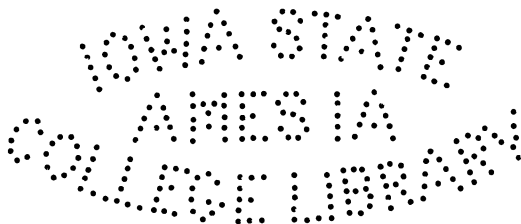


A HISTORY OF
THE EXTENSION SERVICE
OF
IOWA STATE COLLEGE

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THE EXTENSION SERVICE
OF
IOWA STATE COLLEGE

By
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IOWA STATE COLLEGE



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PREFACE

The importance of agriculture and homemaking in Iowa, together with the interest now shown in adult education generally, would seem to indicate that it is worth while to publish a history of the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics of Iowa State College. This is the state's largest and most active agency for the education of the adult farmer and homemaker. In 1930 it had a comprehensive program covering nineteen major fields of work; it maintained a personnel of 222 specialists and field workers; and its income from state and federal appropriations, and farm bureau membership fees totaled over one million dollars. Coöperating with farm groups in 1930, it held an average of 284 meetings each day of the year with a total daily attendance of 6,965.

Since "the very essence of extension service requires that a variety of relationships be established and maintained with both official and private organizations" (69, p. 498), it is necessary to include in this history more than the Extension Service alone. The United States Department of Agriculture, the Iowa State College, certain farm organizations, and extension activities in other states necessarily occupy considerable space.

Much valuable information and many important suggestions for preparing this history were obtained from personal interviews with such men as Herman Knapp, chairman of the College History Committee, and son of the second president of the College; P. G. Holden, the first head of the extension department of the College; R. K. Bliss, director of the Extension Service since 1914; Murl McDonald, assistant director and state leader of county agents; Paul C. Taff, assistant director and state leader of the 4-H club work; and F. C. Ensign, professor of the history of education of the State University of Iowa.

The most fruitful primary sources of information were the annual unpublished reports of the director of the Extension Service; the annual unpublished records and reports of the extension specialists; miscellaneous records and reports of the Extension Service staff; biennial reports of the Iowa State Board of Education; minutes of the meetings of the Iowa State Board of Education; annual reports of the Iowa State Agricultural

Society; Iowa Laws, Statutes, etc.; and the United States Statutes at Large.

The most fruitful secondary sources of information were Buck, Solon Justis, *The Granger Movement*; Kile, Orville Merton, *The Farm Bureau Movement*; Ross, E. D., "The First Iowa State Fair, the Pioneer Period," *The Palimpsest*; Smith, C. B., and Wilson, M. C., *The Agricultural Extension System of the United States*; True, A. C., *A History of Agricultural Extension Work in the United States*; and U. S. Office of Education, *Survey of Land Grant Colleges and Universities*. Vol. II.

The original manuscript from which this history has been taken was prepared as a doctor's dissertation at the University of Iowa. It is one of a series of studies in adult education directed by Dr. C. L. Robbins of the College of Education. To Dr. Robbins the author is deeply indebted.

The author wishes to express his appreciation of the valuable assistance rendered by R. M. Hughes, President of Iowa State College, and by W. H. Lancelot, head of the Department of Vocational Education.

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CHAPTER I

MOVEMENTS LEADING UP TO THE CREATION OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE, 1842-1901

The Extension Service of Iowa State College came into being officially when the first extension act was passed by the State Legislature in April, 1906. Since that time the Service has developed into a large and complex organization that reaches thousands of people daily and extends into every county of the state. It has written its history large during its twenty-seven years of official life.

Extension activities in Iowa had their real beginning, however, far back of the year 1906 at which time the work was officially organized as one of the three major functions of Iowa State College. Activities in adult education similar to present extension work came into existence in Iowa before the creation of the State College and even before the state was admitted into the Union. The present Extension Service is a logical outgrowth of many activities and events, extending over a long period of time, but all representing an attempt on the part of farmers and their wives to set up ways and means of providing themselves with up-to-date scientific information.

1. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FAIRS

In the eighteenth century much interest was awakened in improving agriculture in Europe and America. This was due largely to discoveries by scientists, especially chemists, which could be applied to the improvement of soils, plants, and animals. Societies were formed in which farmers and scientists worked together to improve agriculture. They held meetings to discuss important problems and they published and distributed reports of their proceedings. The first agricultural societies in the United States are said to have been formed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Charleston, South Carolina, in 1785. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were members of the Philadelphia society. (5, p. 71.)

Iowa was very young when her inhabitants first manifested an interest in improving agriculture. Twelve years after the first

settlers moved into the abandoned French settlement at Dubuque and four years before the Iowa Territory became a state, Van Buren County organized an agricultural society and held a county fair, October 12, 1842. There was a speech dealing with the needs of agriculture. Farmers exchanged experiences and ideas with other farmers and the ladies served dinner for all. (22, pp. 410-424.)

During the 50's the county-fair idea spread rapidly among the more populated counties of the state. In the year 1859, county agricultural societies held sixty county fairs and one district fair. Their objectives are variously stated: "To raise the standard of agriculture (stock especially);" "to improve agricultural mechanism;" "to stimulate pride and effort of farmers;" "to improve all industrial pursuits." One report (23, p. 262) states that "an effort was being made to establish an agricultural library."

A feature of these pioneer fairs was the women's exhibit. Articles of domestic manufacture were a part of each fair. Prizes were offered the women for products of the home including fancy needlework and hand paintings. One chronicler lamented that the agricultural exhibits of the men were inferior to the exhibits of the women.

Addresses by local society members or by outside persons always formed a part of the fair program. Often meetings were held in the evenings to discuss topics pertaining to agriculture. Quarterly meetings were held by some county agricultural societies to carry on such discussions throughout the year. In other counties mention is made of "farmers clubs" as being instrumental in carrying on the education of the farmer. (22, p. 390.)

Referring to the value of county fairs to the people of that early time, John R. Schaffer, Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, said (26, p. 42): "The facts show that people desire information and instruction and recreation, and are willing to pay a just price for them."

Thus it is evident that very early in the history of the state, farmers and their wives felt a need for training in agriculture and in the practices of the home. The county agricultural society and the county fair were first steps leading to the present Extension Service. They provided, in a simple way, adult education in agriculture and home economics.

2. THE IOWA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND THE STATE FAIR

A logical outgrowth of the county agricultural societies was the Iowa State Agricultural Society. The State Agricultural Society at once became the spokesman of people interested in a state agricultural college, but its chief project was sponsoring the Iowa State Fair.

The Iowa State Agricultural Society was organized December 28, 1853, at Fairfield, Iowa, by representatives from the following five counties: Henry, Jefferson, Lee, Van Buren, and Wapello. To the Jefferson County Agricultural Society belongs the credit of initiating the enterprise. The directors of the newly formed state society voted to hold the first annual state fair at Fairfield in October, 1854. (25, p. 485.)

For the first 25 years of its existence, the Iowa State Fair was itinerant, moving from one county to another. This type was well suited to those times of inadequate transportation facilities and remote rural settlements. These pioneer fairs were primarily instructional and only incidentally recreational. In many ways they were more like a farmers' institute or a farm and home week than a modern state fair. Evening sessions held in a city hall or church were regular features. Farmers and agricultural experts exchanged ideas; they discussed best breeds of animals; varieties of grains, grasses, fruits, and vegetables; systems of rotation; uses of machinery; and marketing opportunities. (60, pp. 290-291.)

These fairs were usually opened by the president of the State Agricultural Society with a talk, generally of considerable length, reviewing existing economic and social conditions in the state. This talk was sometimes supplemented by formal addresses by visiting celebrities. The serious purpose of the spectators and their thirst for information were conclusively demonstrated by the patient and enthusiastic hearing which they gave to these lengthy talks. (60.)

In order to meet financial obligations the State Agricultural Society asked for and received state aid from the Fifth General Assembly which convened in December, 1854. The society published voluminous annual reports from 1853 until 1899. In 1900 it was superseded, and the most of its functions were taken over and enlarged upon, by the newly created State Department of Agriculture.

The state fair was permanently located at Des Moines in 1879 and has since that time taken on new character in keeping with the times. The physical equipment has increased greatly, the number and scope of attractions have multiplied, recreation and sporting events have become prominent features.

In his discussion of the pioneer period of the Iowa State Fairs, Dr. Ross pointed out their educational nature as follows (60, pp. 288-289): "In the pioneer years down to the seventies while the organization and activities of the annual exhibitions remained simple and primitive, the agricultural fair probably was relatively more influential than at any other time. . . . They were rudimentary colleges, experiment stations, and extension demonstrators. Rather incidentally, they also anticipated some of the recreational features that have been emphasized by the Grange and the Farm Bureau."

The Iowa State Agricultural Society and the Iowa State Fair represent another step leading to the development of the present Extension Service. The education of the adult farmer and his wife was organized on a state-wide basis and received tax money for its support.

3. IOWA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The county and state agricultural societies, through the media of their several fairs, had been rendering for years valuable educational services to the adult farmers and homemakers of the state. Some of the people, however, felt a need for specialized instruction in fruit growing, flower raising, gardening, and tree culture. Consequently (11, pp. 282-283):

"In May, 1866, Mark Miller, editor of the *Iowa Homestead*, issued a call in that weekly agricultural journal for a meeting of persons interested in fruit growing, forestry and gardening to meet at Iowa City on the 26th of June for the purpose of organizing a state association for the promotion of horticulture. Twenty-eight persons assembled at the time and organized the Iowa State Horticultural Society. . . . The object of the society was stated to be 'the promotion and encouragement of horticulture and arboriculture by collection and dissemination of correct information concerning the cultivation of such fruits, flowers and trees as are adapted to the soil and climate of Iowa.' "

Annual meetings and exhibitions of fruits, etc., have been held by the society ever since. Its transactions, published by the state, containing the experiences of the leading fruit growers and horticulturists of Iowa and other states, furnished valuable

information on these subjects. The General Assembly assisted with appropriations for expenses. Space in the State House was furnished for offices and for the association library.

The Iowa State Horticultural Society later expanded its sphere of influence and has now affiliated with it eight related societies as follows: (a) Iowa Beekeepers' Association; (b) Iowa Fruit Growers' Association (commercial); (c) Society of Iowa Florists (also commercial); (d) Iowa Nurserymen's Association (also commercial); (e) Iowa Peony and Iris Society; (f) Iowa Gladiolus Society; (g) Iowa Rose Society.

The Iowa State Horticultural Society was the forerunner of a number of tax-supported organizations of similar nature which came much later. Some of these are: Iowa State Dairy Association, Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association, Iowa Beef Producers' Association, and Iowa Draft Horse Producers' Association.

The formation of the Iowa State Horticultural Society is another indication of the interest which the pioneers of Iowa had in adult education and represents another attempt to set up an agency for supplying useful information.

4. AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

A few eastern universities, notably Columbia and Yale, were giving popular lectures to farmers from time to time on agriculture, agricultural chemistry, and soils, prior to 1850. (62, p. 28.)

The University of Iowa was not to be outdone by these older institutions, for in its *First Circular*, dated September 1, 1855, was a description of its work in agricultural chemistry as follows (52, p. 7):

"Department of Chemistry, under care of Professor Josiah D. Whitney, to embrace Analytical and Elementary Chemistry, both inorganic and organic, with its application to agriculture and the arts."

Likewise in the first catalogue of the University, dated 1856-57 (51, p. 42), the Department of Chemistry lists among its courses to be taught such subjects as "Imponderable Agents," "General Principles of Chemical Philosophy," and "Applications of Chemistry to Agriculture and the Arts." In the catalogue of 1864-65, agricultural chemistry is still announced as follows: "Third Term—Analysis of Soils and Manures, and Agricultural Chemistry."

The Medical Department of the Iowa University, then located at Keokuk, offered work in agricultural chemistry which was more of an extension nature. A local newspaper, *The Daily Gate City* (8), ran the following announcement in its issue dated December 25, 1855:

“IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

“We publish the following notice with pleasure, and suggest to the papers throughout the State to do likewise, as we do gratis for the benefit of our own subscribers. It is a matter of public interest every way, and the fee is so small as to afford no profit to the Institution.

“Agricultural Notice

“The Faculty of the ‘Medical Department of the Iowa University’ have made arrangements for a course of Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry by Wells R. Marsh, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry in the Institution. Desirous of making this branch of the State University as useful as possible, the Faculty are gratified in being able to present the advantages of this course to those who may be desirous of availing themselves of them. There is no department which can be more benefitted by the application of scientific analysis or systematic experience than that of Agriculture. The farmer who conducts his farm in accordance with the principles disclosed by Agricultural Chemistry, not only does so with less labor but also with largely increased benefits.

“We hope to see a large class of Agriculturists of the State in attendance upon these lectures, for we are assured they will be greatly benefitted. Dr. Marsh is a scientific chemist, and as the fees are but nominal and it is the season of the year when the farmer can best leave his home, we regard the proposition as quite a desideratum, and such as is seldom presented.

“Those in attendance upon these lectures will be permitted, should they desire it, to attend gratuitously any or all of the Medical Lectures during their stay.

“The course will consist of twenty lectures, one each day, commencing on Tuesday evening the 22d of January, 1856.

“The fee is \$3 for the whole course, which is only the ordinary matriculation fee.

“By order of the Faculty.

“J. C. Hughes, M. D., Dean.”

Dr. F. C. Ensign, who is an authority on the history of education in Iowa, has very aptly said, “I think that further research

might reveal the fact that there was expectation of the development of agriculture in connection with the University. This expectation, doubtless, continued and rose to white heat about the time of the passage of the Morrill Act, 1862, . . . then it was decided in this particular state to establish a college of agriculture separate from the University, and the later development is a part of well-known history."

5. ORIGIN AND ESTABLISHMENT OF IOWA STATE COLLEGE

That the pioneers of Iowa were knowledge-hungry as well as land-hungry is evidenced by their constant endeavor to set up more adequate agencies for supplying themselves with the information which they felt they needed.

As early as 1848, only two years after Iowa became a state, the General Assembly "Memorialized Congress for the donation of the site and buildings of Fort Atkinson in Winneshiek County; together with two sections of land, for the establishment of an agricultural college." (29, p. 5.)

The State Agricultural Society became the spokesman of the people interested in such a college.¹ Governor James W. Grimes in his inaugural address of December 9, 1854, gave expression to the growing sentiment in favor of a state school of applied science. The people of the state were also interested. Many petitions and memorials were presented to the legislature urging the establishment of a school where information regarding farming pursuits could be obtained. (29, p. 5.)

a. Legislation Providing for the College

A response to the demand for an agricultural college was reflected in the Sixth Iowa General Assembly, 1856, in the form of a bill to create such an institution. The bill was prepared by Representative R. A. Richardson, of Fayette County, but it met with little support. Two years later Representatives Richardson, Benjamin F. Gue, and Ed. Wright revised the bill and sponsored it through hostile committees and much opposition to a successful passage. (6, pp. 401-403.)

