 1929

it accepted provisions of the Capper-Ketcham Act passed by Congress a year earlier to furnish additional extension funds. The Bankhead-Jones Act, passed by Congress and accepted by Colorado in 1935, provided a definite basis for continued extension work.

THE WAR PERIOD

Even before war was declared by this country in 1917, the effect of the conflict overseas was felt here in the urge for increased acreage to supply the demand for wheat. At the time of the entry of the United States in the World War, the Extension Service was working steadily along regular lines for the improvement of the farm and the farm home. Immediately, however, the regular routine of extension workers—particularly county agents—was disturbed considerably.

At first, in the rush of organizing on a wartime basis, a great number of special groups included the county agents in their "program of action" and county extension workers were called upon to serve in so many ways that they could not get their own work done. Soon, however, both the extension worker and the people of the State realized that extension work with any group would have to be handled in an organized, orderly manner through the State office.

In the hurried formation of the first Colorado Council of Defense, the Agricultural College and the Extension Service were overlooked. The council was reorganized later in the summer and its work in relation to agriculture and home economics coordinated with that of the college and all its forces.

An advisory committee on food production and conservation was formed at the college. This committee consisted of heads of departments dealing with agricultural subjects and the director of extension. Its purpose was to formulate plans and assist in carrying out agricultural work of special importance under war conditions.

In order that the counties in the State that did not have extension agents could be included in the war-emergency program, four assistants from college departments were named as district emergency agents. These men urged increased production of farm crops, assisted in securing seed supplies, assisted in county organization work, and in general carried on war-emergency activities similar to those of county agents in other counties. Although the emergency agents remained in the field only a few months, they accomplished a great deal. Twenty-one agricultural counties were covered and the or-

ganization work accomplished in many instances led to the employment of county agents by the counties later on. The work was financed by a small amount of State funds made available for special extension activities.

In the fall of 1917, funds from a congressional appropriation for war-emergency work were made available, and the Extension Service personnel was further enlarged. Several county agents had been appointed earlier in the year, mainly to carry on war-emergency duties. The plan was to appoint a qualified man as emergency demonstration agent to work with a county extension agent for a few weeks. Then, as another county was ready to appoint an agent, the new man was transferred to the position of county agent for that county.

At the beginning of the year 1917, there were 12 county agents in the State. By the end of the year, the number had increased to 21 with 9 of these financed entirely by war-emergency funds. The greatest part of the work of all counties, however, was directly related to programs started or given special emphasis because of the war. In 1918, there were county agents employed in 29 counties with all except 14 being financed by war-emergency funds.

In the same year the active personnel in home economics numbered 12. These included the State leader of county home demonstration agents; 2 assistant State leaders of boys' and girls' clubs; 6 county home demonstration agents, and 3 urban home demonstration agents. Much of their work was organized on a war basis.

Once the extension force was reorganized for the emergency, definite programs were developed. The first call was for increased food production. County agents, usually assisted by local councils of defense, put forth every effort to obtain the greatest increased production possible in their counties. Campaigns were carried on urging every possible means of producing food crops.

Results were obtained the first year, according to a 1917 annual report of extension work, showing the following increases in production of various crops: Spring wheat, 144,152 bushels; oats, 23,430 bushels; corn, 126,900 bushels; barley, 56,300 bushels; sugar beets, 2,000 tons; potatoes, 231,900 bushels; beans, 56,505 bushels. Campaigns for increasing the number of livestock on farms produced the following increases: cattle, 790; hogs, 3,600; sheep, 32,400.

A special campaign for food conservation was carried on in all the counties, with extension agents taking active part, assisted by members of the State staff and college representa-

tives. The program included the planting of home gardens, and the storing, drying and canning of fruits and vegetables.

Farm-labor problems were many and difficult even in 1917. At first, a farm-labor shortage seemed to place a serious obstacle in the food-production work, but it was soon found that by working through local labor exchanges, sufficient farm help could be made available during the planting season. In the fall, however, a great deal of time was given to labor problems and a very complete labor-exchange system put into operation in order that farmers could obtain men to harvest their crops. Serious labor shortages were found in comparatively few sections of the State. Farmers from eastern Colorado who wished to work during harvest seasons were routed to the localities where labor was needed.

Crop pests were a threat to higher food production in the State during 1917, and added efforts were made to control them in order to protect food supplies. A campaign to control grasshoppers saved several thousand acres of crops, principally alfalfa, from destruction. Prairie-dog control was also carried on to protect agricultural land. Crop diseases received special attention. About 1,200 acres of potatoes were treated, resulting in an average increase of 9 bushels per acre. Small grains were treated for smut, thereby increasing production.

Higher costs of farm supplies were responsible for greater interest in the establishment of Federal Farm Loan Associations during the war period and county agents assisted with this organization work. Twenty-one associations were formed.

Because of the shortage of labor in the San Luis Valley and because of poor transportation facilities, considerable work was necessary to save crops produced there in 1917. County agents obtained the hearty cooperation of farm people in arranging for cars for shipping and in apportioning available cars on an equitable basis. It was not possible to ship all the potatoes out of the valley, and a campaign for proper storage saved many hundreds of carloads in the district. Similar problems were encountered on the western slope.

In addition to the food-conservation campaigns, county agents were called upon to assist the community, county, state and nation in many other ways. They were very active in the Liberty Loan and War Saving Stamp drives, acted as agricultural advisors to the local war-draft boards in the draft classification of men engaged in agricultural work, assisted in Red Cross work, and in general represented the agricultural interests on various war committees, boards and bureaus.

In 1918, other special duties were carried on by the county agents. Through the United States Food Administration and

the Colorado Council of Defense, a special thresherman committee was appointed in each county to supervise the threshing of wheat and beans and to prevent waste. The committee, which was composed of the county food administrator, the county agent and a third person selected by them, licensed all threshers, obtained from them daily reports of all grain threshed, and helped to keep waste to a minimum. In most cases, the county agent found it necessary to do most of this work himself, and it proved to be a major undertaking.

In February and March of 1918, the Extension Service cooperating with the United States Food Administration completed a special marketing program for pinto beans. Pinto beans were an important crop to the State, particularly in the dry-land sections. However, they were not well known in the larger markets, and were hard to sell outside of Colorado. The price was not satisfactory to the producer and help was asked in marketing the 1917 crop.

A man was sent to Washington, D. C., and New York City with pinto-bean samples which were tested and found to compare favorably with other varieties. Assistance then was obtained in marketing the crop. In order that the food administration could make arrangements to handle the crop, it was necessary to obtain contracts for at least 75 percent of all the beans on hand so that the selling price could be controlled and an equitable price made to both producer and consumer. The county agents in bean-growing sections put forth every effort to assist in getting farmers to meet the marketing requirements under the program and in obtaining contracts. Over 23 million pounds of the beans were sold at a price of 8 cents per pound to the producer. The consumer paid not more than 12½ cents a pound for the entire crop.

In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the State Council of Defense, the Extension Service assisted in an agricultural survey of the State. Much of the information assembled later was used by county agents and farm people in planning agricultural programs in the counties.

Special funds were provided by Congress to meet special demands during the war period. In order that hog cholera could be more completely controlled in Colorado, the Bureau of Animal Industry sent two men to the State to assist in preventing and controlling this and other livestock diseases. Two men also were available for work in Colorado and Utah in poultry production in order to create a greater interest in poultry.

The Bureau cooperated with the Extension Service in boys' pig-club work in Colorado, and a man was sent to the

State in the fall of 1917 to assist in the work. About 400 head of feeding and breeding stock were placed in the hands of club members through this cooperative arrangement, and according to a 1918 report, "It can be truthfully said that the club work with pigs helped very materially in increasing the total hog production in the State, even exceeding the 20-percent increase which was the estimated allotment for the State of Colorado."

Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Animal Industry division of dairying, a cottage-cheese specialist was employed by the Colorado Extension Service in 1918. After receiving special training in Washington, D. C., this specialist worked in cooperation with county agents and home demonstration agents on demonstrations designed to extend the use of cottage cheese in many homes and in a commercial way. Records show that "329 people promised to make the cheese according to directions." Cottage cheese became quite popular in "war menus" and served to promote the general food-production and conservation program.

Boys' and girls' club work conducted during the war period reflected the food-production program to a great extent. A large percentage of the total enrollment of 16,976 boys and girls lived in the city of Denver and their main activities were garden and canning clubs, and special clubs organized to gather peach seeds, which were used in the manufacture of gas masks. Produce from club gardens throughout the State made a very definite contribution to the food supply.

In the first issue of an extension publication called Boys' and Girls' Club News issued in October 1918, an appeal was made by the State leader of home demonstration agents, for club members to help put across the big war program. The text of the appeal follows:

The men and boys of the household can assist the county home demonstration agent in getting water in the home, putting up screens, making fireless cookers, and with small household repairs such as fixing back-porch steps and broken window panes—things that mean so much to the comfort of the whole household.

The women and girls in the family, working with the county home demonstration agent, can do much to assist in solving problems and providing more food by raising gardens, chickens and rabbits, and pigs, and then follow this up with conserving food by storing, drying and canning.

During the war period, the botany department of the college conducted a great deal of extension work in cooperation with the Extension Service, particularly in a seed program. "Better seed for Colorado by testing, cleaning and treating" was developed as a program. It continued to be emphasized for several years.

The home-economics extension program also felt the

changes due to war conditions. In addition to regular rural home-economics activities, much was done in the larger towns and cities of the State primarily in connection with food conservation. The demand for subject-matter information, particularly in regard to food conservation and the requirements of the national food administration in the preparation of the family diet, was very great, and home-economics workers in many sections of the State were kept busy. With the aid of printed directions and practical demonstrations, much was accomplished in a very short while.

Congress had provided for emergency work in home economics as well as in other extension activities. These funds made possible a considerable increase in personnel during the war period. This emergency work was planned for rural districts and smaller towns and cities, and also for large cities having populations of 20,000 or more. Work in the larger cities was characterized as urban work.

To further meet the demands of the war emergency in rural districts, a home demonstration agent was appointed on October 1, 1917, for Huerfano and Las Animas Counties. On December 1, 1917, a home demonstration agent was appointed to work in Fremont and Pueblo Counties, and beginning January 1, 1918, carried Farm Bureau organization work in 11 counties of the State. During 1918, there were 11 home demonstration agents in the State.

The line of work to which the greatest attention was given was nutrition and the canning and storing of food stuffs. Four extension schools were held in the early spring and at each school the simple principles of dietetics and the planning of family meals were taken up. Emphasis was placed on the food needs of the heavy worker and on the feeding of children. During the course, demonstrations were given on wartime cooking and making use of substitutes for wheat, sugar, fat, and meat. Much time was spent also on the preservation and storage of food.

Two-day institutes were held at which demonstrations were given on bread making and sugar saving. The work in clothing was more in the nature of personal help, although several demonstration lectures were given on modeling garments to a figure, drafting, and altering patterns.

During this emergency period, three urban centers of home demonstration work were established; one in Denver in October 1917; one in Pueblo in November 1917; and one in Colorado Springs on April 18, 1918. The head of the resident division of home economics at the college, Inga M. K. Allison, established and was in charge of these urban centers until

July 1918, when Miriam Haynes, state leader of home demonstration agents, assumed charge of both county and urban work.

In the urban work in Denver, the home-economics worker had the cooperation of a considerable number of existing organizations so that her work was done almost entirely through them. She cooperated especially with the Men's County Council of Defense and the Denver Civic Commercial Association in putting across the use-home-products campaign.

Some of the phases of the home-conservation division of the food administration included: (1) Increased vegetable production; (2) increased poultry and poultry-food production; (3) installation and management of the dehydration plant (with the result that 18,215 pounds of vegetables were dried); (4) child-welfare work (in which 12,000 babies were weighed and measured, two milk stations maintained at which 10 gallons of milk were distributed daily to undernourished children, and two infant-welfare stations maintained during the summer), and (5) training of helpers along all lines of work by means of lectures and demonstrations.

During the nation-wide epidemic of influenza the three urban home demonstration agents were in charge of diet kitchens in emergency hospitals for a period of about a month. The home demonstration agent in Denver was in sole charge of planning menus for patients and staff in the emergency hospital and was responsible only to the doctors and advisory committee. A total of 7,879 meals was served in the Denver emergency hospital under the direction of the home demonstration agent.

Home demonstration agents who worked in the Emergency Hospital in Pueblo took charge of the serving of 5,100 meals and did some nursing in addition. The home demonstration agent in Pueblo set up an emergency kitchen in the laboratory of the high school. A packing plant donated soup stock every morning and 300 townspeople worked in the kitchen.

In Colorado Springs the conditions were much the same as in Denver. The city YMCA was turned into an emergency hospital and the urban agent had charge of the diet kitchen.

In addition to these emergency activities, extension workers did their best to continue with regularly organized work as planned before the United States entered the war. Crops, livestock, and home-economics activities were carried on in the usual manner insofar as possible. For the first time the entire Extension Service personnel was faced with a special job to be done in addition to regular work, and met the chal-

lenge in Colorado and in other states. The slogan was "Food Will Win the War" and production of both crops and livestock in Colorado was greatly increased.

Perhaps a page from a Boulder County extension report of 1917 gives an example as any of just how the county agent served his country during the war. The report is as follows:

When war was declared the county agent and the Farm Bureau made sudden changes in their outlined project, to meet the immediate needs of the government, as follows:

1. Campaigns were organized for increased food production, meetings held, talks made, and in general for several weeks following the declaration of war, the entire time of the county agent was devoted to this work.

2. Help was given to all committees on their garden campaign.

3. Available seed looked up and the information given out.

4. People urged to plant non-perishable vegetables that could be canned and stored.

5. Labor exchanges, all of which kept in constant touch with each other.

6. The county agent was made a member of the Executive County War Council and practically directed the work in agriculture.

7. Help was given to committees taking surveys for the government and some surveys such as cold-storage capacities, elevator and mill capacities were made by the agent.

8. Some seed was supplied or ordered through this office.

9. Farm-labor situation met by supplying approximately 583 laborers.

10. List of all tractor owners made public, so as to enable farmers looking for this kind of help to find it more easily.

11. Twenty-three canning demonstrations were conducted. This was kept up throughout the summer and storing urged this fall. It resulted in about four times the normal amount of canned vegetables and fruit put up.

12. All information that the government, College and State Defense Council, have asked for has been supplied so far as it was able to be secured. Where this information was asked for from other individuals, such as commercial association, county assessor, mills, and elevators, the county agent was usually called upon to supply at least part of it.

13. Bean acreage was increased from less than 100 acres, to 300 acres. Potatoes were increased from 100 to 300 acres; wheat about 10 percent; gardens practically doubled.

14. The county agent took a small part in the campaigns for Liberty Loans and Red Cross, for the reason that his services were not needed here and could be better utilized at other things. However, his services were offered and special talks were made in rural districts on these subjects.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

Farmers' clubs were the first type of extension organization for the guidance of the county agent in his work for the betterment of agriculture. The primary purpose of these clubs was to provide a definite group of farm people in each community through which the county agent could work. They were not very definitely organized, but did serve as extension groups as early as 1912. Not only did these farmers' clubs provide the facilities for discussions by farmers and the county agent on various farming problems, but they also served to give the county agent some direction in determining the needs and desires of the rural people in his county.

It did not take long to discover that the counties where farm clubs of one type or another were most active were the counties where the most effective extension work could be done. County agents and members of the State extension organization agreed that further farm organization was not only advisable but very much of a necessity in the furtherance of extension activities.

THE FARM BUREAU PLAN

The report of county agent work in Colorado for 1916 is the first to indicate that definite organization work was being conducted by county agents. At this time, the Farm Bureau type of organization was first used. Although the so-called "Farm Bureau plan" varied somewhat in different counties, essentially it consisted of a federation of all existing agricultural organizations in the county, and the formation of community farmers' organizations.

The chief purpose of the County Farm Bureau was to "enable the county agent or agents to reach a greater number of farm people than it would be possible to do in working with individuals." It was established as an extension farmer organization in order that, through united effort, the county agent could better serve rural people.

In a like manner, the Farm Bureau organization made it possible for farm people themselves to give direction to the formation of the extension program as well as in carrying it out. Beginning in 1917, these local farm groups worked with the county agent in each county in developing a program of work for the year. In a few counties where extension work had been carried on for several years, the county agent already was working with local groups in planning the extension program, but for the most part, it was the Farm Bureau that brought farmer planning to extension work on a definite basis.

With the additional pressure caused by the war in 1917, the Farm Bureau was particularly useful in special emergency jobs as well as in carrying out regular extension work. A 1917 report states that:

The value of the county organization has been very definitely noticeable throughout the year and has proved of special service in the increased food production campaign in May and June. It has been found that those county agents having a county-wide organization are much more able to do quickly those things requiring immediate action.

About this same time, the "county federation" type of Farm Bureau was being replaced by a more closely knit set-up called the "program of work" Farm Bureau plan. The main

change in method was to further emphasize the need for farm people to develop their own agricultural programs on a definite basis.

The change was urged by the State office, beginning in 1918. Although a drive for this type of organization work and program development was begun in 1918, not a great deal was accomplished that year. The influenza epidemic interfered with scheduled meetings in a number of counties. Plans for a meeting of the presidents of the Farm Bureaus at the county agent conference in January of 1918, were abandoned because the county organization work could not be finished.

Mr. Lovett, the State county agent leader, prepared several circulars explaining the Farm Bureau movement, which were given wide distribution among farmers. The following quotations from these circulars show very definitely the broad view taken of extension organization work at that time:

The County Farm Bureau is an institution for the development of a county program of work in agriculture and home economics and for cooperating with State and government agencies in the development of profitable farm management and efficient and wholesome home and community life.

The Farm Bureau has become the cornerstone for substantial building, and the county agent, no longer a mere farm advisor or dispenser of cut and dried knowledge, is the recognized local leader of the educational forces, county, state, and national, for the up-building of a more prosperous farm business, and a more wholesome and satisfactory home and community life.

The early Farm Bureaus were not definite membership farm organizations. In fact, many of the County Farm Bureaus organized for extension work, were composed of Grange and Farmers' Union members. The Bureau served as a clearing house for all the activities of other farmers' organizations and helped to coordinate their efforts in each county.

The essential requirements of the Farm Bureau were simple. The Bureau consisted of (1) a representative membership of at least 10 percent of the rural men and women in each community; (2) a community committee of men and women assigned as leaders of some part of the program of work; (3) a county executive committee of 9 to 11 members, including a president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer of the Farm Bureau, each member being a county leader of some major project of the county program of work; and (4) special project committees composed of the project leader on the executive committee and the corresponding members of the various community committees.

The executive committee determined the major lines of extension work to be carried in the county, and the community committees determined the local program. The work of program building was accomplished through the combined efforts

of the Bureau committees, the county agent, and members of the State extension staff.

It was not long, however, until the membership question arose. With a structure already formed for building a new farm organization, some farm leaders were anxious to increase the Farm Bureau membership. At first, college and Extension Service representatives also believed that a large membership would strengthen the extension program and make possible more effective work with farm people.

The pressure for a large membership organization increased in 1919. In March of that year, the Colorado State Farm Bureau was organized by representatives of Farm Bureau organizations from 19 counties of the State at a meeting held in Fort Collins. In November of the same year, the American Farm Bureau Federation was formed in Chicago by representatives of many state Farm Bureaus. Colorado sent two delegates to the Chicago meeting, and was represented on the national executive committee. With this state and national organization more or less taking over the administrative work of the Farm Bureaus in Colorado, the college was asked to assist with a State-wide membership drive.

In 1920, A. E. Lovett, acting director for the Extension Service, wrote as follows in his annual report:

The organization of the State Farm Bureau Federation and the American Farm Bureau Federation has affected the farm bureau and the farm bureau work in Colorado. Inasmuch as these federations require a large membership for obtaining their results, interest in the obtaining of a larger membership in the Colorado farm bureaus has developed. A special membership drive was put on in July with the assistance of the State Farm Bureau Federation. As a result of the work done, the membership in the Colorado farm bureaus was increased from 2,152 to 4,199 members. This will probably be doubled in the drive planned for this winter.

The campaign in 1920 was carried on in 29 counties of the State. District meetings were held first, with county and community drives conducted later. State extension staff members as well as county agents cooperated actively in the membership campaign. In fact, representatives of the Federal Extension Service came to the State early in the year to assist in planning the membership work.

In the spring of 1921, the State Farm Bureau organization conducted a very intensive membership campaign, and brought the total Colorado Bureau membership up to 4,500.

In 1919 and in 1920, the Colorado Farm Bureau built its program exclusively around the county programs of work. However, during these 2 years, there was a great deal of discussion concerning the proper relationship between the county agent and the State and Federal Farm Bureau organizations. As W. G. Jamison, the president of the Colorado Farm Bureau

Federation in 1919 and 1920, was also assistant county agent leader, the relationship between the Extension Service and the State Federation was fairly well understood by both extension workers and bureau members. The State extension office insisted all during this time that county agents confine their efforts to extension activities. This policy proved to be of great value when the American Farm Bureau Federation became active in legislative and marketing problems.

There was considerable agitation in 1921 for the Extension Service in Colorado to work through the Farm Bureaus exclusively under a definite plan as used in some states. The movement even went so far that a bill was drawn up for the State legislature which would have authorized County Farm Bureaus as the official body in each county for carrying on extension work in agriculture, mechanic arts and home economics. The plan was actively supported by the State Farm Bureau Federation and as actively opposed by other farm organizations. The Farm Bureau either was to be definitely tied to all extension work, or it was to be completely separated.

Along with most of the other Western States, Colorado chose to separate extension and Farm Bureau activities. Therefore, in 1922, the Extension Service abandoned the Farm Bureau type of extension organization as it had been developed up until that time. By this action, the Colorado Farm Bureau and the local Farm Bureaus, were classed not as an extension organization, but as a farm organization, on the same basis as the Grange and the Farmers' Union.

This did not mean that the Extension Service in Colorado ceased to cooperate with the Farm Bureau from this time on. Rather, by adopting a definite policy of procedure, the Extension Service was better able to cooperate with all three farm organizations in Colorado.

Extension programs in each county continued to be formed much the same as under the Farm Bureau plan. However, the Farm Bureau, the Grange, and the Farmers' Union all were asked to cooperate in the various counties where they were active. In other counties, the work was carried on without farm organization representation. It was not long before the old Farm Bureau type of extension organization was absorbed by a new method called the agricultural advisory council plan.

THE AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COUNCIL PLAN

In 1922, a new form of extension organization was initiated in Weld County and was quickly adopted by the State

office as the official plan for the State. Agricultural advisory councils, consisting of representatives from each local farmers' organization and each rural women's group, were set up in each community.

Delegates selected by the farm representatives from these community councils were appointed official members of the County Agricultural Advisory Council by the Board of County Commissioners, or were otherwise so designated. In order that communities that had no active farm organization might be represented on the county council, the extension agent appointed the delegates from these sections.

The county council met in December or January of each year for the purpose of outlining and planning an extension program of work for the coming year. Usually the agent would outline the project work possible, and the council would choose the particular phases they desired to carry out. A second meeting was held in July to check progress on the extension program and to make such changes and additions to the work as were needed to meet specific problems.

The County Advisory Council plan of extension organization proved to be of great benefit for a number of years. According to a report written in 1923, the plan provided "closer working cooperation with the county commissioners and with each organization represented throughout the county." The fact that the plan is still in use in Weld County shows that it was sound and well suited to the needs there.

During the 1920's, the advisory council plan was put into use in most of the counties with some variation in the exact type of organization. Extension programs in the counties and communities were chosen to meet local needs. After the program was worked out by the agent and the council members, various farmer committees would be set up to assist in actually getting the job done.

COLORADO'S CODE OF AGRICULTURE

At the mid-summer extension conference held at Mesa Lakes on the western slope in 1923, Director Roud McCann asked all extension workers this question, "What are you trying to do in extension work?"

He asked further if a brief, clear and complete statement could be given that would be understandable to the public in answer to such a question. The Director then suggested the need for a definite policy-- a code for the guidance not only of extension workers but of all agricultural leaders in the State who are working for better farming conditions.

Such a policy statement called "Colorado's Code of Agriculture" was developed. It was a summary of the fundamental principles that should underlie farming practices in the State, and was based upon experience and experimentation. It was drawn up only after careful consideration of all the factors involved and after consultation with farm leaders throughout the State. The code is as follows:

**COLORADO'S
CODE OF AGRICULTURE**

Farm returns commensurate with ability, risk and investment involved.

- A. To adapt production to market requirements.
 - 1. Survey of local and outside markets.
 - a. Consumption requirements of market centers.
 - b. Production and marketing costs.
 - c. Transportation to consuming centers. Cost. Service.
 - 2. Market crops through your own livestock.
 - a. Grow crops to be fed. Amount of each.
 - 3. Grow kind of cash crops markets will handle. Amount of each.
 - 4. Standardize on variety and quality of cash crops.
 - 5. Orderly marketing.
 - 6. Home markets the first to be supplied.
 - a. Farm home supply.
 - b. Local markets.
 - 7. Farm financing.
 - 8. Adapt farm business and rotation to meet economic conditions above outlined.
- B. To make rural home life attractive.
 - 1. Balanced diet for the family.
 - 2. Thrift and attractiveness in dress.
 - 3. Labor-saving devices and conveniences.
- C. To interest children in practical farm work and farm home life through club work.
- D. To develop progressive communities.
 - 1. Where leadership is developed.
 - 2. Closer relationship between town and country.
 - 3. Good schools, churches and recreational centers.

The code was the subject of public discussion at numerous farm meetings, and was published and discussed in newspapers of the State. It was printed on a card suitable for wall or desk use and distributed to farm leaders and others interested in Colorado's agriculture.

Director McCann, in discussing the code, wrote as follows:

Progressive communities, development of leadership, care and education of children, closer relationship between town and country, good schools and churches and recreational centers will be easier of accomplishment when the economic side of farming is properly handled. This ideal is being accomplished in many Colorado rural homes and communities, hence we are sure that it is capable of more general application. This is what we are seeking to do in working under a unified plan—make a reality for a majority of farmers the things that come to the moderately prosperous, careful farmer whom we have made our ideal in this code for better agriculture.

The code was well received by the people of the State and gave a very definite impetus to agricultural work. It attracted special attention from practically every state in the union and had the effect of stabilizing and concentrating the efforts not only of the people directly connected with the extension organization, but of many of the cooperating groups with which the Extension Service worked.

The next step was the development of a detailed program of work for the State—a working plan that would provide the means of fulfilling the goals set forth in the code. In order to have the proper background information for building such a program, an economic study of the production of crops and livestock in Colorado was made.

This information was published in 1924 in a booklet entitled "Colorado's Agriculture." A comparison of the production and consumption of agricultural products was shown, together with a number of specific recommendations for agricultural readjustments in order to adapt production to market needs.

This was the first attempt to correlate extension activities toward a definite long-time program and to develop a program of work. The booklet supplied the basic information on which later agricultural programs of the Extension Service were based. Revisions and additions to "Colorado's Agriculture" were made from year to year as new facts became available. A booklet also was prepared concerning the rural home, presenting data on farm-home problems and conditions in the State. It was used largely in conjunction with the data on agriculture.

Director McCann reported in 1924:

The work set forth in the little booklet entitled "Colorado's Agriculture" and the mimeographed bulletin on "The Rural Home," have been of greater importance to the Extension Service and Colorado Agricultural College than any other single effort that has come to our attention. They have vitalized Colorado's Code of Agriculture. While these publications may be considered only the beginning of a new line of endeavor for agriculture and the home development forces of the State, we are confident that they have aroused constructive thought and action along economic lines in a very satisfactory way. They have centered attention on some of the needs and possibilities of both the present and the future of farming and farm homes.

For a number of years extension work in Colorado was conducted with the Code of Agriculture as a background. The effects of the code extended beyond the limits of the Extension Service, however. In 1924, the Colorado Farmers' Congress set up a State Agricultural Advisory Council in line with a national inquiry into the status of farming. The council held its first meeting at Fort Collins on December 3, 1924, at which time a number of problems were discussed. The meeting was particularly important, as it marked the beginning of cooperative efforts of the three farm organizations in the State. The council included representatives of the Grange, the Farmers' Union, and the State Farm Bureau.

The State Council set up a number of committees to work on such problems as taxation and bonded indebtedness. Colorado's agricultural program, marketing, transportation, public domain and national forests, farm homes and communities, and farm labor. The Agricultural College and the State University cooperated with the council for several years and various studies were conducted and data secured. Reports of progress and recommendations were made to the Colorado Farmers' Congress in later years, and greatly strengthened its program and activities.

FARM AND HOME COUNCILS

The county advisory council plan of extension organization worked very well for a while, but by 1932, it was recognized that it relied too largely upon a small number of farm leaders in most counties. The belief grew that the development of an effective agricultural program for any county or community must be shared by the entire farm leadership. In this way a complete, workable program, that would have the support of farm people generally, could be more easily organized.

For this purpose, the Farm and Home Council plan was adopted in the spring of 1933. Although the general plan varied somewhat in the different counties, in the main the organization was very similar. Farm people cooperating in some extension program or interested in extension work met with the extension agent for a general discussion of agricultural problems. Each community selected a leader for each extension project adopted and two community leaders, one man and one woman, were designated as members of the county Farm and Home Council.

The council plan did not interfere in any way with the farm organizations of the State as there were no dues and no membership other than the community and county council representatives. In fact, in most cases members of the Grange, the Farmers' Union, or the Farm Bureau also were members of Farm and Home Councils as agricultural leaders interested in the extension program. The councils were advisory in nature and worked with county extension agents in planning and carrying out more effective extension work in agriculture and home economics.

By 1938, practically every county with an extension agent had a Farm and Home Council functioning and giving direction to the extension program. Farm leaders in the communities were expressing themselves regarding the type of extension program best suited to local needs. The type of extension work accomplished through the Farm and Home Council plan was superior because it more adequately met specific problems and because farm people were more active in their cooperation.

AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

Planning under the Farm and Home Councils proceeded well in those counties having county extension agents, but only about half the agricultural counties had agents. By 1935 the number of agents was doubled in the State, because passage of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 made it necessary to have an agent in each agricultural county.

To secure the benefit of farmer thinking on the problems of agriculture, and to help make the AAA program more effective in meeting these problems, the AAA requested the Extension Service to set up county planning committees. This effort proved valuable because it helped farm leaders to view agriculture as a whole, from the standpoint of future production possibilities with proper use of the land.

Later, this county-planning work emphasized sound economic units as a basis of sound farming. In 1937, there was considerable interest on the part of farm people in discussing local problems and in planning desirable agricultural programs.

The idea of a unified approach to agricultural problems was embodied into a definite policy at a meeting of Land-Grant Colleges and United States Department of Agriculture officials at Mt. Weather, Virginia, on July 8, 1938. The objective of this agreement was to set up the means whereby farmers might take the responsibility for the development of agricul-

tural programs of local, state, and national scope, and that all agencies interested in agricultural development might coordinate their efforts toward better and more effective work in achieving stability of farm income.

The Extension Service, as the educational agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, was given the definite responsibility of conducting agricultural-planning work among farm people. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics was asked to assist in developing the type of information most needed upon which effective agricultural programs could be based.

On July 27, 1938, the Extension Service of Colorado formulated a general outline for agricultural-program building in the State. Community and county committees were set up, with a State committee to receive general recommendations. Subcommittees on land-use planning and the rural community and farm home were established for work on special problems.

The Colorado office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics cooperated in the planning work, particularly in giving assistance to rural people in studying and analyzing agricultural problems related to the program-building activities. Thorough studies of local conditions were undertaken by rural groups in regard to agriculture and rural living. Suggestions were then made by farm people concerning the type of agricultural programs best suited to their localities and the kind of adjustments necessary for more satisfactory farm income and farm living.

In the winter of 1940, simplification of terms resulted in a unified usage of the term "agricultural planning" to include the various phases of the planning program. Planning for the land, for the home and for the community was included through community, county and State committees.