Gue was chosen to speak for the bill. His winning argument was "that all classes should receive equal privileges from the law-making power . . ." and that the state should appropriate

¹The president of the Iowa Agricultural Society was ex-officio a member of the first Board of Trustees of the College.

money to provide for the higher education of the industrial classes the same as it had done for the learned professions. A threat to call for a record vote and to carry the issue to the people of the state, seems to have had a marked influence in reversing the stand taken by powerful committees against the proposal. (6, p. 403.)

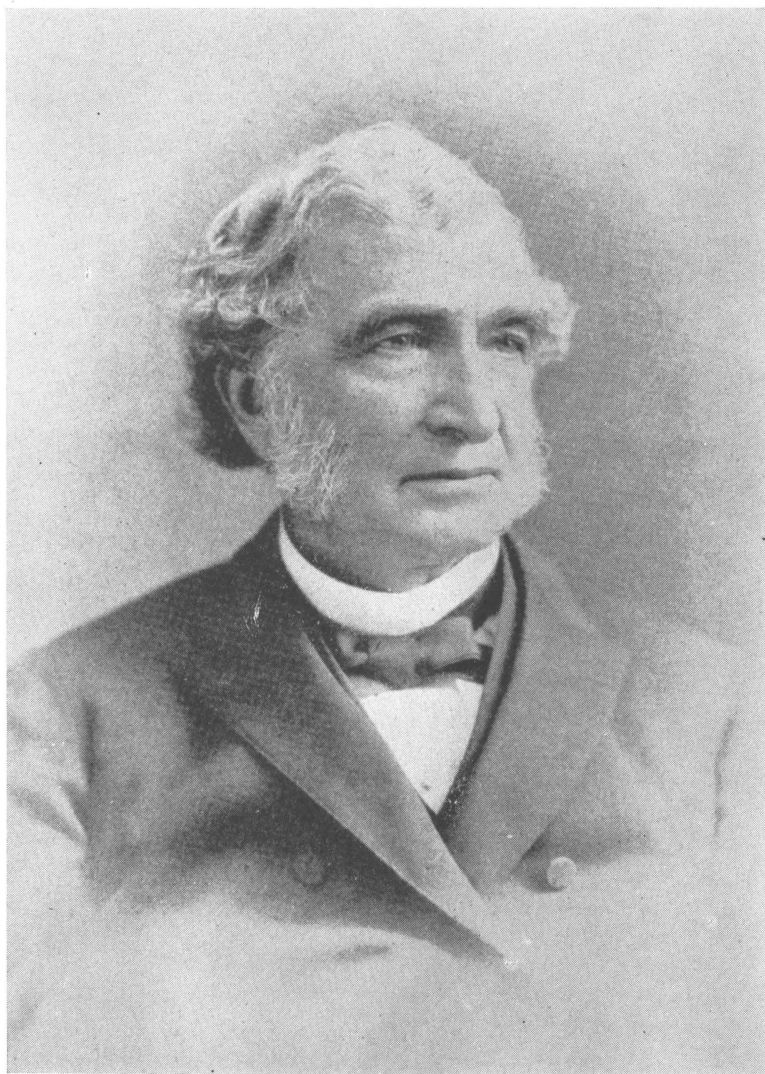
This bill, which provided for a "State Agricultural College and Farm," became a law March 22, 1858, when it was signed by Governor Lowe. It carried an appropriation of \$10,000 and provided for a Board of Trustees of eleven members, one for each judicial district. The board was organized on January 10, 1859, with Jessie Bowen as chairman pro tempore.

Iowa was one of the pioneer states (Michigan was the first) in establishing an agricultural college, and it should be noted that she made provisions for such an institution four years before the Federal Land-Grant College Act was passed by Congress in 1862. It is likely, however, that the debates by Congress on the initial Land-Grant College bill in 1857, and the prospect of a grant of land, had some influence on Iowa's early action.

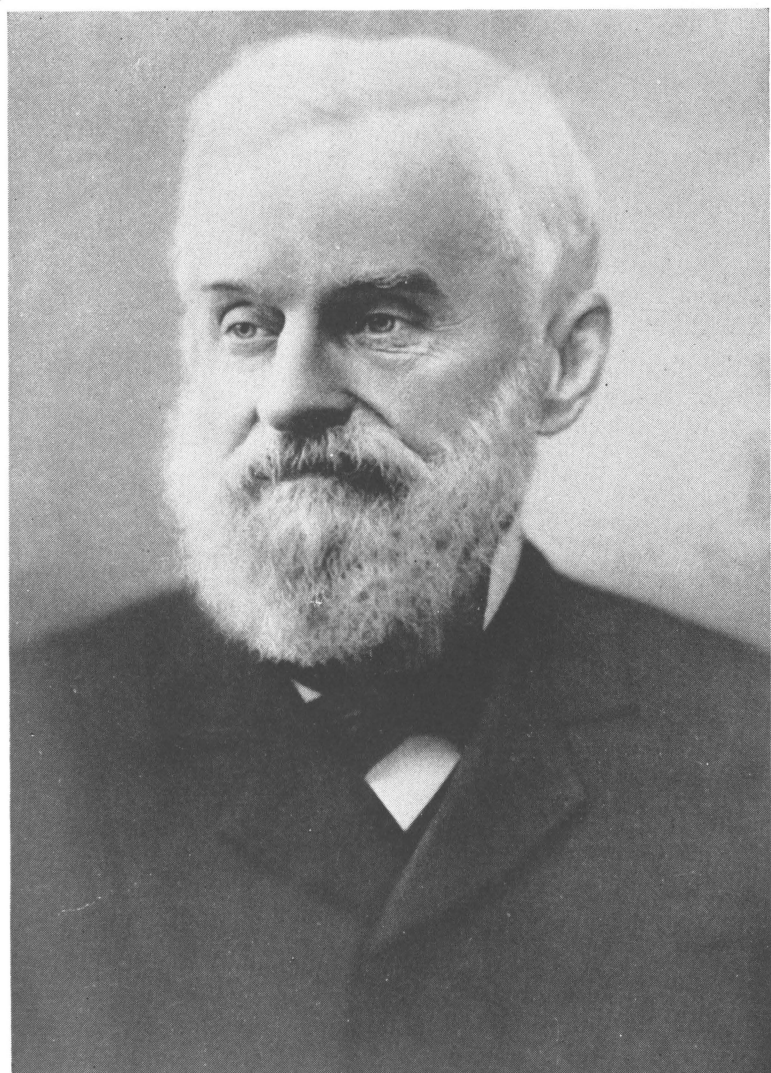
The Iowa General Assembly of 1860 was not disposed to promote the cause of the College owing to the fact that "the state was heavily in debt, and the whole country was suffering from great financial embarrassment." The passage of the Federal Land-Grant College Act, July 2, 1862, gave agricultural education in Iowa a brighter prospect. This act, through adjustments with the federal government, gave the College 204,000 acres of land.

The Iowa legislature of 1862 was the first in the United States to accept the provisions of the Federal Land-Grant Act, but it was too busy with the Civil War to give much attention to organizing and developing the College or to other matters that could wait. The legislature of 1864 voted \$20,000 for building purposes; the legislature of 1866 appropriated \$91,000; and the legislature of 1868 appropriated \$47,750. A system of leasing its land, "which had been worked out with remarkable results, enabled the College to realize an annual income of \$30,000 for maintenance and support from the very beginning." (29, pp. 7-8.)

The Iowa Agricultural College and Farm was first opened for students on October 21, 1868. About 68 or 70 men and women enrolled during this fall term. A committee of the board had decided the previous May to admit women by a vote of 4 to 3. On March 17, 1869, the college building was dedicated, and the



JUSTIN S. MORRILL
United States Senator from Vermont, 1866 to 1898



ADONIJAH S. WELCH
President 1868-1883

Honorable A. S. Welch was formally inaugurated as the first president. Dr. Welch became president in May, 1868, after he had served a term as United States Senator from Florida. He had been graduated from the University of Michigan and had served as president of the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti for fourteen years.

As defined by the Federal Land-Grant College Act of 1862 (70, p. 503) the leading object of the new college "shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

The Iowa organic act provided for the teaching of agriculture as the principal branch, but eighteen fields were mentioned in which the College might engage. These were natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, horticulture, fruit growing, forestry, animal and vegetable anatomy, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, entomology, zoölogy, veterinary anatomy, plain mensuration, levelling, surveying, bookkeeping, "and such mechanic arts as are directly connected with agriculture. Also such other studies as the trustees may from time to time prescribe not inconsistent with the purposes of this act." (17, pp. 173-178.)

b. Home Economics in the College

While home economics was not mentioned in the Iowa organic act, leeway for its introduction was provided in both the Iowa Act and the Federal Land-Grant College Act. Consequently a type of training was given in home economics from the beginning. The "Ladies Course," offered in 1871, listed "Domestic Economy" as one of the subjects which women might take. (54, pp. 5-11.)

The president of the Board of Trustees, Benjamin F. Gue, in an address at the formal opening of the College on March 17, 1869, commended domestic economy as follows (27, p. 12):

"In this the *People's College*, dedicated to the encouragement and promotion of industry, we must aim to make labor attractive, not only to the boys who are seeking knowledge in their department, but to the girls, who can never become accomplished and thoroughly educated women, without a knowledge of the art of housekeeping, and the best methods of conducting every household occupation with system, intelligence, and womanly grace.

The most alarming feature of our present system of educating our girls is the almost total disregard of those branches known as useful and practical that will prepare them for the proper discharge of the best and noblest duties of rational and intelligent women."

In his inaugural address, President A. S. Welch also commended domestic economy for women. He said, in part (27, pp. 38-40): "Among her increased facilities for scientific instruction, should stand prominent the study of domestic economy. Such special preparation, added to general culture, will dignify these duties, render their performance easier and more systematic, and leave time for healthful recreation and rest."

The Iowa and the Kansas state agricultural colleges were pioneers in home economics education. Other land-grant institutions followed their lead but followed slowly. True describes the situation as follows (64, p. 268):

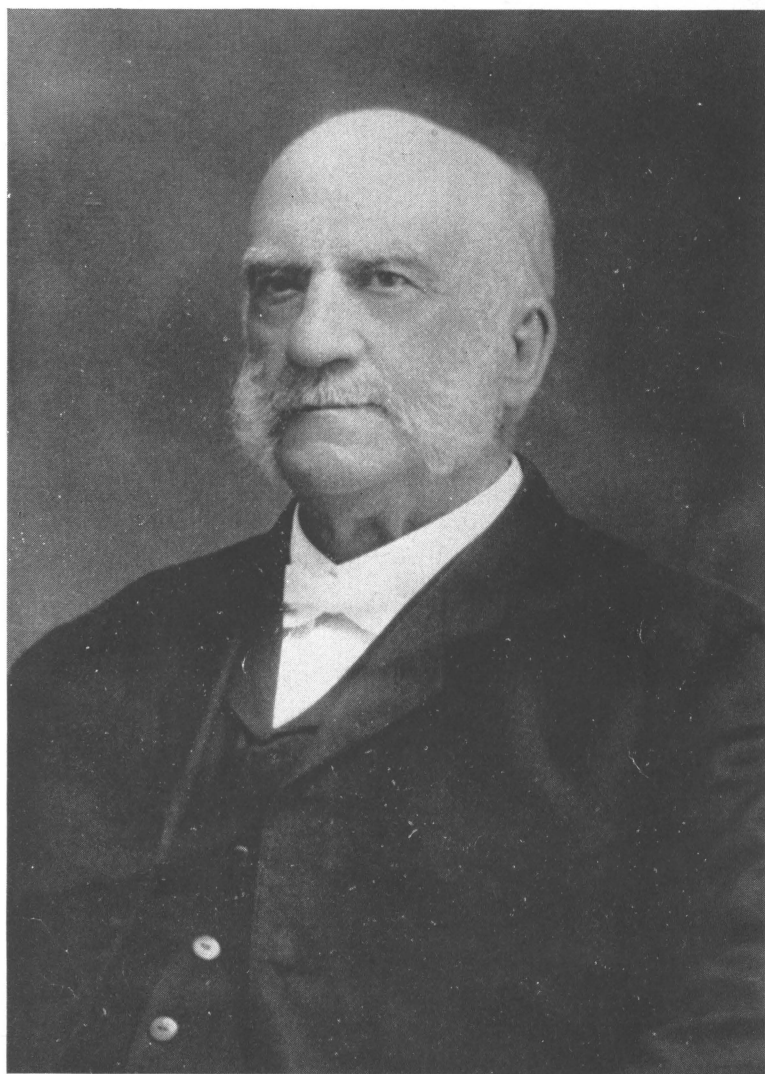
"In 1890 only four land-grant colleges had departments of home economics, namely, those in Kansas, Iowa, Oregon, and South Dakota. In the next 15 years such departments were organized in 18 of the land-grant colleges for white students. With the exception of the institutions in Connecticut and Tennessee these colleges were in North Central and Western States."

c. The Agricultural Experiment Station Created

One of the serious difficulties which the new College encountered was a lack of scientific material of instruction in the field of agriculture. The records show that the College very early attempted to overcome this difficulty by conducting experimental work. Dr. S. A. Knapp, who was elected to the chair of agriculture in 1880 and who was later the second president of the College, was the leader in developing the experimental work. A fund of \$1,000 was early made available for an experimental creamery and the General Assembly in 1882 appropriated \$1,500 annually "For experimentation in agriculture and horticulture." (18, p. 77.)

After the federal act providing for agricultural experiment stations, the Hatch Act², was passed by Congress, in 1887; experimental work took rank with instruction as one of the prin-

²There is documentary evidence which shows that Dr. S. A. Knapp was the original author of the federal act providing for experiment stations passed by Congress in 1887. He wrote it in the "Farm House" at Ames, Iowa, in January, 1883.



SEAMAN A. KNAPP
President 1883-1885

cial functions of the College. The purpose of this act was (71) "to aid in acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to promote scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science. . . ."

From the foregoing declaration of the purpose of the Hatch Act, it is clear that the "diffusion among the people" clause implied extension activities. A knowledge of Dr. Knapp's interest in extension tends to strengthen this conviction. The act did not directly add much to the actual development of extension work in Iowa, but indirectly it made a contribution. One of the most valid arguments for the Extension Service some years later was that the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station had discovered and collected so much valuable information that some agency should be set up by the College to get this information to the people who would profit by it most.

d. Extension and the Organic Acts of the College

Many students hold that the idea of extension is found in the intent of all the organic acts of the College. This intent was pointed out in the foregoing discussion of the Hatch Act.