The Colorado State Agricultural Planning Committee consisted of 12 men representing the 12 major type-of-farming areas of the State, 7 women from various districts of the State, and representatives of state and federal agencies. The agency representatives were designated by the United States Department of Agriculture, and included those from the Colorado State College Extension Service, the Colorado State College Experiment Station, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Farm Security Administration, United States Forest Service, State AAA Committee, Colorado State Highway Planning Survey, Soil Conservation Service, State Forester, Public Roads Administration, Farm Credit Administration of Wichita, and Division of Grazing of the United States Department of Interior.

Specific planning activities were carried on by local planning committees set up for the particular job involved. Their procedure has been first to analyze the natural resources available to their community and county, as accurate and detailed information is essential before definite planning can be done.

In taking an inventory of natural resources, these rural people studied such things as land area, topography, soils, present land use, size of farms, land ownership, extent of erosion, farm debt, taxes, roads, water, climate, crops, and livestock. Once such information was gathered, the next step was to work out the best possible use of the available resources. With this in mind, consideration then was given to the obstacles in the path of better agriculture, and definite ways and means of working out solutions to specific problems with the help of existing agencies and programs. Upon this basis, effective plans for improving agriculture and farm-family living were made and carried out with the cooperation of farmers generally.

In many counties, the agricultural-planning activities of rural people had a very decided effect upon the regular extension program. Farm people took an ever-increasing part in determining the programs to be carried out by the county extension workers in their communities. Extension work in many cases became better adapted to special local conditions, and assisted farm people in solving the problems that they themselves recognized as being most important. In this way, more effective extension work was accomplished, as farm people who recognized problems were more willing to do something about them on their farms and in their communities.

In order that efforts of all agencies dealing with agricultural programs and problems in the State could be coordinated and made more effective, county coordinating committees, composed of representatives of all these agencies, were set up in each agricultural county of Colorado. As the chairman of each county-planning committee was a member of the coordinating committee, agency representatives were able to correlate their local programs to actual needs of the rural people as expressed through agricultural-planning groups.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Early in the 1920's the State office of the Extension Service experienced very definite changes. Director French was unable to carry on the duties of his office because of ill health

and on February 13, 1920, A. E. Lovett, who had been county agent leader since 1916, was named acting director. Mr. French resigned as director on January 1, 1921. As Mr. Lovett advised the State Board of Agriculture that he did not wish to be considered for the position of director, a suitable man for the position was sought. Roud McCann was named Extension Service director on July 1, 1921.

Director McCann focused his attention first upon extension organization, particularly in the State office. The correlation of all extension work, reduction of overhead expenses, and the centering of individual responsibility were begun in August of 1921, and a number of changes were worked out during the next few years. The State was divided into three districts and an assistant county agent leader placed in direct charge of all extension work within the district. County agent leader Lovett resigned March 1, 1922, and his position was not filled.

Travel schedules to counties for extension specialists were made for the entire year, one week each month was set aside as office week for State staff members, and a great deal of systematic planning was accomplished, all of which helped to make the State organization run more smoothly and more effectively.

In order to have a uniform terminology, the title "County Extension Agent," was formally adopted on June 26, 1922. Each new additional county worker employed within any county was designated as "Assistant Extension Agent." Thus both home demonstration workers and 4-H club agents in the counties were "assistant extension agents." Prior to this time there had not been a complete understanding of the relationship of the county agent to the other extension workers in the county. All county workers joined one County Extension Agents' Association at the July 1922, conference.

During the 1920's the State extension organization increased in size and effectiveness from a subject-matter standpoint. State-wide projects were formed and new projects added. The programs of the counties were correlated insofar as possible in order that effective extension work could be accomplished.

Director McCann resigned on January 15, 1929, to become associated with a business firm in Chicago. President Lory served as acting director until July 1, 1929, when F. A. Anderson, formerly assistant to the director, was appointed extension director.

In 1930, Director Anderson reported:

The entire extension program was organized at the beginning of the year with the one definite objective in view, viz.—to improve the agricultural situation by

(1) Adapting production to consumer demands as to quantity and quality; (2) Promoting education in the principles and practices of successful cooperative marketing; (3) Effecting economies in methods of distribution; (4) Determining production costs.

To accentuate this program, county extension agents and commodity specialists were provided with statistical data, graphs and line charts indicating trends in production, consumer demands, market-price fluctuations, production costs, tariffs, and freight rates.

With this economic background, extension workers were urged to develop their respective projects in conformity with the state-wide effort to improve the agricultural situation.

Thus the entire extension program was organized very definitely to assist farm people in realizing a greater return from their farming operations by adjusting their farm enterprise to existing market requirements and demands. The business side of farming particularly was emphasized in order that production costs could be decreased and farm income raised.

Director Anderson stated in 1931:

Agriculture provides both a home and a living for those engaged in it. Therefore, extension work in agriculture and home economics has attached to it both social and economic responsibilities. The Extension Service is cooperating with other agencies working for the betterment of agriculture in an effort to maintain and improve present standards of living.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Under provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, work of the Extension Service was organized on the basis of definite projects written by the State and approved by the federal extension organization. Throughout the years, this policy has been strictly adhered to by the Extension Service. A record of the organization is also a record of the individual projects which comprise the entire program.

FARM-MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Although the fourth project organized in Colorado included farm specialists in addition to specialists in home economics, separate projects were written later for each farm specialist. Demonstrations in farm management were authorized in the State on March 1, 1915. This work was conducted in cooperation with the agronomy department, as there was no agricultural economics department at the college at that time.

A number of farm records were made in each county, summarized at the college, and as much information as possible presented to farm people in connection with the farming enterprises recorded. Farm record clubs were formed in many counties. Farmers would meet with the county agent to go over their record books and discuss economic questions affecting farm production. Boys' and girls' farm-management clubs also were organized. In some cases, rural high-school pupils took care of farm-account books under the direction of the farm-management specialist and county agent.

Farm-record books were furnished by the college to farmers at the cost price of 25 cents each. In the winter of 1916, a loose-leaf record book was furnished and a special effort made to have farmers keep and summarize their own farm accounts.

In addition to the record-book work, many extension schools in farm management were held in the State and detailed instruction given on the business side of farming. An active part was taken by the county agents and the extension farm-management specialist in the supervision of various farm-labor problems, especially during the war period.

During the 1920's, farm-management work was directed toward the supplying of economic information concerning the

business of farming in line with the development of Colorado's Code of Agriculture and the emphasis being placed on adopting efficient farming methods.

Because of the great need for basic agricultural information, beginning in 1922, much attention was given to farm-business analyses and surveys. Such records were secured in the Arkansas Valley, the western slope, northwestern Colorado, the San Luis Valley, and in eastern Colorado. These reports were summarized and the information they supplied was made available to farm people of the state. Considerable effort was extended in assisting farmers to build a definite agricultural-improvement program for their community, county or region.

Enterprise records on the production of individual crops or types of livestock also were stressed in order that specific information could be obtained. Farm-account books were printed by the Extension Service and made available to farmers wishing to keep records of their farming operations. These farmers were assisted in summarizing such records for their own information and for the benefit of others engaged in similar enterprises.

With the passage by Congress of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, greater emphasis was placed on marketing and farm-management activities. The Extension Service was called upon to assemble data regarding economic factors affecting agriculture locally and nationally, and to supply farm people with such information.

The extension farm-management program was expanded to meet the situation. Four extension economists in farm management were employed in 1930, and the State divided into four regions with an economist working in each. Through meetings, special reports, charts and in other ways, farm people were supplied with a great deal of economic information regarding agriculture and the economic aspects of farming. Problems of agriculture were recognized as extending beyond community, State or even national lines.

In 1935, the farm-management work was included in a new project called "agricultural economics." Under this new set-up were (1) farm management, consisting of farm-planning, and budgeting schools, AAA farm-record books, farm accounts, enterprise records, and cooperation with the Farm Security Administration; (2) agricultural credit, such as inventory and credit statements, work with production-credit associations, and banker-farmer cooperation; (3) county agricultural program planning; and (4) agricultural economics in-

formation or the assembling, summarizing and disseminating of economic information of value to farm people.

Especially in connection with activities of agricultural program-building committees, the economics program of the Extension Service has been directed toward supplying information upon which farm people can base their farming operations in order to more effectively engage in agriculture. Records have shown many ways of improving the farming set-up, and when these records are summarized and the information made available to farmers, adjustments in farming operations can be made.

More and more farm people are studying the business side of farming and adopting farming methods and enterprises to local needs and conditions. Bankers have shown considerable interest in this work and many farmer-banker activities conducted in past years have brought about effective cooperation. Federal agricultural credit agencies also have been given assistance in educational programs.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In order to give special assistance in livestock-production problems to county agents and through them to the farm people of the State, an animal husbandry specialist was employed on July 1, 1916, in cooperation with the animal husbandry department of the college. His work, which included dairying, consisted of the selection of breeding stock, better methods of care and feeding of livestock, and "starting, furthering, or completing definite livestock projects and demonstrations."

A number of bulletins were written, aiding materially in promoting better livestock-raising methods throughout the State. These included such subjects as hog management, silos and silage, dairy management, feeding rations, and sheep management. Livestock work was emphasized in short courses held in many counties. In 1917, a campaign for more livestock on Colorado farms was undertaken with good results reported the first year.

During the 1920's, such projects as irrigated pastures, economical feeds, draft-horse production, and cost of livestock production were initiated. The importance of purebred beef and dairy cattle, hogs, and sheep was emphasized, and 4-H club work became a very important part of the livestock program.



(1.) Judging Herefords in La Plata County in 1919 — (2.) A purebred sire from the livestock special train in 1924 brought these calves on a Weld County farm — (3.) Wool production is an important Colorado industry — (4.) Turkey raising increased in Colorado when pool-marketing was established — (5.) An early dairy exhibit — (6.) Farm poultry raising helps increase income; these are White Rock capons — (7.) Some Logan County hogs in 1933 — (8.) An early dairy tour — (9.) Lamb feeding in sections of Colorado means increased soil fertility — (10.) Northwestern Colorado Herefords.

Early in the decade a permanent irrigated-pasture project was undertaken. The importance of better pastures in the production of livestock was emphasized and pasture campaigns organized. A great many pastures were seeded in various parts of the State as demonstrations, and these were used to influence other farmers to try them. Morton's mixture was used to seed the irrigated pastures in most cases, it is reported. Dry-land pastures, primarily of Petkus rye, also were urged.

The organization of stockmen into breed associations and the cooperation of the Extension Service with all livestock associations helped to strengthen the work. Tours and demonstrations were arranged through the cooperation of these livestock groups throughout the State.

In 1923, in cooperation with two railroads in the State, the Extension Service conducted a "Purebred Sires Special"—a 17-day tour with a special train composed of 12 cars of exhibits and demonstrations. At each of the 29 stops made by the train, a demonstration was given to show the value of purebred over common stock. A total of 25,105 people visited the train.

One of the features of the special was the trading of purebred Hereford and Shorthorn bulls for scrubs at each stop. In this way, 58 purebred bulls were provided to progressive farmers who agreed to become demonstrators of the better-livestock idea and to use the livestock in building up their herds. Purebred boars were exchanged for scrubs, also. The follow-up of this campaign during the next several years did a great deal to bring about the use of better stock.

Cattle, hog, and lamb-feeding demonstrations were held in many sections of the State. Beginning in 1923, special emphasis was given to range-cattle production and to wool growing.

Swine work was also an important part of the livestock program. "Ton litter" contests were held and 4-H pig clubs organized. In eastern Colorado, special campaigns emphasized the value of hog raising. The utilization of feed crops on the farm by hogs and other livestock has been urged since the beginning of the extension livestock program.

Livestock marketing received considerable attention from 1921 on, in a program to improve agricultural income.

Some attention was given to the control of animal diseases, through a project started in 1917 as a war measure and carried on under the livestock-improvement program until 1933, when a separate project was added.

In the 1930's, the livestock program was organized and conducted in even closer cooperation with the livestock associations of the State. Demonstrations were set up to show im-

proved production or feeding practices in the various livestock districts of the State. To meet problems brought on by drought, further use of feed crops was urged. On the western slope, fattening of livestock in order to use up local feeds has been a very important development.

With the coming of the federal farm programs, the livestock program included educational and organization work in connection with the special problems being met. Cooperation of all livestock groups was obtained in developing and carrying out a complete livestock program to bring about more efficient and profitable livestock production. In 1939, such a program for each section of the State was developed and supplied to stockmen in circular form as a definite goal in providing better income from livestock on Colorado farms and ranches. State-wide livestock meetings were held in 1939 and 1940 to promote better livestock-production methods.

AGRONOMY

Although there was no extension agronomist until 1917, considerable crops work was done by the Extension Service from its beginning in 1912. County agents found many problems in connection with crop production, and special information was furnished by the agronomy department of the college upon request. Traveling expenses of members of the agronomy staff were paid by the Extension Service so that field work could be taken care of. The use of pure seed, the growing of alfalfa, and miscellaneous work with wheat, oats, corn, barley, sugar beets, potatoes, and beans are reported. Practically all extension schools emphasized crops work of some nature.

The extension agronomy project was started with the appointment of an extension specialist in agronomy on October 15, 1917. The first year, the work dealt largely with the conducting of extension schools on various agricultural subjects.

"In solving the practical problems on our farms where crops are grown, it is absolutely necessary that the principles of soils and of plant growth be studied and understood," stated an early report of these extension schools. Such subjects as the origin and composition of soils, water in the soil, roots and root growth, and crop-rotation principles were discussed.

In 1920, the two main projects under the agronomy program were corn improvement and wheat improvement. Pasture-crop work was added in 1921. Of special importance was the certified seed-corn work, begun about this time in order that a reliable source of seed might be maintained and improved. The actual field-test work in connection with corn

certification was done by members of a committee of three farmers in each county working with the county agent and the agronomy specialist. Such registered seed was grown on 1,926 acres of land in the State in 1920.

Kanred wheat was introduced in the State in 1920. Many carloads were distributed by county agents and farm bureaus to farmers, and by 1925 it was being almost universally used.

A State pure-seed show, held first in 1922 at Colorado Springs, further emphasized the value of good seed and provided a market for it. Boys' and girls' corn-club work helped to introduce and spread recommended varieties in practically all counties of the State.

As early as 1923, some attention was given to legume crops, and it was reported at that time that there was a need for legumes in the non-irrigated and high-altitude regions. Alfalfa, alsike clover, sweet clover, field peas and soy beans were grown.

The formation of local seed growers' associations was suggested in the early 1920's, with the ultimate goal being to form a State pure-seed association. This goal was reached in 1925, when the Colorado Seed Growers' Association was organized. Since that time, the association has been a very great factor in the improvement of Colorado's seed supplies and in the development of a valuable seed-registration program in cooperation with the Extension Service.

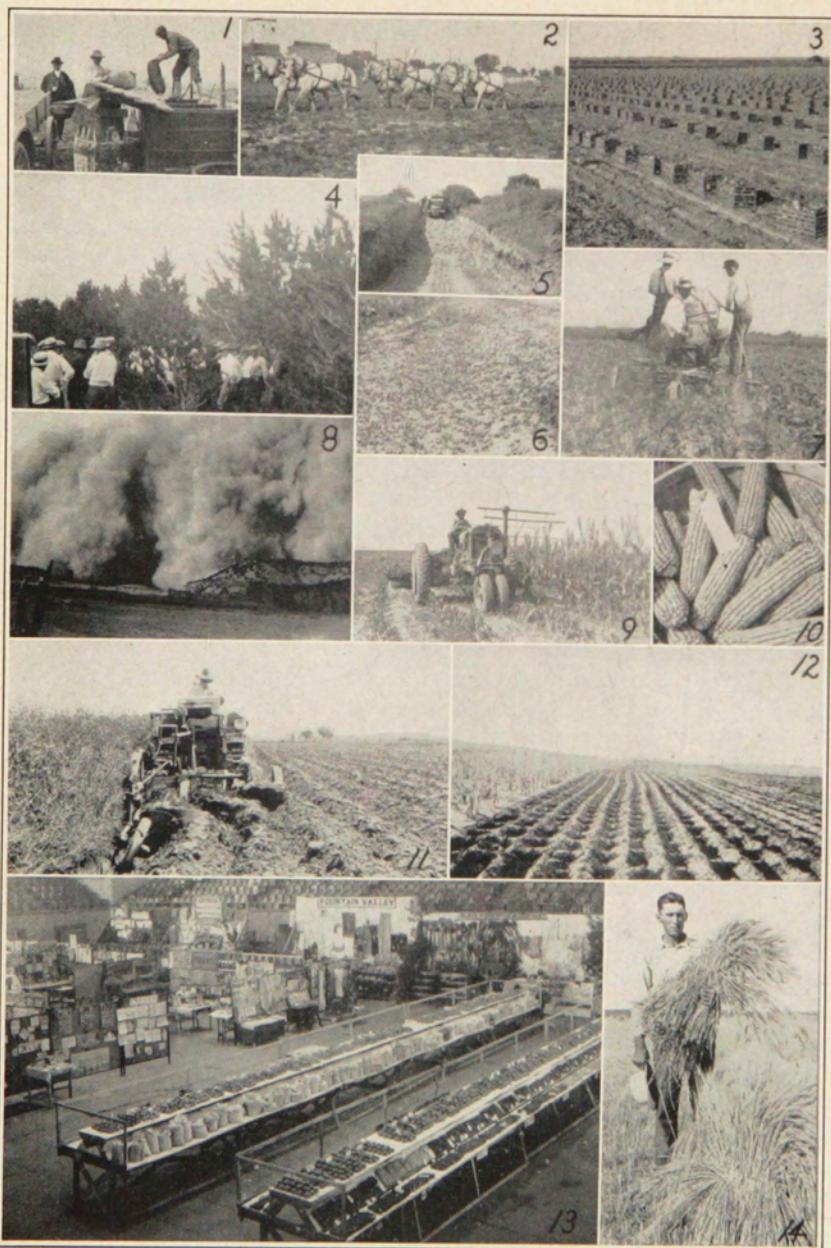
With the registration of pure seed in the State, came variety standardization. Special emphasis was put upon the most desirable varieties of each crop. As superior new varieties were developed by the Experiment Station, they began to replace the older types. Increased yields or other desirable qualities helped to bring about the desired change as soon as farm people could see the actual difference under farm conditions.

By 1928, the agronomy program included more work in crop rotations and soil fertility. In 1929, it was reported that:

If every farmer in Colorado carried out a systematic rotation of crops, and owned or could finance livestock in sufficient numbers to consume feed crops, by-products from cash crops and low-grade cash crop products, there would be no surpluses or a marketing problem. At the same time the productivity of farms could be maintained with a delay of perhaps 25 years before commercial fertilizers will be needed in considerable quantities.

It is also reported that because of "so many advantages in addition to soil improvement" farmers generally had adopted some system of crop rotation.

In 1929, the problem of weeds received considerable attention and an extension weed-control program was begun by the agronomist. The full meaning of the following quotation



(1.) Treating seed potatoes in Rio Grande County in 1917 — (2.) A 1919 horse-power demonstration in Boulder County — (3.) Otero County's onions in 1928 — (4.) Washington County windbreak in 1927 — (5.) Trench silos store feed for livestock — (6.) A heavy infestation of grasshoppers in 1934 — (7.) In 1918, these Pueblo County farmers controlled webworms — (8.) Baca County black blizzards came — (9.) But crops soon were growing again — (10.) The first agricultural fairs were mainly corn shows — (11.) Plowing under sweet clover — (12.) Conserving moisture in eastern Colorado — (13.) The Colorado Pure Seed Show in 1924 — (14.) Logan County Trebi barley.

from the extension director's 1929 report has been shown in more recent years.

Growing on farms in nearly every agricultural county in the State can be found plots of noxious perennial weeds. As yet the areas occupied by these weeds are small but due to their ability to expand rapidly by both underground roots and seeds, it is expected that within a very few years the weed problem will become serious.

Fundamentally, the agronomy program during the 1930's did not change a great deal. The promotion of better seed, introduction of improved varieties of crops, and the urging of the adoption of the best cultural methods and crop rotations continued. The finding, testing and proving of field-crop varieties for the varying altitude and climatic conditions in the State was carried on to meet the ever present need for better-adapted crops.

More recently, a great deal of attention has been given to soil fertility, fertilizers, crop rotation and diversification, and legume and pasture crops. Both irrigated and dryland pastures properly supplemented with the production of feed crops are important.

When the federal farm programs dealing with such crops as wheat, corn and sugar beets were put into effect, the extension agronomy program was expanded to include them. As AAA activities lessened a few years later, additional attention was given to alfalfa, sorghums, hybrid corn, grass and pasture, and weed control.

Drought conditions had a very definite effect on the extension program and emphasis was placed upon the production of feed crops, particularly sorghums, to meet these conditions. In the dryland sections of eastern Colorado, sorghums are replacing corn. In the irrigated sections, hybrid corn is being used to a great extent in preference to the standard varieties.

Beginning in 1926, the seed-registration program of the Extension Service in cooperation with the Colorado Seed Growers' Association, was conducted by a full-time assistant agronomist. At the beginning of the 1930's the program was somewhat revised and strengthened in order that an adequate supply of pure seed could be maintained for the farmers of the State each year. Even during the drought years, seed supplies of most varieties of crops were maintained and the program continues to furnish an ever-improving supply of seed for field crops. The production of alfalfa, red clover, and grass seed has been particularly emphasized during more recent years.

BARBERRY ERADICATION

In 1918, the United States Office of Cereal Investigations began preliminary work in connection with the eradication of barberry bushes which were found to be a host plant for black-stem rust of wheat. In April of 1920, a cooperative agreement placed the barberry-eradication work of Colorado in the Extension Service with a State leader in charge. During the next several years, bushes were destroyed in many sections of the State by field crews. The entire State had previously been surveyed and the work was conducted along a definite plan.

In 1922, the botany department of the college undertook the work, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture. The Extension Service, particularly the county extension agents, continued to cooperate, assisting in the educational program.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

An extension project in agricultural engineering was established on November 1, 1922. Included were such activities as pumping for irrigation, water systems, sewage disposal plants, lighting and heating systems, water purification for the farm home, and rural architecture. The latter consisted of plans for farm structures, arrangement of farm buildings, and the proper construction and ventilation of storage cellars. Information was supplied to farm people through bulletins, news stories, farm meetings and demonstrations.

In addition to the work on individual farms, several schools and towns were assisted in water-supply and sewage-disposal problems. In most cases the agricultural engineer made recommendations which were accepted and carried out by local officials.

In 1926, the program included drainage problems and the application and conservation of water. Reclaiming drained ground, building trench silos, and farm reservoirs also received attention in the program.

The project in agricultural engineering was discontinued with the resignation of the specialist in charge on June 30, 1926.

APIARY

In July of 1922, the Extension Service started a cooperative program with the United States Department of Agricul-

ture in apiary work. The state apiarist of Iowa was employed for several weeks during the summer to conduct an educational program in cooperation with county extension agents, in order that beekeepers might obtain information concerning the best methods of bee culture and care.

A 1922 report stated:

Colorado as a state is rather outstanding in honey production, due to the fact that it was one of the first to organize a cooperative selling organization. In the production of honey per colony, Colorado stands fifth in the list of states with an average of 37½ pounds, according to the 1920 census.

Beekeeping, particularly on the western slope had deteriorated for several years before 1922, and a number of very serious problems were found. Spraying methods of the orchardists were causing the loss of many colonies of bees and there seemed to have been a general misunderstanding in regard to the needs and desires of both fruit growers and beekeepers. Other problems were evident in other sections of the State.

Through the Extension Service program, county beekeepers' associations were strengthened and proper methods of bee culture demonstrated. Organization of beekeepers and the development of educational programs furnished solutions to many of the problems. The apiary project did not continue in 1923 under the direction of a specialist, but county agents in honey-producing counties continued to work with these groups.

POULTRY

Extension work in poultry husbandry actually began in 1917 with the appointment by the United States Department of Agriculture of an extension poultryman for the states of Colorado and Utah. However, at this time, Colorado farmers were keeping only a few hens and poultry raising was not very successful.

In 1918, the program included such subjects as more and better poultry flocks, early hatching, proper care and feeding of baby chicks, proper housing and feeding of the laying flock, preserving eggs for winter use, and boys' and girls' poultry clubs. The feeding of balanced rations was a very difficult program at that time because many of the needed feeds such as meatscrap, bran, and shorts, were not always available or were very high priced.

The position of poultry specialist for Colorado was established on September 15, 1920, under the home-economics division of the Extension Service. The program included such activities as judging poultry shows, conducting culling demonstrations, giving talks on housing, feeding and diseases, and whatever other subject matter that was requested.

The work was conducted primarily in cooperation with boys' and girls' clubs and with the extension home-economics program. As reported in 1920, under the topic of "home demonstration work," 17 counties took part in some phase of the poultry program of the Extension Service, including culling of flocks, keeping of poultry records, and the building of approved poultry houses.

In 1921, a more definite program of work in poultry was outlined as an agricultural project. The main activities undertaken at this time were demonstration farms, a poultry-culling campaign, better housing, poultry schools, and boys' and girls' club work. A great demand was made upon the specialist for service work such as culling flocks on individual farms. More than 100,000 hens were culled in a State-wide campaign, and 4-H poultry-club work increased 50 percent in 1923.

On November 1, 1923, the Colorado International Egg Laying contest was started at Canon City under the supervision of the Extension Service. Chickens of eleven breeds were represented by 43 pens of 10 hens each in the first contest which was on a 12-month basis. A total of 58,818 eggs were laid during the year and 12½ percent of the birds produced over 200 eggs. The highest individual production was 277 eggs.

As new contests were conducted each year, a great deal of interest was aroused in the value of better poultry breeding stock in the State. In 1928, half the hens on test laid 200 eggs a year or over and the average production per bird was 216 eggs. The contest was discontinued in the fall of 1932.

By 1926, the poultry program was developing rapidly and the poultry industry of the State was considered as one of considerable economic importance to rural people. Flock-improvement work was aimed at by producing a better quality of chickens.

The turkey industry also began to be developed and considerable attention was given to turkey raising in the extension poultry program. Work in connection with the problems of producing poultry and eggs was continued on an enlarged scale so that farm people would be supplied with the informa-

tion necessary to make their poultry enterprises profitable. Cooperative marketing of poultry products also was introduced, and assistance given in forming the marketing pools.

Poultry raising in Colorado has developed into an important industry and the extension program has expanded to meet increasing demands for assistance in solving the many problems involved. Through the National Poultry Improvement Plan, Colorado hatcheries have furnished hundreds of farmers with high-quality chicks. Poultrymen as a whole have been able during recent years to provide better housing, feeding, and disease control for their flocks. The problem of disease is particularly serious, and proper management and housing conditions constantly are being emphasized as preventive measures.

MARKETS AND MARKETING

Distribution is quite as important as production, affecting both producer and consumer. By many it is considered a far more important problem than any other question before the people today.

Thus wrote H. T. French, extension director in 1916, concerning a proposal to establish a department of markets and marketing to assist in the disposition of farm products to better advantage.

Denver was chosen as the logical place for such activities, and a cooperative agreement between the office of Markets in the Department of Agriculture and the Colorado Extension Service was signed September 15, 1916. Provision for the work was made in a bill passed by the Colorado General Assembly authorizing the State Board of Agriculture to take up investigatory work in marketing. The Experiment Station also cooperated by contributing funds in order that investigations could be carried on.

An experienced market man was employed to take charge of the work, with one assistant. It was not the purpose of the department of markets to become an agent for the selling of farm products, but through the office, reliable market information was furnished to producers and consumers and to dealers to aid in the preventing of undesirable speculation and to assist in stabilizing farm markets. The work was primarily educational. Demonstrations and displays were used whenever possible to tell the story of market needs and marketing practices. Methods of advertising farm products were shown.

Market news provided by the Federal Bureau of Markets was furnished to farm people of Colorado through the Denver

office, with daily bulletins being sent out when necessary. The office served as a clearing house for the assembling of reliable information relating to market conditions of many general and special crops.

Investigatory work of the marketing office included a Colorado poultry-products survey, studies of dairy products, and complete surveys of the marketing needs and facilities of special sections of the State.

As the marketing program grew, it became evident that the program of education throughout the State could not be conducted best from the Denver office. On July 1, 1921, the office of markets was discontinued and an extension agent in marketing employed, with headquarters at the college in Fort Collins. With this change, the service work that had been developed through the Denver office in the way of market reports was discontinued so that educational programs of a purely extension nature could be developed.

The program then consisted of assistance to farm groups in developing and maintaining cooperative associations, furnishing certain types of market reports to farm people, studying marketing conditions and trends, and furnishing general and special marketing information to the people of the State. More definite results were sought in the solution of major marketing problems.

Cooperative marketing associations were formed in several parts of the State, particularly in the San Luis Valley and on the western slope where the cooperative marketing of potatoes was a very important development. Livestock-shipping associations and other commodity groups also were formed. A great deal of work was done with the marketing of wool, beginning in 1922.

The marketing specialist resigned in the fall of 1923, to become identified with the Colorado Potato Growers' Exchange, a State-wide potato marketing organization that had been developed as a natural outgrowth of the cooperative-marketing activities. An extension specialist in marketing was not employed to succeed him.

Many important educational phases of the marketing work were conducted by the farm-management demonstrator. A program to produce crops in Colorado to meet specific market demands was initiated at this time, because, as a 1923 report stated, "Inefficient production of low-grade surpluses and lack of knowledge of market consumptive demands are more harmful to profitable marketing than any weakness

that can be cited in our distribution system." Marketing work for several years included supply and demand information and a special program to prepare properly farm products to meet market requirements.

Arrangements were completed with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics early in 1923 for the establishment of a market-news service in Denver to supply information to farmers throughout the State. Fruit and vegetable market news and livestock market information was presented by telegraph, radio, newspaper, and mail.

Of special interest was the pioneering radio market-news service presented over station KLZ in Denver. To increase the interest in radio market news, a demonstration was conducted as a part of the "Purebred Sires" special train. A radio station, set up in the exhibit car of the train under the personal charge of W. D. Reynolds of KLZ, was used for reception of radio market information. The value of radio market news to the farm people visiting the train was discussed.

The market-news service was financed with special State funds and proved to be very popular throughout the decade. State extension funds used for this activity were not supplied in 1933, and the Extension Service was unable to cooperate further in the work after July 1 of that year.

In 1929, Congress passed the Agricultural Marketing Act which encouraged cooperative marketing and aimed at controlling surpluses in order to stabilize farm prices. The Federal Farm Board, established under the act, requested assistance from Land-Grant Colleges and State Extension Services.

In Colorado, a marketing project was organized in order that cooperation with existing agencies in promoting better merchandising of agricultural products might be effected by: (1) giving adequate publicity to the agricultural situation and remedial laws, (2) endeavoring to adjust production to consumer requirements as to quantity and quality, (3) controlling seasonal and annual surpluses at points of origin, and (4) encouraging the development of efficient producer-owned and controlled commodity organizations.

A complete educational program concerning the functions and objectives of the Federal Farm Board's program was initiated and carried out in the State by the Extension Service. A great deal of economic information was furnished farm people in this connection. The possibilities and limitations of cooperative marketing were discussed at farm meetings and information concerning their organization supplied.

The development of cooperative marketing associations

in the State in cooperation with the State director of markets was a major activity of the extension marketing specialist, and the number of such associations was about doubled in a 3-year period.

Beginning in 1933, with the enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, marketing work in Colorado dealt largely with the marketing agreement features of the new law. Educational work was carried on throughout the State in order that farm people generally could receive information regarding details of the marketing-agreement features of the AAA. Similar work was also done in regard to agricultural credit, particularly that of the Bank for Cooperatives.

By 1935, marketing work in connection with the AAA program was conducted primarily by the extension horticulturist, and a definite marketing project was not continued. Some general marketing work continued to be conducted by other members of the extension staff.

FARM FORESTRY

The only extension forestry work conducted in Colorado prior to 1925 was through junior forestry clubs and by supplying a limited amount of information to farm people regarding the activities of the State forester. On November 1, 1925, an extension forestry project was initiated. The first job to be done, as reported by the extension director that year, was to prove to farmers in eastern Colorado that trees would grow there.

The program during the next few years expanded the work with the young people and definite 4-H club forestry projects were developed. The educational program concerning the need and value of trees on Colorado farms continued to be the major activity. In 1928, the 4-H club activities were again enlarged and lessons and demonstrations in nursery practices included. The first extension forester resigned in 1927. From March until November of 1928, a forester was employed, but after that date practically no extension forestry work was done until 1934.

The Twenty-ninth General Assembly of Colorado abolished the office of State forester and delegated to the Extension Service tree-distribution work under the Clarke-McNary Act. On July 1, 1934, an extension forester was employed part time to conduct this work and whatever other farm-forestry activities might be possible.

The greatest effort in tree distribution has been directed toward encouraging protection plantings on eastern Colorado

farms, and the program has been expanded to this end. Proper planting and care of trees have been urged in order that the highest possible percentage of growing trees would result. The program of farm forestry also has included the establishment of demonstrations and experimental plantings in cooperation with forestry field stations in this region. The extension forester's time devoted to extension activities has varied from one-third to two-thirds. The extension forester was also the State forester, beginning December 1, 1937.

In 1938, a revival of interest in 4-H club forestry work resulted in the establishment of projects in farm home and livestock protection plantings, and in the use of shrubs and trees to provide cover and food for wildlife. Conservation of natural resources and better land use were stressed.

Beginning in 1939, an expanded farm-forestry program was possible under the authorization of the federal Norris-Doxey Act.

DAIRY IMPROVEMENT

An extension dairyman was employed beginning February 1, 1929, when a separate dairy-improvement project was organized. Prior to this time dairy work had been conducted under the livestock program. For many years the State dairy commissioner worked with the Extension Service in educational activities in connection with dairy production, but by 1929 the need for a more definite extension dairy program was evident. More attention was given to cow-testing associations particularly with the purebred-cattle breeders who supply the commercial and farm dairies with breeding stock.

In 1933, milk marketing agreements were discussed in all the milk sheds of the State, and the Extension Service assisted in the educational work necessary. During drought years, emphasis was placed on feeding of local drought-resistant crops and the use of balanced rations. A quality cream program was initiated in 1931 and the production of higher-quality milk and dairy products was urged in campaigns for several years.

Dairy work in the State has been conducted in very close cooperation with the various dairy breed associations and organizations interested in some phase of the dairy industry. Breeding schools, purebred sires, feeding schools and 4-H club activities also are included. More efficient production of dairy products through improved methods of feeding and managing farm and commercial dairy herds is the objective.

HORTICULTURE

Until the extension horticulture project was initiated in 1929, horticultural work in the State was carried on through the State horticulturist's office with the College Experiment Station and county extension agents cooperating. An extension horticulturist was employed August 1, 1929.

Although the first work under the project was home beautification, the inclusion of activities in connection with all horticultural crops in the State soon was necessary. As the production of vegetable crops was increasing, new problems had to be met to improve quality, reduce production costs, and improve grading, packaging, and marketing.

In the early 1930's, drought and depression influenced the horticultural program. State and federal relief agencies were assisted in developing programs to provide home food supplies on the farm. Subsistence gardens, food preservation and storage, and relief gardens were important activities.

The marketing-agreement program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration received a great deal of attention and considerable time was devoted to informing Colorado farmers of the provisions of this act. Several marketing agreements were proposed, carefully considered and put into operation. They became an important factor in the horticultural industry of the State.

In the work with all horticultural crops in Colorado, the use of seed from improved varieties has been emphasized. In many cases adjustments from the speculative one-crop system have been made to a safer, balanced program. The demand for information on new and improved varieties that will produce farm products of higher quality, and on improved methods of production is a major factor in the development of the horticultural program. Marketing and distribution problems call for a considerable amount of educational work.

Potato seed-certification work was added to the extension program in 1940, and an extensive potato-improvement program was undertaken in cooperation with potato growers.

RURAL ORGANIZATION

Although rural organization work had been conducted by the Extension Service in cooperation with the farm organizations of the State for many years, a definite project was not initiated until 1933. The program included work with the Grange, the Farmers' Union, and the Farm Bureau, and the

organization of Farm and Home Councils as an extension activity.

Assistance was given to farm organizations in program planning, in strengthening membership, and in general unified action. Beginning in 1933, Farm and Home Week was held on the Aggie campus in Fort Collins with the cooperation of the farm organizations in order that farm people might meet on the college campus and discuss agricultural problems. This activity was continued through 1936, but was dropped the following year due to the interference of other agricultural activities that prevented large attendance.

In 1936, and again in 1939-40, monthly program suggestions were furnished to local groups of farm organizations in order that the farm men and women leaders might obtain assistance in their work with rural people. This program material was in the form of suggestions for use in meetings rather than actual subject-matter information.

In July of 1937, the rural-organization project was discontinued as such and rural-organization work conducted under the direction of the supervisory staff.

VETERINARY

Because of the need for educational work regarding animal diseases in the State, an extension veterinary program was started in August of 1933. Prior to that time this activity had been conducted under the livestock project, although an extension veterinarian was employed during the winter of 1926-27 for special work.

Activities of the extension veterinarian were primarily educational. In close cooperation with State and Federal agencies, educational work in connection with bovine tuberculosis and Bang's disease control programs was conducted throughout the State. The prevention of losses from poisonous weeds has been very important, and farmers and stockmen generally have been shown which weeds are dangerous and what can be done about them.

Through the answering of emergency calls when outbreaks of diseases threaten, a great deal of effective educational work in the prevention of disease has been accomplished. Special work in connection with sleeping sickness of horses, hog cholera, and other diseases has been carried on in recent years. The project was discontinued June 30, 1940, with the retirement of the extension veterinarian.

ENTOMOLOGY

The entomology department of the college has worked very closely with the Extension Service in regard to all problems in this field. Since the beginning of extension work the department has furnished subject-matter in connection with insect control, and members of the extension staff have conducted organization work in the field through which this information was provided to farm people.

In the summer of 1918, an extension worker was placed in charge of field work in connection with insect pests, particularly grasshoppers. For the most part, however, field work was conducted by members of the entomology department in cooperation with county extension agents. Because the county agent constantly came in contact with insect problems, he has been the county leader in insect-control work for many years.

With the introduction of an extension project in entomology and the appointment of an extension entomologist in 1934, a definite program was developed. The work has included the training of county agents to give farmers the best possible assistance in insect and rodent control, supplying information through circulars and other means, and cooperating with all agencies engaged in activities relating to entomology.

Drought in Colorado increased the need for effective control of insects and brought on serious grasshopper and other insect infestations. Grasshopper-control work was established on a sound, workable program basis through which special Federal and State funds could be utilized to best advantage. County grasshopper-control programs, directed by county extension agents relied primarily on farmer organization through committees, and united effort to successfully combat the serious grasshopper infestations, occurring between 1934 and 1940.

Extension workers have been active in rodent-control programs since the first county agent conducted campaigns in 1912. From 1916 to 1935, W. L. Burnett of the college entomology department supplied poison bait materials to county agents at cost for the use of farmers in ridding their farms and ranches of rodent pests. In addition to being a member of the Experiment Station, Mr. Burnett was deputy state entomologist. Among his contributions to the work was the development of Colorado formula 36 for rodent control, which still may be obtained in the State. He also was the first to prepare sodium arsenite poison, for use in grasshopper bait, which was sold to county agents at cost for many years.

Recently, rodent-control activities have been conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Biological Survey. County extension agents have been especially active in jackrabbit-control programs in eastern Colorado.

Other important entomology work has included the control of psyllids, Mormon crickets, and numerous fruit, garden, field and truck-crop pests.

PLANT PATHOLOGY

The college botany department engaged in a very successful crop disease-control program cooperating with the Extension Service during the World War Period in 1917. Grain-smut control was especially recommended and many demonstrations conducted in the State. A great deal of service work was done by college departments in connection with plant-disease problems for many years.

Extension work in plant pathology began April 1, 1936. Plant diseases in Colorado were particularly troublesome because of the introduction into the State of new and old varieties of horticultural and field-crop plants, and the great variety in climatic and other conditions. Farmers generally had but a vague idea of many of their plant-disease problems before 1936, but in more recent years they have become familiar with them and are adopting effective control measures.

The value of seed treatment, the desirability of using disease-resistant varieties, the use of fungicidal sprays, and the adoption of proper cultural practices have been demonstrated to the farmers of the State. Diseases of wheat, corn, sorghums and other grains, peas, beans, sugar beets, vegetables and potatoes are included in the program. Farm people have been kept informed of the best control methods and the best ways of avoiding serious disease trouble.

SOIL CONSERVATION

By 1921, the extension agronomy program recognized the importance of maintaining organic matter in soils through the use of barnyard manure and green-manure crops. A program emphasizing the use of winter rye for the production of supplemental livestock feed indicates that range-conservation problems also were receiving attention.

Beginning in 1925, a range-management program was emphasized and an alfalfa-production program initiated.

Sweet clover as a green-manure crop was urged in 1926. Crop rotation, moisture conservation, soil blowing, and drainage all were given some attention at this time.

The first realization of a need for conservation of the soil in Colorado rapidly grew into a definite program, and received ever-increasing attention during the 1920's. By 1931, soil testing, fertilizer demonstrations, and crop rotations made up the soil-improvement program.

In 1935, special funds were provided for an emergency listing program in southeastern Colorado for the control of wind erosion. This activity accomplished a great deal in protecting farm and pasture land and was continued during the next few years.

The same year, the Soil Conservation Service was established. In October 1936, a full-time extension soil conservationist and assistant were employed to assume leadership in the extension soil-conservation project and to cooperate with the Soil Conservation Service in common problems. The following year a Colorado soil-conservation district law was enacted and particular attention was given to assisting local soil-conservation district boards, composed of farm people, in working out their soil-erosion problems.

Soil conservation is defined in Colorado as the saving of the soil and the maintenance of productivity. The work is being accomplished through the establishment of districts in acute areas, by working under provisions of the AAA farm and range programs, by establishing demonstration farms, and through a general educational program showing the need for protection of the State's many natural resources.

IRRIGATION PRACTICE

The agronomy program included irrigation phases until the organization of an extension project in irrigation practice on July 1, 1937. The first irrigation activity consisted of educational meetings at farmers' institutes where results of experimental work were discussed by members of the college Experiment Station staff.

With development of the irrigation project, this type of educational work was greatly increased. Information from experiment stations, the college, the Bureau of Reclamation, irrigation organizations, and successful irrigation farmers was made available to farmers in the irrigated sections of the State.

Through this educational effort, farmers are becoming conscious of their present irrigation problems, and are adopting approved methods in order to make efficient use of available water supplies. Accurate records are being kept, showing the actual use of water for various crops and under varied conditions.

The program includes the water requirements of crops, the optimum time of irrigation, proper preparation of land and lay-out of ditches, the most effective irrigation methods, and water supply and structures including measurement, storage, and pumping.

PHYSICAL LAND PLANNING

A new project—physical land planning—was organized and put into effect in the State on September 1, 1940. The program deals with the physical-resource aspects of agricultural planning and includes the development of programs of adjustments in land use.

Land resources, water resources, and needed adjustments are studied as a background to the land-planning work conducted. The project gives a basis for agricultural planning of physical land programs and adjustments, and is one phase of the entire agricultural-planning program in the State.

INFORMATION

Since the college first began obtaining scientific data for the benefit of agriculture, efforts have been continued to get this information to rural people. The Extension Service has used such means as newspapers, bulletins, radio, circular letters, farmers' exchange sheets, pictures, exhibits, and demonstrations in order to inform the people of the State in regard to agricultural and home economics problems, programs, and practices.

In 1907, the college began publishing "News Notes," a small bulletin containing information for the use of farm groups for discussions and actual application. In 1915, the editorial service was organized to take care of the informational work of all divisions of the college.

On February 1, 1922, an extension specialist in rural development was employed in order to establish a more direct contact between the Extension Service and the farmers of the State. In addition to the writing of news and feature stories, bulletins and circular letters, this project included

personal contact with farm people at meetings, tours, and conferences in order that the extension program might be completely explained to all.

In 1925, the Extension Service initiated a project of information and exhibits "to advance the extension program in Colorado by means of printing and distribution of publications, including newspaper publicity; fair exhibits; visual instruction including lantern slides, motion pictures, charts, diagrams, graphs, etc.; and radio broadcasting."

Since 1927, the information program of the Extension Service has been conducted primarily through the college editorial service. Special assistance was obtained in connection with the AAA programs and also for home-economics information.

In 1923, the "Extension Record" a 4-page, 9 by 12 inch printed publication was established to provide additional detailed information to farm leaders throughout the State, replacing the "4-H Club News" that was started earlier. Discontinued in 1927, the Record was revived in 1931. The "Extension Record" serves as a direct link between the State extension office and the many extension farm men and women leaders in the State. Members of Farm and Home Councils, extension committee chairmen, agricultural-planning committee members, home-demonstration club leaders, 4-H club leaders, farm organization officers, and other agricultural leaders make up the mailing list.

By 1922 and 1923, extension bulletins on home-economics subject matter for adults and 4-H clubs were available. These were followed by others, and by a semi-annual news sheet—Seasonal Suggestions—dealing with clothing and home furnishing. Later, bulletins for 4-H clubs dealing with foods and nutrition were prepared.

In 1935, an assistant in home-demonstration work and collaborator was appointed, her duties to include assistance to the State leader and specialists in organizing and assembling subject matter, and in preparing bulletins, project material, radio talks, exhibits and other visual aids; in analyzing reports and the preparation of summaries of reports dealing with home-economics phases of extension work; and in the preparation of special articles at the request of the State leader and specialists. The title was later changed to assistant editor, the work continuing to deal with home-economics subjects.

From 1926 to 1940, the Extension Service maintained a regular radio program over station KOA in Denver. Timely

agricultural and home-economics information was supplied to farm people in this manner. In addition, county extension agents have conducted programs in the last several years over practically all the radio stations in the State, featuring local information of interest to farm men and women and farm youth. "Agriculture in the News," a series of transcribed radio programs made in the State extension office, were furnished to the stations of the State beginning in November 1940.

In recent years the use of colored slides of agricultural activities, taken in various sections of the State, has proved to be of great value in farm meetings. Because these pictures are timely and have local application, and because they have the added appeal of color, they tell the story of better farming and add considerable value to talks on agricultural and home-economics subjects.

"News Notes" stories are sent each week to the weekly and daily newspapers of Colorado, and to farm magazines in the State and throughout the nation. Special stories are furnished to county extension workers for their use in local newspapers. These stories are written as "news" and are quite universally used by agricultural editors. In this way, the newspapers of the State continually tell the story of better agriculture in Colorado.

FAIRS

The Extension Service always has been intimately connected with agricultural and home-economics exhibits made at community, county and State fairs. The educational value of this type of activity is of sufficient importance to warrant the cooperation of county and State extension workers, to enable the fairs to furnish an opportunity for object lessons and demonstrations of the highest quality.

Throughout the years, members of the Extension Service State staff and county extension workers have served in various capacities as judges, superintendents, and in other capacities. Fair associations provide expenses of the judges if a gate admission is charged. County workers in particular have helped farm people to provide an excellent type of exhibits and show samples. Developing the educational value of community, county, and State fairs is a continuing project of the Extension Service.

Close cooperation has existed between the Extension Service and the Colorado State Fair Commission in both adult and junior activities. The annual 4-H encampment is held at



(1.) Farmers show keen interest in livestock tours — (2.) This purebred-sires special train brought out the crowds in 1924 — (3.) An agricultural-planning group talk it over — (4.) These early 4-H club champions toured the Aggie campus — (5.) Many tractor demonstrations were held in El Paso County in 1917 — (6.) The Hereford tour in 1940 brought out the stockmen — (7.) Two hundred and fifty people attended this potato demonstration in Garfield County in 1916 — (8.) Delta County farmers discussed economic aspects of agriculture at a farm-management school in 1920 — (9.) Logan County farm tours were real events — (10.) At the head of the tour, the county agent's car.

Camp Tobin on the fair grounds, and many extension State-staff members serve as superintendents and judges at the State Fair. The same type of cooperation exists with the National Western Stock Show.

Beginning about 1932, junior fairs replaced many of the regular county fairs, due to restricted finances. These differed from 4-H club fairs in that classes offering ribbons and cash premiums were open to all schools, 4-H clubs, and vocational agricultural classes.

DEMONSTRATION TRAINS

Railroads have played an important part in Colorado extension work, not only in the last 25 years, but for a considerable period prior to the passage of the Smith-Lever Act.

The Denver and Rio Grande, the Burlington, the Colorado and Southern, the Santa Fe, the Rock Island, and the Union Pacific railroads operated educational trains from time to time in different sections of the State in cooperation with the Agricultural College.

These trains usually consisted of five or six cars and were arranged so that meetings could be held in them. One or more of the cars were fitted as a display room. This assistance by the railroads was of definite value in promoting extension teachings throughout the State.

The earliest mention of trains being used for educational work in Colorado is found in a 1911 report which states:

A comprehensive "demonstration train" carrying exhibit material from those departments which were of primary and direct interest to the farmer was operated during the months of February and March 1911. This train was operated for 4 weeks, covering all the irrigated portions of the State. It made 101 stops, and was visited by 34,835 people.

A demonstration train called the "Dry-Farming Special" was operated on the Rock Island railroad, leaving Colorado Springs on November 1, 1911. It made stops at 13 towns. The same railroad put on a dairy special in October 1912.

On a silo and dairy special train carrying extension information from the college in February 1914, one vestibuled coach was reserved for lecture work. The program at each stop consisted of a short lecture after which visitors were invited to see the three cars of exhibits carried for demonstration purposes. Exhibits were prepared and furnished by the Agricultural College, and each carried a story of better farm methods. The total number of visitors was 13,535.

In many of the trains following 1920, health talks were given. In some of the trains one car was devoted entirely to

exhibits and talks of interest to women. For a number of years poultry exhibits were shown.

In 1920, the Union Pacific railroad operated a potato-improvement exhibit and demonstration train over its lines in Colorado, and during the next few years, a sugar-beet exhibit and demonstration train and a dairy-improvement train were used. These trains were operated mainly in the territory between Denver, Fort Collins, Greeley, and east to Julesburg.

The Burlington railroad, since 1923, has been active in aiding extension work by the operation of many educational trains over its lines. In October 1923, a purebred-sires special was operated to demonstrate the value of purebred stock over scrub animals for improving herds and economical production. The train carried purebred sires, conservatively valued at \$10,000.00, which were exchanged for scrub stock at 29 stations on the route. A total of 25,407 people visited the train.

An interesting feature of this train was the exhibit car of Colorado Agricultural College which represented a trip from "Scrubville" to "Prosperity," going through the stations of "Purebred Crossing," "Gainville," and "Profittown."

A grand champion Poland China boar, bred and owned by the college, was carried along for a guessing contest, a \$20.00 prize being given to the three persons who guessed the weight exactly and \$7.50 for those who guessed the weight within half a pound. The prizes were donated by the Denver Civic and Commercial Association.

A follow-up inspection trip made in 1924, showed a decided improvement in farm stock and a desire to improve still more.

Many other special agricultural trains were run in later years. These emphasized sugar beets, wheat, crop rotation, poultry, eggs, livestock, and other subjects. A "Farm and Home Special" stressed livestock on the farm, crop rotation, and home-management problems. Forage specials also were conducted.

In January and February of 1940, two demonstration trains were operated in the State. The Burlington railroad put on a soil-fertility special which was run in parts of Colorado with the cooperation and assistance of the college. A simple, effective story of the need for improving and maintaining the fertility of the soil was presented through the use of exhibits, colored slides, and demonstrations. The Denver and Rio Grande Western railroad later "borrowed" the soil-fertility train for use on the western slope.

Also at this time, the Union Pacific railroad conducted a

potato special in northeastern Colorado. The nine cars of demonstrations and exhibits showed clearly each step in the potato industry and emphasized the best production methods. Representatives from the college assisted in telling the story of potato production.

All of these special agricultural trains have helped to dramatize important fundamentals of better agriculture. They have been effective in placing special emphasis on various farm problems and solutions.

THE DEPRESSION

In 1931, the combination of low prices, drought, and a grasshopper infestation reduced the value of farm crops in Colorado by half. This was a serious blow to the farm people of the State and many new problems confronted the Extension Service during the next few years as adverse agricultural conditions continued.

Director Anderson reported as follows in 1932:

The Extension Service has met the challenge of the year by attacking the discouraging situation at its three most vulnerable points.

First, county and community seed and feed-loan committees were organized in 53 agricultural counties through which approximately a million dollars was made available from federal funds to farms not otherwise able to finance their farming operations.

Second, as the season advanced and it became apparent that the drought would result in much human suffering, a State-wide survey became the basis for awakening the public conscience to the need for relief for human destitution. The Extension Service organized the counties in the drought areas to ascertain needs and facilitate distribution of relief. More fortunate areas of abundance were organized for assembling contributions, all the while cooperating with the State relief committee and Red Cross organizations.

Third, food and feed preservation and conservation programs early were outlined and prosecuted vigorously throughout the year, involving live-at-home plans, subsistence gardens, eliminating waste, drying and canning of fruits and vegetables, and a trench-silo campaign.

The alarmingly low level of farm income necessitated most drastic curtailment of private expenditures and prompted urgent demands for positive reductions in public appropriations. In accord with the universal desire to relieve the financial burdens insofar as possible, extension budgets were adjusted so that salaries and expenses were reduced and rigid economies exercised. Temporarily, the extension personnel, particularly in the counties, was reduced. Of the 46 county workers in 1930, only 30 remained in 1933. These conditions soon changed, however, and a year later there were 50 county workers in the State.

FEDERAL FARM PROGRAMS

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933

In 1933, the Extension Service was called upon for special educational work in connection with the Agricultural Adjustment Act passed by Congress that year. In July, the first program—wheat production control—was launched. The extension agronomist was placed in charge of the wheat program in Colorado in connection with educational and organizational work. Sixteen emergency assistant extension agents were employed for 3 months to carry on the campaign in the field. The completeness of the job accomplished is shown by the fact that 83 percent of Colorado wheat farmers cooperated in the program.

As the first wheat program was effective through 1935, extension work in this regard continued mainly in connection with administrative and compliance features. In 1935, a new educational program was conducted for the proposed wheat program to cover the years 1936 through 1939. This second wheat program was voted by the farmers in May of 1935, and the Extension Service again assisted with its development.

As the Agricultural Adjustment Act was declared unconstitutional on January 6, 1936, further extension activity in connection with the wheat program consisted in completing existing contracts and liquidating the program.

Preliminary educational work with the corn-hog program was begun late in 1933, but the main part of the campaign was conducted during 1934. Both the extension agronomist and the extension animal husbandman cooperated in developing and carrying on the educational and administrative work necessary to supply Colorado farmers with complete information regarding the corn-hog program.

As the corn-hog program was for 1 year only and a new program was suggested for 1935, additional educational and organization work was conducted the following year. With 85 percent of Colorado farmers signing contracts in 1934, and 96 percent signing in 1935, the corn-hog program was well received.

An AAA program of special interest to Colorado was the Jones-Costigan Amendment passed in 1934, which approached the sugar problem through the establishment of sugar allotments and parity-price payments. The program included a 1933 refund payment, and payments for 1934 and 1935. Educational and organization work by the Extension Service was similar to that of other AAA programs, but through the cooperation of

sugar-beet companies, compliance work was less difficult. A 99 percent sign-up was obtained in the State. A new sugar act was passed by Congress in 1937 and the Extension Service's educational program continued to assist with the program.

Under the marketing-agreement section of the AAA, a peach-marketing agreement was put into effect in Colorado for the 1934 crop. It had the effect of holding uniform prices to producers and providing an orderly marketing of the crop. The agreement was again effective in 1935. An agreement for cauliflower and peas went into effect in 1935, and several others were proposed. A great deal of time was required in the educational activities of these various marketing agreements, and the extension horticulturist devoted the major portion of his time to them in order that farmers interested would be well informed.

In 1935 and 1936, considerable attention was given to a potato marketing-agreement program. Such a program was put into effect in 1937, together with a purchase program under the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation and a diversion program whereby low-grade potatoes were used as livestock feed. Educational and organization activities of the potato program were conducted by the extension horticulturist.

In connection with all the AAA programs, Colorado extension workers did their utmost to supply farmers in the State with authentic and complete information. The Extension Service was asked to do an emergency job of education and organization. As in other states, the job was carried out even though it meant a reorganization of activities, a shift from some types of regular extension activities and, particularly for county agents, longer hours of work. The objective was to supply farm people of the State with sufficient information concerning all of the federal farm programs in order that they might be able to best organize their farming operations in light of existing conditions.

Cattle and Sheep Buying

Because of conditions arising from the severe drought in 1934, emergency cattle and sheep buying was begun in July of that year. Cattle, sheep, and, in a few counties, goats were purchased by the government for relief use from farmers and stockmen in acute drought areas where feed was not available. Again county extension agents were called upon to work long hours under trying conditions to get the job done promptly. All educational and administrative activities of the program were conducted by the Extension Service. About five hundred thousand sheep and cattle were purchased. The

Bureau of Animal Industry and federal relief agencies cooperated.

Farm Credit

Early in 1934, the Extension Service assisted in two major activities of the newly created Farm Credit Administration. The Wichita Production Credit Corporation was assisted in organizing production credit associations to supply adequate short-time credit facilities. Eight such associations were formed in Colorado with the Extension Service conducting the educational work necessary to provide farmers with complete information concerning the facilities offered.

County debt-adjustment committees were set up by the Extension Service throughout the State to assist farm people in debtor-creditor relationships. Where necessary, these committees obtained reductions in debts in order to qualify farmers for land-bank loans.

The Extension Service cooperated with all farm-credit agencies in supplying information to farm people concerning the facilities available, particularly in the early days of the emergency period when the need was greatest.

Relief

Relief activities of the Extension Service were particularly important in the drought year of 1934. Planned in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the State Relief Committee, the program included educational and instructional activities in regard to subsistence or relief gardens. Subject-matter information was provided both in the production of garden and food crops and in the canning and storing of vegetables and fruits. County extension agents served as technical advisors to local county relief agencies. Although drought conditions handicapped the work somewhat, 25,000 gardens were planted.

Close cooperation was given to federal relief agencies in connection with the rural-rehabilitation program initiated in 1934 to provide assistance to farm families in distress. This cooperation was maintained through the years and through the various stages of federal rural relief organization to the present Farm Security Administration.

Agricultural Conservation Program of 1936

An amendment to the Soil-Conservation Act of 1935 created the agricultural conservation program on February 29, 1936, and educational work regarding this new farm program was immediately begun by the Extension Service. In order that a coordinated educational program might be best developed,

the assistant director was placed in charge of agricultural-conservation activities of the Extension Service, and the program was organized on a functional basis with extension subject-matter specialists responsible for the part of the program that affected their own programs.

During the first year, 235 agricultural-conservation committees were set up in 48 Colorado counties and more than 35,000 farm people in the State cooperated in the program. In the summer of the same year, the range-conservation program was developed and although it was late in getting to the field, a thorough educational job was done in the State.

Educational and administrative work similar to that under the original AAA programs was conducted by the Extension Service in 1936. On July 1, 1937, the administration of the agricultural conservation program was transferred by the Secretary of Agriculture to state agricultural conservation committees. Since that time, the Extension Service has continued with the educational phases of the program and has cooperated with conservation committee members in the State and in the counties in keeping farm people informed regarding the provisions of the programs each year. A special effort has been made to influence Colorado farmers to adopt soil and range-improvement practices on their farms and ranches.

Emergency Wind-Erosion-Control Program

In the fall of 1935, emergency funds were made available in 21 eastern Colorado counties in an erosion-control program. Farmers were paid for listing blow-land in order to control erosion of the soil by wind. The program was administered by the Extension Service through a state committee and county committees. County extension agents administered the program locally. A million and a third acres of land were listed the first year. According to statements by farmers who participated, the emergency listing program was very effective in saving the soil and thereby saving the people and livestock in the drought areas of the State. The program was continued in 1936 and completed in 1937.

Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938

On February 16, 1938, Congress passed the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 which continued the agricultural-conservation programs. It also provided for agricultural surplus removal, special commodity programs and wheat crop insurance.

The Extension Service in Colorado again conducted an educational program in order that farm people might know

of the new programs available. In recent years, the educational program has included the fundamental background of the conservation and other AAA programs and successful efforts have been conducted toward supplying such information to businessmen of the State as well as farm people.

A crop-insurance agent was employed by the Extension Service in 1938 to direct the educational program. The crop-loan programs also were given wide publicity in the State.

Cooperation with Other Agencies

During the past several years, the Extension Service in Colorado has supplied information to farm people in regard to all the federal farm programs. County extension agents were quite active in assisting farmers to organize for rural light and power service under the program of the Rural Electrification Administration. Coordinated programs have been conducted with the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Surplus Commodities Corporation which was later changed to the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Perhaps the best way to show the relationship of the Extension Service with the federal farm programs operating in Colorado is by a list of the committees of which the extension director is a member. These have included: State Agricultural Conservation Committee (AAA), State Soil Conservation Board, State Farm Security Advisory Committee, State Wind-Erosion-Control Committee, Regional Advisory Committee on Land-Use Practices in the Southern Great Plains Area (later changed to the Regional Agricultural Council), State Advisory Committee on Soil Conservation (SCS), State Land-Use Planning Subcommittee (later changed to State Agricultural Planning Committee), Chairman of State Agricultural Clearing Committee.

One of the outstanding jobs of the Extension Service in Colorado has been in relation to the coordination of all agricultural agencies operating within the State. Director Anderson suggested to administrative officials of other agencies dealing with agriculture that monthly meetings would do a great deal toward coordinating and strengthening the activities of all. The first meeting was held in April 1936, and the State Agricultural Clearing Committee was organized at that time.

The clearing committee first prepared a detailed statement of functions of each agency in order that a more comprehensive understanding could be had of the activities in which each agency was engaged. Next, permanent subcommittees were appointed to work out recommendations on such prob-

lems as forestry, land use, erosion control, range management, wildlife, rodent, insect and disease control, poisonous and noxious weeds, agricultural credit, farm organization, and water storage and conservation. These recommendations were later used as definite guides to future activity.

The clearing committee functioned as a common meeting ground for the many complex problems with which the agricultural agencies in Colorado are working. It has eliminated duplication of effort and has very greatly strengthened the programs of all agencies in the State working for the betterment of agriculture. Later, other states adopted similar plans, particularly in connection with land-use planning activities.

Later, coordination of federal activities was effected through the development of county coordinating committees composed of representatives of all federal and state agencies in each agricultural county of the State.

A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Through the promotion of better seed of improved crop varieties, the Extension Service, in cooperation with the Colorado State College Experiment Station has aided in the growth of agriculture in the State. Kanred wheat, introduced in 1920, had replaced lower-yielding varieties 95 percent by 1924.

Colcess barley was introduced in 1924 and soon was widely grown in the higher-altitude sections where it is adapted. Trebi barley was introduced in 1925 and 5 years later was the main variety grown over most of the State. Club Mariout barley increased production in the drylands of eastern Colorado nearly 10 bushels per acre.

Colorado 37 oats replaced Swedish Select and Victory oats in the early 1920's. Colorado 13 corn became the principal variety for the State.

The adoption of these and other improved field-crop varieties has helped to keep up crop yields per acre in spite of declining fertility, insect pests and plant diseases, and, as a result, has increased the income and business of the State. Because of the variation in altitude and climate in Colorado the finding, testing and proving of adapted varieties of field crops is of paramount importance.