Relative to the first Land-Grant College Act passed by Congress in 1862, the Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities makes this statement (69, p. 438): "The ideal of direct practical service to the industrial classes, but especially to rural people, was from the beginning prominent in the minds of the leaders of the land-grant college movement and dominant in the consciousness of the people and legislators who supported these institutions. Such service through resident college instruction was never very successful."

The records indicate that the friends of the Iowa organic act of 1858 which provided for the establishment of the College, intended that the College should assume some responsibility for the extension of information to the people of the state. The two excerpts from this act given herewith, indicate this intent.

"An Act to provide for the establishment of a State Agricultural College and Farm with a Board of Trustees which shall be connected with the entire Agricultural Interests of the State of Iowa." (17, p. 173.)

"He [the Secretary of the Board of Trustees] shall encourage the formation of agricultural societies throughout the State, and

purchase, receive and distribute such rare and valuable seeds, plants, shrubbery and trees, as may be in his power to procure from the general government and other sources, as may be adapted to our climate and soils. He shall also encourage the importation of improved breeds of horses, asses, cattle, sheep, hogs and other live stock, the invention and improvement of labor saving implements of husbandry and diffuse information in relation to the same; and the manufacture of woolen and cotton yarns and cloths, and domestic industry in weaving, spinning, knitting, sewing, and such other household arts as are calculated to promote the general thrift, wealth and resources of the State." (17, p. 177.)

The secretary of the board of trustees had his office in Des Moines; otherwise he would have deserved the distinction of being the first director of the Extension Service.

The farmers who had worked for an Agricultural College and Farm "which shall be connected with the entire agricultural interests of the state" were not satisfied with having the College confine its efforts to resident teaching and to experimental work. They demanded that they receive information of most use to them. This demand led eventually to the official creation of the Extension Service in 1906, but before this service was officially established as the third major function of the College, the College did much extension work through the medium of fairs, farmers' institutes, lectures before miscellaneous organizations, and correspondence.

6. FARMERS' INSTITUTES

The first farmers' institute held in America seems to have been under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture at Springfield, in 1863. The Kansas Agricultural College, in 1868, seems to have been the first state college of agriculture to hold a farmers' institute at the college. Iowa State College was the first agricultural college to take the institute to the farmers. This first institute was initiated by President Welch and held at Cedar Falls in December, 1870. (21, 65, 66.) Professor I. P. Roberts, for thirty years professor and dean of agriculture at Cornell University, has said (29, p. 14), "President Welch organized and conducted the first farmers' institutes in the United States."

All writers seem to agree that the credit for starting the farmers' institutes in Iowa goes to A. S. Welch, first president

of Iowa State College. The beginning of these early extension activities cannot be told better than they were told by President Welch in his reports. In a report to the trustees in December, 1870, he said (30, pp. 478-479):

“Many of the trustees will remember that last fall an urgent demand was made outside the institution for a winter session. Such a session, however, was for reasons well known to you found to be impracticable. It is now thought to promise better results to the farmers, that farmers’ institutes somewhat similar in method to the teachers’ institutes, should be held by a few of the older members of the faculty in different sections of the State. We propose that each institute shall last five days, and that its program shall consist of lectures for day and evening sessions, on stock breeding and management, fruit culture, farm accounts, and kindred topics. The first farmers’ institute is already appointed in Cedar Falls, to open on the 20th instant [December, 1870]; the second is to commence on January 3, at Council Bluffs, in response to an earnest invitation from the farmers of that county; and the third will be held in Muscatine, by desire of its citizens; time not fixed. A fourth may be held in Boonesboro or Ames. Now it is desirable that this new experiment should be tried without much expense to the farmers in attendance, and if the trustees should see fit to appropriate a moderate sum for traveling expenses it would, I have no doubt, be wisely expended. Professor Jones, Professor Matthews, and myself will conduct the exercises.”

A committee to which the president’s report was referred stated that:

“In regard to the farmers’ institutes, without hesitation we entirely coincide with the president’s plans, and believe that great good will result therefrom, and most earnestly desire that a sufficient amount may be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses thereof.”

The program of the first farmers’ institute in Iowa which was held at Cedar Falls in December, 1870, was described at length in a current number of the *Homestead and Western Farm Journal*. Extracts from this story are given herewith. (21.)

“At 2 o’clock p. m. on Wednesday the subject of Farm Stock was taken up by invitation by Dr. Sprague of Des Moines. A diagram was placed on the blackboard showing the view of a section through the shoulder of a common cow as also that of the well formed thoroughbred. It was also explained that the greater width across the shoulders of the thoroughbred furnished a

basis for the production of a much larger amount of meat than was yielded by the common cow, . . .”

On Thursday at 10 a. m. the “institute opened with prayer and music after which the discussion on stock breeding was opened by President Welch. He thought it still an unsettled question as to the raising of the Durham stock in Iowa. He stated that men should learn to analyze stock; fix in their minds the valuable points so as to breed for beef by selecting those having these properties as also those having the properties requisite for th production of milk, etc. . . .

“Professor Mathews followed with an interesting lecture upon fruit culture, ridiculing the various foolish remedies which had been recommended at different times for the destruction of vermin in fruit trees, and showing how people allow themselves to be humbugged by purchasing plants and trees of which they know nothing, simply because they are highly recommended. . . .

“A list of hardy varieties was asked for. Professor Mathews recommended the following: Russian, Astrachan, Borovischky, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse, Ben Davis, Bell Flower, Perry Russet. For summer use, Williams Flavor. . . .”

On Thursday afternoon the institute reopened. “Prof. Jones then occupied half an hour on ‘Farm Accounts’, which was very interesting.

“Reverend Z. Cook then delivered his address, on the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. He seized upon the power of combinations, showing how farmers should combine to protect themselves. He wanted such literature circulated as will foster the idea that labor is truly honorable. . . .

“Mr. Knowles gave an interesting talk on disease of cattle, the cause of many diseases and showed how they could be cured. He was listened to with marked attention. . . .

“Professor Welch closed the exercise of the afternoon by addressing the institute upon thoroughbred cattle. Showing how the good qualities are bred and bad parts bred out. He considers the Durham stock exceedingly useful for improving our common stock. Pres. Welch does not consider that prairie grass is profitable for feeding the Durham. They require timothy. . . .”

In the Fourth Biennial Report of Iowa State College, President Welch indicated the initial success, and described the plan of conducting farmers’ institutes in Iowa. He wrote:

“The experiment of holding farmers’ institutes in different localities in the state, for the purpose of giving familiar lectures on prominent topics in agriculture, was tried last winter, with

very gratifying results. Institutes lasting three days were held at Cedar Falls, Council Bluffs, Washington, and Muscatine, at each of which points we found an enthusiastic gathering of farmers. The attendance at Washington numbered over two hundred and fifty, and the institute at Muscatine has become a permanent organization, meeting, as I am informed, once a month.

“Many requests have come in from various localities for farmers’ institutes this winter. My correspondence on the subject is quite large, and I have already arranged for four, viz.: one at Nevada, beginning on the 19th instant, one at Wilton on the first Wednesday of January, one at Vinton, opening on the second Tuesday of February, and another at Manchester or Delaware Centre, Delaware County, opening on the last Wednesday of January. Three more are to be disposed of, for which there are numerous applications. Those desirous of securing one of these for their county, forward to me a request to that effect, signed by not less than fifty farmers who pledge their personal attendance and the payment of such traveling expenses as we cannot avoid making.”

At the beginning of the institute work in Iowa and for a number of years thereafter, the expenses were borne by local contributions. In 1890-91 the College and State Agricultural Society appropriated a small sum to pay the expenses of the professors and other competent lecturers at the institutes. (13, p. 37.)

A bill passed the state legislature in 1901 which provided for the holding of county institutes and it appropriated \$50 to each county for this purpose. The bill stated (20, p. 38) that the object of such institutes should be “the dissemination of practical and scientific knowledge pertaining to agriculture in all its various branches.”

“This act was amended by the General Assembly in 1902 by increasing the appropriation for each county institute to \$75 per annum and providing that each county institute should be entitled to representation at the sessions of the State Board of Agriculture.” (13, p. 38.) This appropriation still stands today (1932) and is administered by the State Department of Agriculture.

While the farmers’ institutes were held for the purpose of providing instruction in subjects pertaining to agriculture, the needs of the farm women were not ignored. It is true that few institutes in Iowa held separate sessions for women. The women, however, generally attended the sessions, one or more of which

were devoted to household problems. Frequently experts in home economics were secured to give talks, and to judge baked goods, articles of sewing and other domestic products, as in county agricultural fairs. (12, p. 13.)

Mrs. Welch, the first head of the home economics work at the College, lectured to housewives throughout the state. In a report made in 1883 (29, pp. 14 and 23) she called attention to a series of lectures on domestic science given in Des Moines to a class of sixty. This class in Des Moines is considered to be very significant in the development of home economics extension work in Iowa and throughout the country.

The farmers' institutes have been of great value to agricultural and rural life. Their weaknesses are that usually but one is held in any county in any one year and there is no provision for following up the work. They are said to have been the natural forerunner of county agents. (62, p. 30.)

7. THE GRANGE

Even before special training in subjects pertaining to agriculture (through the institutes) was available for Iowa farmers, they themselves had set up an organization for their mutual self-improvement.

The first of these organizations was the Patrons of Husbandry, better known as the Grange, which came into existence at Washington, D. C., in 1867. To Oliver Hudson Kelley, a clerk in the agricultural bureau, goes the credit for originating the idea of the Grange and keeping it alive during its first three years.

Being a Mason, Kelley got the idea that a similar secret order, adapted to farm life and atmosphere, might serve to bind farmers together for social intercourse and intellectual advancement. The purpose of the Grange was declared to be "the advancement of agriculture," but Kelley expected that this advancement would come primarily through educational efforts. (55, p. 11.) The phenomenal growth of this order in the early 70's was largely due, however, to economic and political causes.

Correspondence between Kelley and A. Failor, of Newton, Iowa, resulted in the formation of a Grange at Newton, May 2, 1868. This was the first Grange in Iowa and one of the first in the United States located in a rural community. In 1869, the second Iowa Grange was organized at Pottsville (Postville?) and soon after, the third at Waukon. The Waukon Grange was said to have held more meetings in 1875 than any other Grange in the United States. (7, pp. 46-47.)

During the year 1871, the order flourished with much vigor in the states of the North Central division and especially in Iowa, where a state Grange was organized on January 12. Dudley W. Adams of the Waukon Grange, and later master of the National Grange, was elected master of the new Iowa State Grange. (7, p. 50.)

The growth of the Grange in Iowa is indicated by the number of local Granges listed herewith (7): On May 19, 1873, there were 1,507 local Granges; on August 2, 1873, there were 1,763; on October 18, 1873, there were 1,818; on March 1, 1874, there were 1,918; on September 1, 1874, there were 1,999; on January 1, 1875, there were 1,891; on October 1, 1875, there were 1,164; and on July 1, 1876, there were 1,018.

The seventh annual convention of the National Grange was held at St. Louis in February, 1874, and this meeting marks the peak of the movement. The "Declaration of Purposes of the National Grange" adopted at that time is said to rank as one of the greatest platforms for agricultural progress that has ever been written. It is still the platform of the National Grange and its principles have been incorporated into the platforms of all subsequent farm organizations. Outstanding principles of this "Declaration of Purposes" were (2, pp. 69-73):

"United by the strong and faithful tie of Agriculture, we mutually resolve to labor for the good of our Order, our country and mankind.

"We heartily indorse the motto, 'In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity.'

"We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:

"To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits. To foster mutual understanding and co-operation. To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other in labor, to hasten the good time coming. . . .

"We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and, in general, acting together for our mutual protection, and advancement, as occasion may require. . . .

"For our business interests, we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relations possible. . . .

"We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves,

and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science, and all the arts which adorn the home, be taught in their courses of study. . . .

“No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings. . . .

“Ours being peculiarly a farmers’ institution, we cannot admit all to our ranks.”

That the Grange was interested in spiritual things as well as in material things is shown in an address by Dudley W. Adams, of Iowa, while he was master of the National Grange. A single selection from his talk will suffice (57, p. 517) :

“I tell you, my brother tillers of the soil, there is something in this world worth living for besides hard work. We have heard enough of this professional blarney. Toil is not in itself necessarily glorious. To toil like a slave, raise fat steers, cultivate broad acres, pile up treasures of bonds and lands and herds, and at the same time bow and starve the godlike form, harden the hands, dwarf the immortal mind, and alienate the children from the homestead, is a damning disgrace to any man, and should stamp him as worse than a brute.”

The educational program of the Grange, and the methods employed for development, are described in an early history of the order (57, p. 470) :

“The material interests of the farmer are not the only ones which receive the fostering care of the Order. His intellectual improvement is also aimed at. The Grange teaches its members that education and intellectual culture are necessary to the farmer as well as to other men. It impresses upon him the duty of encouraging the growth and prosperity of the public schools, and reminds him that money saved at the cost of his children’s education is saved at too high a price. It encourages the farmer to purchase and read good and useful books, and the best periodicals of the day. At its meetings discussions are encouraged which serve to keep its members informed upon the leading questions of the time, and to accustom them to express their views in an intelligent manner. In one respect the Grange may be considered as an educational club, with the very positive and definite object of achieving the intellectual improvement of its members.”

In the Grange it was the duty of the lecturer, one of the local officers, to prepare a program for each meeting. The prepara-

tion of papers, debates, or discussions for these programs stimulated the members to consult periodicals and to familiarize themselves with books, and with tracts, folders, and leaflets of an educational nature, which were distributed by the National Grange.

“The executive committee of the Iowa State Grange in 1874 prepared a series of questions for discussion in each of the local granges. These included, as main questions; the desirability of coöperation in business, the benefits secured by the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and the control of transportation companies by law; with subdivisions of each question.” (7, p. 286.)

The meteoric rise in membership of the Grange in the early 70's was followed by an equally sudden drop in the latter part of the decade, which all but obliterated the order. After this decline, however, the resumption of the original principle of the Grange—agricultural improvement by means of education—has resulted in a slow but steady growth, and today the position of the National Grange is stronger than it has been for many years.

The causes of the decline of the Grange have received the attention of students of farm organizations. W. A. Anderson summarizes these causes very well as follows (1, pp. 48-49):

“First, its business failures due to incompetent management caused the enthusiasm of its members to subside since it did not continue its great savings.

“Second, overestimation of benefits to be derived through legislation, which proved unwise, discredited the order.

“Third, its rapid growth and lack of leadership made impossible the proper assimilation and guidance of such a large number of Granges and members.

“Fourth, inner strife and jealousy created distrust and dissatisfaction between the various Granges and between them and the National Grange.

“Fifth, the Granges were corrupted by politicians and others, who were ‘interested in agriculture as the hawk is interested in the sparrow.’ ”

8. THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

Following the decline of the Grange, various other farmers' organizations made their appearance. The advantages accruing from organization and coöperation were too worth-while to be foresworn, even in the face of seeming defeat.

Among the organizations which followed on the heels of the Grange, and which embodied many of its principles, was the

Farmers' Alliance. This order, which claimed a large membership in Iowa in the 80's, emphasized social and political activities, and, to a certain extent, coöperative enterprises. A prominent objective of the organization, however, was educational, for we read (14, p. 129) :

"These various activities [social, etc.] met a real and obvious social need, but they lent themselves also to more strictly educational purposes. . . . The Alliance leaders made it a point to disseminate as widely as possible scientific agricultural information. There, as elsewhere, visiting officers and lecturers urged upon the farmers the necessity of crop rotation; they pointed out the wisdom of careful seed selection; they set forth the merits of newly devised agricultural machines; they deplored the lack of crop diversification; and they scolded the farmers roundly for their generally bad business methods.

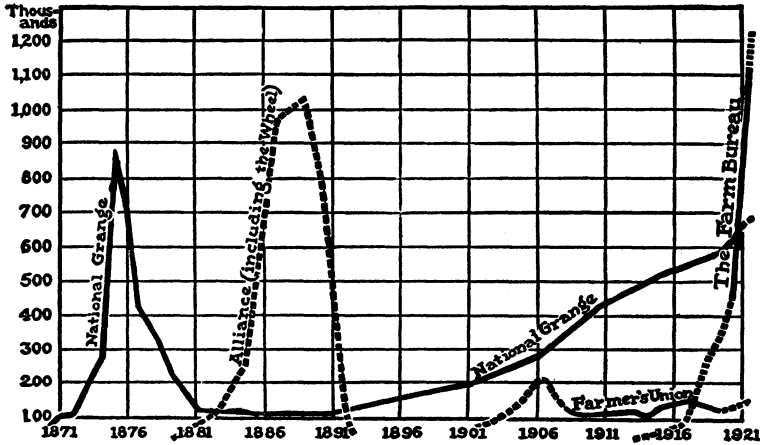
"Ordinarily every local organization had an officer known as the 'lecturer' whose duty it was to suggest subjects for discussion and to take the lead in expounding them. Spurred into action by the efforts of the lecturer and the attractiveness of the subjects, Alliance members learned to express themselves in public. They learned also to seek ammunition for their speeches and debates in books and papers that they might otherwise never have read. Their horizons widened; the variety of the topics they discussed increased. Local study groups were organized which, by 'taking up the questions that were agitating the minds of the people and discussing them in earnest manner,' so aroused the interest of the participants that the meetings often lasted far into the night."

Later the Alliance became very active in politics, joining with other farmers' organizations and the Knights of Labor. In 1890 and 1892, the political campaign of this group centered around the proposition of free-coinage of silver and the issuance of "greenback currency." It merged to a large degree into the Populist party. Friction and dissension then arose so that when this party met defeat in the election of 1892, the organizations which were connected with it suffered severely. Shortly thereafter they faded out of existence. (47.)

The Grange and the Alliance resembled each other in many ways. They both grew rapidly and they both declined rapidly. Each of them was prominent for about ten years—the Grange in the 70's and the Alliance in the 80's. They both gave education a large place in their objectives but later turned their attention to commercial and political activities. Their commercial

and political activities seem to have been important factors in bringing about their downfall.

9. THE RISE AND DECLINE OF IMPORTANT FARM ORGANIZATIONS' NATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS (55, p. 35)



From *The Farm Bureau Movement*, by O. M. Kile, courtesy the Macmillan Company.

Solid lines indicate official records of paid-up memberships. Actual active membership is usually somewhat larger. Dotted lines indicate that no official records are available, but represent best information as to membership trends.

CHAPTER II

THE OFFICIAL CREATION OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE AND ITS EARLY DEVELOPMENT UNDER HOLDEN, 1901-1912

The year 1901 may be taken roughly as marking the beginning of a new era in extension activities in Iowa. Before that time the work was lacking in continuity, definiteness, organization, and scope.

The county agricultural societies and the State Agricultural Society were still sponsoring their fairs and carrying on their other activities, but they did not provide a sufficient outlet for the large body of knowledge in the fields of agriculture and home making that had accumulated by the year 1901. The farmers' institutes seem to have lost ground. They never reached a large percentage of the farmers and homemakers and their method of instruction was not the most effective. The institute workers taught principally by the lecture method and there was no follow-up to see that the stimulation of the institute resulted in action by the farm family. The Agricultural Division of the College was growing, but the number of its graduates who returned to the farm was small compared with the total farm population. Agriculture was not yet taught in public high schools. Farm organizations, which were so prominent in the 70's and 80's, had almost passed out of existence. It is estimated that by the time the first extension act was passed, less than five percent of the farmers in Iowa belonged to a farm organization. The time was ripe for new adventures in extension activities.

Between 1901 and 1906 much extension history was made. The idea of extension service in agriculture and home economics seems to have caught the imagination of the people in all of the states at about this time. A few departments of agricultural extension were created in the 90's, but by 1907, thirty-nine state agricultural colleges were carrying on some form of extension work. (62, p. 31.) In 1905 the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations appointed a committee which recommended (62, p. 31): "that each college represented in this

association organize, as soon as practicable, a department of extension teaching in agriculture, coördinate with other departments or divisions of the agricultural work, with a competent director in charge and, if possible, with a corps of men at his disposal. This department should take on, just as far as possible, all phases of extension teaching now performed in other ways."

In 1901, a farmers' short course of two weeks' duration was organized through the efforts of Dean C. F. Curtiss. This short course was held at the College and attracted many people from the beginning. It was later shortened to one week and is now known as Farm and Home Week.

1. HOLDEN'S EARLY EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

In 1902, P. G. Holden was brought from Illinois to become Professor of Agronomy at Iowa State College. Regarding this event John P. Wallace recently wrote (73):

"Professor Holden had made a national reputation for himself by his work in Illinois and it was the desire of the College to secure him as head I believe of the crops department. The legislature had adjourned and their appropriation was not sufficient to pay him the salary that was needed. Realizing the need of his services and the benefit there would be in having him come to Iowa we [*Wallaces' Farmer*] were glad to pay a part of his salary for two years. I do not remember the exact amount we contributed but I believe it was \$250.00 per year for two years and after that the Legislature was glad to give the additional appropriation necessary to keep him on the staff."

Relative to his coming to Iowa State College, Professor Holden wrote Professor Taff as follows (15):

"When I was approached by Dr. Beardshear and by Dean Curtiss, to interest me in accepting the position of Professor of Agronomy at Ames, I made it clear that my work would be of a different nature from that which the authorities might possibly expect, that I had a strong feeling that every person that lives in the State is in reality a pupil or a student of the college and that the college must see to it that everyone receives some direct help from the college and if this was true, that there was only one way by which it could be done and that was to take the college to the people. Go to the people and help them where they are, as they are, under their own conditions with their own problems. My contention was that at that time they had two-thirds of a college, that the other third, which in my estimation was a

very important part of the work of the college, was to see that knowledge was translated into actual life, and living, by the people of the state."

In 1903 Holden started the county farm demonstration work near Orange City in Sioux County. In 1904, five counties coöperated; in 1905, eight counties coöperated; and in 1906, ten counties coöperated. The projects were with oats, alfalfa, corn, and with quack grass eradication. (28.) This county farm demonstration work, according to Holden, was the beginning of county agricultural agent work. (9, p. 1.)

In 1904 Holden started what he called "Seed Corn Gospel Trains." These are said to have been the first seed corn trains ever operated.¹ In his first annual report Holden states that these trains stopped at 670 towns; passed through 96 of the 99 counties; traveled nearly 10,000 miles; and 1,085 talks or lectures were given to more than 127,000 people; and more than 30,000 bulletins were distributed.

In January, 1905, Holden started the first local short course, at Red Oak. During the year 1906-1907 short courses were held at Red Oak, Mt. Pleasant, Lenox, and Liscomb. These courses offered definite instruction for a period of one week and were popular from the beginning. They came to be one of the chief extension activities. (28, 1907.)

2. THE FIRST EXTENSION ACT IN IOWA

The demands for outside help became so numerous and urgent that the regular staff of the College could not well take care of them without seriously neglecting the instructional or experimental work. It took much help to sponsor the county demonstration farms, the special corn trains, the local short courses and to meet the demands for help coming from such organizations as the Iowa Corn Growers' Association and the Iowa Grain Dealers' Association. In addition to these calls for help, individuals throughout the state were writing letters about and seeking assistance with their personal problems. The extent of this outside work made it apparent that the College should create an Extension Service to take care of it. (28, p. 2.)

Professor Holden gives an interesting account (15) of the specific event leading to the first extension act by the legislature in 1906:

¹The first agricultural train in Iowa was run in 1897. Credit for the idea is given Mr. Farmer, then assistant general freight agent for the M. & St. L. Railroad, but Uncle Henry Wallace had much to do with the organization and management of this train. (72, p. 176.)



PERRY GREELEY HOLDEN
Superintendent of Extension Department 1906-1912

“At the conclusion of one of our Corn Trains, as we were coming back in from Mason City to Des Moines, Uncle Henry Wallace called me into the passenger coach and made the remark that Mr. Trigg, Mr. Wells, and he had talked over matters and that they had a few questions they wanted to ask me. Mr. Wallace asked the first question, which was this. ‘Mr. Holden, these people whom we met all along the line have expressed a wish to have more of this educational work. Now, what is the future of it all? Does this end it, or is there something we can do in the future, to make it more valuable?’ I remarked that there should be a force of people from the college who should give all of their time to helping stimulate people all over the state to greater activity and greater interest in the study of the great business of agriculture. He said, ‘How can such a thing be accomplished?’ I said, ‘Mr. Wallace, it will be necessary to secure an appropriation to provide for this kind of work.’ He asked me if I would draft a bill covering my ideas, along this line, which I did. This bill, considerably trimmed down, finally passed the legislature and became a law.”

The first extension act was passed by the Thirty-first General Assembly and was approved April 10, 1906. This act provided that Iowa State College should “undertake and maintain a system of Agricultural Extension work. Under this the said college shall be authorized to conduct experiments in the various portions of the State, and in giving instructions wherever, in the judgment of the college authorities, it shall be advisable. . . . The college authorities are authorized to give instruction in corn and stock judging at agricultural fairs, institutes and clubs, and to aid in conducting short courses of instruction at suitable places throughout the State; to give lectures and demonstrations on the growing of crops and fruits, on stock raising, dairying, land drainage, and kindred subjects, including domestic science.” The act carried an appropriation of \$15,000.

This act was introduced into the house by the Honorable E. W. Weeks, of Guthrie Center. Some of its best friends and supporters outside the legislature were the Iowa Corn Growers' Association (Grant Chapman, president); the Iowa Grain Dealers' Association (George A. Wells, secretary); the Grange; *Wallaces' Farmer* (Uncle Henry Wallace, editor); the *Register and Farmer* (Joe Trigg, editor); J. R. Sage, director of the Weather and Crop Service for Iowa; and W. H. Manse, industrial commissioner for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

3. PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

In organizing the work under the first extension act in Iowa, two general plans were considered. The first plan proposed was to divide the appropriation among the various departments in the Agricultural Division of the College, depending upon these departments to secure special help for extension work. Objections offered to this plan were: (a) That the members of the Legislature would feel that it was simply another means of securing added appropriations for the various departments; (b) That no one could be held directly responsible for the use of the appropriation as a whole; and (c) That the extension work would not be so well done as it would be in the hands of a department whose sole business it was to attend to that particular task. (9, pp. 32-33.)

The second plan proposed, and the plan finally adopted, was to place the extension work in the hands of a separate department which should bear the same relations to the college authorities as other departments. This department was to be held directly responsible for the use of the appropriation and for the accomplishment of results. (28, p. 4.)

In his first annual report (28, p. 5) Holden stated that while he favored the first plan of organization, President Storms and Dean Curtiss favored the second plan, which was adopted. He continued, "I can say for this policy that it has worked splendidly during its first year of trial."

The newly created Extension Department was headed by a superintendent who was nominally responsible to the Dean of Agriculture.² He had the authority to organize his department, to plan its work, to employ its help, and to make expenditures within the limits of his appropriation. While it was expected that the Extension Department should secure information from the subject matter departments and the experiment station, it was not directly connected with them.

4. POLICY AS TO THE USE OF FUNDS

The Extension Department from the beginning adopted the policy of requiring a certain amount of effort on the part of the local community before it would give help. The plan given herewith was adopted by the trustees of the College in 1906. (28, pp. 4-5.)

²The superintendent of the Extension Department was made directly responsible to the president in 1912 and his title was changed to "Director."

a. "The local expenses of all lectures, demonstrations, short courses, and other forms of agricultural education shall be borne by the communities in which they are held, and so far as possible the traveling expenses of lecturers and workers in attending to such work shall be met by the communities or organizations served.

b. "The Agricultural Extension funds shall not be used for supporting any feature of education or experimental work that is carried on at Ames, except such assistance as may be rendered in connection with the special two weeks' short courses and summer school."

For the first year (1906-1907) the superintendent was paid a salary of \$3,200 and the specialists averaged \$1,100 each. These salaries totaled \$10,070.82. Other items of expense were stenographic and other help \$1,475; furniture \$400; maps, charts, photographs, and supplies \$600; stationery, printing, bulletins, and traveling expenses \$2,374.53. (28, p. 7.)

5. ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE FIRST YEAR (1906-1907)

In his first annual report (28, pp. 5-6), Holden wrote that it was impossible for him to cover the entire field of agriculture with only \$15,000 so that he selected soils, farm crops, animal husbandry, and home economics as special fields of work because he regarded these as fundamental. He later decided to add horticulture and dairying to his first year's program.

The Extension Department was popular from the beginning. Holden reported (28, 1907) that more than three times as many requests for help were received the first year as could be filled by the extension staff and such help as could be secured from other sources. Farmers and business men contributed liberally toward the financial support of the work by taking care of local expenses and often paying salaries of special assistants.

A fairly complete record was kept of the activities of the staff. A summary is given herewith. (28, pp. 22-25.)

During the first year of the Extension Department, short course schools were conducted at Red Oak, Mt. Pleasant, Lenox, Liscomb, Ames, Spencer, and Dows; the last two named being domestic science short courses.

During the year county experiment station work was conducted in the following counties: Sioux, Greene, Marshall, Taylor, Kossuth, Story, Montgomery, Chickasaw, Polk, and Page.

The total number of plots was 4,000 and the total number of acres in the plots was 112½. A total of 700 samples of corn was tested for yield and 7,100 people visited the county farms to study the experiments.