One of the most interesting developments in Colorado agriculture is the adaptation of corn to high altitudes, short seasons and cool growing conditions. Corn, normally a warm-season crop, has been literally moved up hill until strains or varieties are available to meet all but the highest altitudes in the State where farming is carried on. This has

been accomplished by careful field selection and the development of early maturing strains.

In recent years the introduction of hybrid corn adapted to the varying conditions in Colorado has increased yields materially in the irrigated sections. On the dry lands of eastern Colorado, grain sorghums are replacing corn because under drought conditions they have proved to be a surer feed crop.

A very vital part of the extension agronomy program is the maintaining and increasing of adequate supplies of pure crop seed. As new crop varieties have been developed in a small way, seed supplies have been increased by farmers themselves working in cooperation with the Extension Service. Adequate supplies of pure seed of field crops have been maintained through the years even during drought.

Registered seed is recognized by farmers throughout the State as far superior to common seed. At the present time about 300 farmers are producing registered seed of various crops in 36 counties of the State. From 120,000 to 150,000 bushels of this seed is supplied each year and form a reservoir from which farmers in the State may renew their seed supplies.

Beginning May 8, 1940, potato seed-certification work was conducted by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Colorado Certified Potato Growers' Association, and a comprehensive potato program developed.

Colorado farmers have become conservation conscious. By planting soil-conserving crops, by adopting soil-conserving practices and by using proper crop rotations, they are protecting the fertility of the soil. They are adopting better-irrigation practices, learning the water requirements of different crops and the proper time of irrigation, and learning the true value of water and its optimum use. They are beginning to apply the correct amounts of water on their crops and are determining the amount of water used. In fact, they are learning that the efficient use of water not only conserves soil fertility but also makes possible higher crop yields.

Through the animal-husbandry program, thousands of purebred livestock have been placed on Colorado farms and ranches. Efficient production has enabled stockmen to reduce their operating costs and increase their net returns.

The feeding of livestock has been developed in many sections of the State as the best method of disposing of feed crops. The farmer who has sold his farm products through livestock production over a period of years has obtained a better return than the farmer who continuously has sold his

crop production for cash. At the same time the livestock farmer has increased the fertility of his soil.

Beef-cattle production continues to be the largest agricultural industry in the State and hay is the most valuable crop grown. Colorado stockmen, realizing the ever-present need for a better grade of beef animal, are improving their herds each year.

Extension feeding schools and demonstrations, held during the past 25 years in various sections of the State, have provided farm people with up-to-date practical information. Culling and grading demonstrations have helped stockmen to prepare their products for market. Colorado has the largest sheep market in the world, and sheep feeding has been emphasized in the irrigated farming sections.

Serious epidemics of livestock diseases either have been prevented or controlled. Through cooperation in the federal bovine tuberculosis-eradication program, Colorado became a modified accredited area in 1935. Work continues with Bang's disease, avian tuberculosis, sleeping sickness of horses, and other diseases. Of special importance has been the work in prevention of losses from poisonous plants. Farmers have been supplied with information which has enabled them to recognize and avoid the dangerous poisonous weeds.

Extension dairy work has been directed toward more efficient production through improved methods of feed and management and the use of good sires. Members of dairy herd-improvement associations not only have increased butter-fat production but also have furnished purebred dairy stock to farmers of the State.

An intensive campaign conducted in the San Luis Valley in cooperation with several other agencies in 1922 brought 2,000 dairy cows into the area and increased production by one-third. Similar activities have been conducted in other sections of the State. A quality cream-production campaign in recent years furnished creameries with a better product and enabled farmers to obtain a better price in some areas.

The Extension Service has assisted farmers in developing an important poultry industry and at the present time 85 percent of the farmers in the State are raising poultry. Considerable progress has been made in improving the quality of farm flocks. The average egg production per hen has been increased from 65 to 100 eggs and progress continues.

Thousands of farm flocks are being fed balanced rations in order to obtain better egg production. One thousand poultrymen of the State, with breeding flocks having a capacity of 1,500,000 eggs are cooperating with the National Poultry

Improvement Plan and are supplying high-quality chicks to Colorado farmers.

The bulk of the turkey crop in Colorado is marketed through grower-operated pools. Grading schools have resulted in a large proportion of the poultry shipped out of the State being graded. Hundreds of demonstrations on feeding, finishing, selection for market, killing and dressing have helped to improve the quality of poultry and poultry products marketed by Colorado farmers.

Extension horticultural work has stressed the use of improved varieties adapted to Colorado conditions. Through seed improvement, proper cultural methods and disease control, such crops as potatoes, truck crops and fruits have developed rapidly. The important potato industry has been helped with serious disease and other problems. Farmers have been given suggestions concerning the improvement and beautification of their home grounds with the results that many farm homesteads have been improved. Home vegetable gardens have provided healthful food for the family table at minimum cost. In recent years, marketing problems in connection with horticultural crops have been met through national and State marketing-agreement programs.

Under the extension farm-forestry program, millions of windbreak and shelterbelt trees have been planted on Colorado farms and ranches as protection to cropland, livestock and farm dwellings. Trees are growing in every section of the State where crops can be produced and their desirability, particularly in eastern Colorado, is a well-established fact.

Farmers have been able more adequately to control insect pests through the facilities of the extension entomology project. Of particular importance has been the organization of farmers in grasshopper-control committees for the control of both native and migratory grasshoppers during the past several years. Millions of dollars worth of crops have been saved because Colorado farmers took advantage of the control programs and poisoned grasshoppers on their own farms and ranches at small cost.

Campaigns also have been undertaken to control rodents and hundreds of thousands of dollars in crop values have been protected. Through the introduction of effective spraying methods, potato and tomato psyllids are being controlled. Farmers in every agricultural county in Colorado receive information and instruction concerning the control of hundreds of common insect pests.

Because of a thorough educational program, farm people are understanding their crop-disease problems and are learn-

ing ways and means of solving them. In the last few years proper treatments have prevented large losses from various crop diseases.

Agricultural economics work of the Extension Service has assisted farm people in understanding the business side of farming and in analyzing their own farm enterprise. Through agricultural-planning activities, farmers are learning that adjustments in their farming operations may be necessary, and the economics program has assisted in pointing the way toward such adjustments in the light of local and national conditions. The importance of an adequate economic farm unit has been very definitely emphasized through farm business analyses and the study of farm records.

Boys' and girls' 4-H club work has progressed in the State with enrollments growing from 100 in 1912 to 14,272 in 1940. Thousands of farm boys and girls have learned by doing and have become not only better farmers and better homemakers, but also better citizens and community leaders.

Farm women of Colorado—12,027 of them in 1940—have met together in home demonstration clubs to learn about better homemaking methods and to work with community leaders in making the farm home more desirable and farming more satisfying as a way of living.

Through community agricultural-planning committees throughout the State, farm people are planning the future of agriculture for their localities. Out of this rural leadership is coming a better agriculture and better rural communities.

The Extension Service's place in helping farm people to help themselves has been an ever-stimulating opportunity for service. With the new challenge now present, the entire extension organization continues to work for the future development of the greatest of all industries and way of living—agriculture.



(1.) 4-H corn clubs were started in 1912 — (2.) An early garden club — (3.) Lunch time at Camp Tobin, Colorado State Fair — (4.) Mesa County 4-H club boys held many judging contests in 1919 — (5.) A very popular demonstration in 1922 — (6.) 4-H club members visit the Aggie campus — (7.) An early 4-H sewing club — (8.) Sugar-beet clubs were organized in the '20s — (9.) At the Colorado State Fair — (10.) 4-H club summer camp — (11.) An early Boulder County sewing club — (12.) A Larimer County 4-H group at their county fair — (13.) 4-H pig clubs were popular in Otero County as early as 1919.

CHAPTER V

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

It is not at all strange that 4-H club work had its beginning in Colorado before the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, for early in the present century, men and women had been discussing what could be done to educate not only the head, but the hand and heart as well. In 1902 and 1906, clubs were organized in Ohio and Iowa. In Colorado, boys' and girls' club work was first organized through farm institutes.

In his annual report for 1913-1914, D. W. Frear, State leader of farm management demonstrations stated:

Boys' and girls' club work has proved the most promising and profitable single line of work carried on in many of the counties this year. Our men have been able to get rather more definite and tangible results from it than from most other lines of effort.

In order for a county agriculturist to do considerable successful club work alone it seems to be necessary to devote a large part of his time to it during the summer months. Agriculturists in Pueblo, El Paso and Logan Counties were able to secure assistance from local women in directing club work. Reimbursement for these services was provided for locally by chambers of commerce or other organizations.

In addition to the regular club work in Pueblo County, County Agriculturist Smith is interested and is assisting in administering the work of 1500 members of the city gardening clubs of Pueblo. His assistance is largely of an agricultural advisory nature.

The Boulder County agriculturist reports that the work is well started there but that some discouraging features have been encountered.

The work done in the San Luis Valley and Mesa County was confined to small clubs in the cities and was not directly administered by the county agents although they gave what agricultural assistance they could.

During the summer of 1914, the administration of club work was transferred from the State county agent leaders of extension work to W. E. Vaplon who was appointed the first State club leader. That year there were 8 county agents and a total club enrollment of 853. Eight different kinds of clubs were in operation. A report of 1914 states:

Our most successful line of work for the state seems to be the Boys' and Girls' Club work. This is the line that appeals to the local people. It usually brings us the backing, assistance and cooperation of the school authorities, especially the county superintendent of schools. We have been particularly fortunate in having the support of most of the local business men, and many of the leading farmers in the county who have manifested their interest in donating liberal prizes and assisting the work in other ways.

During the following year, 1915, there were 2,691 boys and girls enrolled in club work. Seven projects—corn, pig, poultry, potato, garden, sewing and cooking—were carried through

the year. Club work was active in 20 counties, although the enrollment was small in counties without extension agents.

In his report of July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, W. E. Vaplon stated:

Club members are required to keep careful records of matters pertaining to their work, such as cost of production and material used, to make an exhibit, and to write a story of the season's work. Last year, 1,628 club members fulfilled these requirements, many others finished their crop or did more or less work without doing all that is expected of members, some fell by the wayside and many did poor work, but the seed of better agriculture, home cooperation and a better social life is bearing fruit.

This is the first mention of definite requirements in connection with club work.

By 1916, boys' and girls' club work was considered as a definite project of the county agricultural agents in Boulder, El Paso, Fremont, Garfield, Kit Carson, La Plata, Logan, Morgan and Pueblo Counties and in the San Luis Valley.

On July 1, 1916, Maude Sheridan, superintendent of the Cheyenne School in Colorado Springs, was appointed assistant State leader of boys' and girls' clubs and strengthened the home-economics club work considerably. On January 1, 1920, she was appointed State leader.

In 1917, nine projects were offered in 4-H club work—cooking, sewing, garden and canning, poultry, pig, corn, potato, beans, and cow-testing. Most of the work was planned in 3-year courses. There were 1,068 girls enrolled in the first-year sewing clubs; in the second year's work, 217 girls; 311 boys and girls in pig clubs; 331 boys each in raising 1 acre of corn; and 901 in canning clubs. In the city clubs outside of Denver and Pueblo, 1,707 were enrolled.

The report of the county agent leader in 1917 states that some of the most effective work done in the county agent's territory in Colorado was done through the boys' and girls' clubs. There was a total enrollment of 4,891 for the year 1917, carried in 26 counties. Of this number 295 had been in the work from 2 to 4 years. The major portion of the work was done in counties where extension agents were employed.

In addition to work done by county agents there were 214 volunteer leaders meeting with club members from one to four times a month. These farm people directly supervised the activities of each club.

One of the agriculturists reported that 50 farmers in this county were growing potatoes because their interest had been aroused through boys' potato-club work. The report states: "Some of the most effective work along the line of seed improvement has been done through the boys' and girls' clubs."

Again it is mentioned relative to the organization of club work: "The county agents do not take up boys' and girls' club work as a special project but assist the local club leaders in the organization of clubs and use them for carrying out crops and livestock projects."

The first State boys' and girls' club camp was held on the Colorado State Fair grounds in 1918, with 72 boys and girls in attendance. The accommodations consisted of a cook-tent and two large tents for sleeping quarters. Sixteen canning teams gave demonstrations, canning both fruit and vegetables. The State championship was won by the Arapahoe County team; Kit Carson County team was second, Boulder County, third, and Morgan County, fourth.

In October 1918, a small publication called the Boys' and Girls' Club News was started under the direction of the State club leader, with the college editor in direct charge of the publication of the 4-page leaflet. Its purpose was to carry information to club members in Colorado; to bring them into closer touch with each other and through the medium of Club News to exchange ideas and learn what other clubs were accomplishing. The first mention of "Achievement Days" in connection with club work is found in the September 1919 number of the Boys' and Girls' Club News.

In 1919, the membership in 4-H clubs was 4,108 and 326 of these boys and girls from 31 counties attended the State Fair. Four county 4-H club stock-judging teams competed at the State Fair.

A club agent was employed for Denver where there was a large enrollment in 4-H clubs, bringing the total club enrollment for 1919 to 16,967. This was during the war period and the main projects carried were gardens and the gathering of peach seeds for the manufacture of gas masks.

At the beginning of 1918, the Washington office and the State club leaders agreed on the requirements of a standard club. This was done principally for the purpose of regulating competition in state and interstate contests.

The following requirements for a standard club were established:

- (1) A membership of at least five engaged in the same project, (2) a local club leader throughout the year, (3) a local club organization with officers and a constitution, (4) a definite club program for the year, (5) at least six regular meetings during the year, with a secretary to keep a record of the meetings and of the progress of each member, (6) a local exhibit annually, (7) a club demonstration team to give at least one public demonstration in the home community, (8) at least 60 percent of the members must complete their demonstrations and file a report with the county or state leader, (9) a judging team chosen by competition of the members, (10) an achievement day program on completion of the work, (11)

the club must hold membership in the farm bureau or other county extension organization.

When the first four requirements were met, a charter signed by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State extension director and leader was to be granted. When all the requirements were met in a single year the club was to receive a seal of achievement.

In 1919, Colorado was represented by both club members and exhibits at the Sioux City Interstate Fair held at Sioux City, Iowa. The 1919 reports also mention, for the first time, the National Western Stock Show held in Denver. Club members were guests of the show.

During 1920, boys' and girls' clubs were developed along Farm Bureau lines, almost all club work being done in connection with local community problems. During the year, 16 projects were offered, and the total enrollment was 10,031 with 8,740 completing. There were 5 county club leaders giving full time to the work and 4 cooperative club leaders on a temporary basis. A total of 812 boys' and girls' clubs were organized.

The annual 4-H club camp was held at the State Fair in Pueblo with 264 club members and 41 chaperones in attendance. One hundred and four members were brought to Denver by the National Western Stock Show, the bankers of Denver and the Colorado State Bankers' Association. These boys and girls were members of demonstration teams.

Weld County tried out an interesting experiment in 1920, in which club members held a Saturday market in Greeley. The city gave the use of the electric and gas office for the market with free use of the telephone. The young people brought in their products, acted as salesmen and made the deliveries. This work was carried on for 10 consecutive Saturdays, and the income from the 10 markets totalled \$451.52.

On July 1, 1921, Walter R. Freeman, a graduate of Colorado State College, was appointed assistant boys' and girls' club leader.

In 1921, club work was carried in 32 counties. Larimer, Boulder, Weld, Arapahoe and Kit Carson Counties had club agents; in 19 counties, club work was carried by county agents. Club work also was conducted in 8 counties where there were no extension workers. In this year county 4-H club camps were held for the first time. During this year Kit Carson, Huerfano and Conejos Counties held county camps for 4-H club members for the first time.

The 1921 report of the county agent leaders stated:

All of the county agents have continued to find that the development of projects is of interest to the young people as well as the adults, and in Colorado the state plan of work is to include the boys' and girls' club work in regular projects of the community and county and not to make the boys' and girls' club work a separate project. Some of the annual reports from county agents seem to indicate that a few of the men have not yet grasped this idea inasmuch as they report the boys' and girls' club work entirely separate from crop improvement, livestock improvement and other projects.

The 1921 annual report of the county agent of Arapahoe County stated:

One of the greatest difficulties encountered in club work has been to secure local leaders who would function, who were sufficiently interested in boys and girls to sacrifice the time necessary to the successful carrying out of club projects, for it is conceded that without good local leaders club work is a failure.

No county agent or county club leader, no matter how well qualified, can do successful club work unless there is some local interest in the club, some person or persons in the community other than himself interested in the welfare of the club members, because it is absolutely necessary that he have good, strong cooperation in the community in order to work out successfully the club projects. The club projects must be based on the needs of the community and be a part of the community plan of work in order to secure that needed cooperation.

By the plan of making club work a part of the farm bureau plan of work, the task of securing good leadership has been very materially lessened. Men and women who are interested enough to attend a community meeting and there in a quiet, deliberate way, discuss and decide what the community problems are, after having rendered such decision, will very readily act as local leaders of clubs, because they will recognize that one of the best ways of solving those problems is through the boys' and girls' clubs. In pursuance of the plan to link club work with the farm bureau plan or what is known as the extension plan of work the following plan has been adopted:

- (1). The county club agent, assisted by the extension specialist, will conduct a training school for the community and county committeemen who are directing demonstrations with boys and girls.
- (2). The community chairman and each committeeman, assisted by the county club agent and the county agent will conduct a community fair, in each of the communities when products resulting from the demonstrations as well as other products, shall be exhibited.
- (3). The county club agent and the county agent will assist the community committeemen to conduct a tour to demonstrate in their lines of work.
- (4). Surveys will be made with the assistance of the state extension worker, of the results of the demonstrations in each line of work. At the annual meeting of the community, a new program of work will be adopted; the committeemen will report the progress of their respective lines of work; the county extension workers will summarize the comment on reports; achievement medals will be awarded boys and girls.

In 1922, work was carried in 36 counties, 28 of them being organized for extension programs of work. County agents were located in 21 of these counties, and in 6 there were club agents in addition to the county agents. Club work was carried in 10 counties in which there were no extension workers. During the summer 6 counties held camps for club members. The largest of these camps was in Las Animas County where there was an attendance of 225.

There were demonstration teams at 26 county fairs. These teams demonstrated canning, clothing, baking, poultry culling, poultry housing and feeding, corn selection, corn testing, potato selection and potato grading. There were judging teams

at 22 county fairs. Most of the judging work was in livestock, but a number of teams judged grain, potatoes, and poultry.

As a culmination of the work of the demonstration teams and the stock-judging teams, there was a contest held at each of the county fairs and the winning teams were sent to the State Fair. As a result of these various contests, 36 demonstration teams and 19 stock-judging teams went to the State Fair. The demonstration teams competed in their various lines and a grand-champion team was chosen to demonstrate at the National Western Stock Show in Denver.

At the 1922 State Fair, two 4-H club girls, Bertha Boger and Elaine Hendricks won the canning demonstration contest. The following year, they represented the State in a national canning contest at the second National Boys' and Girls' Club Congress held during the International Stock Show at Chicago. At this latter contest the two Colorado girls won second place and their award was a trip to France.

The trip was financed by the American Committee for Devastated France and was given so that American club girls could assist in teaching the women of France the best methods of canning.

In the national health contest at the International Stock Show, a Colorado boy—Albert Heskett of Mesa County—received the highest scoring.

By this time, club work had been organized in Colorado for 10 years, and many of the boys and girls who entered the work in 1911 had grown to men and women. Forty-two of these young people had become local leaders of 4-H club groups in 1922 and some were chairmen of project groups in their local communities. Training schools for local leaders were held in practically all counties. These schools were devoted to the subject matter affecting club work. Where possible, leader-training schools were held during the winter months.

New projects introduced in club work in 1922 were forestry, farm accounts, hot lunches, stock judging, and rabbits. It was in this year that important changes in the plan of organization of club work were put into effect. The policy of having the specialists responsible for all subject matter was adopted. Previous to this time the State leader had been responsible for subject matter for club work, calling on the specialists to advise in junior work and thus correlate junior and adult work. The specialists also assisted the State club leader in the preparation of bulletins. Under the new plan, the specialists wrote all club bulletins and were responsible for all subject matter in their various fields. All 4-H club demon-

strations were considered of equal importance with those in adult work.

It was during 1923 that the State Legislature, without a dissenting vote, appropriated \$25,000 to build two dormitories at Colorado State Fair, thus making it possible to comfortably house 402 boys and girls. The dormitories were built during the summer of 1923 and in the fall, 31 counties were represented in the club camp and 61 demonstration teams and 18 stock-judging teams entered the contest.

The late Senator John J. Tobin of Montrose, who had always been a strong supporter of I-H club work, was instrumental in securing the passage of the appropriation and the camp was named Camp Tobin. Senator Tobin continued his interest in boys' and girls' clubs until the day of his death.

In 1924, 15 projects were carried during the year. There were 3 forestry clubs, and while the work in forestry was not extensive, it proved most interesting to club members. One project was the eradication of poisonous weeds from the government ranges. Plans were made to enlarge the forestry club work for 1925 and extend it to the planting of trees in the non-irrigated sections.

Livestock club work was along lines identical with the problems of the adult demonstrators. In realization of this, club work was directed in such a manner as to demonstrate to the adults the efficient and improved practices of animal husbandry. In addition, a great deal of attention was given to stock judging. This work had grown until it was one of the strongest phases of livestock club work.

The club tour became a popular form of instruction. Many tours might be called subject-matter tours for they were primarily for the purpose of looking over good livestock or visiting the growing crops of the club members.

For several years it had been customary for Boulder County club members to spend one day each spring at the State Agricultural College. In 1921, it was decided to include Weld and Larimer Counties also. The following is a report of the tour:

Five hundred members of the boys' and girls' clubs from Weld, Boulder and Larimer Counties spent June 25 at the Agricultural College in Fort Collins, in the first annual tri-county round-up. Heretofore, Boulder County has been coming up alone for a summer day's educational outing, and the plan was so fruitful of results that it was decided to broaden the territory and take in other counties.

The college farms, the Experiment Station plots, the pure-bred-livestock herds, the laboratories, and other interesting divisions of the work done at the institution were open for inspection. Lecturers were stationed at the barns, in the pastures and on the experimental plots and fields, to explain in detail the way in which problems of the farmer are being worked out by the research staff at Fort Collins.

In 1921, 10 boys and girls who were county and State

champions attended the International Livestock Show in Chicago as guests of various railroads and business houses who thus encouraged excellence in club work. At the Colorado State Seed Show, 55 4-H club members entered 10-ear samples of corn, and 23 entered potatoes.

In the following year, 1925, there were 52 counties carrying club work in 441 clubs with a membership of 4,862. During this year a forestry club was started in Gunnison County. In addition to timber craft, tree identification and the tanning of leather were subjects taken up. Very good work was done in the dairy calf clubs, giving some of the club members a good start toward a purebred herd.

Sheep clubs on the western slope advanced rapidly during 1925, and a number of the club members had purebred animals. In many instances sheep clubs were formed in connection with sugar-beet clubs and the sheep were pastured on harvested beet tops. Practically every county had a stock-judging team, and tours were used by the county agents in training their teams.

A farm science club was started in El Paso County in 1925, with 18 young men as charter members. Two girls, members of a poultry club in Logan County, were selected to demonstrate on the poultry train which gave demonstrations in 5 states—New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and South Dakota. The train was run cooperatively by the Colorado and Southern and the Burlington railroads in cooperation with the State Chamber of Commerce and Colorado State College.

Director McCann's annual report for 1925 stated:

At both the State Fair and the International Livestock Show the fourth "H" in the "Head, Heart, Hand and Health" slogan of the Boys' and Girls' clubs was emphasized. Every county in Colorado held a health contest and chose the most-nearly perfect boy and girl from among those examined to go to the State Fair. State Fair winners went to Chicago.

At this time, clothing-club work continued to be the most popular with a larger enrollment in these clubs than in all the others together. Very effective work was done also by meal-preparation clubs. By the use of the food-habits scorecard and the preparation of the required number of meals it was found that many faulty food habits were changed.

There was an increase in quality of canning in all the canning clubs of the State and a larger enrollment in bread-baking clubs. Much attention was given in these clubs to whole-grain breads.

Club camps were very popular in 1925. Four counties held such camps and eight counties cooperated in three district camps. The usual camp was held during the State Fair. Be-

cause of the much-depleted treasury of the fair the camp was smaller than it had been for several years, but was unusually successful. An interstate camp in which Wyoming, New Mexico and Colorado participated was held during the National Western Stock Show.

A ruling was made during the year that club members should not be sent to the International Stock Show in Chicago in 1926 because it was felt that the children did not benefit from the trip in that the time was given mostly to commercial firms, and that the trip was too hard on club members.

It was during 1925, following the resignation of Walter R. Freeman, that C. W. Ferguson was appointed county agent at large, his duties to include assistance in 4-H club work in the various counties.

In 1926, the total club enrollment was 4,584, a slight gain over that of 1925. Some 4-H club work was started with Indian children in the Allen Day school, in the Southern Ute school and the Ute Mountain school in southwestern Colorado. The 4-grade Allen Day school is located in a section where the Indian farmers have good soil and irrigation. Sewing-club work was carried on successfully at the Ute Mountain school under the leadership of two of the teachers.

A point worthy of note in 1927 in connection with the State Pure Seed Show is that during the 6 years of the show, 4-H club boys won the sweepstakes in corn for the entire show in 3 out of the 6 years.

Six county camps for club members were held during the summer of 1927. The State club leader, attended the first National 4-H Club Camp held in Washington, D. C., during the summer of 1927. All the states except the Western States were represented. There were 75 club girls, 72 club boys, 38 men, and 32 women in camp. It was the first time anyone had camped on the national grounds since the Union soldiers camped there during the Civil War.

Miss Sheridan was on several of the committees which worked during the conference. The committee on the club pledge gave a final report and the group adopted the following:

I pledge:

My head to clearer thinking,
My heart to greater loyalty,
My hands to larger service, and
My health to better living
For my club, my community, and my country.

The committee on age limit of club members voted that the age of club members be from 10 to 20 years, inclusive. Standing committees were appointed to work during the year on national uniforms, club standards, membership pins, club

songs, out-of-state trips, plans for making money, junior leadership of local clubs, and the problem of "reaching the older boys and girls."

In 1928, a decided effort was made to link the programs of 4-H clubs more closely to those of the adults in the county. More definite results, particularly in livestock and crops clubs were obtained. Greater effort also was made to train leaders. During the summer, club camps were held in Garfield, Mesa, Montrose, Delta, Teller, Pueblo, Boulder, Larimer, and El Paso Counties.

In October 1928, the leader of home demonstration and club work, resigned effective December 15. During the year 1928 and 1929, while the assistant State leader of 4-H club work, was on leave, Walter R. Freeman, one-time assistant State leader of 4-H clubs served as acting State leader. The assistant club agent returned on June 12, 1929, and took over the duties of State club agent.

At the eighth annual Colorado Pure Seed Show held in Colorado Springs in November 1929, a 4-H club exhibit booth was prepared by the State club agent. This booth was planned to bring to the attention of the public the ideals of club work.

Forty-eight demonstration teams competed in the team-demonstration contest held at the State Fair in 1930. Entertainment in the form of movies, shows in the grandstand, and general parties were provided as evening entertainment for camp members. The club members and their chaperones went on organized tours through an iron works, a packing plant, a broom factory, and a large department store.

At the 1930 Colorado State Seed Show, the boys and girls who were members of 4-H crops clubs exhibited more potatoes and corn than ever before in the history of the seed show. There were 41 corn-club entries, 10 bean-club entries, and 25 potato-club entries.

The first mention of county 4-H club councils is in the 1930 annual report of the State club leader. At this camp, Ella Gardner, recreation specialist of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., conducted classes in games and music leadership and classes in first aid were conducted by a representative of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

A club leaders' school was held to discuss club problems, methods and subject matter. Each evening the club members were entertained for the first 15 minutes of the program by the Pullman Porters' Quartette. The rest of the evening consisted of movies, songs, and stunts by the club members.

The attendance of outstanding members of 4-H clubs at

the National Western Stock Show is first referred to as a "Roundup" in an annual report of the state club agent.

In 1931, judging contests in both agriculture and home economics were held for boys and girls during the Roundup at the National Western Stock Show.

At the Colorado Pure Seed Show, 4-H crops club exhibits were larger in number and of better quality than any previous year—31 club members exhibited corn; 9, beans; and 33, potatoes.

At the 4-H Roundup held in Denver at the time of the National Western Stock Show, January 1932, a clothing- and foods-judging contest was held for all the girls attending the roundup and in addition to spending a large amount of time at the Stock Show, a number of educational tours were taken by the club members.

During the year 1932, the State club agent inaugurated a system of awarding certificates to club members who completed their 4-H work for the year. The color of ink in which the certificates were printed denoted the number of years the member had been in 4-H club work. The name of the boy or girl, the county, kind and year of project are typed in each certificate which is signed by the director of the Extension Service, the State club agent, county extension agent or home demonstration agent, and local club leader. A State club pin was authorized and a certificate was also given to the local clubs having 100-percent completion by their members.

In 1933, club members were urged to have gardens and belong to canning clubs, this being the 4-H club part in assisting to make the live-at-home campaign a success. During the summer the Colorado State Fair Commission built a new dining hall for 4-H club members at Camp Tobin.

In 1933, a goal of 50 members was set for counties with new agents. Counties in which there had been agents for some time were studied, as to enrollment for the past 10 years, then a fair percentage of increase was determined.

An interesting feature of the Stock Show in 1936 was the "catch-it-and-you-can-have-it" contest. The calves for this contest were donated by public-spirited citizens of Denver. Entrance in this contest was open to 4-H club boys exhibiting fat cattle in the club division of the show. Twelve calves and 17 boys were turned loose in the arena, and the boys who succeeded in catching the calves were allowed to keep them. A similar contest had been held the previous year and the calves caught were exhibited at the 1936 Stock Show where they were sold. The money received belonged to the boy.

A requirement of the contest was that once a month during the year the boy was to write a letter to the donor of the calf, telling of the progress the calf was making. After the calf was sold, a financial statement was required, together with a story of the boy's experiences with the calf.

During the State Fair, the club members perfected a State 4-H club organization. The duties of the officers were: (1) to assist the State club staff in making plans for the year; (2) to assist county extension agents in organizing county 4-H club organizations in their district; and (3) to help at the State Fair.

Tours were again enjoyed by club members, but the camp had become so large that it was decided to divide it another year into four smaller groups of about one hundred each for the tours. During the summer 10 camps in which 15 counties participated were held in Colorado. It was the first year that many of the counties had held a camp. Most of them were for both boys and girls, but the San Luis Valley and Mesa County Camps were restricted to girls on account of camp accommodations.

In 1937, Colorado sent club delegates for the first time to the National 4-H club camp in Washington. Two young men and two young women were selected on the basis of excellence in club work.

Four-H club members from 13 counties participated in 8 recreational camps. Approximately 800 boys and girls were in attendance at these camps. Handicraft was stressed.

About this time it was noted that club membership included a large percentage of older boys and girls. In 1938, a 4-H junior-leadership project was organized for the purpose of giving training in leadership to young people between the ages of 16 and 20. In this project 114 young people in 18 counties were enrolled.

In each county a master junior home-economics leader, and a master junior agricultural leader were selected. From these young county leaders, two master junior leaders were selected for the State. They received a trip to the National Western 4-H Club Round-up.

In 1938, another "catch it" contest was held at the Stock Show and 15 calves were given away in the contest. Six boys who had failed to catch a calf in the 1937 contest entered again with 30 other boys. Each boy catching a calf was allowed to keep it but was required to carry insurance on the calf as long as it remained in his possession.

The main event at Camp Tobin in 1938, was the dedication of the new demonstration hall. The building, which is 150 feet long and 50 feet wide, is constructed of native stone.

During the summer, 17 counties conducted 4-H club camps for club members and leaders. The camps were 3 days in duration. The first forestry and conservation camp for Colorado was held at Copeland Lake Lodge 3 days in July. The purpose of the camp was to give 4-H boys and girls, members of forestry clubs, systematic training in the conservation of soil, forests, wild life, and water.

The junior-leadership project, organized for the purpose of giving training in leadership to young people between the ages of 16 and 20 years met with a good response. It was carried out in 18 counties with 114 junior leaders enrolled.

In 1938, for the first time, Oklahoma was represented with Wyoming, Nebraska, and Colorado at the roundup, and for the first time since 1931 club members from New Mexico were present. The "catch it" contest was held again in 1939, with 15 calves and 30 boys participating.

The number attending Camp Tobin at Colorado State Fair in 1939 was 511. The third annual meeting of the State 4-H Club Association was held during the camp. A plan was inaugurated by which the officers would be rotated in three districts—northeastern, western, and southeastern.

At the annual banquet of 4-H clubs held during the roundup at the National Western Stock Show, Mrs. Robert Linton of Longmont, who had been a 4-H club leader for 25 years, received a plaque in recognition of her long service.

In 1939, for the first time since 1925, Colorado 4-H club members were permitted to attend the National 4-H Club Congress held in Chicago in connection with the International Livestock Exposition. The decision of the State Board of Agriculture was reached so late, however, that a livestock-judging team was the only team which it was possible to send that year.

To sum up briefly the growth of 4-H club work in Colorado over the 25-year period from 1911 to 1939 inclusive, it is found that the enrollment has increased from 853 in 1911 to 13,703 in 1939, and the number of projects offered from 8 in 1914 to 33 in 1939.

In 1940, enrollment reached 11,272 boys and girls. There were 1,114 adult leaders giving voluntary assistance to these young people in carrying out their project activities in crops, livestock, and home economics.



(1.) A farm-home water-system display — (2.) Home-demonstration-club members preserve food for winter use — (3.) A poultry-cutting demonstration — (4.) Farm home signs were used in 1924 — (5.) Part of the 1,000 women who attended the 1940 meeting of the State Association of Home Demonstration Clubs in Denver — (6.) A popular demonstration during the first world war — (7.) A home-demonstration-club exhibit — (8.) The "hurry-up" meal — (9.) These "packet demonstrations" were used extensively in 1924 — (10.) A Fremont County sewing club in 1924 — (11.) An exhibit of home-made toys — (12.) These Mesa County women learned to make footstools.

CHAPTER VI

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION

The pressure of extension activities and the need for a woman of maturity to aid in the work led to the appointment on October 14, 1911, of Mary Oberlin as extension worker in home economics. In the field, the improvement of the farm kitchen and the feeding of children were practically the only projects emphasized until the war period.

That extension work was growing rapidly is shown by the report covering the period from June 1914 to June 1915, which states that in addition to the full-time work of Miss Oberlin there had been given considerable time by the instructional staff of the home-economics department of the college, much of it of an extension nature.

The continuity of Miss Oberlin's work was broken by her desire to change her activities from extension work to teaching, and her resignation in December 1915.

Miriam Haynes, a graduate of Colorado Agricultural College who had been teaching in both college and school of agriculture classes, was appointed to take Miss Oberlin's place and began her work in January 1916.

The 1916 annual report of Director H. T. French of the Extension Service states that:

Under Miss Haynes' efforts the work has gone on very satisfactorily and is beginning to crystallize into some real service for the rural people. A definite line of work in kitchen betterment has been undertaken in cooperation with the county agents and some results are already apparent.

With the World War in full swing overseas, the year 1916 saw an expansion in home demonstration work. In El Paso County, E. Bula Herschler was employed from April 16, 1916, to September 30, 1916, and in Logan County, Lucile Woodward served from June 15, 1916, to September 15, 1916. Beginning October 1, 1916, Miss Herschler was appointed home demonstration agent of El Paso County, the first full-time home demonstration agent in the State.

Until 1919, Miriam Haynes, who had been made State leader on October 1, 1917, was the only woman who did State-wide home-economics work, but in July of that year, Erma Douglas, who had served as emergency home demonstration agent in Las Animas and Huerfano Counties, was appointed as assistant State leader. During the absence of Miss Haynes,

who was on leave from September 1, 1920, to September 1, 1921, Miss Douglas was acting State leader. She resigned on September 1, 1921, and Miss Haynes was the only home-economic worker in the State office until April 1922, when the first specialist was appointed.

E. Bula Herschler resigned from her position as home demonstration agent in El Paso County in July 1917, and on August 1, 1917, Mary Collopy, a graduate of Colorado State College, was appointed to take her place.

Up to this time practically all county home-economics workers had been classed as emergency home demonstration agents. With two exceptions they were released in July 1919. The exceptions were Suzanne Thompson who was appointed to Weld County in June 1918, but was transferred to Logan County in January 1919; and Mary Collopy who had succeeded E. Bula Herschler in El Paso County. Thus permanent home demonstration work in the State was established with two county workers.

Each home demonstration agent was responsible for carrying forward the program of work chosen by the women in her county with whatever assistance could be given her from the state office. Notwithstanding the small personnel, a considerable number of projects were undertaken and carried through with gratifying results.

The years 1919 and 1920 might be considered as a transition period from one dealing with emergency problems to work of a more permanent character. By this time women's work was established in 15 counties even though there were home demonstration agents in only 2 counties. In these 2 counties, results of extension work soon became apparent. Farm women were beginning to feel the benefit of the work in direct financial returns, perhaps through the poultry project; in easier methods of doing their work; or in the use of better equipment.

The Extension Service was without home-economics specialists until April 1922, when Blanche E. Hyde was appointed clothing specialist. In November of the same year, Kittie D. Washington was appointed nutritionist. In May 1923, Eva Floy Smith, assistant county agent in Larimer County, was named assistant home-economics specialist. Miss Smith's duty was to assist in clothing and foods work under the direction of the specialists who furnished both plans and subject matter.

The methods used in the early work on home economics included demonstrations, which were by far the most popular

method, especially in foods; demonstration-lectures in which important subject matter was given along with technical instruction; personal conferences; and public judging.

There were few organized programs. In the counties served by home demonstration agents, the subjects given were those asked for by groups of women, and the State leader and specialists were dispatched hither and yon in the State as requests came to the State office.

As the work progressed and calls for the specialists increased in number, an endeavor was made to eliminate miscellaneous meetings and "talks" and to follow a regular plan of work for each county. A method of holding series of meetings on related phases of a sub-project was started but it developed that the attendance varied in numbers according to the places where the meetings were held and with road, weather and other conditions. Moreover, the personnel of the groups attending were apt to be different at each meeting so that few members obtained complete instruction.

To remedy these difficulties and to put the work more in the hands of the women themselves, leader-training meetings were developed. They were held in a central place in the counties and each club was allowed to send two leaders to each meeting. These rural leaders in turn carried the work back to their individual clubs. Since different leaders could be sent each time, the burden of travel and attendance did not come on the same individuals, but each club obtained the entire subject matter on the project. Instruction at the leader-training meetings was given by the specialist or by the home demonstration agent.

It took some years for the leader-training meetings to work out satisfactorily as planned, for there was a feeling that extension work was free to all and everyone who desired to do so could attend. This was especially true when certain projects were presented. But by 1929, leader-training meetings became literally meetings for the training of key-persons who were able and willing to take the subject matter back to their community clubs.

By 1921, there were 26 counties having some form of community home-economics programs. The community clubs often had a central county organization, made up of the presidents of community clubs and delegates who officially represented the local groups. The programs for the county meetings were planned by project committees representing the various projects selected in the programs of work by the local clubs.

At this time the subject-matter specialists used these county meetings as a means of getting their information to all the women in the county. When the specialists scheduled their work in a county they planned for about four days' time. This allowed a day for the county meeting and the other days for work in the communities. Thus most communities had the opportunity of working directly with the specialist at least once a year.

In 1924, 6 counties were organized on the county plan and held meetings once each month; 20 counties worked in organized groups with definite plans of work; 9 counties had local groups working on definite programs but made no attempt to hold county-wide meetings. There were 11 counties where specialists held meetings but without definite plans or programs of work on the part of the county. These meetings, which were usually demonstrations by the specialist, were given upon request of the community and in many cases led to the forming of definite programs of work for the following year.

In 1925, more emphasis was placed on the organization of county programs as there were then 10 counties having definite annual programs with county meetings held once each month. In most instances these programs made use of all specialists. In some counties the distances were so great that it was impossible to organize the work on a monthly basis.

The increasing objective of home demonstration work had been to develop county organizations with definite programs of work for the entire year. By 1927, such programs had been developed in 12 counties and in 41 counties, 227 communities had definite programs of work. This number of counties having community programs soon increased to 51 with 385 communities carrying definite programs.

By first obtaining a knowledge of the desires of the various counties, it was possible to divide the work among the specialists into major and minor projects. Beginning in 1927, several economic conferences were held, home-economics problems considered, and programs of work were developed.

By 1931, definite steps in organization had been decided on for all projects relating to the home. These steps were (1) local community home demonstration clubs; (2) county home demonstration clubs composed of local clubs and women who wished to join the county club; (3) home demonstration advisory councils composed of presidents and secretaries of local clubs and county project leaders; and (4) executive com-

mittees composed of the county chairman, secretary and county project leaders.

With but one exception, all home demonstration agent counties completed their county organization. Community programs were developed in 116 communities in 14 counties having home demonstration agents. They were also developed in 68 communities in 6 counties with county extension agents, thus making a total of 511 communities in 20 counties with 7,831 women enrolled in home-project work.

Insofar as possible the State home agent met with home demonstration advisory councils. An analysis of programs was made at the district conferences and a check-up on goals was made at the achievement day in all counties.

In every county the organization committeemen, known as the home demonstration advisory council, met with the agent twice a year to talk over needs of the people in the various communities and to determine outstanding needs for the county. The problems that were common to the greatest number of communities were selected as county-wide projects for the year.

During the latter part of 1932, a committee met to discuss an organization plan for communities and counties. A plan was adopted which provided for community organization with local officers and local project committeemen. Joint meetings were to be held and separate project meetings or demonstrations were to be carried on as necessary.

The unit of the county organization was to be the Farm and Home Council. County meetings included subject-matter meetings which were open to the public and also county-council meetings. Training schools included schools for club officers or organization leaders as well as project leader-training schools in subject matter.

In most cases the councils met twice a year to outline programs, plan county meetings, achievement days, contests, and all activities of a county-wide nature.

During 1934, the organization of community groups, county associations, county councils and Farm and Home Councils was stressed. Whenever a community desired to participate in extension work, the county extension agents, the county home demonstration president, or other local officers, project leaders or the State home agent assisted in organizing it.

When the county associations met twice a month or once in two months, subject matter of interest to a large number of people was presented as well as recreational and cultural

phases. When the county associations met only once or twice a year an achievement day was held or some subject matter of special interest was given.

A home demonstration advisory council was formed when a county had at least five clubs with a total enrollment of 50.

In connection with Farm and Home Councils, the Home Councils for the planning of projects for home demonstration clubs were active in 30 out of 41 organized counties. The women attending these meetings included the president and secretary of each organized home demonstration club, the county chairman of each project carried, a I-H club representative, the county or home demonstration agent, and a representative from the State extension service. The Home Council usually met twice each year.

In planning home-economics programs, close attention was paid to financial conditions and to any adjustments which might be necessary. Women became intensely interested in agricultural trends and the economic factors which were involved, and were eager to choose projects for their clubs which would be of lasting benefit to them and to the county as well.

In order that the subject-matter specialists in home economics might employ their time and travel to the best advantage, beginning in 1936 the State was divided into four sections, and for a period of 4 consecutive months each specialist conducted leader-training meetings in the 11 counties in her district, and then proceeded to the next district. This method plus that of leader-training meetings, proved most satisfactory. County meetings open to all who wished to attend, were held when considered advisable. Usually a subject of wide interest in the county was taken up.

Until March 1, 1937, the specialists conducted all leader-training meetings in their projects, presenting the subject matter at each of the three meetings on the special phase of work being carried. Following this date it was arranged for the specialist to conduct leader-training meetings in counties having county agents only. Later this plan was modified somewhat to enable the specialists to have more time in the office.

In counties having a home demonstration agent, the specialist conducted the first leader-training meeting and while in the county gave the subject matter and instruction to the home demonstration agent for the second leader-training meeting. Arrangements were made for the specialists to meet home demonstration agents at district conferences to give them

instruction for the third meeting. The home demonstration agents were thus responsible for the second and third meetings in the project.

Developments in the extension program which affected homemaking activities included the making of surveys in the different counties. Through home visits or by means of a carefully prepared questionnaire, a study was made of the particular needs of a county. Programs of work were based on these needs and program-building meetings were the next step in extension progress in the State. These meetings were held in most counties and the officers chosen automatically became members of the county agricultural program-building committee.

In planning programs for the farm home it is practically impossible to divorce homemaking activities of the Colorado Extension Service from those of crops and livestock since these two projects provide for the operating expenses of the home and all family needs.

To further emphasize sound program building, a group of surveys was worked out in cooperation with the department of rural sociology at the college. At the annual planning meeting held in one of the counties in the eastern section of the State, the women representatives from each community who were on the program-building committee formulated recommendations for a standard farm home. The following suggestions were agreed on as most important:

1. To have water in every home.
2. To have proper sewage disposal.
3. To have adequate lighting and power (includes electricity).
4. To induce sanitation measures (screens, garbage, sanitary toilets, fly control).
5. To landscape the yard (rural plant exchanges, number of trees—wind-break).
6. To include storage space in the home.
7. To plan for a home garden.
8. To improve appearance of farm buildings and farmyard.
9. To have a telephone in the home.

In the beginning the work done by the home-economics section of the Colorado Extension Service consisted of one or two projects only, carried with very little organization. At present there are four main home-economics projects each with several sub-projects and each of these sub-projects having a number of phases. Under this arrangement it is possible to offer series of meetings on one subject or phase. Thus the work may be given in complete units.

NUTRITION

Work dealing with food, quite definitely of an extension character, was given in early farmers' institutes and in domestic science lectures held at teachers' institutes, but it was not until after the passage of the Smith-Lever Act that the work began to take organized form.

From her appointment as State leader in December 1915, Miriam Haynes handled all work in nutrition in addition to her work as State leader. A specialist in nutrition was not employed until after the resignation of Miss Haynes in October 1922, and then Kittie D. Washington was appointed as nutrition specialist. From that time all work in foods and nutrition was under the direction of a specialist.

During the World War, food and its uses with special emphasis on the conservation of certain foodstuffs, was an important subject. Following the war there was a slump of interest in many phases of the food project, but there was increased interest in nutrition or food values. This was especially true regarding vitamins, child feeding and corrective diets.

In 1919 and 1920, work on nutrition was given in extension schools and an important step in advance was made when a 5-day school for community leaders was held at the college. This school was for the purpose of training for efficient service in food production and conservation. Twelve counties were carrying some phase of foods work. Seven counties put on campaigns for hot lunches for rural schools, and a successful milk campaign was carried on, local dealers providing milk for both rural and city schools. Nearly all the projects grouped under foods and nutrition up to 1923 were hot lunches for rural schools, feeding the family, corrective diet, and canning and preserving. The nutrition work carried on with adults led naturally to suggestions for improving faulty habits of eating. The need of more gardens for a variety of vegetables—more milk, cereal, and fruit—was stressed.

A survey by the first nutrition specialist brought out the following facts: The food supply was poorly planned due to single-crop farming and dry farming conditions; there was a lack of knowledge of food values; in many homes, essential foods were omitted in meal planning and there was a prejudice against certain necessary foods; many people also lacked education in health principles; transportation facilities were poor, making it difficult and often costly to obtain supplies.

The following sub-phases for the nutrition project were decided on for 1925: Food selection, food preparation, food

preservation, hot lunches for rural schools, adequate food supply for the farm family, and a junior project.

One of the most effective pieces of nutrition work in the early 1920's was that done by the traveling clinic which was composed of representatives of farmers' health agencies, the State Board of Health, the Colorado Tuberculosis Association, the Child Welfare Association, the American Red Cross, the Shephard-Towner Association, the Colorado Dental Association, and the Extension Service of Colorado.

During these clinics, 480 children were examined of whom 220 were under-nourished, 314 had defective teeth and 371 had unhealthy tonsils. The report of this clinic aroused the interest of the women's organization of the Farm Bureau.

To remedy the conditions found, the cooperation of the doctors and county superintendents of schools was secured, also that of both men's and women's sections of the Farm Bureau, Parent-Teacher Associations, women's club organizations, relief societies, and different women's clubs.

An adequate food supply became a definite project in foods and nutrition work by 1928. Garden demonstrations were carried on in 5 counties and the storage of food in 4 counties. Considerable attention was given to meat canning.

Surveys of the farm home in regard to an adequate, economical, food supply produced on the farm, showed that the food supply in general was inadequate for the best conditions of health. The other phases of the nutrition project depended somewhat on this phase since the average person uses what he has and if the supply is inadequate the foods selected are likely to be inadequate also, and in consequence, health suffers.

During 1930, three economic conferences were held, one in northern Colorado, one in the San Luis Valley, and the other in the Arkansas Valley. The major recommendation of the nutrition committee dealt with ways and means of providing food through raising it and preserving it for use at other seasons. A survey of winter food supply was conducted in almost all home-demonstration agent counties. The purpose of this survey was to have some dependable information concerning the actual supply of food which was available in October or November to be put away for winter use. The conferences and survey showed that family food problems varied with the locality and climatic conditions.

In some of the counties, considerable work was done on the food-supply project, and realizing the importance of advance planning of food supply in protecting health and in-

come, 81 rural women in one county planned carefully their 1931 fruit and vegetable budget.

By 1932, the general economic condition of the country complicated by the drought situation in Colorado resulted in a widespread feeling of insecurity and uncertainty and home demonstration work was affected greatly. The energy of all extension workers was bent toward helping people to have an adequate food supply. On this account, relief and emergency work utilized time which otherwise might have been used on regular project work.

The preservation of food for winter use was stressed in many relief meetings; demonstrations were given on meat canning at which a whole beef or half a beef was canned. Emphasis was placed on well-balanced, low-cost meals to maintain health. A low-cost ration for the Colorado farm family, with the cost averaging 5 cents a person per meal for all necessary food, was prepared and widely distributed.

Because of the many emergency problems which were coming up from time to time, the nutrition program of the State was correlated with the programs of other agencies. The sub-projects carried under foods and nutrition had narrowed down to food selection, food supply, and child health. In the meal-planning phase of food selection, emphasis was placed upon nutrition, using the sub-project on preparation of food mainly as a means of illustrating how to include necessary nutritive elements in the diet in a pleasing way.

In 1931, a dairy-products-for-health program to stimulate and encourage the adequate consumption and production of high-quality milk and dairy products, was formulated and an intensive program for health was begun. The purpose of the campaign was to make the public conscious of the economic and nutritive value of milk as produced by the farmers of the State.

A live-at-home program also was promoted among the rural families in the State, but because of the shortage of food products caused by the drought it was difficult to carry out the part which included the preservation of food raised on the farm.

By 1936, the foods and nutrition program for both adults and juniors was being carried in 51 counties. The aims of the food and nutrition program at this time were to establish healthful habits of food selection; to stimulate the use of more Colorado-produced foods in a well-planned diet; to encourage the rural family to produce on its own farm as much as possible of its living, and to teach ways of planning a balanced

diet on a limited income. These aims had been formulated gradually as a result of problems found in conferences with farm and home leaders.

An interesting phase of the foods and nutrition project was started in Mesa County by the home demonstration agent and the extension nutritionist. The project had as its objective the improvement of health conditions among the school children of the county.

As the project developed, plans included the forming of a county health council. A survey was made to determine existing health conditions and aid in providing corrective measures when needed. The city and county school nurses, the city and county doctors, the probation officers, the county social workers and the county superintendent of schools cooperated with members of the Extension Service in making the survey. Keen interest was aroused by the findings of the survey.

Some of the accomplishments of the project were: 17 pre-school clinics were sponsored by parent-teacher associations; 3,000 children received health examinations; 7 schools started hot lunches; cod liver oil was given by nurses to all under-nourished children; a county health council was organized.

The objective of the program was that all children acquire the best possible health conditions through proper diet, clothing, health habits and physical conditions.

Following the introduction in the State of a project of child development and parent education, there was close cooperation between the nutritionist and the new specialist. An important feature of the foods and nutrition program during 1938 was the help given to Pueblo County in its efforts to increase the use of milk in the city of Pueblo, which has a population of 50,000. Heretofore, the average consumption had been only .81 of 1 pint per person.

The objectives of this program were to increase the consumption of milk; protect the health of Pueblo youth and adults; maintain the high grade of milk sold in Pueblo, unite the efforts of local dairymen into one group or organization, and maintain a profitable industry.

The program was planned with the help of the local dairymen, the extension dairyman, and the extension nutritionist. The Denver Dairy Council assisted by providing educational literature arranged according to suitability for different school grades.

Later in the year a national milk month was sponsored

by the National Milk Producers Federation. It was estimated that the results of the national milk campaign were a 20 percent increase in Denver, a 10 percent increase in Colorado, and an 11 percent increase throughout the United States.

During the last year of the 25 years of extension work in Colorado, the foods and nutrition project for adults and juniors reached 47 of the 63 counties, and the attendance at the leader-training meetings in the project totaled 690.

A recent analysis of the local problems of the rural people in Colorado showed that in several sections of the State high altitude occasions difficulties in baking. Low incomes and lack of ready cash are other difficulties and in many cases there is lack of knowledge as to the meaning of "balanced diet." The main project of foods and nutrition is divided into three sub-projects, food selection, food supply, and child health.

CLOTHING

As in foods and nutrition work, there is found mention also of clothing work in the programs of the early farmers' institutes and in the short courses offered in the college. Some of the topics dealing with clothing which were presented in a week's short course in 1910 were: The art of dressing well, some fashions for women and children, and good and bad aprons. Special classes were offered in mending, in the making of dress plackets, and in other processes.

In 1919 and 1920, work was carried on in clothing with considerable emphasis on remodeling. At a 3-day remodeling school held in Arapahoe County, 9 women were present each day. A meeting in preparation for this school was held 2 weeks previously and at this meeting different cleaning methods were demonstrated. Instruction sheets for cleaning were given out and patterns were selected. This advance work greatly facilitated the work of the school.

Up to 1922, the only clothing work done in extension was by the emergency home demonstration agents, the permanent agents established in El Paso and Logan Counties, and in connection with 4-H club work.

In April 1922, Blanche E. Hyde was appointed clothing specialist. By the following year, 1923, the clothing project was organized into six sub-projects—elementary sewing, garment making, remodeling garments, children's clothing, hat making, and buying materials. Up to this time all clothing projects for girls' club work had been handled by the State leader of boys' and girls' club work, but in 1923 the specialists were given responsibility for club projects in their subjects.

During this year, clothing work was carried in 29 counties, the work including both adult and junior phases.

Among the first problems found by the clothing specialist in starting the work was the need of showing farm women and girls that attractive clothing did not require a large expenditure of money or time but that instead, knowledge and technical skill would accomplish wonders.

Instruction in simple ways of making their clothing and surroundings more attractive and in ways of finishing articles of clothing so that they would have the same appearance as good ready-to-wear garments did much to change the outlook of the farm women and girls.

The illustrated demonstrations in which the specialist used lantern slides proved most effective as a means of getting information across. Another method used which was most popular was that called "package demonstrations." Each set consisted of a number of folders on which were mounted samples of the different processes used in sewing. Notations on each folder referred to the page in the bulletin which accompanied the folder. New package demonstrations were added from year to year.

A strong effort was made to confine the instruction given by the specialist to groups of leaders from several communities, but it was impossible to carry out work by this method in all counties. In some counties everyone wished to come, for the work was new and it was a place to go to get away from the routine of the farm home.

Since no printed material of any sort was available during the first 2 years, the specialist prepared a number of bulletins and circulars pertaining to various phases of the project. An early factor greatly affecting extension work in clothing as well as in other lines, one which was continued through the years, was the crops and marketing situation.

By 1925 and 1926, hat making had become the most popular project in clothing and El Paso County was made a demonstration county for this project. The slogan adopted by the farm women—"A New Spring Hat for Every Farm Woman in El Paso County" created much interest and brought much publicity.

During the week preceding Easter, a "round-up" or hat-making school was held at the county extension office. This was attended by a large number of women. Fifty-five hats were turned out at this school in addition to large numbers of hats made at meetings previously held under the guidance of leaders in different communities.

An interesting method was worked out for handling this project. The demand for hat-making meetings was so great that they were held throughout the State, both in communities and counties. Although the attendance at the meetings was supposed to be limited to leaders, large numbers of others attended, many women traveling long distances.

It was impossible to obtain supplies for these meetings locally, so arrangements were made with a Denver merchant by which supplies, consisting of hat frames, wire, covering materials of silk, velvet, or straw, and a variety of trimmings in the way of flowers and ornaments, were sent to an officer of the club in the community where the meetings were to be held. The club assumed responsibility for prompt payment direct to the merchant.

Each club member selected from the supplies materials for her own hat previous to the actual meeting, so that all could begin work at the same time on the eventful day. Hours were spent by many farm women in trying to decide on a frame of becoming shape. At the all-day meetings on hat making held in the eastern part of the State, there was sometimes an attendance of over 50 women with 45 of them constructing and trying on hats.

In 1927, it seemed wise to drop the demonstrations in hat making. It was possible to buy hats ready-to-wear for less than the cost of materials. Moreover, a plainer, more tailored type of hat was in style and the equipment necessary for blocking these hats was too expensive and inconvenient for use in home-demonstration work.

One of the objectives of home-demonstration work had been to develop county organizations with definite programs of work for the entire year, and by 1927 such programs had been developed in 12 counties. This was of great help in the clothing program as it meant continuity of work.

During this year, a survey of home conditions in the San Luis Valley was made by the two home demonstration agents-at-large, each of whom served three counties in the valley. A set of recommendations was assembled by committees of women from different sections of the valley and after a study of these by the State leader it was decided to emphasize the phases of selection of materials and ready-to-wear garments, construction of garments, and the making of dress forms. The survey showed that 55 percent of the women in the San Luis Valley made at least a part of their clothing. On this account the clothing project was stressed in three counties in the valley.

By 1928, it was found necessary to make still further

changes in the clothing projects. Demonstrations had formerly consisted of technical work with both specialist and members of the group working on some article of clothing for the greater part of the demonstration period. The clothing work had now reached the point where the period could be given over to talks on the setting of standards, with one or more short unit demonstrations.

Requests for help had changed greatly, in that while formerly they had been more on problems of construction, now they were on problems of selection. Clothing contests were popular and women had become interested in studying textiles and discussing values.

In 1930 and 1931, there were three changes in clothing specialists and new phases were added to the project. The plan of work for the clothing project as outlined by the new specialist who was also State leader, included eight phases: speed up your sewing; patterned to fit; foundation of good dressing; dress accessories; the most for your money; selection and making garments of silk and wool; children's clothing, home management, and the sewing room.

It was decided to confine the clothing work during 1930 to speed up your sewing, and patterned to fit. An additional item, which was added to the former list of recommendations of the extension clothing committee, was that all women be encouraged to keep personal accounts during 1930, and this was included in the plan of work of the clothing specialist.

Three hundred and seventy women reported that they were giving more attention to selection of color and line in garments. This meant increased satisfaction in the wearing of a garment, and this in the long run meant economy. With the feeling of being well dressed, the farm woman is better able to cope with other problems.

An outstanding feature of the clothing project in 1930 was the house-dress contest held in five counties. Some work was also done on self-help garments for children.

Some of the findings of the economic conferences held late in 1930, which affected the work of the clothing specialist, were: Farm women lack a knowledge of how to select becoming clothes which will stand up well; they wish to be as well dressed as women from city families having a like income; too much time is consumed in making simple dresses; women lack clothing account figures on which to base a clothing budget.

Following are some of the aims which were developed from the findings:

To make the techniques of sewing more simple and the results more satisfying through right methods of construction and finish.

To show through construction what to look for in the selection of ready-to-wear clothing.

The lack of a full-time clothing specialist over quite a period cut down the number of counties carrying the work as well as the actual work accomplished. Then too, on account of drought and economic conditions, people were expending every effort toward production on the farm as well as putting down an adequate food supply for the family. Instead of spending their time in sewing, women were working in the fields, gardening, canning and drying foods.

While a great deal of remodeling was done, in a great many instances people could get along with what they had and little new material or ready-to-wear clothing was purchased. Remodeling garments was one way of adapting the home economics extension program to the serious economic conditions. In counties where the clothing project was not being carried it was planned to hold at least one meeting on remodeling clothing.

By 1933, the four projects being carried in clothing were: speed up your sewing; patterned to fit; your money's worth in clothing; and dressmaking in silk and wool.

Remodeling was featured as a part of the phase of your money's worth in clothing. In this connection the keeping of clothing accounts was stressed, as well as the care and repair of all articles of clothing and accessories.

With the appointment of a full-time clothing specialist the phases of speed up your sewing and construction and selection were stressed, and commercial methods in making and finishing were advocated. A lack of knowledge as to how to obtain the best values in wear and appearance for the money spent and a lack of time and of skill in sewing were problems faced by the clothing specialist.

During 1936, the clothing project for adult women was carried in 34 counties with an attendance of 2,632 women at the 115 leader-training meetings held.

Again in 1938, there was a new clothing specialist. During this year the project reached 430 clubs with a total of 9,522 members, and 3,769 girls were enrolled in 4-II clothing clubs.

In planning her program of work, the clothing specialist looked to the county agricultural planning committees and to the county councils of home demonstration clubs for definite suggestions.

In her talks with leaders and others who attended meetings, the specialist was able to learn first-hand some of the things which the women regarded as serious problems in clothing. Among them were: Knowing how to sew and construct garments; knowing how to finish a garment so that it will present a neat appearance; the difficulty of obtaining a good quality of material at a reasonable price; how to remodel garments for their children and themselves; how to order from a catalogue; and, lack of regular or dependable income.

During 1939, the clothing project for adults reached 33 counties and that for junior groups, 48 counties.

Over a number of years, the clothing project appears to have swung from construction in the early days to selection, not only of materials but ready-to-wear garments as well, and then back to construction again.

At the end of the 25-year period, the four sub-projects under clothing are construction, selection, economics of clothing, and health. Each sub-project is further divided into a number of phases which make it possible for clubs to select topics that are most needed in their communities.

HOME MANAGEMENT

The following topics which were listed in the program of a farmers' institute held in January 1910, would seem to have a distinct bearing on home-management work: The kitchen; precautions and devices that shall insure greater safety in the home; practical laundry equipment and methods; artistic house furnishings; selection and framing of pictures; and household conveniences. These subjects might well be considered a starting point for the work that was done later in the home-management project of the Colorado Extension Service.

During the World-War period, emphasis was placed on work in foods and nutrition, and on conservation practices in both foods and clothing so that there was little time for home management.

With no specialist in home management until 1929, all work pertaining to this subject was carried by the State leader of home demonstration agents, although from 1923 the clothing specialist did considerable work in home furnishings.

In January 1919, the State-wide project of water in the home was chosen at the State Farm Bureau meeting. This aroused much interest and nearly 1,000 inquiries were received. As a result of this campaign 80 completed water systems were enlarged and 9 septic tanks built. Work in home

sanitation was carried on largely through home and school visits. A lesson on home sanitation was given to a class of 115 country preachers, and exhibits on milk sanitation were shown at county and State fairs.

Instruction in the making of iceless refrigerators was greatly appreciated by rural women who were far from town and in a country where ice was hard to get. Every size of refrigerator was made from the small cracker-box type to large ones 6 feet high and 3 feet deep. Convenience in the kitchen, too, had begun to be a subject of consideration.