During the year special assistance was given to the county superintendents of Page, Floyd, and Cherokee counties in introducing definite agricultural work into their schools. An agricultural exhibit was held at the state fair.

During the year Professor Holden delivered 172 lectures and conducted 77 corn judging contests. Mary F. Rausch gave 90 lectures and 41 demonstrations, and conducted 17 judging contests. M. L. Mosher gave 55 lectures and conducted 34 corn judging contests. R. K. Bliss delivered 49 lectures and conducted 14 stock judging contests. A. H. Snyder gave 25 lectures and conducted demonstrations at the state fair and at several county fairs.

A total of 66,500 miles was traveled during the year by members of the department and student assistants.

Five bulletins were prepared by department members for publication during the year as follows:

“Healthful Homes,” by Mary F. Rausch.

“Raising Pigs,” by R. K. Bliss.

“Manures,” by A. H. Snyder.

“Rotation of Crops,” by A. H. Snyder.

“Suggestions for the Testing of Dairy Herds,” by J. C. Guthrie.

6. PERSONNEL DURING HOLDEN'S ADMINISTRATION

The personnel of the Extension Department was headed by Perry Greeley Holden. Holden was born in Dodge County, Minnesota, and received his higher education at the Michigan Agricultural College and the Michigan State Normal School. He had been employed at a variety of occupations before coming to Iowa as the following excerpt from his biography in *Who's Who* indicates.

“Fellow and instructor agriculture, Michigan Agricultural College, 1889-93; professor science, Benzonia College, Michigan, 1895; county superintendent of schools, Benzie County, Michigan, 1895-96; professor agronomy, University of Illinois, 1896-1900; agriculturist for Illinois Sugar Refining Company, 1900-01; organized Funk Brother Seed Company for scientific breeding of corn, 1902; professor of agronomy and vice-dean, department of agriculture, Iowa State College, since 1902. Con-

ducted first railway train for carrying agricultural instruction to farmers, 1904; at head of all agricultural extension work of Iowa State College, July 1, 1906-Jan. 1, 1912.”

Holden's greatest contribution to agriculture is said to have been his ability to translate talk about agriculture into action.³

In an interview (May, 1932), Holden stated that in selecting men he endeavored, above all, to select persons in whom people would have confidence. He also desired men who were willing to work and who would cooperate. He tried to avoid cynics. It seems to have been his policy to select his staff more on their ability to get results than on the academic degrees held. His staff was made up, for the most part, of young men who had graduated from Iowa State College with a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture, and had no previous experience in extension work.⁴

The personnel of the staff for the first year (1906-1907) was as follows: P. G. Holden, superintendent; J. W. Jones, horticulture; A. H. Snyder, soils; R. K. Bliss, animal husbandry; M. L. Mosher, farm crops; Mary F. Rausch, household economics; J. C. Guthrie, dairy; and G. E. Stayner, secretary.

It is interesting to note that R. K. Bliss, the present director of the Extension Service, and his three highest ranking assistants, Murl McDonald, Paul C. Taff, and Neale S. Knowles, were all on Holden's staff.

Mr. Bliss was born at Diagonal, Iowa, October 30, 1880. He was graduated from Iowa State College in 1905 with the degree Bachelor of Science in Agriculture. He was made a member of Holden's first extension staff in 1906, taking charge of the animal husbandry work. After Holden left the department in January, 1912, to run for Governor, Bliss was made acting head of the department until the following July. He then left Iowa to become head of the animal husbandry department in the University of Nebraska. In 1914 he returned to Iowa as director of the Extension Service and has held the position ever since. In point of service he leads the two preceding directors by a big margin. Holden served six years and Kennedy only two.

Murl McDonald was born in Clay County, Nebraska, January 1, 1886, and was graduated from Iowa State College with a Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture in 1911. He worked

³George E. Farrell, in charge of Coöperative Extension Work in the North Central States, gave this as his opinion in a personal interview at Ames, July, 1932.

⁴It was almost impossible to secure men with previous experience in extension work at that early time.

part-time in the Extension Department while he was a student at the College in 1907 and 1908. He came into the department on full-time in December, 1910. He left in 1912 to go into county Y. M. C. A. work. Bliss brought him back in 1914 and he has been connected with the work continuously since that time.

Paul C. Taff was born at McLean, Illinois, February 28, 1887, and was graduated from Iowa State College with the degree Bachelor of Science in Agriculture in 1912. He began work in the Extension Department as a helper in 1906. He later enrolled in the College and worked part-time for the Extension Department. He was placed on the staff permanently in September, 1912. He was acting head of the department from April 1, 1914, to October 1, 1914—the interval between Kennedy's leaving and the coming of Bliss. His first work was with farm crops and soils and later as supervisor of correspondence courses.

Neale S. Knowles was born at River Falls, Wisconsin, in 1863. She took work at the State Teachers College at River Falls, Wisconsin, and in 1904 completed her college course, including home economics, at Milwaukee-Downer. She taught school in Milwaukee for seven years and then went to Alabama. She was teaching home economics in an agricultural high school in that state when she was called into the extension work at Iowa State College in December, 1907. She was secured to assist Miss Edith Charlton, who became head of the home economics extension work after Miss Rausch left in September, 1907. In April, 1909, Miss Charlton also left and then Miss Knowles assumed the leadership which she has held to the present time.

7. THE EXTENSION PROGRAM

As has been stated before, Holden began his program with six specialists in the fields of soils, farm crops, animal husbandry, home economics, horticulture, and dairying. By the time he left, January 1, 1912, he had expanded the original lines of work and had added school work, vegetable gardening, dairy testing, agricultural engineering, botany, and entomology. (28, 1911.)

The activities making the heaviest demands upon the extension staff in the fall of the year were state, district, and county fairs; farmers' picnics; harvest festivals; street fairs and carnivals; granges; clubs; and the county demonstration work. The staff's time was occupied in the winter, to the practical exclusion of everything else, by short courses, farmers' institutes,⁵ and

⁵These institutes were a carry-over from those started by President Welch in 1870.

corn shows for both men and boys. In the spring their chief activities were concerned with planting county demonstration farms, seed-testing demonstrations, township picnics, and special trains. The work continued throughout the year in the schools and with teachers and superintendents. The same was true of the cow testing associations,⁶ the domestic science courses, and addresses before women's clubs and commercial clubs. (28.)

While all this was going on, time was found for preparing circulars, gathering data, answering correspondence, listing materials and making charts.

Extension work was carried on during Holden's administration by two major activities, namely, local short courses and county farm demonstration plots. These occupied by far the largest amount of the time of the specialists, and at certain seasons, practically all the time of the entire staff. (28.)

a. Local Short Courses

The idea of the local short course seems to have originated with a group of farmers from Red Oak who had attended the short course conducted by the College at Ames. Consequently, the first local short course in Iowa was held at Red Oak in January, 1905. These courses proved to be popular and grew rapidly. Holden stated in his first annual report that thirty-eight requests for short courses for 1907-1908 had been received and that he proposed to hold eleven. These courses had been held at 58 points in Iowa prior to the year 1911. (28.)

The short courses differed from the institutes in that they lasted a week instead of about three days, and there were more definite class work and more discussion.⁷ An outline of a day's routine will illustrate their serious nature: From 8:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m., class work on stock and grain judging; from 4:00 p. m. to 6:00 p. m., lectures on animal diseases, rotation of crops, manures, etc.; in the evenings from 7:30 to 9:00 lectures by prominent people on subjects of more general interest such as teaching agriculture in the schools, homemaking, the importance of livestock interests, and similar subjects. The boys and girls later came to have a prominent part in these short courses. The

⁶In 1909 the first cow testing association in Iowa was formed in Black Hawk County. This type of association has been successful ever since and has continued to increase in numbers.

⁷R. K. Bliss, director of the Extension Service of Iowa State College, recently stated that he believed that some of the best extension work ever done was done in these early local short courses.

women were given work paralleling in time and emphasis the work of the men. A few short courses were strictly for homemakers, but most of them were for both men and women. (28.)

b. County Farm Demonstration Work

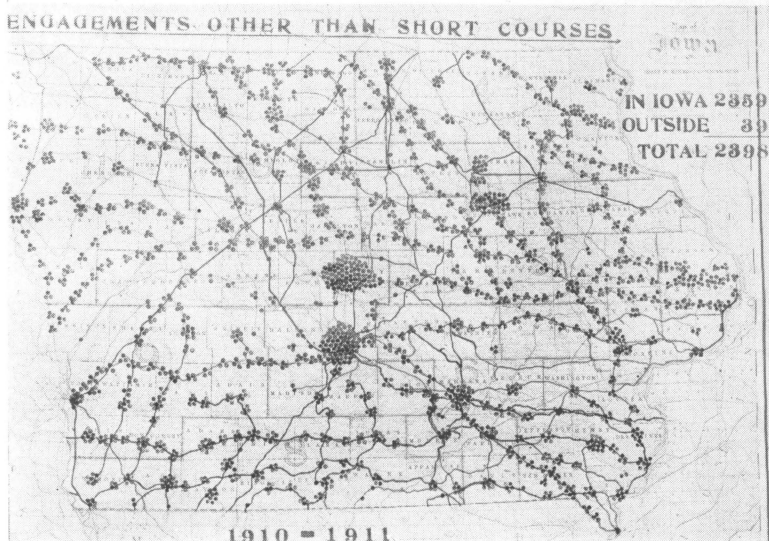
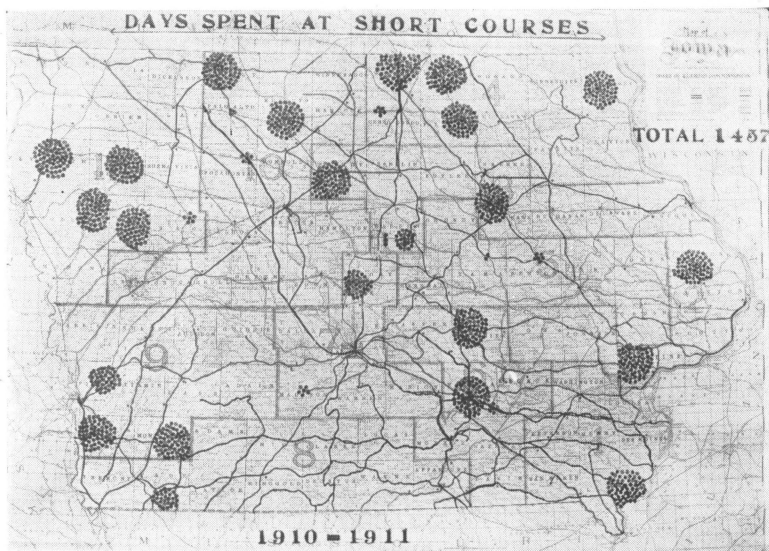
The county farm demonstration plots, or experiment stations as they were sometimes called, seem to have grown out of a discussion at a farmers' institute in Sioux County, at Hull, in the winter of 1903. The farmers were in the midst of a sharp argument when Holden entered the meeting. A Mr. Hawkins called upon Holden to give his opinion on the question of whether or not Ames was too far away and conditions too different for the experiments of the College to be of value in Sioux County.

Holden replied (59), "Mr. Hawkins, you are discussing one of the biggest things in the world." Holden took the view that every county should put on demonstrations and have someone in the county to direct the demonstration projects. He would have this man advise the farmers as to the best solution of their problems and also to work with the boys and girls.

As a result of this discussion, county farm demonstration work was started on the county farm in Sioux County in the spring of 1903. County farms were chosen because they belonged to all the people and were centrally located. Field demonstrations and simple experiments were conducted with oats, alfalfa, corn, and the eradication of quack grass. Corn, however, received the chief emphasis. Holden was often called the "Corn Man" because he stressed corn so much.

In the fall of the year, large gatherings, or picnics, were held at each of the county farms to view the results of the work. From 400 to 3,500 people usually attended these gatherings. The plan followed was for those interested to visit the plots in the forenoon and listen to an explanation of the work by some member of the Extension Department. At noon the people gathered for a picnic dinner, in family or neighborhood groups. After the dinner, programs of general interest were held in which some local people and one or two from the College took part. (9, pp. 37-38.) Data from these plots were published in circular form up to 1915.

From a beginning in Sioux County in 1903, the work grew rapidly for a number of years. In 1904, there were 5 counties; in 1906, there were 10 counties; in 1908 there were 14 counties, and in 1910 there were 16 counties. (28, 1911.)



Upper: Location of short courses and man-days spent at each by Extension Service workers, 1910-1911.

Lower: Engagements, other than short courses, of Extension Service workers, 1910-1911.

While section two of the first extension act in Iowa (see Appendix I) made provision for "experimental work," the College trustees decided against experimentation in the Extension Department as it was otherwise provided for in the experiment station set-up. The county farm demonstrations had in them an element of the experimental, but this work was finally discontinued in 1915. The county demonstration farms were, however, a forerunner of the county agent plan of extension work which a little later came to occupy such an important place in Iowa.

8. DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXTENSION DEPARTMENT
UNDER HOLDEN (1906-1911)

	1906-7	1910-11
Appropriation	15,000	32,000
Amount paid by local people.....	14,980	60,027
Number of people reached.....	10,050	166,897
Number of short courses	4	22
Number of county farm experiment stations....	7	16
Junior enrollment		15,454

CHAPTER III

FROM HOLDEN TO THE WORLD WAR, 1912-1917

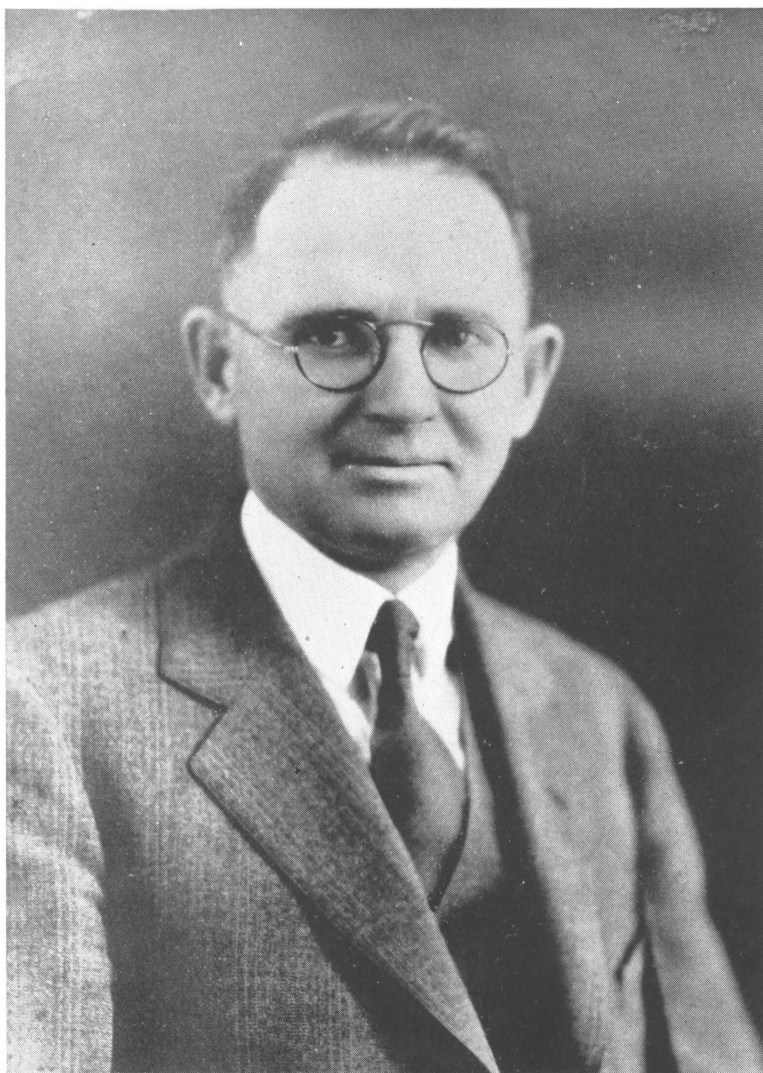
As the elections of 1912 began to approach, Holden voluntarily resigned as superintendent of the Extension Department in order to run for governor on the Republican ticket. His letter of resignation was dated January 3, 1912, and it was accepted by the State Board of Education at its next meeting. (48, pp. 103-104.) Holden made a good race but was defeated in the June primaries. Soon after this, he became associated with the extension department of the International Harvester Company, Chicago, and has continued in that work to the present time. In the interim between Holden's leaving the Extension Department and the selection of a new superintendent (January 3, 1912, to July 1, 1912), R. K. Bliss acted in that capacity.

The new superintendent finally chosen by the State Board of Education upon the recommendation of Dean Curtiss and the Faculty Committee was W. J. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy had for a number of years served the College as head of the Animal Husbandry Department. He was given the title "Temporary Director." (48, p. 361.)

On May 12, 1914, Mr. Kennedy resigned as head of the Extension Department, and the State Board of Education accepted his resignation the same day. His appointment had never been made permanent. From that time until the first of the following September, Paul C. Taff was made "Acting Director." (48, p. 534.)

About the time Kennedy came into the Extension Department at Iowa State College, Bliss accepted a position as head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the University of Nebraska. He had made a very good record in extension work at Iowa State College and, consequently, was the logical choice of President Pearson when it became necessary to select a new director to take the place of Kennedy.

Bliss assumed his new duties September 1, 1914, and has served as director continuously to the present time. He has enjoyed a great deal of administrative freedom in directing his work, and has had liberal financial support. Under his leader-



R. K. BLISS
Director of Extension Service 1914-

ship the Extension Service has developed greatly in scope, has taken on new relationships, and has attracted considerable attention nationally.

1. ORGANIZATION OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE

From 1906 to 1912 the extension work of the College was organized as a department of the Division of Agriculture. The head of this department was responsible, at least nominally, to the dean of agriculture. Under Kennedy's administration, and upon the recommendation of President Pearson, this was changed. The Third Biennial Report of the State Board of Education reports this change (50, p. 322):

"By action of the Board of Education, the extension work of the College, which now relates to all of the Divisions of the College, was placed under the immediate supervision of the President. As far as possible it is carried on in cooperation with the deans and staffs of the different divisions."

This action of the Board was considered advisable partly because veterinary medicine had been added to the extension program; but especially because home economics, which had been a major extension activity from the beginning, was in 1912 removed as a department from the Division of Agriculture and made a separate and independent division of the College. The thought was that the dean of agriculture should not administer extension work in fields which, in resident teaching and in research, came under the administration of other deans.

The second statement in the foregoing quotation of the Board's report should be noted: "As far as possible it [extension work] is carried out in cooperation with the deans and staffs of the different divisions."

This suggests cooperation, and there has been cooperation, but the Board gave the head of the extension work a great deal of administrative freedom and power.

At the time the work was thus reorganized, the title of the man in charge was changed from "Head of the Extension Department" to "Director of the Extension Department." About eight years later (1920-1921) the term "Department" was dropped and the work was called "Extension Service." This change seems to have come through common usage and agreement rather than by official action.

2. THE COUNTY UNIT PLAN

As the extension work of the agricultural colleges of the United States grew in extent and in variety it was necessary to organize

it more extensively. At first the resident teachers did the extension teaching, but by 1911 (1906 in Iowa) forty-three colleges reported the assignment of an officer to have charge of this work; and 35 colleges had 345 men giving the whole or part of their time to extension service. The next major step in the development of extension work was the assignment of an agent to each county. (53, p. 101.)

a. The County Agent in the United States

County agricultural agent work had its beginning in the southern states. When the ravages of the cotton boll weevil began to make serious inroads upon the cotton industry in 1904, the United States Department of Agriculture, aided by the General Education Board, undertook to combat this pest through farm demonstrations of improved methods of farming.

This system was devised by Dr. S. A. Knapp, second president of Iowa State College, but then an employee of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Knapp's methods proved so successful that the work grew rapidly. The first county agent, W. C. Stallings, in Smith County, Texas, was appointed November 12, 1906.

Dr. Knapp had at first tried having his man work in from ten to twenty counties each, but he later concluded that there should be one man to a county. In his report to the United States Department of Agriculture in 1908, he said (58, p. 7):

"A few demonstration farms scattered throughout the county—say five or six, such as would be the case where one agent had charge of seven or eight counties—do not create sufficient public sentiment and moral force to change the long-established usages of the masses. There must be at least five or six demonstration farms and quite a number of coöperators in each township so that practically we reach every neighborhood, arouse interest and competition everywhere, and arouse the whole community. To do this requires at least one agent in each county."

The county agricultural agent and the demonstration method of teaching farmers better practices have been called by O. B. Martin, "Dr. Seaman A. Knapp's contribution to civilization." In speaking of Dr. Knapp, the Honorable A. F. Lever once said: "He stands out toweringly among a bare half dozen really great agricultural leaders in the history of our country." (58, Introduction.)

The South had employed county agents for five years and had a total of 580 agents when the first northern state, New York,

employed her first agent in 1911. At first men only were employed, but soon the interests of the farm home were included and women agents were added to the force. Likewise, boys' and girls' clubs were inaugurated and, in some counties, special club leaders were employed. By June 30, 1914, there were in 42 of the 48 states approximately 1,350 men and women agents employed in county extension work (62, p. 40.)

b. The County Agent in Iowa

While Dr. S. A. Knapp was developing the county demonstration work in the South, certain significant events were taking place in Iowa.

In September, 1911, Holden called a state-wide meeting on the State Fair grounds in Des Moines to consider the formation of "a state organization of clubs for mutual help and advancement." Soon after this meeting, the county agent idea gained notice, and sentiment for it developed rapidly. Consequently, in August, 1912, another meeting was held in Des Moines to consider this new proposal. Uncle Henry Wallace presided at that meeting and his account of it is found in *Wallaces' Farmer* for August 9, 1912. (44, pp. 6-7.)

"We had the pleasure of presiding at a meeting in Des Moines on August 1st, which we believe will prove the most important meeting or convention that has been held in Iowa this year. It was held for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society with broader scope than any other one agricultural society that has heretofore been organized.

"The object of the society is to organize the state for better farming and everything that tends thereto, which involves better schools, better churches and a better social life in the open country. It aims to so organize the counties that each one will in time have an agricultural adviser, employed for a term of years, resident in the county.

"There was but one point on which any great difference of opinion was manifested. One of the delegates from Dubuque County told how they had rejected the offer of a thousand dollars from Mr. Rosenwald, representing a Chicago mail order house, because they believed it was tainted money and that this hundred thousand dollar grant for the development of agriculture was purely for the advertising of the company. . . . The general sentiment seemed to be that this money having originally come from the farmers, was not at all tainted and that they were

only getting back their own when they accepted the proposed gift."

This meeting appears to have been very significant in promoting the county agent movement in Iowa, and it also prepared the way for the formation of the farm bureau a little later.

The first county agents in Iowa were employed in Scott and Clinton counties to begin work September 1, 1912. These were followed in a few months by Black Hawk, Montgomery, and Muscatine counties. On July 1, 1915, Iowa had 11 county agents; on July 1, 1916, there were 16 county agents; at the time the United States entered the war in 1917, there were 24 county agents; and on March 1, 1918, every county in the state had a county agent.

The Extension Department employed J. W. Coverdale January 22, 1913, to conduct educational campaigns, and to help the counties set up the necessary organization for the employment of agents. His appointment was in accordance with an agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture in which each paid a portion of the salary of the county organizer. (48, p. 269.) Mr. Coverdale seems to have been a good organizer since Iowa was one of the first states to employ an agent in every county. (44, pp. 9-16.)

Six of the first counties employing agents accepted gifts of \$1,000 each for one year from a fund provided by Julius Rosenwald. This money was given only to initiate the work in any county, and was given "without any conditions other than that the work should be organized under plans approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges in the states where the counties are located, and the organization of the farmers and business men in each county." (44, p. 18.) The passage of the Smith-Lever Act (Appendix 2) by Congress in 1914 helped to promote the county agent movement much more, however, than the contributions of Mr. Rosenwald. His last contribution in Iowa was made August 1, 1913. (44, p. 23.)

At first, county agents in Iowa were often called "farm advisers" and sometimes "county experts," but the terms "adviser" and "expert" were not considered to be so descriptive nor so tactful as the term "agent." Dr. S. A. Knapp is said to have been the first to use the latter term in connection with the county representative of the Extension Service.

While the county agent movement did not originate in Iowa, she has been one of the leading states in developing this phase

of extension work. From 1918 to 1932 there has been an agent in every county of the state¹—one county, Pottamattamie, having two. There were, on July 1, 1932, in addition to the 100 county agents, 24 home demonstration agents, 6 club agents, and 4 special agents. (44, pp. 48-58.)

c. The Organization of Farmers for Extension Work

Iowa has always made use of local people in carrying on her extension program. This policy goes back as far as the first farmers' institutes in the 70's and was enlarged upon later in connection with local short courses and county farm demonstrations. Few states today make such extensive use of local leadership and local farm organizations.

The need for some form of organization is indicated by the fact that the county as a unit for extension work involves from 12 to 28 civil townships with an average of 16 per county; it involves 2,008 farms; an average rural population of 10,285; and an average urban population of 14,150. One early county agent said (44, p. 25), "A county agent without an organization to back him is like a lone jack rabbit in front of a pack of hungry hounds—just a question of which hound catches him first."

When county agent work started in Iowa in 1912, only a very small percentage of farm families were members of any farm organization. There were, however, a few scattered farmers' clubs, local granges, farmers' elevator groups, creameries, county fair associations, and short course associations. These enrolled perhaps not more than five to ten percent of all the farmers in the state.

At first an effort was made by the Extension Department to use some of the existing farm organizations to aid in carrying out their work. An old Grange organizer, J. W. Johnson, was employed before the first county agent was elected to try to revive and extend the Grange throughout the state. A live local Grange was organized on the College campus with Holden as Master. (44, p. 7.) A need was soon recognized, however, for a specific non-secret organization composed of farm families who were interested primarily in extension work. The clearing house idea prevailed. An effort was made to bring together representatives of the existing local farm organizations.

Out of this effort some of the first counties employing agents, formed what were known as "County Crop Improvement Asso-

¹Johnson County was without an agent during the years 1927 and 1928.

ciations." A little later the county organizations sponsoring the work of the agents were known as "County Farm Improvement Associations." These organizations flourished between 1912 and 1917. They were legalized by the Iowa General Assembly in 1913. (20.)

About 1910 there was developing at Binghamton, New York, an organization for farm improvement which also employed a county agent and was based upon the principles of local control and local responsibility. This organization, which was put into full operation March 20, 1911, is given credit for being the first farm bureau. (55, pp. 96-97.)

The county crop improvement associations and the county farm improvement associations in Iowa were very similar in their purpose and in their organization to the farm bureau which originated in New York. The term "farm bureau" soon became widely used throughout the United States and, consequently, after the beginning of the war in 1917, most of the Iowa counties adopted that name. "The farm bureau grew up around the county agent," says Dr. Carl C. Taylor.

The Iowa law which permits the employment of county agents and the appropriation of county funds for their work was passed in 1913, several years before the term "farm bureau" had made its way generally into the state. This act was amended in 1919 and again in 1927, but it does not mention the farm bureau by name. It designates "Farm Aid Associations" as the beneficiaries of the appropriation. The farm bureau qualifies, however, as a farm aid association and is the only recipient in Iowa. (20.)

3. THE SMITH-LEVER ACT

The Smith-Lever Act was passed by Congress in 1914. This law represented a new departure in extension work in that it required coöperation between the land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture in carrying on their programs in agriculture and home economics. The suggestion for the law came from the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in 1908, through its Committee on Extension, of which Kenyon L. Butterfield was chairman. A portion of this committee's report is given herewith. (62, pp. 40-41.)

"It is the belief of your committee that the chief means of stimulating the proper recognition and adequate organization of extension work in agriculture in our land-grant colleges is a

federal appropriation for the work. . . . But there are fundamental reasons, so it seems to your Committee, why we have a right, and, indeed, a duty, to ask Congress to appropriate money for this purpose. Extension work in the land-grant colleges differentiates itself sharply from research work on the one hand, and from the instruction of resident students on the other. There is little chance for argument upon the proposition that the organization of resident instruction in agriculture through the Morrill and Nelson acts and the organization of research and experimentation through the Hatch and Adams acts is chiefly responsible for the progress in agricultural education that has been made during the past few decades. . . . We can think of no argument that has ever applied or does now apply to federal appropriations for agricultural colleges and experiment stations that does not equally apply to extension work, which is organic and vital in the development of the functions of the institutions which we represent."

The Smith-Lever Act provided:

a. That extension work in agriculture and home economics should be carried on by the land-grant colleges in coöperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

b. That the extension work should consist of giving instruction and practical demonstrations to persons not attending or resident in a land-grant college.

c. That each state was to receive \$10,000 of federal funds annually, and additional amounts on the basis of its rural population from a federal fund of \$600,000 at first, increasing by \$500,000 annually for seven years and thereafter continuing at a total of \$4,100,000.

d. These additional amounts of federal funds must be offset by appropriations by the state legislature or by contributions "provided by the state, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within the state."