Up to 1923, work in home management had been provided by campaigns such as those on water in the farm home; sewage disposal plants, and similar projects.

Following this, efforts were made to arouse interest through the introduction of smaller and less-expensive pieces of labor-saving equipment. A number of worthwhile pieces of equipment were donated from several companies and were used in demonstrations. Testing circles were established in two counties and equipment was loaned to a number of women in testing groups.

In 1921, a home-economics assistant was appointed to the State office, and it was possible to introduce more definite work in home management. The main phases decided on were kitchen improvement and a better-kitchen contest. Contests were held in counties in which there were home demonstration agents. The slogan for the kitchen contest was "The Greatest Improvement with the Least Cost." At this time a number of circulars dealing with the home-management project were prepared.

By 1925, some quite definite work in home furnishing was being offered. It was given by the clothing specialist until November 1929, when a home management specialist was appointed.

The early work in home furnishing given by the clothing specialist began with demonstrations on color which had been given previously in connection with the clothing project and as the interest in color and its uses developed the instruction was applied to color in the home. This formed the beginning of home-beautification or home-improvement work. As the inside of the house was improved, the farm women were eager to extend the improvements outside the house.

A most successful home-improvement contest was carried in Larimer County. The county commissioners offered \$200 in cash prizes, and 97 yards and home grounds were entered in the contest. Fifteen others applied too late to have their grounds scored and enter the contest.

Following the economic and agricultural conferences in 1927 and 1929, a committee on house furnishings and home equipment presented the following recommendations:

Laundry: That kitchens be equipped with running water and a means of disposal of wash water. In rearranging kitchens a consideration be given to providing equipment with a view to making laundry work more convenient. In building new homes provision be made for a room for doing laundry work. That whenever power is available, motor washing machines be used, the women being able to do other work in the meantime.

Water Systems: That there be running water in the house wherever there are artesian wells and the pressure is sufficient for this. That there be a sink in every kitchen. That a hot-water attachment be added whenever water and funds are available. That a bathroom be installed in all new houses that are being built.

The possibilities of work in home management were brought gradually to the attention of organized groups through talks on and photographs of kitchen-improvement work. Because the average farm woman spends the greater part of each day in the kitchen, the project of improving her workshop was selected as of major importance.

It was found that in Colorado several factors influenced the kitchen-improvement project. Among these were the larger number of rented farms; long distances from market supplies; difficulty in securing an adequate water supply; a tendency for farm profits to go into labor-saving equipment for the farm rather than for the farm home; limited and uncertain farm incomes; and a lack of united rural sentiment in favor of bright, cheery workshops for farm women.

Due to existing financial conditions, an effort was made to emphasize kitchen improvements which could be made with the expenditure of little or no money. In Alamosa County, the seat of the first kitchen-improvement contest, the work was sponsored by a well-organized county council composed of representatives of all community clubs.

An improved plan was used in launching the Garfield County kitchen-improvement contest. For 4 months preceding the opening of the contest the interested clubs studied with their home demonstration agent the practices which others had adopted in improving their kitchens and when the contest finally opened the members were well prepared to go ahead. The home management specialist worked with the extension horticulturist in carrying out home-beautification contests in 2 counties in the San Luis Valley.

As a result of the economic conferences held for the purpose of setting up a minimum farm income, interest in the home-accounts project was increased, for women were beginning to realize that budget-making without accounts was impossible.

In the home-sanitation project many problems developed. Home laundry without running water was the rule rather than the exception and in addition approximately three-fourths of Colorado's rural homes have the problem of hard water. Work in improvement of outdoor toilets was difficult, but tours which were held in connection with kitchen improvement brought about some results. A number of demonstrations on the screening of toilets were noted.

The first goal in the home-management project was a better standard of living for the farm family to be attained by improving the home plant through better-planned homes and furnishings; by making kitchens more convenient and attractive; by considering the use of time, money, energy and other resources; to advise where possible the use of labor-saving or standard equipment; and to standardize the simple processes of doing work. Training classes of four meetings each on the livable kitchen and the kitchen as a workshop were held in 11 counties. There was a growing interest in home accounts and costs of living were discussed and studied.

At the Farm Home Economic Conferences held in four counties in the Arkansas Valley in November 1931, it was developed that among the factors involved in standards of living were: Ability to pay, intelligence, training, and determination to succeed; improved-transportation facilities and introduction of power; use of available resources; time for work and leisure; enjoyment of the beauty in country life; community services and opportunities; and relief and its administration. In a great many instances the amount of money furnished by the farm was not sufficient to purchase the economic goods necessary for the desired standard of living.

Surveys were carried out as to conditions in each county and the work of the specialists for 1932 was based on the reports of these committees. Each specialist and home demonstration agent emphasized thrift practices throughout the year; and the home management specialist, those on soap-making, rug making, home accounts, home-made wax, crack fillers, and furniture polish.

In 1935, the phases of the sub-project on kitchen improvement included a kitchen campaign and a closely allied phase, that of the kitchen as a workshop. The kitchen campaign proved an entering wedge in counties where no work on home management had been done previously. Step-saving and back-saving kitchens were subjects of meetings. One entire meeting was devoted to storage places for mops, utensils, food, cleaning supplies and business articles, and places for storing fuel.

The home-management program of work in 1935 included

a sub-project on money management, the purpose of which was to create interest in financial planning and the keeping of home accounts. Although "time studies" was not a major project, a number of women reported that by re-planning their schedules of work they had found increased time for rest and leisure. Making the living room homelike and bedroom improvement were other phases of work that proved popular.

A "Linger-Longer-in-the-Living-Room" contest was one of the most successful ever put on in the State. The contest began and ended with county meetings and was carried on also by means of tours and community meetings. Local merchants cooperated in places where meetings were held, one county giving prizes which, in addition to being awarded for living-room improvement, were awarded also for the best poem or essay on the ideal living room, or what makes a living room home-like. From the information gained in these meetings, club members learned many points for which to watch when next they purchased furniture or bedding.

Including work for both adults and juniors, the home-management project was active in 46 different counties in 1936. In this program 87 leader-training meetings which were attended by 1,393 women were held for the adult work. In addition to these leader-training meetings, 15 open meetings were held in different counties with an attendance of 4,090 women who showed keen interest in the project.

The subjects covered by the home-management program were based on the needs found in surveys made in six counties in the State during 1933. The surveys included 9,664 homes which were considered representative of Colorado conditions.

Improvement of the different rooms in the houses by re-arrangements, renewals and repairs in furnishings and furniture; adjustment of homemaking activities to provide for more rest and leisure; careful budgeting of expenditures; and by keeping household accounts were some of the topics planned for the home-management work.

"No time for anything but housework" was the complaint of many housewives; therefore, the working out of definite time schedules for household duties was made a subject of study and through the suggestions given, 196 women reported that they were finding more time for rest and leisure. Farm women were beginning to see the value of the money-management phase of the project just as their husbands had come to realize the value of farm accounts, and by 1938, there were 332 home-account books being kept in 14 counties and 161

families were budgeting their expenditures in relation to their income according to a recommended plan.

One of the most important developments in the State affecting the home-management project was rural electrification. Six electrification projects were under way in 1938. Each of these projects was planned to serve a number of counties and still other counties had started work on projects of their own or in obtaining extensions on some of the projects already functioning.

By 1939, the home-management project for adults included six sub-projects: kitchen improvement, living room improvement, bedroom improvement, dining room improvement, money management, home laundering.

By far the most popular sub-project under home management during 1939 and 1940 was that on money management. It was carried in 12 counties and under this sub-project the phase on home finances which dealt with everyday business practices, and that on Colorado laws affecting women were of interest to large numbers of women.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND PARENT EDUCATION

For some time prior to the initiation of the child-development and parent education project, its need had been felt. This was especially brought out in a survey made in the Arkansas Valley in 1931, and later numerous requests for the work came in from PTA members and others.

To give the home demonstration agents and other leaders in the State an idea of the scope of the work and what might be done in an integrated extension program, an Intermountain Conference on Parent Education was planned. President Lory of the college called representative departments together—vocational, extension, home economics, psychology, and economics and sociology—to discuss the matter. It was decided to hold such a conference at the college in July 1932, and President Lory appointed a committee with Dean Inga M. K. Allison as chairman.

The conference was attended by all members of the home-economics State staff, all home demonstration agents, and a large number of other interested people. As an outgrowth of this conference a committee was appointed to make further plans for the development of parent education in the State.

Although child development and parent education was not made a definite project of the Extension Service until 1936, considerable work was done by PTA groups in cooperation with the Extension Service. Moreover, the child-health

phase of the foods and nutrition program had an important bearing on the child-development project, so that when a specialist was appointed in April 1936, the work was not entirely new.

Among the aims of the project were to give aid to parents and others in a better understanding of children; to create better family relationships; to emphasize the importance of health and to outline programs for study groups. The project was divided into three sub-projects, the wholesome child, the home, and youth and family relationships.

To further these aims and to create interest in the project, 21 open meetings were held in 12 counties during the remainder of 1936. There was an attendance of 756 at these meetings. In 7 counties, 19 meetings for the training of leaders were held. At these meetings, training was given to 369 women who carried the work to 223 separate communities. The subjects covered in the meetings included measures for preventing illness, home sanitation and health, and healthful diets.

During 1938, the project of child development and parent education reached 210 communities, and in 1939 an important development in the project was the use of the family method of approach to all phases. There was close correlation also with the projects of home management, nutrition, and clothing.

Home demonstration agents and club leaders were trained to give meetings on training the appetite, illness-preventing measures in the home, and patterns of personality. Among the results of the project noted in the first year or two were that health conditions were improved in many districts; that evidences of family friction had decreased; that parents had a better understanding of themselves and their families, and that there was a marked interest in character building and the spiritual values of life.

In 1939, many groups became interested in the home as a center of culture and were aware of its possibilities as a socializing influence in all phases of family and community life. In this connection there were meetings on pictures for the home, and books suitable for all members of the family. In two counties home demonstration clubs started libraries for the use of all member clubs. A sub-project on health and sanitation was added to the program and was carried out entirely by conference-leading discussions. The specialist found that individual conferences were one of the best means of teaching but this method was the most expensive.

COLORADO STATE ASSOCIATION OF HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS

Almost from its beginning, home-economics extension work was carried through clubs composed of farm women. For many years these clubs were called extension clubs but later came to be known as home demonstration clubs.

As the number of clubs grew, the desire arose to group all the clubs into an association; accordingly, when in 1931 a group of 50 women, members of home demonstration clubs were in Denver during the week of the National Western Stock Show they organized the Colorado State Association of Home Demonstration Clubs. From that small beginning the association has made a steady growth until at its tenth annual meeting held in January 1941, in Denver, there was an attendance of 1,200 farm women from 35 counties in the State, with one member present from each of three other states.

The membership of the association is composed of farm women who are members of the home demonstration clubs sponsored by the Colorado Extension Service. In 1940, the membership totaled 12,027 women members of 533 home demonstration clubs.

The object of the association as stated in its constitution is:

"To work together for the betterment of farm homes through:

1. The exchange of ideas.
2. Representation of the membership of the home demonstration clubs on all matters which call for action."

The creed of the association is as follows:

CREED

Colorado State Association of Home Demonstration Clubs

- To establish progressive communities;
- To make all lives more livable;
- To establish and maintain a high standard of American rural life that the coming generation may profit by our labors;
- To make home life the first and highest thought of every homemaker;
- To make homely tasks more interesting by increasing neighborly competition in doing them;
- To realize at all times we are examples to the children of today and they are the men and women of tomorrow; that as we respect our government and its laws, maintain our homes and estimate our neighbors, so will they;
- To endeavor to submerge self and look above and beyond the trifling things of our everyday lives; and
- Help us, O God, that our efforts may not be confined to the four walls of our homes, but reach out and help all who need help, not in pity or condescending, but in fellowship and understanding.

(Adopted, January 1933)

The officers of the association consist of a president, eight district vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and a parliamentarian, the latter appointed by the president.

To make the organization of the association more effective,

the State was divided into eight districts, each district including a number of counties, with a vice-president of the association in charge.

MASTER HOME DEMONSTRATION CLUBS

In March, 1936, the Master-Home-Demonstration-Club movement was started by the State home agent. The purpose was:

1. To stimulate greater interest in extension programs and projects.
2. To help club members to become more conscious of their duties and obligations.
3. To create a stronger feeling of unity within the club.
4. To reach more homes in the county.
5. To increase the number of improved practices adopted.

In order to determine the club which had done the most outstanding work or in other words which had accomplished most, a method was devised which would evaluate with some degree of accuracy the work of each club. It was finally decided that all clubs be rated on a possible score of 2,000 points, the total being divided into a definite number of points offered for each phase of the club's organization, procedure and work. The time covered by the report was to be one year or from December 1 of one year to December 1 of the following year.

Clubs scoring 1,800 or more points were to be named as county master demonstration clubs, and from the county master clubs the State Master Home Demonstration Club was to be chosen. The State winner was to receive a gavel which was to be the permanent property of the club. The method of scoring was worked out by the State home agent.

At the time this movement was started there were 481 home demonstration clubs in the State, with a membership of 10,102 women. Of the 481 clubs, 142 sent in reports to be judged and 27 of the clubs reporting qualified as county master home demonstration clubs.

The first award was made in January 1937, at the time of the sixth annual meeting of the association, the winning club being the Canon Creek Club of Garfield County. In addition to the selection of a State Master Home Demonstration Club, honorable mention was awarded to the five clubs next highest in rank.

At the ninth annual meeting held in January 1940, when awards were made for the year 1939, recognition was given to twelve clubs in addition to the State Master Home Demonstration Club. These twelve clubs were named Associate Master Home Demonstration Clubs.

Each year a score sheet is sent to all clubs in order that they may decide whether to submit their records or not. Another sheet gives the dates on which club records are to be in at the county office, and at the state office.

An important effect of the movement has been increased interest in home demonstration work and a growing realization by club members of their duties and obligations. Interest has far exceeded the expectations of those by whom it was inaugurated.

The method of scoring later was revised to make it possible for more clubs to become state master clubs and still others, with scores slightly lower, to be recognized as associate master clubs.

BETTER HOMES IN AMERICA

The better-homes-in-America program was started in 1922 by a small group of American citizens who were interested in improving living and living conditions, in both rural and urban homes in America.

The first definite connection of the organization with extension work in Colorado was in 1929 when the then clothing specialist served as acting chairman for the State. From 1930 on, the specialists in child development and parent education and home management have served as chairmen or vice-chairmen. Home demonstration agents are county chairmen in their respective counties.

In recent years, Better Homes in America has been promoted by the appointment of better-homes chairmen in communities; the setting aside of one week in the spring of each year as a better-homes week; and the award of certificates in counties where the work has been a major activity.

CHAPTER VII

PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT

The need for professional improvement of extension workers was recognized at the very beginning of extension work. In 1915, a summer school for extension workers was held at Colorado State College jointly by the University of Wyoming, New Mexico Agricultural College, and the Colorado Agricultural College with the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating.

In a folder announcing this first extension summer school, instructors were requested "not to present general material, but to give concrete instruction in extension methods and how to improve the efficiency of the service." The school lasted a full week with classes from 8:00 to 12:30 each morning and from 7:00 to 9:00 each evening. Afternoons were devoted to agricultural tours and recreation.

In 1921, an effort was made in Colorado to determine the type of professional improvement work that would meet the needs of extension workers. President Lory prepared a questionnaire for all extension workers. Comments most common concerned the difficulty of county workers in leaving their counties, suggestions for correspondence courses, and the need of study courses in extension methods.

In 1930, 30 extension workers attended a 3-week session of the regular summer school at Colorado State College, enrolling in courses in Conference Leading Methods and in Marketing. No other organized summer-school work was attempted until December of 1935. At that time, Director Anderson appointed a committee on professional improvement for extension workers to give careful consideration to a specific summer-training program.

In 1936, a questionnaire was submitted to all Colorado extension workers. Answers indicated the desire for a 3-week extension summer school of graduate caliber as a part of the regular summer school of the college. Later the same year, such a program was presented to the State Board of Agriculture and approved for 1937. It was decided at that time that the courses would be designed primarily for extension workers in Colorado and other states, particularly the western states, and that enrollment would be limited to extension

workers except in some cases where workers in federal action agencies would be allowed to enroll if facilities permitted.

Enrollment in the 1937 extension summer school totaled 101 extension workers and 16 workers from other federal agencies. Fifty-six extension workers from Colorado attended. Other states represented were Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming.

Three courses were offered, all for graduate credit. Methods and Philosophy in Extension Work was taught by H. W. Hochbaum who at that time was in charge of Eastern States in the Division of Cooperative Extension, Washington, D. C., and by Mary Rokahr, extension economist in home management, Washington, D. C. Land Use was taught by Dr. G. S. Wehrwein, professor of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin. A conference on land use was conducted each day by Dr. Wehrwein and James C. Foster, chief of the land-use planning division, Resettlement Administration, Region 12, Amarillo, Texas. Publicity in Extension Work was taught by Bristow Adams, professor of journalism and chief of publications division, Cornell University.

At the close of the 3-week school, a questionnaire was handed to all students to obtain further information relative to professional improvement. Suggestions obtained in this manner guided the members of the committee for professional improvement in their plans for the following year.

The extension summer school in 1938 offered the following courses: Methods in Extension Work, by H. W. Hochbaum and Gladys Gallup, senior home economist, Cooperative Extension Work, Washington, D. C.; Publicity in Extension Work, Bristow Adams; Applied Psychology for Extension Workers, Dr. Paul J. Kruse, professor of rural education, Cornell University; Our Rural People, Dr. O. E. Baker, senior agricultural economist, division of farm population and rural life, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.; The Farmers' Stake in International Trade, Dr. H. B. Hibbard, department of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin.

Attendance at the school in 1938 was 112, with 36 from Colorado, Washington, D. C., Canada, and 22 other states were represented.

In 1939, enrollment reached 125 students. Of these, 41 were county extension agents and assistants; 16 were home demonstration agents; 31 were state extension office workers;

and 8 were extension farm agents of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Colorado had 47 extension workers in attendance.

In addition to Dr. Wehrwein's course in Land Use and Dr. Baker's course in Our Rural People, three new courses were offered. Director William Peterson of the Utah Extension Service taught Agricultural Planning, Director H. C. Ramsower of the Ohio Extension Service taught Methods in Extension Work, and Dr. William P. Maddox, professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, taught Problems of a Democracy.

The 1940 summer school for extension workers was attended by 106 extension and other workers, including 33 from Colorado. Thirty-two states were represented. Five courses were offered as follows: Methods in Extension Work by Meredith C. Wilson, head of the section of surveys and reports, Cooperative Extension Work, Washington, D. C.; The Rural Home by Connie J. Bonslagel, state home demonstration agent for Arkansas; Psychology for Extension Workers by Dr. Kruse; Agricultural Planning by Director Peterson; and Publicity in Extension Work by Bristow Adams.

In 1941, attendance at the summer school for extension workers was 88, of which 24 were from Colorado. Hawaii and 22 states were represented. Courses included The Rural Home, by Connie J. Bonslagel; Methods in Extension Work by Meredith C. Wilson; Rural Sociology as Related to the Extension Job by Dr. R. W. Roskelley, assistant professor of sociology, Colorado State College; Land Use in Relation to Farm Adjustment by Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of economics and sociology, Kansas State College; Agricultural Finance by Dr. W. I. Myers, head of the department of agricultural economics and farm management, Cornell University; and Agricultural Marketing for Extension Workers by Dr. Roy M. Green, president of Colorado State College.

The extension committee has given considerable thought to the problem of professional improvement as it relates to extension workers. The committee in 1939 reported:

Professional improvement does not necessarily assume work toward an advanced degree and it may be desirable to urge participation by the specialist in possession of two or three advanced degrees as well as the county worker with considerable county experience and no graduate work. Professional improvement of extension service employees will require consideration of economics, sociology, rural education, political science, and probably other fields.

The objective of the summer school work each year has been to provide the opportunity for extension workers in Colorado and other states, particularly in the western mountain and plains area, to obtain practical training and assistance

that will be of definite value in getting the extension job done. In addition, the summer-school courses are designed to provide the extension worker with a broad view of the entire scope of extension work and its relation to agriculture in the county, state and nation.

CHAPTER VIII

EPSILON SIGMA PHI

The honorary Extension Service fraternity of Epsilon Sigma Phi was founded by W. A. Lloyd. The first chapter, Alpha, was instituted at Bozeman, Montana, January 10, 1927, in the home of M. L. Wilson, by W. A. Lloyd.

Dr. Wilson is now Director of Extension Work, U.S.D.A., and Mr. Lloyd, formerly in charge Western Division Extension Service U.S.D.A., is now retired.

Mr. Lloyd served as the first Grand Director of the fraternity for 10 years and was awarded the distinguished-service ruby of the organization in 1933.

Zeta chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi was organized in Colorado on April 14, 1927, and received its charter on January 16, 1928.

The charter members were:

D. C. Bascom	R. W. Schafer
W. F. Droge	Maude L. Sheridan
R. H. Felts	Harry H. Simpson
J. Carrol Hale	E. D. Smith
H. A. Ireland	Allyn H. Tedmon
Waldo Kidder	

The charter was signed by W. A. Lloyd, Director of the Grand Council and P. H. Ross, Secretary of the Grand Council, on January 16, 1928.

Two other members of the Extension Service joined the fraternity shortly after the charter was signed. They were James E. Morrison and George R. Smith.

Three of the signers of the charter—D. C. Bascom, H. H. Simpson and H. A. Ireland—are members of the House of Pioneers which is composed of those who entered the Extension Service before May 8, 1914, the date of the passage of the Smith-Lever Act.

The following extracts from a message prepared by W. A. Lloyd, Past Grand Director of Epsilon Sigma Phi on the Tenth Anniversary of the institution of the Fraternity, state its purpose:

The purpose of this Fraternity is to maintain the ideals, preserve the traditions, uphold the morale of the Extension Service, and to develop a spirit of fraternity among the members.

As the professional organization of extension workers, it stands for intensive training for extension work by the colleges, in which a beginning only as yet has been made. It stands for high professional attitude and accomplishment and a fraternal relationship that encourages the best that is in us.

Members of Zeta chapter include the following: F. A. Anderson, James E. Morrison, William F. Droge, H. H. Simpson, C. W. Ferguson, Mary Sutherland, Exine Davenport, Blanche E. Hyde, T. G. Stewart, R. H. Tucker, T. H. Summers, A. C. Allen, O. C. Ufford, I. G. Kinghorn, Arthur Robinson, H. A. Sandhouse, A. H. Tedmon, M. C. Grandy, A. V. Lough, P. B. Miles, A. A. Goodman, Sherman S. Hoar, D. C. Bascom, E. D. Smith, R. W. Schafer, Waldo Kidder, H. A. Ireland, George R. Smith, W. H. Lauck, W. H. Sawhill, Bertha Boger Wear, Fred C. Jans, and Helen Swinney Pierce.

Honorary members of Zeta chapter are: W. A. Lloyd, A. E. Lovett, A. C. Cooley, D. W. Working, and Dr. Charles A. Lory.



JAMES L. SHIELDS

On September 1, 1941, Epsilon Sigma Phi lost a beloved member—JAMES L. SHIELDS—who was initiated into the fraternity in 1937; was its Chief during 1940, and always a guiding spirit.

Mr. Shields first joined the Colorado Extension Service in 1924, as county extension agent; was later extension economist in farm management, and at the time of his death had for some time been district agent in charge of all counties in the eastern and northern sections of the State.

For your high ideals, your courtesy, your constant cheer and optimism, your unfailing courage and determination to leave the work better than you found it:

We Salute You, Jim!

IN MEMORIUM

Those Who Died While in Service

H. T. FRENCH

J. G. BISHOP

C. D. HYATT

S. W. MORGAN

R. H. FELTS

C. G. McCORD

ALVIN T. STEINEL

R. O. JOHNSON

V. R. TUCKER

R. A. BASHOR

J. C. HALE

J. L. SHIELDS

E. H. HUELSKEMPER

APPENDIX

EXTENSION SERVICE PERSONNEL

Complete Roster of Personnel

OCTOBER 1, 1912 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1941

ADMINISTRATION

- D. W. FREAR—State Leader of Farm Management Field Studies—
Nov. 1, 1912-July 1, 1915
- C. A. LORY—President of Colorado Agricultural College and Acting
Director of Extension Service—June 1, 1914-September 1,
1915; Acting Director—January 15, 1929-July 1, 1929
- MORRIS N. DILLON—Assistant Extension Director—July 1, 1914-
May 31, 1916
- H. T. FRENCH—Director—September 1, 1915-February 13, 1920
- A. E. LOVETT—County Agent Leader—August 1, 1916-February
28, 1922; Acting Director—February 13, 1920-July 1, 1921
- O. S. RAYNER—Assistant County Agent Leader—July 1, 1917-
October 15, 1918
- WM. G. JAMISON—Assistant County Agent Leader—November 1,
1917-March 15, 1919
- R. H. FELTS—Assistant County Agent Leader—December 16, 1918-
July 1, 1929; District Extension Agent—July 1, 1929-De-
cember 1, 1929; County Agent Leader—December 1, 1929-
February 28, 1931
- R. R. LANCASTER—Assistant County Agent Leader—May 1, 1919-
August 15, 1920
- E. D. SMITH—Assistant County Agent Leader—October 16, 1920-
December 1, 1922; District Extension Agent—December 1,
1922-December 1, 1929; State Wheat and Corn-Hog Agent—
September 5, 1934-March 16, 1935; State Compliance Super-
visor—March 16, 1935-July 1, 1935; Associate Director—
November 1, 1935-September 1, 1937
- R. W. SCHAFER—Assistant County Agent Leader—January 8,
1921-July 1, 1929; County Agent-at-Large in Mountain
Farming—July 1, 1929-May 31, 1930
- F. A. ANDERSON—Assistant to the Director—February 1, 1921-
July 1, 1929; Director of Extension—July 1, 1929-
- ROUD McCANN—Director—July 1, 1921-January 15, 1929
- A. C. ALLEN—Assistant County Agent Leader—December 1, 1929-
April 1, 1931; County Agent Leader—April 1, 1931-April
1, 1932

- J. E. MORRISON—Assistant Director—June 1, 1931-
 F. C. JANS—Administrative Assistant—April 1, 1932-July 1, 1937;
 County Agent Leader—July 1, 1937-July 1, 1940
 W. F. DROGE—District Agent—September 1, 1936-
 G. R. HENDERSON—District Agent—July 1, 1937-
 On leave for Military Duty beginning October 28, 1940
 J. L. SHIELDS—District Agent—October 15, 1937-September 1,
 1941
 H. D. FINCH—District Agent—September 1, 1941-
 W. M. CASE—District Agent—September 15, 1941-

EMERGENCY DISTRICT AGENT

- O. S. RAYNER—May 21, 1917-July 1, 1917
 WILLIAM G. JAMISON—September 14, 1917-November 1, 1917
 J. D. MARSHALL—May 21, 1917-September 12, 1917
 J. J. GARDNER—May 21, 1917-July 31, 1917
 C. I. BRAY—May 21, 1917-August 4, 1917
 H. L. PORTER—September 4, 1917-May 1, 1918
 C. D. HYATT—September 20, 1917-January 1, 1918
 F. C. TRIPP—October 1, 1917-November 1, 1917
 G. P. NEWSOM—February 1, 1918-April 1, 1918

MISCELLANEOUS

- J. O. TOLIVER—Extension Secretary—November 1, 1930-June 30,
 1931
 H. S. GEORGE—Economic Assistant—August 1, 1934-March 31,
 1935; Assistant State Compliance Supervisor—March 31,
 1935-November 11, 1935; State Compliance Supervisor—
 November 11, 1935-January 1, 1936; Assistant Agricultural
 Economist—January 1, 1936-July 1, 1936
 C. V. ENGLUND—Statistician—November 29, 1934-December 31,
 1934
 S. A. BICE—Extension Secretary—July 1, 1937-September 1, 1939;
 Assistant Extension Economist—September 1, 1939-July
 1, 1941; Administrative Assistant—July 1, 1941-
 GEORGE G. HALL—Crop Insurance Field Agent—May 16, 1938-
 August 18, 1938

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

- W. E. FOARD—Farm Management Demonstrator—March 1, 1915-
 August 1, 1917
 O. S. RAYNER—Farm Management Demonstrator—October 16,
 1918-April 15, 1920
 F. J. CHASE—Farm Management Demonstrator—July 7, 1920-
 January 31, 1922

- T. H. SUMMERS—Farm Management Demonstrator—March 16, 1922-July 1, 1929; Extension Economist in Farm Management—July 1, 1929-June 30, 1931; Senior Economist in Farm Management—June 30, 1931-July 1, 1935; Senior Agricultural Economist—July 1, 1935-
- J. W. REITZ—Assistant Extension Economist in Farm Management—September 1, 1930-May 31, 1931
- F. C. JANS—Extension Economist in Farm Management—August 1, 1930-April 1, 1932
- W. F. DROGE—Extension Economist in Farm Management—October 16, 1930-July 1, 1935; Agricultural Economist—July 1, 1935-September 1, 1936
- J. L. SHIELDS—Extension Economist in Farm Management—May 1, 1931-July 1, 1935; Agricultural Economist—July 1, 1935-October 1, 1935; May 1, 1936-May 11, 1936

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

- F. L. COOPER—Specialist in Agricultural Engineering—November 1, 1922-November 1, 1924; April 17, 1925-June 30, 1926

AGRONOMY

- ERNEST H. BADER—Specialist in Agronomy—October 15, 1917-April 15, 1918
- G. S. RAY—Specialist in Agronomy—August 1, 1918-September 30, 1919
- A. E. McCLYMONDS—Specialist in Agronomy—October 1, 1919-October 31, 1921
- WALDO KIDDER—Specialist in Agronomy—January 1, 1922-October 1, 1929
- W. H. LEONARD—Assistant Agronomist—June 1, 1926-February 1, 1928
- DWIGHT KOONCE—Assistant Agronomist—February 1, 1929-April 15, 1929
- T. G. STEWART—Extension Agronomist—October 1, 1929-October 1, 1936; Extension Agronomist in Charge and Soil Conservation Specialist—October 1, 1936-July 1, 1937
- C. H. DOBSON—Assistant Extension Agronomist—August 1, 1931-December 31, 1931; March 1, 1932-July 1, 1933
- M. C. GRANDY—Assistant Agronomist—April 1, 1933-June 30, 1933
- J. N. SPENCER—Assistant Agronomist—July 1, 1933-August 1, 1934
- HAROLD BINDSCHADLER—Assistant Agronomist—March 27, 1934-June 30, 1934

- DOLPHUS CRAIG—Assistant Agronomist—March 1, 1934-March 24, 1934
- G. M. HORNER—Assistant Agronomist—March 15, 1934-June 30, 1934
- WAYNE AUSTIN—Assistant Agronomist—August 1, 1934-July 1, 1935
- C. D. LEONARD—Assistant Agronomist—July 15, 1935-May 24, 1937
- R. H. TUCKER—Assistant Agronomist—October 1, 1935-July 1, 1937; Acting Extension Agronomist—July 1, 1937-July 1, 1938; Extension Agronomist—July 1, 1938-
- R. P. YATES—Assistant Agronomist—October 1, 1935-

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

- R. W. CLARK—Livestock Specialist—July 1, 1916-November 30, 1920
- D. A. JAY—Livestock Specialist—February 16, 1921-April 30, 1924
- B. W. FAIRBANKS—Livestock Specialist—May 1, 1924-February 1, 1928
- A. C. ALLEN—Assistant Livestock Specialist—February 1, 1927-December 1, 1929
- L. H. ROCHFORD—Livestock Specialist—February 1, 1928-March 31, 1932
- A. C. ALLEN—Extension Animal Husbandman—April 1, 1932-
- G. R. HENDERSON—Assistant Animal Husbandman—July 1, 1933-August 1, 1935

DAIRYING

- C. A. SMITH—Dairyman—February 1, 1929-November 15, 1937
- M. B. NICHOLS—Assistant Dairyman—August 26, 1935-December 16, 1935; April 1, 1936-December 31, 1936
- STEPHEN GOODWIN—Assistant Dairyman—April 26, 1937-July 17, 1937; September 1, 1937-November 30, 1937
- E. J. MEADOWS—Extension Dairyman—November 16, 1937-June 6, 1941
- H. A. SANDHOUSE—Extension Dairyman—July 1 1941-

EDITORIAL

- RALPH L. CROSMAN—Editor of Publications—December 15, 1915-August 1, 1920
- I. G. KINGHORN—Associate Editor—May 8, 1920-August 1, 1920; Editor of Publications—August 1, 1920-
- ALVIN T. STEINEL—Specialist in Rural Development—February 1, 1922-August 16, 1927

W. H. LEONARD—Assistant Editor—February 1, 1926-June 1, 1926
ARTHUR ROBINSON—Associate Editor—March 1, 1929-
ESTHER HORSLEY—Assistant Editor—August 1, 1933-
J. H. McCLELLAND—Assistant Editor—January 1, 1934-
BLANCHE E. HYDE—Assistant Editor—July 1, 1938-

ENTOMOLOGY

J. E. MORRISON—Specialist in Grasshopper Control—June 20, 1918-
October 1, 1918
S. C. McCAMPBELL—Extension Entomologist—March 1, 1934-

FORESTRY

C. A. LEE—Extension Forester—November 1, 1925-October 15,
1927
C. A. SCOTT—Extension Forester—March 26, 1928-November 30,
1928
R. E. FORD—Extension Forester—July 1, 1934-
C. L. TERRELL—Assistant Forester—January 1, 1940-

HORTICULTURE

G. A. BEACH—Extension Horticulturist—May 1, 1929-September
30, 1930
W. M. CASE—Acting Extension Horticulturist—November 1, 1930-
July 1, 1932; Extension Horticulturist—July 1, 1932-July
16, 1934; November 1, 1936-October 15, 1937; October 16,
1938-September 15, 1941
J. D. MARSHALL—Assistant Horticulturist—May 5, 1932-June 1,
1932; April 1, 1933-June 30, 1933
P. B. MILES—Assistant Horticulturist—April 13, 1933-June 30,
1933; July 11, 1933-October 31, 1933
RUDOLPH ANDERSON—Assistant Horticulturist—April 1, 1933-June
30, 1933
R. A. BASHOR—Assistant Horticulturist—March 1, 1936-September
1, 1936
W. F. McGEE—Assistant Horticulturist—July 1, 1939-September
15, 1941; Horticulturist—September 15, 1941-

IRRIGATION

F. E. BROWN—Specialist in Irrigation Practice—July 1, 1937-

PHYSICAL LAND PLANNING

T. G. STEWART—Physical Land-Planning Specialist—Septem-
ber 1, 1940-

MARKETING

- J. L. TAYLOR—Marketing Field Agent—September 1, 1916-January 1, 1917
- R. B. GRABILL—Assistant Marketing Field Agent—September 15, 1916-January 1, 1919
- W. H. KERR—Marketing Field Agent—February 15, 1917-December 31, 1917
- STUART L. SWEET—Marketing Field Agent—December 1, 1917-June 15, 1920
- MRS. M. D. DAVIS—Market Assistant—December 1, 1917-August 31, 1919
- EDWIN SEWELL—Assistant Agent in Marketing—January 1, 1919-August 31, 1919
- W. F. HEPPE—Assistant Agent in Marketing—June 16, 1920-August 1, 1920; Extension Agent in Marketing—August 1, 1920-August 19, 1923
- E. D. SMITH—Extension Economist in Marketing—August 1, 1930-July 1, 1933; In Charge Rural Organization and Economist in Marketing—July 1, 1933-June 5, 1934

PLANT PATHOLOGY

- W. J. HENDERSON—Plant Pathologist—April 1, 1936-

POULTRY

- MAVEA ALLEN—Poultry Specialist—September 16, 1920-June 30, 1921
- PAUL C. JAMIESON—Poultry Specialist—July 16, 1921-April 30, 1923
- I. N. BERRY—Poultry Specialist—May 1, 1923-May 31, 1923
- HARRY EMBLETON—Poultry Specialist—June 7, 1923-October 24, 1923
- O. C. KRUM—Poultry Specialist—October 24, 1923-August 31, 1926
- ROGER S. DENMAN—Superintendent Egg Laying Contest—October 1, 1923-August 31, 1924
- H. H. YOUNG—Superintendent Egg Laying Contest—September 1, 1924-October 31, 1932
- O. C. UFFORD—Poultryman—December 1, 1926-
- H. J. DECKER—Assistant Poultryman—November 26, 1934-May 31, 1935
- J. J. WARDELL—Assistant Poultryman—February 1, 1936-May 31, 1936

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- E. D. SMITH—Economist in Rural Development—December 1, 1929-August 1, 1930

RURAL ORGANIZATION

- E. D. SMITH—In Charge Rural Organization and Economist in Marketing—July 1, 1933-June 5, 1934
 D. C. BASCOM—Specialist in Rural Organization—February 1, 1934-July 31, 1935
 G. R. HENDERSON—Specialist in Rural Organization—August 1, 1935-July 1, 1937

SOIL CONSERVATION

- T. G. STEWART—Extension Agronomist in Charge and Soil Conservation Specialist—October 1, 1936-July 1, 1937; Extension Soil Conservationist—July 1, 1937-September 1, 1940
 J. R. ALLEN—Assistant Soil Conservationist—November 6, 1937-May 31, 1938
 A. J. HAMMAN—Assistant Soil Conservationist—November 16, 1937-September 1, 1940; Soil Conservationist—September 1, 1940-

VETERINARY

- H. L. MORENCY—Extension Veterinarian—October 1, 1926-March 31, 1927
 E. N. STOUT—Extension Veterinarian—August 1, 1933-June 30, 1940

4-H CLUB WORK

State Club Agent

- W. E. VAPLON—July 31, 1914-September 1, 1919
 MAUDE SHERIDAN—January 1, 1920-December 15, 1928
 WALTER FREEMAN, Acting—February 1, 1929-June 15, 1929
 C. W. FERGUSON—July 1, 1929-

Assistant Club Agent

- L. V. BARNES—April 10, 1916-June 30, 1916
 MAUDE SHERIDAN—July 1, 1916-January 1, 1920
 V. J. GARVIN—February 5, 1918-July 1, 1918
 F. A. CHISHOLM—February 10, 1918-July 15, 1919
 W. R. FREEMAN—July 1, 1920-October 31, 1924
 C. W. FERGUSON—June 1, 1925-July 1, 1929
 EUNICE KENNEDY—June 1, 1919-September 30, 1920
 RUTH McCAMMON—September 9, 1933-January 1, 1934
 GLADYS BRADLEY—September 1, 1934-October 16, 1935
 BLANCHE TOMSON—January 15, 1936-September 30, 1938
 JEANNE WARNER—June 1, 1939-

Pig Club Specialist

- J. T. TINGLE—November 1, 1917-February 15, 1920

County Club Agent

- P. L. CLARKE, Denver—January 1, 1919-November 1, 1919
 AMELIA ALEXANDER, Kit Carson—January 1, 1919-October 31, 1921
 J. T. ROBERTSON, Arapahoe—March 16, 1919-February 28, 1925
 W. S. HILL, Larimer—July 1, 1919-May 31, 1922
 MRS. ELIZABETH LINTON, Boulder—May 1, 1920-October 1, 1920
 MRS. EDWINA RAMSEY, Denver—January 1, 1920-October 31, 1922
 EMMA FULL, Boulder—February 1, 1921-April 16, 1921
 JANE SNOW, Boulder—May 1, 1921-June 6, 1921
 MRS. JOSEPHINE LEE FERGUSON, Boulder—July 16, 1921-December 31, 1923
 CHAS. O. PLUMB, Weld—January 1, 1922-December 31, 1922

HOME ECONOMICS**State Home Agent**

- MIRIAM HAYNES—October 1, 1917-September 1, 1920; September 1, 1921-October 31, 1922
 ERMA DOUGLAS, Assistant—July 1, 1919-September 1, 1920; Acting—September 1, 1920-September 1, 1921
 MAUDE SHERIDAN—October 31, 1922-December 15, 1928
 NORA HOTT—April 1, 1930-August 20, 1934
 GLADYS BRADLEY—October 16, 1935-March 15, 1937
 BERTHA BOGER WEAR—May 15, 1937-June 1, 1938
 RUTH McCAMMON—June 1, 1938-
 HELEN PROUT, Assistant—December 1, 1940-

Home Economics Specialist

- MARY OBERLIN—October 24, 1914-December 31, 1915
 MIRIAM HAYNES—December 1, 1915-October 1, 1917
 EVA FLOY SMITH—May 1, 1923-August 31, 1925

Assistant in Home Demonstration Work

- BLANCHE E. HYDE—October 1, 1935-July 1, 1938

Clothing Specialist

- BLANCHE E. HYDE—April 1, 1922-January 1, 1930
 NORA HOTT—April 1, 1930-October 15, 1930; October 15, 1931-August 20, 1934
 SUE BLUNDELL—October 16, 1930-October 15, 1931
 DELPHINE DAWSON—October 1, 1934-June 30, 1938
 MARTHA JANE ULRICH—August 3, 1938-

Nutrition Specialist

- MRS. ROY G. COFFIN (Cottage Cheese Specialist)—April 1, 1918-May 31, 1918
 KITTIE D. WASHINGTON—November 1, 1922-December 15, 1923
 EVA FLOY SMITH—June 1, 1924-August 31, 1925
 MIRIAM J. WILLIAMS—March 27, 1926-November 15, 1933
 RUTH McCAMMON—January 1, 1934-June 1, 1938
 HELEN J. SWINNEY—June 16, 1938-August 31, 1939
 INEZ M. ECKBLAD—November 18, 1939-

Assistant to Nutritionist

LOUISE EDMONDSON—March 5, 1934-June 15, 1934

Home Management Specialist

MARY COLLOPY—January 1, 1929-November 31, 1930

MARY SUTHERLAND—July 1, 1931-October 1, 1934

EXINE DAVENPORT—October 1, 1934-

Rural Organization Specialist

MARY SUTHERLAND—October 1, 1934-April 1, 1936

Child Development and Parent Education Specialist

MARY SUTHERLAND—April 1, 1936-

District Home Demonstration Agent

ANNA B. MATHER—July 15, 1918-September 15, 1918

Home Demonstration Agent-at-Large

DOROTHY ADAMSON—January 16, 1924-April 19, 1924

MARIE JUEL--September 1, 1924-July 15, 1925

BERTHA BOGER--June 1, 1926-June 15, 1929

FLORENCE GLENN --July 1, 1926-October 1, 1928

RAMONA RYAN--October 16, 1928-October 31, 1929

NELLIE MATTHEWS---June 17, 1929-February 1, 1930

MARY SUTHERLAND---November 1, 1930-July 1, 1931

ADDIE BROWN --July 11, 1933-September 15, 1933

ESTHER ELLIOTT --July 14, 1932-October 15, 1932

IDA DIDIER--July 1, 1935-October 31, 1935

JEANNE WARNER --October 1, 1935-January 1, 1936

MARY ERION --October 21, 1935-January 1, 1936

GRACE BLOSSER--October 29, 1935-January 1, 1936

AUDREY SANDSTEAD--November 5, 1935-January 1, 1937

IRENE PEARSON--November 26, 1935-January 1, 1936

EBBA STEPHENS --January 6, 1936-July 1, 1936

HELEN PROUT--October 1, 1935-July 1, 1936

MARY JANE DAVIDSON---August 26, 1938-June 1, 1939

MILDRED TIMM--June 1, 1938-September 19, 1938

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT**Adams**

JEAN SHOWALTER—September 16, 1935-September 30, 1937

GRACE D. BLOOMSTROM—December 1, 1937-November 30, 1939

LOIS LUMB—December 16, 1939-

Alamosa

MARIE NEFF, Alamosa and Conejos—December 16, 1929-March 1, 1932; Alamosa—March 1, 1932-January 15, 1933

EBBA STEPHENS, Alamosa and Conejos—July 1, 1936-October 31, 1939

MARY LEE MILLER, Alamosa—January 8, 1940-

Arapahoe

GENEVIEVE WOODMAN, Arapahoe and Lincoln—October 1, 1928-
June 30, 1930

THELMA BEAR—October 7, 1935-June 1, 1938

RUTH I. DEMMEL—June 1, 1938-

Baca

VIRGINIA MINER, Baca, Kiowa and Prowers—June 12, 1929-January 1, 1930

Boulder

DOROTHY ADAMSON JACKSON—April 19, 1924-January 1, 1927

MARGARET PLUMB—January 1, 1927-February 23, 1929

DOROTHY MARIS—February 1, 1929-January 15, 1931

IRENE PEARSON—January 1, 1936-April 10, 1938

CLARA AUGUSTINE—June 4, 1938-July 15, 1940

JEAN DAVIDSON—June 20, 1940-

Conejos

MARIE NEFF, Alamosa and Conejos—December 16, 1929-March 1,
1932

EBBA STEPHENS, Alamosa and Conejos—July 1, 1936-October 31,
1939

Denver

MABEL VERNE CAMPBELL, Urban—October 1, 1917-July 1, 1918

EDWINA RAMSEY—January 1, 1920-October 31, 1922

El Paso

BULA HERSCHLER—April 16, 1916-September 15, 1916; October 1,
1916-August 1, 1917

MARY COLLOPY—August 1, 1917-May 1, 1920

FLORENCE H. REDIFER, Urban—April 18, 1918-June 30, 1919

JANE SNOW—May 1, 1920-May 1, 1921

RAMONA RYAN—April 1, 1922-December 31, 1923

RUBY COFFIN—February 4, 1924-September 6, 1925

BEULAH WINBURN—September 1, 1925-April 30, 1927

DORIS LAMOREAUX—May 1, 1927-June 24, 1929

BERTHA BOGER WEAR—June 16, 1929-May 15, 1937

RUTH APPELTHUN—June 1, 1937-

Fremont

FANNIE E. VIRGIL, Fremont and Pueblo—December 1, 1917-June
30, 1919

JESSIE REINHOLTZ, Fremont, Pueblo and Otero—October 1, 1928-
January 1, 1930

MARJORIE ANDERSON—April 16, 1930-April 30, 1931

Garfield

PEARL I. HORN—June 1, 1918-June 30, 1919

GLADYS BRADLEY—May 1, 1929-September 1, 1934

GRETA AKIN—August 14, 1934-December 31, 1939

MAUD STITT—December 16, 1939-

Huerfano

ERMA DOUGLAS, Huerfano and Las Animas—October 1, 1917-July 1, 1918; Huerfano—July 1, 1918-July 1, 1919

Jefferson

JEANNE WARNER—January 1, 1936-June 1, 1939

MARY JANE DAVIDSON—June 1, 1939-

Kiowa

VIRGINIA MINER, Baca, Kiowa and Prowers—June 12, 1929-January 1, 1930

Larimer

EVA FLOY SMITH—June 16, 1922-May 1, 1923

LYDIA WARREN—June 1, 1923-November 30, 1926

LOLA F. SCHLESSMAN—December 1, 1926-December 31, 1929

DELPHINE DAWSON—February 1, 1930-August 13, 1934

GRETA AKIN, Assistant—June 16, 1934-August 13, 1934

CARMEN JOHNSON—September 17, 1934

Las Animas

ERMA DOUGLAS, Huerfano and Las Animas—October 1, 1917-July 1, 1918

AGNES KREUTZER—July 1, 1918-June 30, 1919

Lincoln

FRANCES PATRICK—July 1, 1930-February 29, 1932

GENEVIEVE WOODMAN, Arapahoe and Lincoln—October 1, 1928-June 30, 1930

Logan

LUCILLE WOODWARD—June 15, 1916-September 15, 1916

SUZANNE THOMPSON—February 1, 1919-August 31, 1923

MARGARET COCHRAN—August 25, 1923-December 31, 1924

VELMA BORSCHHELL—April 1, 1925-January 21, 1927

MILDRED BENTON—April 1, 1927-November 22, 1927

EXINE DAVENPORT—January 1, 1928-October 1, 1934

RUTH APPELTHUN—September 24, 1934-June 1, 1937

EDNA L. STACK—June 1, 1937-

Mesa

WILNA HALL—July 3, 1935-August 31, 1935; October 7, 1935-September 30, 1938

HELEN PROUT—September 19, 1938-December 1, 1940

OPAL WOOD—November 25, 1940-December 15, 1940

BELLE FORNEY—February 1, 1941-

Moffat

FRANCES JONES, Moffat and Routt—May 6, 1929-October 15, 1930

ALLENE OHLSSON—July 1, 1941-

Otero

EDNA CORBET, Otero and Prowers—April 16, 1929-June 7, 1929

JESSIE REINHOLTZ, Fremont, Otero and Pueblo—October 1, 1928-January 1, 1930; Otero and Pueblo—January 1, 1930-February 1, 1932

Prowers

EDNA CORBET, Otero and Prowers—April 16, 1929-June 7, 1929

VIRGINIA MINER, Prowers, Kiowa and Baca—June 12, 1929-January 1, 1930; Prowers—January 1, 1930-May 4, 1933; July 12, 1933-September 30, 1933

Pueblo

ROSE H. COLE, Urban—November 1, 1917-June 30, 1919

FANNIE E. VIRGIL, Fremont and Pueblo—December 1, 1917-June 30, 1919

JESSIE REINHOLTZ, Otero, Pueblo and Fremont—October 1, 1928-January 1, 1930; Otero and Pueblo—January 1, 1930-February 1, 1932; Pueblo—February 1, 1932-March 31, 1935

CLARA ANDERSON—March 25, 1935-

Rio Grande

NELLIE MATHEWS—February 1, 1930-January 8, 1933

AUDREY SANDSTEAD—January 1, 1937-May 31, 1941

EDNA POYNER—June 16, 1941-

Routt

FRANCES JONES, Moffat and Routt—May 6, 1929-October 15, 1930

JOSEPHINE CHAMBERS—October 1, 1930-October 31, 1932

ESTHER ELLIOTT—October 15, 1932-July 1, 1936

HELEN PROUT—July 1, 1936-September 19, 1938

MILDRED J. TIMM—September 19, 1938-August 31, 1939

GEORGIA M. THOMAS—September 5, 1939-June 30, 1940

JEAN KNOWLES—June 25, 1940-

Sedgwick

MARY ERION—January 1, 1936-September 30, 1937

ESTHER E. CURTIS—December 2, 1937-August 31, 1940

GWENDOLYN SHULTZ—February 1, 1941-

Washington

DELPHINE DAWSON—December 1, 1928-February 1, 1930

OPAL STAFFORD—February 1, 1930-February 28, 1933

Weld

SUZANNE THOMPSON—June 1, 1918-January 31, 1919

AGNES SLINDEE—November 1, 1935-April 30, 1938

THELMA BEAR—June 1, 1938-

EVA DEGNEY, Assistant—January 16, 1940-December 31, 1940

EVA DEGNEY BRADSHAW, Part-Time Assistant—February 1, 1941-April 30, 1941

MARY C. TAYLOR, Assistant—June 1, 1941-

Yuma

- GRACE BLOSSER—January 1, 1936-December 31, 1937
 RUTH RUMBLE—December 13, 1937-September 11, 1939
 PARTHENA PRICE—August 7, 1939-June 15, 1941
 AUDREY SANDSTEAD—June 1, 1941-

San Luis Valley

- FLORENCE GLENN—July 1, 1926-October 1, 1938
 RAMONA W. RYAN—October 1, 1928-October 31, 1929

Western Slope

- BERTHA BOGER, Delta, Montrose and Mesa—June 1, 1926-June 15, 1929
 NELLIE MATHEWS, Delta, San Miguel and Montrose—June 17, 1929-February 1, 1930

Emergency Home Demonstration Agent

- FLORENCE R. LIGHT—March 7, 1934-June 15, 1934
 MRS. FRANCES PATRICK RILEY—March 10, 1934-June 15, 1934
 MRS. JUNE VAN CAMP—April 4, 1934-June 15, 1934
 EDNA STACK—March 5, 1934-June 15, 1934
 GRETA AKIN—March 5, 1934-June 15, 1934

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT**Adams**

- G. R. SMITH—August 1, 1915-February 1, 1920
 WALDO KIDDER—March 15, 1920-January 1, 1922
 J. T. ROBERTSON—January 1, 1922-February 28, 1925
 H. A. SANDHOUSE—April 15, 1929-June 30, 1941
 R. C. BARTHELMEH, Assistant—June 8, 1936-August 31, 1936
 J. H. DARBY, Assistant—Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson—May 19, 1937-September 1, 1937
 J. H. BUCHANAN, Assistant—Adams and Lincoln—June 1, 1938-August 31, 1938
 C. G. STAVER—September 1, 1941-

Alamosa

- L. M. WINSOR, San Luis Valley—December 1, 1912-July 1, 1913
 A. C. COOLEY, San Luis Valley—July 1, 1913-September 1, 1914
 E. H. THOMAS, San Luis Valley—September 1, 1914-December 31, 1916
 L. H. ROCHFORD—February 1, 1926-February 1, 1928
 M. C. GRANDY—February 1, 1928-January 15, 1933
 IVAN WATSON, Alamosa, Conejos and Saguache—February 10, 1934-October 1, 1935

- W. A. PRICE, Assistant—Alamosa, Conejos and Saguache—January 29, 1934-October 1, 1935; County Agent, Alamosa, Conejos and Saguache—October 1, 1935-January 1, 1937; County Agent, Alamosa and Conejos—Jan. 1, 1937-July 1, 1938; County Agent, Alamosa—July 1, 1938-July 31, 1940
- W. F. MCGEE, Assistant—Alamosa, Conejos and Saguache—October 1, 1935-January 1, 1937
- DAVID GREENWALD—August 1, 1940-

Arapahoe

- W. A. GROOM—October 22, 1917-December 31, 1919
- H. E. VANDERLIP—February 16, 1920-February 28, 1921
- A. H. TEDMON—March 16, 1921-
- J. H. DARBY, Assistant—Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson—June 1, 1937-September 1, 1937

Archuleta

- D. L. McMILLEN—August 31, 1934-May 19, 1935
- H. G. SMITH—May 1, 1937-April 14, 1938

Baca

- J. L. FARRAND—May 16, 1929-January 31, 1930
- R. E. FRISBIE—January 15, 1934-June 24, 1934
- F. O. CASE—June 16, 1934-June 30, 1935
- R. S. CRITES, Assistant Drought Director—June 16, 1934-August 10, 1934
- K. W. SHANKS—July 1, 1935-October 15, 1935
- L. E. OYLER—October 14, 1935-December 1, 1937
- R. H. SKITT—December 1, 1937-October 31, 1939
- M. H. NELSON, Assistant—June 1, 1938-August 31, 1938
- G. E. GAUSMAN—December 1, 1939-

Bent

- FRED C. JANS, Assistant—Crowley, Bent and Kiowa—August 16, 1928-January 1, 1929
- S. P. RICKETTS—January 17, 1934-

Boulder

- H. H. SIMPSON—February 6, 1914-March 31, 1920
- F. D. YEAGER—July 16, 1920-January 1, 1923
- GEO. R. SMITH—January 1, 1923-March 15, 1930
- R. E. KIELY—March 1, 1930-June 1, 1934
- C. V. ENGLUND, Acting—February 9, 1932-September 6, 1932
- W. J. WONDERS—June 4, 1934-March 1, 1936
- R. O. JOHNSON—March 1, 1936-July 29, 1936
- M. C. GRANDY—September 1, 1936-

Chaffee

- A. A. KROLL—February 1, 1923-December 31, 1924
 H. R. SCHMID—March 26, 1934-

Cheyenne

- C. O. SCOTT—February 5, 1934-December 31, 1934
 K. W. SHANKS—January 1, 1935-July 1, 1935
 C. L. HARP—April 1, 1936-September 1, 1940
 D. W. LILLIE—September 1, 1940-

Conejos

- L. M. WINSOR, San Luis Valley—December 1, 1912-July 1, 1913
 A. C. COOLEY, San Luis Valley—July 1, 1913-September 1, 1914
 E. H. THOMAS, San Luis Valley—September 1, 1914-December 31, 1916
 F. L. COOPER—April 1, 1922-November 1, 1922
 F. R. LAMB—November 1, 1922-November 30, 1923; January 1, 1925-February 15, 1926
 BERT MINOR—December 16, 1923-November 15, 1924
 R. E. KIELY—February 16, 1926-March 1, 1930
 F. F. JOHNSON—March 16, 1930-January 15, 1931
 IVAN WATSON, Conejos, Alamosa and Saguache—February 10, 1934-October 1, 1935
 W. A. PRICE, Assistant—Conejos, Alamosa and Saguache—January 29, 1934-October 1, 1935; County Agent—Conejos, Alamosa and Saguache—October 1, 1935-January 1, 1937; County Agent—Conejos and Alamosa—January 1, 1937-July 1, 1938
 W. F. MCGEE, Assistant—Alamosa, Conejos and Saguache—October 1, 1935-January 1, 1937
 C. M. KNIGHT—July 1, 1938-April 30, 1940
 V. D. BAILEY—June 1, 1940-

Costilla

- L. M. WINSOR, San Luis Valley—December 1, 1912-July 1, 1913
 A. C. COOLEY, San Luis Valley—July 1, 1913-September 1, 1914
 E. H. THOMAS, San Luis Valley—September 1, 1914-December 31, 1916
 F. I. HAMMAN—February 1, 1929-January 15, 1930
 E. W. MARTIN—January 16, 1930-August 17, 1934
 R. S. CRITES—August 10, 1934-January 20, 1935
 C. N. VICKERS—January 24, 1935-October 14, 1935
 S. H. STOLTE—October 14, 1935-June 30, 1939

Crowley

- FRED C. JANS, Assistant—Crowley, Bent and Kiowa—August 16, 1928-January 1, 1929
 R. O. WOODFIN—July 1, 1930-July 1, 1931
 C. H. DODSON, Crowley and Otero—February 5, 1934-July 1, 1934
 J. B. LOESCH—July 1, 1934-June 10, 1935
 E. M. GREGORY—June 10, 1935-

Custer

- S. H. STOLTE—August 1, 1934-June 30, 1935
 R. A. BASHOR, Fremont and Custer—March 17, 1937-April 20, 1940
 K. G. PARKER, Assistant, Fremont and Custer—June 1, 1938-
 August 31, 1938
 CHARLES McDANIEL, Fremont and Custer—May 16, 1940-

Delta

- E. H. DIVELBISS—July 10, 1917-July 31, 1919
 F. D. YEAGER—August 16, 1919-July 16, 1920
 R. H. TUCKER—December 1, 1925-October 1, 1935
 P. K. YONGE—October 1, 1935-May 16, 1939
 B. R. FERGUSON—June 1, 1939-August 31, 1940
 A. F. HOFFMAN, JR.—September 1, 1940-

Douglas

- V. R. TUCKER—May 1, 1917-October 27, 1918
 L. J. WORMINGTON—January 1, 1919-December 6, 1919
 R. H. MILLER—March 1, 1920-May 31, 1923
 E. A. REEVES—June 1, 1923-November 30, 1925
 W. H. GUNTHER—March 26, 1934-February 23, 1938
 W. R. BENNISON—March 16, 1938-August 15, 1938
 H. G. SMITH—August 15, 1938-

Eagle

- R. E. HIGGINSON—April 16, 1934-June 30, 1934
 H. W. CROWFOOT—October 8, 1934-December 31, 1934
 P. W. BROWN—August 1, 1937-

Elbert

- H. L. FORD—March 1, 1919-February 25, 1920
 A. W. AICHER—March 1, 1920-June 4, 1923
 PAUL MICHEL—July 1, 1923-April 30, 1925
 M. C. GRANDY—January 4, 1934-September 1, 1936
 C. L. REISER, Assistant—El Paso, Elbert and Lincoln—June 10,
 1936-September 1, 1936
 B. R. FERGUSON—September 1, 1936-June 1, 1939
 F. D. WENTZ, Assistant—June 1, 1938-June 30, 1938
 G. C. WINN, Assistant—July 1, 1938-September 1, 1938
 D. G. RICE, JR.—June 1, 1939-

El Paso

- W. H. LAUCK—October 16, 1912-February 29, 1920
 J. C. HALE—September 1, 1920-March 28, 1931
 KENNETH MYERS, Acting—July 5, 1929-August 15, 1929
 PAUL L. SMITHERS, Assistant—June 16, 1922-June 1, 1923; As-
 sistant—El Paso and Teller—June 1, 1923-April 16, 1925
 R. H. FELTS—April 9, 1931-January 21, 1932
 H. J. RYAN—February 1, 1932-September 1, 1934
 J. N. SPENCER—August 1, 1934-March 31, 1935
 B. W. ALLRED—April 1, 1935-October 1, 1935
 C. N. VICKERS—October 14, 1935-

C. L. REISER, Assistant—El Paso, Elbert and Lincoln—June 10, 1936-Sept. 1, 1936

CHARLES MCDANIEL, Assistant—February 1, 1939-March 20, 1940

JOHN BEE, Assistant—April 1, 1940-May 16, 1941

Fremont

RALPH R. JEFFRIES—June 1, 1916-December 31, 1919

A. J. TAYLOR—August 16, 1920-December 31, 1924

P. L. SMITHERS—April 16, 1925-July 1, 1931

C. A. HESKETT, Acting—September 1, 1930-June 30, 1931

R. O. WOODFIN—July 1, 1931-November 30, 1931

K. W. DIXON—March 26, 1934-January 13, 1937

R. A. BASHOR—January 5, 1937-March 17, 1937; Fremont and Custer—March 17, 1937-April 20, 1940

K. G. PARKER, Assistant—Fremont and Custer—June 1, 1938-August 31, 1938

CHARLES MCDANIEL, Fremont and Custer—May 16, 1940-

Garfield

R. C. ALLRED—March 1, 1916-April 15, 1919

R. H. QUINN—April 1, 1919-June 9, 1919

A. V. LOUGH—April 15, 1928-

Grand

W. A. GROOM—January 1, 1920-March 20, 1920

A. A. KROLL—June 16, 1920-February 1, 1923

W. B. SMITH—October 1, 1934-June 30, 1935

H. V. McCULLAH, Grand and Summit—July 15, 1937-

Gunnison

C. D. LEONARD—October 8, 1934-February 1, 1935

C. W. McILVAINE, JR.—June 1, 1937-

Huerfano

WALDO KIDDER—May 1, 1917-March 15, 1920

S. L. OWENS—March 1, 1920-April 30, 1924

J. L. SHIELDS—May 1, 1924-May 1, 1931

R. P. YATES, Assistant—April 16, 1931-June 7, 1931

B. W. ALLRED—May 22, 1931-December 31, 1933

P. B. MILES—December 16, 1933-

Jackson

L. A. ACOTT—August 16, 1934-December 15, 1935

A. G. KEITHLY—January 25, 1936-

Jefferson

F. C. TRIPP—November 1, 1917-May 10, 1919

K. A. McCASKILL—November 16, 1919-May 31, 1921

E. H. HUELSEKEMPER—May 1, 1924-November 30, 1924

L. G. DAVIS—January 26, 1934-June 30, 1938

H. M. ROUTH, Assistant—June 10, 1936-July 25, 1936

J. H. DARBY, Assistant, Adams, Arapahoe and Jefferson—June 1, 1937-September 1, 1937

C. M. DRAGE—June 27, 1938-

Kiowa

- C. H. ALFORD, Assistant, Kiowa and Prowers—September 10, 1917-October 5, 1917
 F. C. JANS, Assistant, Bent, Crowley and Kiowa—August 16, 1928-January 1, 1929; Kiowa—January 1, 1929-August 1, 1930
 J. G. BISHOP—July 21, 1930-August 27, 1934
 C. W. McILVAINE, JR.—August 29, 1934-June 1, 1937
 J. T. WEAVER—June 1, 1937-August 31, 1941
 T. R. ROBB—September 1, 1941-

Kit Carson

- P. N. FLINT, Kit Carson and Lincoln—June 1, 1915-February 28, 1917; Kit Carson—February 28, 1917-April 15, 1918
 H. O. STRANGE—May 1, 1918-March 31, 1920
 R. O. WOODFIN—December 16, 1933-
 S. H. STOLTE, Assistant Drought Director—June 16, 1934-August 15, 1934
 LOGAN MORTON, Assistant—Lincoln and Kit Carson—June 1, 1937-June 8, 1937

La Plata

- E. D. SMITH—La Plata and Montezuma—March 1, 1915-February 1, 1918; La Plata—February 1, 1918-October 16, 1920
 GEO. R. GREAVES—January 6, 1921-December 31, 1922
 W. B. SMITH—January 1, 1928-December 31, 1931; La Plata and San Juan Basin—December 31, 1931-February 1, 1933
 C. M. DRAGE—January 12, 1934-June 27, 1938
 W. W. CAMPBELL—June 16, 1938-

Larimer

- D. C. BASCOM—April 1, 1918-February 1, 1934
 E. J. MEADOWS—February 1, 1934-November 16, 1937
 BEN R. FERGUSON, Assistant—June 10, 1936-September 1, 1936
 CECIL STAVELAND, Assistant—November 15, 1935-March 1, 1936
 D. L. McMILLEN—November 16, 1937-

Las Animas

- C. E. SMITH—February 16, 1916-October 31, 1920
 C. C. TAYLOR, Assistant—May 1, 1917-March 30, 1918
 S. W. MORGAN—March 1, 1922-July 31, 1924
 C. W. STOCKER—August 1, 1924-January 31, 1929
 S. W. MORGAN—May 15, 1929-October 16, 1933
 G. E. McCRIMMON—December 1, 1933-April 1, 1935
 L. A. ACOTT, Assistant Drought Director—June 16, 1934-August 15, 1934
 F. E. BROWN—April 22, 1935-July 1, 1937
 D. E. HODGELL, Assistant—May 17, 1937-July 1, 1937; July 1, 1937-March 15, 1939
 STEPHEN GOODWIN, Assistant—July 17, 1937-August 30, 1937
 F. C. HALE, Assistant—June 1, 1938-July 31, 1938
 A. M. HALE—May 1, 1939-

Lincoln

- P. N. FLINT—Lincoln and Kit Carson—June 1, 1915-February 28, 1917
 SCOTT WISNER—October 10, 1917-June 30, 1921
 G. P. NEWSOM—July 1, 1921-December 31, 1924
 L. C. GILBERT—February 16, 1925-February 29, 1932
 F. E. BROWN—December 16, 1933-April 22, 1935
 C. D. LEONARD, Assistant Drought Director—June 16, 1934-August 15, 1934
 D. L. McMILLEN—May 19, 1935-November 16, 1937
 C. L. REISER, Assistant—El Paso, Elbert and Lincoln—June 10, 1936-September 1, 1936
 LOGAN MORTON, Assistant—Lincoln and Kit Carson—June 1, 1937-June 8, 1937
 J. H. BUCHANAN, Assistant—Adams and Lincoln—June 1, 1938-August 31, 1938
 L. E. OYLER—December 1, 1937-

Logan

- D. C. BASCOM—October 1, 1912-May 22, 1916
 G. C. BURCKHALTER—May 22, 1916-August 15, 1918
 J. E. MORRISON—October 1, 1918-June 1, 1931
 CHARLES STOCKER, Assistant—June 1, 1922-September 1, 1922
 H. E. HOGSETT—June 4, 1931-July 16, 1935
 D. L. McMILLEN, Assistant—August 21, 1934-August 31, 1934
 E. W. BARR, Assistant—December 16, 1933-April 1, 1934
 J. C. CLEVENGER, Assistant—June 8, 1936-July 31, 1936
 M. V. HAINES—July 16, 1935-September 19, 1939
 M. B. NICHOLS, Assistant—December 16, 1935-April 1, 1936
 K. G. KARST, Assistant—Logan, Phillips and Sedgwick—May 19, 1937-September 1, 1937
 L. L. SCHICK, Assistant—Logan, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma—October 10, 1938-February 11, 1939
 H. L. BAIR, Assistant—Logan, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma—February 16, 1939-September 30, 1939
 S. S. HOAR—December 1, 1939-

Mesa

- W. H. HARRISON—January 1, 1914-January 1, 1916
 L. P. McCANN—June 1, 1919-August 15, 1924
 BEN H. KING—September 1, 1924-July 15, 1927
 W. H. LAUCK—September 1, 1927-October 31, 1930
 J. C. FOSTER—November 1, 1930-August 24, 1934
 E. W. MARTIN—August 17, 1934-April 30, 1935
 H. D. FINCH—June 16, 1935-August 31, 1931
 R. C. ACCOLA, Assistant—July 15, 1937-September 18, 1937
 K. G. KARST, Assistant—October 1, 1937-August 16, 1939
 W. R. SMITH, Assistant—August 16, 1939-
 C. G. DAVIS—September 1, 1941-

Moffat

- H. B. KOBAY—November 5, 1917-August 31, 1919
- O. L. DAVIS—January 12, 1920-January 31, 1923
- C. A. JOHNSON—March 5, 1924-January 31, 1930
- T. J. SNYDER—February 1, 1930-July 1, 1936
- C. H. RUSSELL—July 13, 1936-October 8, 1938
- G. C. WINN—October 1, 1938-

Montezuma

- E. D. SMITH—Montezuma and La Plata—March 1, 1915-February 1, 1918
- G. P. NEWSOM—April 1, 1918-July 1, 1921
- G. G. CLARK—April 16, 1921-June 15, 1922
- A. F. HOFFMAN, JR.—May 16, 1930-December 31, 1931
- E. W. BARR—April 1, 1934-October 1, 1936
- C. L. REISER—September 1, 1936-September 15, 1938
- K. G. PARKER—September 6, 1938-

Montrose

- H. C. NEVIUS—November 5, 1917-June 30, 1919
- BEN H. KING—August 1, 1919-September 1, 1924
- R. H. TUCKER—September 16, 1924-December 1, 1925
- H. A. IRELAND—January 1, 1926-September 15, 1930
- O. D. STANTON—August 25, 1930-April 30, 1932
- H. D. FINCH—April 25, 1932-June 16, 1935
- C. D. LEONARD, Assistant—Montrose and Ouray—February 1, 1935-July 15, 1935
- H. V. McCULLAH—August 1, 1935-July 15, 1937
- J. P. HARTMAN—July 15, 1937-June 30, 1941
- G. W. YEAGER, Acting—June 23, 1941-

Morgan

- C. G. McCORD—April 20, 1914-March 1, 1919
- W. J. OTT—March 18, 1919-March 31, 1921
- R. E. CANNON—December 16, 1933-October 15, 1940
- J. P. HARTMAN, Assistant—Morgan and Weld—June 1, 1937-July 15, 1937
- B. H. TRIERWEILER—October 1, 1940-

Otero

- WM. F. DROGE—April 1, 1918-October 16, 1930
- JOHN SPENCER, Acting—June 12, 1929-July 12, 1929
- R. E. WILLIAMS—October 16, 1930-October 31, 1931
- P. L. SMITHS—October 1, 1931-February 1, 1932
- C. H. DODSON—Otero and Crowley—February 5, 1934-July 1, 1934;
Otero—July 1, 1934-September 15, 1935
- C. A. HESKETT—September 16, 1935-
- L. A. MILLER, Assistant—June 8, 1936-August 31, 1936
- C. R. MUNDAY, Assistant—Otero and Prowers—May 19, 1937-July 31, 1937

Ouray

C. D. LEONARD, Assistant—August 16, 1934-October 8, 1934; Ouray and Montrose—February 1, 1935-July 15, 1935

Park

K. W. CHALMERS—October 1, 1934-June 30, 1935

R. C. BARTHELMEH—April 1, 1937-

Phillips

L. J. WORMINGTON—December 20, 1917-January 1, 1919

P. L. SMITHERS—July 1, 1931-October 1, 1931

P. B. MILES, Assistant—Phillips and Yuma—September 1, 1928-January 1, 1929

A. F. HOFFMAN, JR.—December 16, 1933-September 1, 1940

K. G. KARST, Assistant—Logan, Phillips and Sedgwick—May 19, 1937-September 1, 1937

C. L. HARP—September 1, 1940-April 30, 1941

J. P. BEE—May 16, 1941-

Prowers

E. E. BROWN—May 1, 1914-May 1, 1915

E. B. DARROW—October 1, 1917-November 26, 1917

C. H. ALFORD, Assistant—Kiowa and Prowers—September 10, 1917-October 5, 1917

R. F. FREEMAN—December 1, 1918-December 24, 1918

L. M. SWEITZER—February 1, 1919-October 15, 1920

C. A. PEDERSEN—October 16, 1920-January 15, 1926

F. R. LAMB—March 1, 1926-May 4, 1933

A. J. HAMMAN—January 15, 1934-November 16, 1937

H. D. PRATT, Assistant—June 8, 1936-August 31, 1936

C. R. MUNDAY, Assistant—Prowers and Otero—May 19, 1937-July 31, 1937

J. H. DARBY, Acting—November 16, 1937-June 30, 1938

J. N. FRENCH, Acting—June 20, 1938-June 30, 1939; July 1, 1939-

Pueblo

STANLEY V. SMITH—March 8, 1913-April 15, 1918

R. H. FELTS—May 15, 1918-December 16, 1918

OTHO L. DAVIS—November 16, 1918-November 30, 1919

W. H. SAWHILL—January 6, 1921-December 31, 1925; July 1, 1931-February 28, 1933

K. D. VAN WAGENEN—July 16, 1927-July 1, 1931

J. D. MARSHALL, Assistant—July 27, 1933-September 16, 1933

BEN H. KING—December 1, 1933-March 31, 1935

G. E. McCRIMMON—April 1, 1935-September 31, 1935

S. H. STOLTE, Assistant—August 12, 1935-October 1, 1935

IVAN WATSON—October 1, 1935-August 31, 1939

M. V. HAINES—September 19, 1939-

Rio Blanco

J. R. SPRENGLE—April 19, 1934-June 30, 1941

J. J. FRENCH—June 16, 1941-

Rio Grande

- L. M. WINSOR, San Luis Valley—December 1, 1912-July 1, 1913
 A. C. COOLEY, San Luis Valley—July 1, 1913-September 1, 1914
 E. H. THOMAS, San Luis Valley—September 1, 1914-December 31, 1916; Rio Grande and Saguache—December 31, 1916-October 5, 1917; October 5, 1917-December 31, 1917
 C. D. HYATT—September 20, 1917-February 28, 1925
 T. G. STEWART—March 1, 1926-October 1, 1929
 A. A. GOODMAN—October 1, 1929-

Routt

- J. C. HALE—December 27, 1917-September 20, 1920
 P. S. INGHAM—July 1, 1928-April 15, 1930
 F. D. MOON—April 16, 1930-October 1, 1936
 E. W. BARR—October 1, 1936-June 30, 1941
 J. R. SPRENGLE—July 1, 1941-

Saguache

- L. M. WINSOR, San Luis Valley—December 1, 1912-July 1, 1913
 A. C. COOLEY, San Luis Valley—July 1, 1913-September 1, 1914
 E. H. THOMAS, San Luis Valley—September 1, 1914-December 31, 1916; Saguache and Rio Grande—December 31, 1916-October 5, 1917
 C. S. ANDERSON—October 5, 1917-October 16, 1917
 WM. O. SAUDER—May 1, 1918-September 8, 1923
 L. H. ROCHFORD—October 8, 1923-June 15, 1925
 IVAN WATSON, Saguache, Conejos and Alamosa--February 10, 1934-October 1, 1935
 W. A. PRICE, Assistant, Saguache, Conejos and Alamosa--January 29, 1934-October 1, 1935; Saguache—October 1, 1935-January 1, 1937
 W. F. MCGEE, Assistant, Alamosa, Conejos and Saguache—October 1, 1935-January 1, 1937; Saguache—January 1, 1937-June 30, 1939
 S. H. STOLTE—July 1, 1939-

San Luis Valley

- L. M. WINSOR—December 1, 1912-July 1, 1913
 A. C. COOLEY—July 1, 1913-September 1, 1914
 E. H. THOMAS—September 1, 1914-December 31, 1917
 L. H. ROCHFORD—June 15, 1925-February 1, 1926

San Miguel

- F. L. BALDWIN--July 1, 1921-June 30, 1923
 A. A. GOODMAN--June 1, 1923-October 1, 1929
 R. E. WILLIAMS--November 16, 1929-October 16, 1930
 J. H. CHENEY—October 1, 1930-August 1, 1934
 E. B. ORME—July 16, 1935-October 31, 1937

Sedgwick

- WALTER J. OTT—December 17, 1917-March 16, 1919
 R. W. VANCE—February 1, 1927-April 30, 1929
 F. R. BASSFORD—May 20, 1929-October 26, 1929
 G. E. MCCRIMMON—December 16, 1929-December 1, 1933
 F. E. BROWN—December 1, 1933-December 15, 1933
 W. R. BENNISON—December 11, 1933-March 16, 1938
 G. S. TINSMAN, Assistant—April 3, 1934-May 31, 1934
 K. G. KARST, Assistant, Logan, Phillips and Sedgwick—May 19,
 1937-September 1, 1937
 MARK BENNION—March 7, 1938-September 30, 1939
 L. L. SCHICK, Assistant, Logan, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma
 —October 10, 1938-February 11, 1939
 H. L. BAIR, Assistant, Logan, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma—
 February 16, 1939-September 30, 1939
 W. F. FLETCHER—October 16, 1939-July 31, 1941
 J. T. WEAVER—September 1, 1941-

Summit

- H. V. McCULLAH—Grand and Summit—July 15, 1937-

Teller

- P. L. SMITHERS—March 5, 1923-April 16, 1925
 A. A. KROLL—April 16, 1925-October 31, 1926
 H. R. LASCELLES—February 1, 1927-January 15, 1928
 R. F. BALTHIS—February 1, 1928-September 30, 1929
 H. J. RYAN—October 1, 1929-February 1, 1932; September 1, 1934-
 October 6, 1934
 A. F. HOFFMAN, JR.—March 1, 1932-June 30, 1933
 K. W. SHANKS—October 8, 1934-October 27, 1934
 J. T. WEAVER—April 12, 1936-June 1, 1937
 A. H. BOSTWICK—June 1, 1937-June 30, 1941
 E. W. BARR—July 1, 1941-

Washington

- O. J. GRACE—July 1, 1917-October 31, 1917
 W. J. OTT—March 1, 1917-December 17, 1917
 R. W. VANCE—January 16, 1922-February 1, 1927
 J. C. FOSTER—February 1, 1927-November 1, 1930
 E. J. MEADOWS—November 1, 1930-February 28, 1933
 R. P. YATES—March 16, 1933-October 1, 1935
 O. J. SCOVILLE, Assistant—April 23, 1934-June 30, 1934
 E. R. GRAVES—October 1, 1935-October 15, 1938
 R. C. ACCOLA, Assistant—Washington and Yuma—May 19, 1937-
 July 15, 1937
 M. H. NELSON—October 4, 1938-May 15, 1939
 L. L. SCHICK, Assistant—Logan, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma
 —October 10, 1938-February 11, 1939
 H. L. BAIR, Assistant—Logan, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma
 —February 16, 1939-September 30, 1939
 CHARLES GILES, JR.—June 3, 1939-

Weld

- M. E. KNAPP—May 1, 1917-June 15, 1922
 H. H. SIMPSON—July 1, 1922-July 16, 1934
 O. O. WAGGENER, Assistant—February 1, 1923-December 31, 1925
 E. O. JOHNSON, Assistant—February 1, 1926-December 31, 1927
 W. O. EDMONDSON, Assistant—January 1, 1928-December 31, 1928
 W. S. STRATTON, JR., Assistant—February 1, 1929-January 31, 1933
 L. V. TOYNE, Assistant—January 1, 1934-July 16, 1934; Acting—
 July 16, 1934-July 1, 1935; July 1, 1935-
 M. V. HAINES, Assistant—July 16, 1934-July 16, 1935
 K. W. SHANKS, Assistant—October 27, 1934-January 1, 1935
 R. O. JOHNSON, Assistant—July 16, 1935-March 1, 1936
 CECIL STAVEN, Assistant—March 1, 1936-September 1, 1941
 H. G. SMITH, Assistant—June 1, 1936-August 31, 1936
 J. P. HARTMAN, Assistant—Morgan and Weld—June 1, 1937-July
 15, 1937
 THEODORE VIDEEN, Assistant—June 1, 1938-August 31, 1938
 HARRY ANDERSON, Assistant—June 1, 1940-February 9, 1941
 C. A. BISHOP, Assistant—March 15, 1941-
 H. F. JOHNSON, Assistant—August 1, 1941-

Yuma

- P. B. MILES, Assistant—Yuma and Phillips—September 1, 1928-
 January 1, 1929; January 1, 1929-January 31, 1933
 B. H. TRIERWEILER—December 16, 1933-October 1, 1940
 LEONARD BUNCH, Assistant—June 8, 1936-August 31, 1936
 R. C. ACCOLA, Assistant—Washington and Yuma—May 19, 1937-
 July 15, 1937
 L. L. SCHICK, Assistant—Logan, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma
 —October 10, 1938-February 11, 1939
 H. L. BAIR, Assistant—Logan, Sedgwick, Washington and Yuma—
 February 16, 1939-September 30, 1939
 H. F. ALISHOUSE—October 1, 1940-

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT-AT-LARGE

- R. F. FREEMAN, Emergency Demonstration Agent—September 1,
 1918-December 24, 1918
 MASON E. KNAPP—June 15, 1922-September 30, 1922
 F. D. YEAGER—January 1, 1923-February 1, 1923
 A. A. KROLL—December 31, 1924-April 16, 1925
 A. C. ALLEN—June 1, 1926-February 1, 1927
 E. J. MEADOWS—September 15, 1930-November 1, 1930
 G. R. HENDERSON—October 16, 1930-January 1, 1931; July 1, 1931-
 July 1, 1933
 C. V. ENGLUND, Assistant—May 1, 1931-May 31, 1933
 R. P. YATES—June 16, 1932-March 16, 1933
 P. L. SMITHERS—May 5, 1932-June 30, 1933
 PAUL MICHEL—September 17, 1932-May 31, 1933
 W. B. SMITH—February 1, 1933-June 30, 1933

- W. F. MCGEE—August 26, 1935-October 1, 1935
 E. R. GRAVES—August 26, 1935-October 1, 1935
 C. A. HESKETT—August 26, 1935-September 16, 1935
 C. L. HARP—December 1, 1935-April 1, 1936
 S. H. STOLTE—October 1, 1935-October 14, 1935
 STEPHEN GOODWIN, Itinerant Assistant—December 6, 1937-January 31, 1938
 J. H. DARBY, Itinerant Assistant—September 1, 1937-November 16, 1937
 K. G. KARST, Itinerant Assistant—September 1, 1937-October 1, 1937
 G. C. WINN—September 1, 1938-October 1, 1938
 C. E. GAUSMAN, Assistant—June 1, 1939-November 30, 1939
 W. F. FLETCHER, Assistant—August 6, 1939-October 15, 1939
 CHARLES McDANIEL, Assistant—March 20, 1940-May 16, 1940
 DAVID GREENWALD, Assistant—July 8, 1940-August 1, 1940
 D. W. LILLIE, Assistant—July 26, 1940-September 1, 1940
 C. A. BISHOP, Assistant—August 1, 1940-March 15, 1941
 T. R. ROBB—September 16, 1940-August 31, 1941

ASSISTANT COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT (B.A.E.)

- H. F. ALISHOUSE—August 1, 1939-October 1, 1940
 L. E. PETERSON—August 1, 1939-June 30, 1941
 R. G. FOWLER—August 8, 1939-May 5, 1941
 G. W. YEAGER—December 1, 1940-June 22, 1941

EMERGENCY AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANT

- M. C. GRANDY—July 24, 1933-October 31, 1933
 L. C. GILBERT—July 24, 1933-October 31, 1933
 G. R. SMITH—July 24, 1933-October 31, 1933
 PAUL MICHEL—July 24, 1933-October 31, 1933
 A. J. HAMMAN—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 B. H. KING—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 FLOYD BROWN—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 L. E. WATSON—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 CHAS. FLINT—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 MARTIN REINHOLT—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 G. A. AMIDON—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 A. F. MILLER—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 GRAYDON KLIPPLE—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 W. B. SMITH—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 R. E. CANNON—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933
 C. V. ENGLUND—August 1, 1933-October 31, 1933



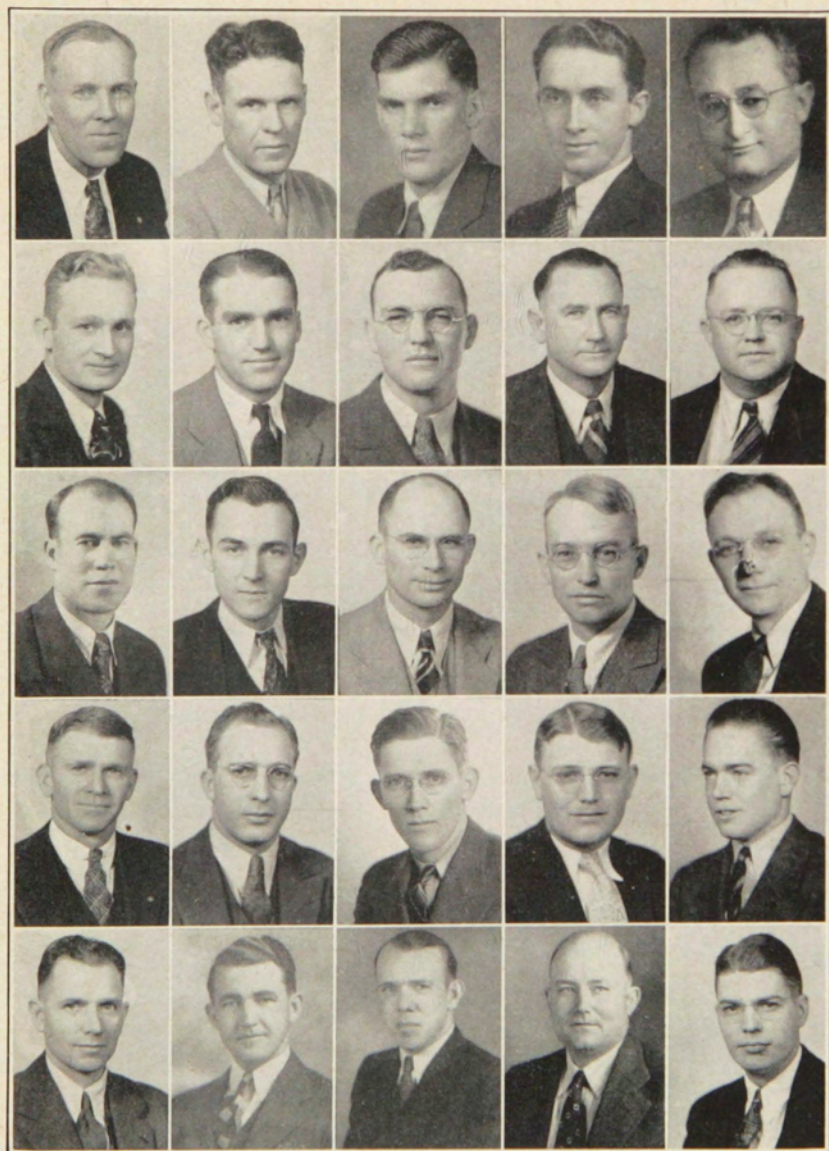
State Extension Staff
September 30, 1941

Anderson	Morrison	Droge	Finch	G. Henderson
Summers	Ferguson	Case	Allen	Tucker
Yates	Hamman	W. J. Henderson	Stewart	Kinghorn
Ufford	Sandhouse	McGee	McC Campbell	Ford
Terrell	McClelland	Brown	Bice	Robinson



Home Economics Staff

McCammon	Eckblad	Ulrich	Sutherland	Prout
J. Davidson	Demmel	Warner	Hyde	Davenport
Lumb	Appelthun	Knowles	Bear	Mary J. Davidson
Miller	Taylor	Stitt	Anderson	Johnson
Sandstead	Ohlsson	Poyner	Forney	Stack
				Shultz



County Extension Agents

Miles	Ricketts	Hartman	Parker	Johnson
Drage	Sprengle	Vickers	Gregory	Grandy
Hale	Staver	Woodfin	Tedmon	Schmid
Goodman	Stolte	McIlvaine	Barr	W. Smith
Oyler	Bishop	Barthelmeh	Hoar	Trierweiler



County Extension Agents, Cont.

Hoffman	Robb	Lillie	Alishouse	Greenwald
Keithly	Bee	Rice	Campbell	H. Smith
Yeager	Gausman	J. N. French	McDaniel	Haines
Lough	McCullah	Bailey	Winn	Davis
Heskett	McMillen	J. J. French	Toyne	Giles



County Extension Agents, Cont.

Weaver

Brown

Bostwick

PERSONNEL OF EXTENSION SERVICE

September 30, 1941

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE

Fort Collins, Colorado

STATE STAFF

F. A. ANDERSON.....	Director
J. E. MORRISON.....	Assistant Director
WM. F. DROGE.....	District Agent
H. D. FINCH.....	District Agent
W. M. CASE.....	District Agent
GEO. R. HENDERSON (on leave).....	District Agent
C. W. FERGUSON.....	State Club Agent
JEANNE WARNER.....	Assistant State Club Agent
RUTH McCAMMON.....	State Home Agent
HELEN PROUT.....	Assistant State Home Agent
S. AVERY BICE.....	Administrative Assistant
MARY SUTHERLAND.....Parent Education and Child Development Specialist
EXINE DAVENPORT.....	Economist in Home Management
MARTHA J. ULRICH.....	Clothing Specialist
INEZ M. ECKBLAD.....	Nutritionist
T. G. STEWART.....	Physical Land Planning Specialist
A. J. HAMMAN.....	Soil Conservationist
R. H. TUCKER.....	Agronomist
R. P. YATES.....	Assistant Agronomist (Seed Certification)
F. E. BROWN.....	Specialist in Irrigation Practice
T. H. SUMMERS.....	Senior Agricultural Economist
A. C. ALLEN.....	Animal Husbandman
H. A. SANDHOUSE.....	Dairyman
O. C. UFFORD.....	Poultryman
R. E. FORD.....	Forester
CHAS. L. TERRELL.....	Assistant Forester
W. F. McGEE.....	Horticulturist (Vegetables)
SAM C. McCAMPBELL.....	Entomologist
W. J. HENDERSON.....	Plant Pathologist
I. G. KINGHORN.....	Editor
ARTHUR ROBINSON.....	Associate Editor
J. H. McCLELLAND.....	Assistant Editor
BLANCHE E. HYDE.....	Assistant Editor

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

County	Agent	Headquarters
Adams.....	C. G. STAVER.....	Brighton
Alamosa.....	DAVID GREENWALD.....	Alamosa
Arapahoe.....	A. H. TEDMON.....	Littleton
Baca.....	CLAUDE E. GAUSMAN.....	Springfield
Bent.....	S. P. RICKETS.....	Las Animas
Boulder.....	M. C. GRANDY.....	Longmont
Chaffee.....	H. R. SCHMID.....	Salida
Cheyenne.....	DEXTER W. LILLIE.....	Cheyenne Wells
Conejos.....	V. D. BAILEY.....	La Jara
Crowley.....	E. M. GREGORY.....	Ordway
Delta.....	A. F. HOFFMAN, JR.....	Delta
Douglas.....	H. G. SMITH.....	Castle Rock
Eagle.....	PAUL W. BROWN.....	Eagle
Elbert.....	DAVID G. RICE, JR.....	Simla
El Paso.....	C. N. VICKERS.....	Colorado Springs
Fremont and Custer.....	CHARLES MCDANIEL.....	Canon City
Garfield.....	A. Y. LOUGH.....	Glenwood Springs
Grand and Summit.....	H. V. MCCULLAH.....	Kremmling
Gunnison.....	C. W. MCILVAINE, JR.....	Gunnison
Huerfano.....	P. B. MILES.....	Walsenburg
Jackson.....	A. G. KEITHLY.....	Walden
Jefferson.....	C. M. DRAGE.....	Arvada
Kiowa.....	T. R. ROBB.....	Eads
Kit Carson.....	R. O. WOODFIN.....	Burlington
La Plata.....	W. W. CAMPBELL.....	Durango
Larimer.....	D. L. McMILLEN.....	Fort Collins
Las Animas.....	A. M. HALE.....	Trinidad
Lincoln.....	LEO E. OYLER.....	Hugo
Logan.....	SHERMAN S. HOAR.....	Sterling
Mesa.....	C. G. DAVIS.....	Grand Junction
Mesa (Assistant).....	WARD R. SMITH.....	Grand Junction
Moffat.....	GORDON C. WINN.....	Craig
Montezuma.....	KARL G. PARKER.....	Cortez
Montrose (Acting).....	GLEN W. YEAGER.....	Montrose
Morgan.....	B. H. TRIERWEILER.....	Fort Morgan
Otero.....	C. A. HESKETT.....	Rocky Ford
Park.....	R. C. BARTHELMEH.....	Fairplay
Phillips.....	JOHN P. BEE.....	Holyoke
Prowers.....	J. N. FRENCH.....	Lamar
Pueblo.....	M. V. HAINES.....	Pueblo
Rio Blanco.....	JASPER J. FRENCH.....	Meeker
Rio Grande.....	A. A. GOODMAN.....	Monte Vista
Routt.....	J. R. SPRENGLE.....	Steamboat Springs
Saguache.....	S. H. STOLTE.....	Center
Sedgwick.....	J. T. WEAVER.....	Julesburg
Teller.....	E. W. BARR.....	Cripple Creek
Washington.....	CHARLES GILES, JR.....	Akron

COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS, Cont.

County	Agent	Headquarters
Weld.....	L. V. TOYNE.....	Greeley
Weld (Assistant).....	H. F. JOHNSON.....	Greeley
Weld (Assistant).....	C. A. BISHOP.....	Greeley
Yuma.....	H. F. ALISHOUSE.....	Wray
On Military Leave.....	A. H. BOSTWICK, J. P. HARTMAN	

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

County	Agent	Headquarters
Adams.....	LOIS A. LUMB.....	Brighton
Alamosa.....	MARY LEE MILLER.....	Alamosa
Arapahoe.....	RUTH I. DEMMEL.....	Littleton
Boulder.....	JEAN DAVIDSON.....	Longmont
El Paso.....	RUTH APPELTHUN.....	Colorado Springs
Garfield.....	MAUD E. STITT.....	Glenwood Springs
Jefferson.....	MARY JANE DAVIDSON.....	Arvada
Larimer.....	MRS. CARMEN JOHNSON.....	Fort Collins
Logan.....	EDNA L. STACK.....	Sterling
Mesa.....	BELLE FORNEY.....	Grand Junction
Moffat.....	ALLENE OHLSSON.....	Craig
Pueblo.....	MRS. CLARA ANDERSON.....	Pueblo
Rio Grande.....	EDNA L. POYNER.....	Monte Vista
Routt.....	JEAN KNOWLES.....	Steamboat Springs
Sedgwick.....	GWENDOLYN SHULTZ.....	Julesburg
Weld.....	THELMA E. BEAR.....	Greeley
Weld (Assistant).....	MARY C. TAYLOR.....	Greeley
Yuma.....	AUDREY SANDSTEAD.....	Wray

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