A committee of the Agricultural College Association conferred with the federal secretary and assistant secretary of agriculture regarding the organization and administration of work under the Smith-Lever Act. This led to a statement by Assistant Secretary Galloway, March 15, 1914, regarding what would be required to put this measure in operation and the use of the funds. This statement included the following summary (65, pp. 116-117):

"(1) When the Smith-Lever bill becomes a law, each state must give its assent to its provisions and designate the college

or colleges which are to receive its benefits. A treasurer must be designated to receive and disburse the funds granted under this measure and he must be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(2) Each college must submit to the Secretary of Agriculture a series of projects covering the \$10,000 appropriated in the Smith-Lever bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914.

“(3) An Office of Extension Work will be created in the Department of Agriculture for carrying on the business connected with the administration of the Smith-Lever fund and for coördinating this new work with the extension work already undertaken by the department under existing legislation.

“(4) The farm demonstration work in the South and the county advisory work in the North, now conducted under the Bureau of Plant Industry, will be continued but will be transferred to the Office of Extension Work.

“(5) A States Relations Service will be created and this will include the present Office of Experiment Stations (exclusive of the drainage, irrigation, and nutrition investigations), and the new Office of Extension Work.

“(6) Each college should create an extension division and put at its head an administrative leader or director who will have charge of all the agricultural extension work in the State.

“(7) The department funds used for extension work in the several states and the Smith-Lever funds should be administered separately, though the work supported by both funds is under the same extension director.

“(8) The work under the Smith-Lever bill must consist of ‘instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics,’ and the ‘imparting’ of ‘information on said subjects through field demonstrations, publications, and otherwise,’ and shall not include ‘college-course teaching, lectures in colleges, promoting agricultural trains.’

“(9) It is expected that approximately 75 percent of the Smith-Lever fund will be spent for field demonstrations and the practical instruction immediately connected therewith. Twenty-five percent may be spent in conducting such enterprises as movable schools, study clubs, or boys’ and girls’ clubs, and in the preparation, printing, and distribution of popular publications, though it is expressly provided that ‘not more than 5 percent of each annual appropriation shall be applied to the printing and distribution of publications.’

“(10) Only such meetings of farmers and other persons should be considered as coming within the provisions of the Smith-Lever bill as are held directly under the supervision of the extension divisions of the colleges receiving the benefits of this act and are included in the projects for the extension work of the colleges approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Farmers' institutes should continue to be maintained with state funds and not be included in the program of work under the Smith-Lever bill.

“(11) Expenses for the establishment and maintenance of permanent 'model' or demonstration farms will not be considered proper charges against the Smith-Lever fund.

“(12) When the Smith-Lever bill becomes a law, the Secretary of Agriculture will issue definite instructions regarding the duties of the States and colleges under the law and will pass upon the details involved in its construction and administration from time to time as the necessity arises.”

In his annual report to President Pearson dated January 1, 1916, Director R. K. Bliss made this statement (35, p. 2-3):

“July 1, 1914, marked the beginning of permanent government aid for agricultural extension work under the provisions of a law known as the Smith-Lever legislation. The past year, \$10,000.00 was received by the state and this amount is added to yearly for a period of eight years until the total amount available from the Federal Government amounts to \$138,428.00. It is necessary for the state to provide a similar amount (not including the first appropriation of \$10,000.00) in order to secure the Federal money.

“By coöperative agreements, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has generously supported the county agent work and the boys' and girls' club work. These agreements or projects, as they are called, are carefully drawn up and agreed to by both parties. The work of carrying out the plan is entrusted to the Agricultural Extension Department.”

4. BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

The work of boys' and girls' clubs has come to occupy an important place in the Extension Service of Iowa State College. Its history and growth parallels that of the other extension activities and has always been closely connected with them.

a. Early Development of Club Work

Between the years 1900 and 1915 the farmers' institutes in the United States (earlier in Iowa) reached the peak of their influence. They broadened their scope and enlisted the coöperation of county superintendents of schools in instructing farm boys and girls in agriculture and homemaking. The county superintendents of schools were usually closely identified with the development of farmers' institutes in their respective counties at that time. (10, p. 11.)

A suggestion of the modern club idea appeared in 1899 when Will B. Otwell, of Macoupin County, Illinois, hit upon a happy idea to revive his farmers' institute. After two attempts to draw a crowd, he offered to supply a small amount of high-grade seed corn to every boy or girl in the county who would promise to plant the seed and make an exhibit at the farmers' institute. The small packages were distributed to 500 boys and girls. When the institute opened in the courthouse, 500 farmers attended and nearly as many boys and girls were waiting to place their exhibits. The fame of Will Otwell and his corn contest spread, and by 1909 corn contests were being held in Texas, Iowa, Minnesota, and Ohio. (10, p. 11.)

The first boys' club in Iowa was formed by C. E. Miller, county superintendent of schools in Keokuk County, in March, 1904, and soon had 335 members. It held meetings, visited the State College, and conducted school fairs in 147 school districts and 16 townships. (65, p. 39.)

The contribution of another Iowa county superintendent of schools is interesting. O. H. Benson became superintendent of Wright County in 1904 and in 1905 introduced club work in his schools. Each school had its organized club, and regular club meetings were held by the teacher. Each member had a demonstration at his home. Exhibits were held in each township during the fall under a large tent furnished by the county superintendent. Labels with a three-leaf clover were used to mark packages of seed corn offered for sale by the youthful corn growers. (10, p. 12.)

It is generally conceded, however, that 4-H club work first took real form and definite direction in the South. Dr. S. A. Knapp of the United States Department of Agriculture, one-time president of Iowa State College, and the father of so many extension ideas, was its promoter. Dr. Knapp was assigned the task of helping the southern farmers to fight the boll weevil,

which had become a serious menace. His work was to introduce better practices in the South and he felt that his efforts were more or less futile until he hit upon the idea of getting the young as well as the older people to follow his advice. The club idea spread immediately, and within a few years the work was going in every state. (10, pp. 13-15.)

The objectives of these clubs were stated by Dr. Knapp as follows (65, p. 65):

“(1) To place before the boy, the family, and the community in general an example of crop production under modern scientific methods.

“(2) To prove to the boy, his father, and the community generally that there is more in the soil than the farmer has ever gotten out of it; to inspire the boy with the love of the land by showing him how he can get wealth out of it by tilling it in a better way and keeping an expense account of his undertaking.

“(3) To give the boys definite worthy purposes at an important period in their lives and to stimulate a friendly rivalry among them.

“(4) To furnish an actual field example in crop production that will be useful to rural teachers in vitalizing the work of the school and correlating the teaching of agriculture with actual practice.”

One of the first girls' clubs, as we know them today, was organized in 1910 by Miss Marie Cromer of Aiken County, S. C. Miss Cromer was a school teacher who, after hearing a talk on boys' club work, decided to organize girls' clubs in her county. The first work for her club was the growing and canning of a tenth-acre of tomatoes. Agents were later employed for the organization of girls' clubs and training leaders for them. From this work with the girls grew a demand from adult farm women for help on their problems. This resulted in the home demonstration work for women which was begun in 1912 or 1913. (74, p. 2.)

The Smith-Lever Act, which went into effect on July 1, 1914, provided funds on a coöperative basis and promoted the expansion of the county system. As a result of this act, state and county club leaders were made available and the program was expanded. At present, the promotion and supervision of 4-H Clubs is regarded as an important part of the extension program in all of the 48 states.

b. Origin of the Name "4-H"

The boys' and girls' clubs sponsored by the extension services of the various states have come to be known as "4-H Clubs." Their emblem is a four-leaf clover with an *H* on each leaf which stand for Head, Heart, Hand, and Health.

The origin of the name "4-H" is in dispute. O. H. Benson, while county superintendent of schools in Wright County, Iowa, used a three-leaf clover as a label to mark packages of seed corn offered for sale by the youthful corn growers enrolled in his clubs. Some hold that from this trade mark was developed the four-leaf clover that has become the accepted emblem throughout the United States. (10, p. 13.) The idea of using a four-leaf clover and adding a new *H*, however, seems to belong to O. B. Martin, a former assistant of Dr. S. A. Knapp's and the first man placed in charge of club work when it was organized in the United States Department of Agriculture.

In his book, *The Demonstration Work*, Mr. Martin makes the following statement relative to the origin of the name "4-H" (58, pp. 77-78) :

"In 1911, a former county superintendent of education from Iowa, Mr. O. H. Benson, was brought into the Washington Office to help with the Club Work, which had been in existence for years, and was then developing very rapidly. He had already used a badge with his boys and girls in Iowa. It was a three-leaf clover. The idea of using a four-leaf clover and adding a new *H* was suggested by another assistant of Dr. Knapp's [O. B. Martin], who had been in charge of the Club Work since its organization in the Department of Agriculture. After the girls began to make exhibits of canned tomatoes and other high-class vegetables and fruit products at the fairs and put them on the market, a suggestion came in from Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, State Agent of North Carolina, that there should be a special brand name for all of these products which should come up to standard requirements. She had realized this need when she took the matter up with some of the leading grocers in her state. The idea was passed on to various state agents with the request that suggestions for a brand name be sent into headquarters. Quite a number of suggestions were made, but none seemed to meet with general approval. It was at the Conference for Education in the South, in Richmond, Virginia, in 1913, that the idea of using the figure 4 in front of the *H* came to the author of this volume [O. B. Martin] as the solution of the problem. It was during

the course of a meeting while listening to an address. As soon as the meeting was over he called together the state agents who were present and said: 'I have it.' When the suggestion was submitted to the agents it met with unanimous approval. It soon appeared on an artistic tomato label which was used all over the country. From that it was extended to other labels, not only in the Girls' Work, but on the boxes of potatoes, seed corn, and other such things which the boys had to sell. Then began the systematic campaign to raise and maintain standards in order that the 4-H brand might become favorably known. Since then this design has been used upon myriads of badges, caps, aprons, pennants, flags and standards in all lines of club work."

This story indicates that the four-leaf clover with its four *H*'s was developed for and was at first used as a trade-mark for the products which club members had to sell. The use of the term *4-H* as a general name for the various boys' and girls clubs sponsored by the extension services of the various states, did not come into general usage until after the war.

c. Early Club Work in Iowa

An important step in the early development of the club idea in Iowa was the inauguration of a seed corn contest for boys by *Wallaces' Farmer*. John P. Wallace has given a brief description of this project as follows (73):

"In 1902 *Wallaces' Farmer*, which was owned equally by Henry Wallace, my father, Henry C. Wallace, my brother, and myself, inaugurated a seed corn contest for boys, furnishing them the best seed available such as Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Pride of the North, etc., adapted to the region in which they were located. We offered prizes for the best corn grown, and through the boys, greatly increased the interest of their fathers in improved seed corn. . . . Holden judged the boys' Seed Corn Contest in 1904 and pronounced it one of the best corn shows he had ever judged."

From 1905 to 1910 a number of Iowa counties were carrying on a type of club work with the rural school children. Page, Wright, Clinton, and Keokuk counties were some of the leaders. Jessie Field, county superintendent of schools in Page County, did some remarkable club work at this time. According to Mr. Bliss, this was conducted much as club work is conducted now. She had the school children put on milk-testing demonstrations before farmers' institutes; she enrolled about 200 boys in a corn

growing club in the spring of 1909; she had the children judge and test corn; and she introduced agriculture into the schools.

In 1908 the Extension Department of Iowa State College (no county agents existed in Iowa until 1912) initiated what was then called "Junior Work." This began as a sort of correspondence course organized with county superintendents and teachers. In 1909 the Extension Department, under its Schools Section, organized the Iowa Agricultural Union which enrolled boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years. The purpose of this organization was declared to be (46, p. 1) "to assist in extending the benefits of the Agricultural College to the young people and to interest them in farm life by practical courses of study, organizations and competitive contests."

In 1909 nearly 500 boys and girls were enrolled by mail, mostly in corn clubs. This work was similar to the 4-H clubs of today; however, the members were not enrolled in groups or clubs and most of them were not under the direction of leaders. Literature and instructions were sent from the state extension office.

Following closely after the plan of the corn clubs, projects with girls in bread making were begun in 1910. Many other projects for both boys and girls were added in the next few years. Pig projects started in 1912 and calf projects in 1913; canning work began in 1912.

It should be said that real club work as it is known today did not start until 1914. At that time, local groups began to be formed, local leaders came into existence, and club meetings began. The first idea of club work was largely to teach better practices; the broader idea of service to others through demonstrations and training the boy or girl for leadership came several years later. (43, p. 4). In fact, the greatest development has come since 1920 and under the direction of Paul C. Taff and co-workers.

5. PROGRAM OF ACTIVITIES

The work of the Extension Department expanded during the period from 1912 to 1917. The following lines were begun before 1912: farm crops, soils, animal husbandry, home economics, horticulture, dairying, and school work. From 1912 to 1917 the following lines were either added or strengthened to the degree that they became major activities: veterinary medicine, agri-

cultural engineering, dairy manufactures, truck crops, agricultural economics, agricultural education, club work, dairy testing association work, and farm bureau organization and supervision. (34, p. 2.)

A summary of the extension activities for the year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, will present a fair picture of the work of the Department for the period covered by this chapter.

During that year 6,433 meetings were held, 5,457 lectures given, 3,356 demonstrations conducted, and 1,037 exhibits judged; and 8,261 farmers were visited on their farms. For every working day of the year, the Department held an average of 20 meetings, delivered 17 lectures, conducted 11 demonstrations, judged 3 exhibits, visited 25 farmers on their farms, mailed out 31 farm building plans, reached 1,986 people, and traveled 1,915 miles. (36, p. 1.)

During the year 575,000 copies of bulletins and circulars, and 650,000 pages of mimeograph work were printed; 86,000 posters were sent out; and 468 long distance calls were received. Each working day of the year an average of 226 first-class letters were received while 117 first-class letters were mailed out. The number of county agents increased 45 percent and the number of dairy testing associations 77 percent. A seed corn campaign was conducted which reached every township in 33 counties. A follow-up system was inaugurated in the boys' and girls' club work, and many short courses, demonstrations, and other meetings were held.

During the year there were 11 different kinds of boys' and girls' clubs which were directed by 910 local leaders and which enrolled a total of 10,834 members. The extension staff consisted of 41 full-time men and women working out of the central office, and 16 county agents. In addition to these, there were 22 full-time men engaged in cow testing association work, and 13 full-time clerks. The state appropriation was \$90,000 and the Smith-Lever, federal, appropriation was \$28,781.

CHAPTER IV

THE WAR EMERGENCY WORK, 1917-1918

Following the declaration of war, April 6, 1917, extension work in Iowa changed almost overnight. Many of the old activities were dropped to give precedence to food production and the elimination of waste. This change was made in response to an appeal by the federal government for a greatly increased production of food. "Food will win the war" was the message sent out by our struggling allies. The world was short on foodstuffs because of the great quantities consumed by the non-producing armies, the large cargoes sunk at sea, and the poor wheat crop in 1916.

1. ACTIVITIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN WAR FOOD PRODUCTION

The Council of National Defense authorized by Congress was permanently organized March 3, 1917, "for the coördination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare." On June 12, 1917, the President requested Herbert C. Hoover to proceed with the mobilization of the voluntary forces of the country which might aid in conserving food and eliminating waste. The Red Cross and other voluntary organizations became interested to varying degrees, in the work of food production and conservation. (65, pp. 135-136.)

As soon as war was declared it was recognized that the nation must act as a unit in the production and conservation of material resources as well as the management of military forces. This meant more federal control and a majority of the people were ready to accept this control when it came on August 10, 1917. On that day President Wilson signed the food-production and food-control bills, and he also established the United States Food Administration with Hoover at its head. (65, pp. 136-138.)

The Food Production Act provided funds sufficiently large to enable the United States Department of Agriculture to greatly expand its extension activities through its States Relations Service and in accordance with the plan already established under

the Smith-Lever Act. It was decided that an essential thing to do was to develop a nation-wide organizations by placing county agents in every rural county. The following selection from the report of the Secretary of Agriculture for 1918 will give an idea of this plan and its success (67, p. 22):

“With additional funds made available through the regular agricultural extension act, and especially through the emergency food-production measure, the Department, in coöperation with the State colleges, quickly took steps to expand the extension forces with a view to place in each rural county one or more agents. When this nation entered the war in April, 1917, there was a total of 2,149 men and women employed in county, home demonstration, and boys’ and girls’ club work, distributed as follows: County agent work, 1,461; home demonstration work, 545; boys’ and girls’ club work, 143. In November of this year [1918] the number had increased to 5,218, of which 1,513 belong to the regular staff and 3,705 to the emergency force. There were 2,732 in the county agent service, 1,724 in the home demonstration work, and 762 in the boys’ and girls’ club activities. This does not include the larger number of specialists assigned by the Department and the colleges to aid the extension workers in the field and to supplement their efforts.”

2. ORGANIZATION FOR WAR FOOD PRODUCTION IN IOWA

On April 3, 1917, Governor Harding held a meeting of about 100 prominent farmers in his office to consider ways and means of increasing the food supply of Iowa. After a thorough discussion of the problem, a motion was passed asking the Governor to appoint a committee, made up of one man from each congressional district with President Pearson of Iowa State College as chairman, for the purpose of devising ways and means of increasing food production. (37, p. 37.)

This committee met a few days later in Des Moines and prepared a program entitled “Iowa’s War Duty” which was published by the Extension Department of the College. The committee urged everyone who was physically able and who was not then employed on work vital to the war emergency to assist in increasing food production. The following extracts are taken from the program prepared by this war emergency food committee (37, pp. 38-39):

“All persons, old and young, in country, town and city, are asked to give a helping hand in carrying out one or more of the above activities.

“Organizations to give assistance in connection with farm labor and to otherwise promote food production and food conservation are needed in every section of the state. They should be started immediately in each county not now organized for this purpose. Agricultural leaders, bankers, and others most concerned are urged to start these organizations. Suggestions based upon organizations in twenty-seven counties where county agents are employed will be sent to anyone applying to the Agricultural Extension Department at Ames.

“A bureau of information should be established in connection with the office of the county agent in each of the twenty-seven counties having these agents and such bureau should be established in connection with organizations in other counties as rapidly as they are formed. This bureau should coöperate with local offices at different points in the county and all should give special attention to the problem of finding additional farm labor.

“The county bureau of information and local officers can render a valuable service also by making an inventory of tested seed corn, especially for late replanting wherever in the state that becomes necessary. Also, they may make inventory of other special seeds that are now becoming scarce in some sections.

“Officers of organizations are urged to take up the question of food production with all their members. Editors are asked to appeal to their subscribers, teachers to their pupils, presidents of labor unions, clubs, societies, and commercial bodies, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and G. A. R. commanders to their memberships to have gardens this year for raising food for their own use next winter.

“Younger Boys and Girls of Iowa—Here is a wonderful opportunity for you to serve your state and country. Your ambition might well be to feed Iowa so that the Iowa farm crops may be used to help feed our nation and our allies.

“Older Boys.—You are needed on the farms. You will be performing a patriotic duty in doing farm work this year. The nation needs food as well as munitions.

“Bankers, Manufacturers, and Business Men.—Many of your employees have had farm training. Will you assist and encourage them to offer their services to farmers during the busiest periods of the season?

“Mayors of Cities, City Officials, and Secretaries of Commercial Clubs.—You can list unused land and secure permission for its use and see that it is made available to those who would have gardens.

“Farmers.—The heaviest burden is upon you. Use your facilities to the utmost, for the sake of your country. One additional row of corn is a big help. Get in touch with the county or local organization and make known your needs for extra help. Report your needs as to seed and your surplus seed which might be needed in other sections of the state. Do not fail to retain tested seed corn for use in case replanting becomes necessary.”

3. ORGANIZATION OF THE EXTENSION DEPARTMENT FOR WAR FOOD PRODUCTION

The appeal of the Governor's committee on the war food emergency met with a hearty response from all concerned. The burden of organizing and educating the farmers of the state, however, so that they would be able, with a decreased amount of labor, to produce an unprecedented amount of food, was left largely to the Extension Department of the College.

This responsibility fell to the Extension Department because it was apparently in a better position to do this kind of work than any other agency in the state. It had the organization, the staff, and the contacts for doing just this sort of thing. Official sanction for its going ahead came from the fact that President Pearson¹ was made chairman of the state committee, and also from the fact that it was designated by the federal government as an agency for stimulating food production in Iowa.

In order to meet its war obligations, the Extension Department set up within itself a central organization headed by J. W. Coverdale. Men were employed to go into all the unorganized counties of the state to help the people organize farm bureaus and to assist them in employing county agents.

This vigorous effort to organize the local farmers resulted in an increase of farm bureaus and county agents from 24 at the beginning of the war on April 6, 1917, to 100 on March 1, 1918. It also resulted in the placing of 41 permanent county home demonstration agents, 55 temporary county home demonstration agents, 3 county boys' and girls' club leaders, and 14,000 farm

¹R. K. Bliss acted as secretary of the governor's committee and had much to do with directing the work of the committee after President Pearson was called to Washington, D. C., to assist with the national food production program.

bureau coöperators or one for each 4 square miles of land. (32, p. 2.)

The work of organizing the counties was facilitated, no doubt, by the fact that there existed a national emergency because of the war, and also by the fact that the federal government provided the salaries of the county agents. The local people, however, had to pay the cost of maintaining the agent's office and meet his other expenses. The fact that Iowa was one of the first states to organize indicates what the records show—that Coverdale and McDonald and their helpers were very active in carrying on this work. In fact, this achievement is said to have been the most effective extensive piece of organization work ever accomplished in the state in such short time.²

4. THE WAR FOOD PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN

The federal government through its Food Administration asked Iowa to increase her pork production 25 percent; her wheat acreage 25 percent; to promote war gardens; to encourage the canning and drying of foods; to establish labor bureaus; and in other ways to increase the food supply of the nation. This was to be accomplished in the face of the fact that 50,000 farmers, or one-third of those between 21 and 31 years of age, were called for military service. (32, pp. 1-2.)

That this demand for more food was met is indicated by the fact that Iowa produced more foodstuffs in 1917 and 1918 than in any other two years previous in her history. The production of pork was increased about 25 percent and the total yearly production of corn, oats, wheat, barley, and rye for these two years was 26 percent above the ten-year period immediately preceding the war.

A brief description of the major activities of the Extension Department in its food production program is given herewith. (32, pp. 3-14.)

a. Seed Corn Campaign of 1917-1918

Confronted with the most serious seed-corn situation in the history of Iowa, the Extension Service organized a most extensive seed corn campaign of early picking demonstrations, testing, locating old corn and in educating the farmers as to the seriousness of the situation. As a result of this work, the farmers in the

²W. H. Stacy, extension sociologist in charge of rural organization work, Iowa State College, holds this opinion.

spring of 1918 secured one of the best stands of corn in the history of the state and, in spite of hot winds, harvested 44,000,000 bushels above the average for the ten-year period preceding the war. (32, pp. 3-7.)

b. Increased Wheat Acreage Campaigns

Because of the great shortage of wheat in allied countries the United States government asked Iowa as a war measure to increase the normal acreage of wheat 25 percent. Twenty additional men were employed for a period of three to four weeks to locate stocks of seed and urge farmers to increase their acreage. Governor Harding issued a proclamation urging the farmers of the state to grow wheat. The state and county councils of defense and the Food Administration also assisted. The response was very gratifying and within a few weeks' time the grain corporation of the Food Administration was drained of its supply of seed. Iowa's normal spring wheat acreage of 250,000 acres was increased to 750,000 (32, pp. 7-8), and the total wheat acreage was increased from 420,000 in 1917 to 1,050,000 in 1918. (16, p. 637.)

c. Pork Production Campaign

Late in the summer of 1917 the United States government sent out alarming statements concerning the shortage of meats, and especially of fats, in England, France, Italy, and neutral countries. Iowa was asked to increase her pork production 25 percent, which was a big asking in view of the fact that she normally produced more hogs than any other two states. In counties having county agents, the agent visited banks and farmers and explained the object of the campaign and enlisted their support. In counties without agents, a department specialist performed a similar service. Every county in the state was visited; 115,000 *Produce More Pork* cards were distributed; and 8,000 copies of mimeographed articles on the hog situation were distributed among banks and prominent farmers. The daily, weekly, and agricultural press gave much assistance in publishing timely articles. The campaign was effective in increasing Iowa's pork production about 25 percent—the quota set by the United States Food Administration. (32, pp. 8-9.)

d. Campaigns to Save Corn Fodder

The campaign to save corn fodder centered mainly upon urging farmers to build more silos. The Extension Department

furnished literature to farmers, county agents, bankers, dealers, manufacturers, and the press pointing out the value of silos in preserving corn fodder. In addition, a three day speaking campaign was carried out by specialists from the Extension Department in each of fourteen counties. There are no records which show just what effect these campaigns had, but it is known that farmers built a very large number of silos at that time.

e. War Garden Campaigns

Owing to the fact that war was not declared until April, the war garden campaign did not accomplish so much in 1917 as in 1918. A special effort was made in the spring of 1917, however, to increase the number of gardens and to secure local leadership in this work. School boards in a large number of cases paid the salaries of these local leaders. The Extension Department issued plans of organization, and distributed 50,000 bulletins on gardening besides thousands of special bulletins on bean growing and on vegetable crops.

The campaign in 1918 was much more extensive. In the fall of 1917, a circular letter was sent out to the mayors of the state urging the appointment of a city garden committee in each city and town. It was urged that this committee immediately locate vacant lots and other unused land and arrange to have the land fertilized and fall plowed. Letters were also sent to commercial clubs, school boards, Rotary clubs, women's clubs, and other organizations urging their active coöperation in the movement.

During February and March the Extension Department sent organizers to 227 of the larger cities and towns of the state, and organization plans were mailed to the smaller places that the Department was unable to reach.

The response was most favorable. The garden acreage was greatly increased. The boys and girls also responded to the call. A report to President Pearson (32, pp. 10-14) states, "Altogether 230 Boys' and Girls' Garden Club Leaders were appointed. Of these 115 were paid by their local school boards and 115 did their work voluntarily. Twenty-four received part of their pay from federal funds. Approximately 90 percent of the local club leaders were teachers in public schools. All literature, instructions, reports, etc., were handled through these local leaders. A total of 18,572 boys and girls was enrolled in the junior garden work or an increase of 7,259 over the previous year."

f. Canning and Drying Campaign of 1917

Early in May of 1917, it became apparent that so much garden truck was being raised that an effort must be made to care for it. Because of the difficulty of canning such products as peas, beans, etc., it was decided to send trained workers into the field rather than to rely solely upon printed literature. Consequently, twenty-five additional workers were employed and given a week of intensive training before being sent into the field. Each worker was supplied with a canning outfit, roll of charts, and printed material.

Every county in the state arranged for demonstrations with the result that 1,702 demonstrations were held; 95,475 people were reached directly; 1,485 food conservation clubs were organized with a membership of 50,352; and 220,000 leaflets were distributed. While there is no way of determining the actual results of this work, it is estimated that between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 additional quarts of fruit and vegetables were canned. (32, pp. 10-11.)

g. Food Conservation Campaigns

The principal work of the home demonstration agents during the war was to organize the women of the state in order to carry out the appeals of the national government for food conservation.

Beginning with the canning campaign in the summer of 1917 there followed meat-saving, wheat-saving, sugar-saving, wool-saving, and general conservation campaigns. This work was done in coöperation with the United States Food Administration, the woman's sections of the State Council of National Defense, the women's clubs of the state, and farm organizations.

While it is impossible to definitely state the results of this work, reports were gathered from many families which indicate that much good was done. The home demonstration agents reported that 26,048 families saved 2,288 twenty-four pound sacks of wheat flour by substituting potatoes, and 968 families used no wheat flour at all. In the wheat-saving campaign carried out late in the spring of 1918, home demonstration agents reached 96 counties and 3 cities. Altogether 111,000 people were reached personally and 150,000 leaflets were distributed. (32, p. 12.)

h. Farm Labor Bureaus

Acting upon a suggestion of the Iowa War Emergency Food Committee, the Extension Department in April, 1917, worked out and published a plan for organizing farm labor bureaus.

In counties having agents, the county agent took charge of the labor bureau. In other counties, the county chairman of the state bankers' association was relied upon. The county councils of the state council of defense, which were organized at about this time, rendered valuable assistance.

Altogether 391 farm labor bureaus, including every county in the state, were organized. One hundred and eighty-seven of these reported the placing of 7,896 farm laborers. Of these about 87 percent were single men, 11 percent were married men, and less than 2 percent were women. (37, pp. 39-43.)

5. ENROLLMENT IN BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918, INCLUSIVE

Garden Club enrollment	18,239
Corn Club enrollment	889
Baby Beef Club enrollment	1,400
Pig Club enrollment	1,708
Canning Club enrollment	1,681
Food Club enrollment	458
Garment Club enrollment	1,061
Poultry Club enrollment	741
Total enrollment	26,177

6. SUMMARY OF FIELD WORK BY SPECIALISTS JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918, INCLUSIVE

	Lec- tures given	Dem- onstra- tions	Judging exhibits	People reached
1. Campaigns and demonstrations	977	*3,164	45	188,913
2. Chautauquas, picnics, rural life	81	24	10	13,854
3. Clubs, granges, and general farm meetings	283	19	8	21,257
4. Conference and organization..	1,051	34	2	77,870
5. Convention, association and educational trips	138	41	12	17,915
6. Contests and shows	114	54	134	26,930
7. Fairs and exhibits	257	482	289	160,848
8. Farm and individual visits.....	85	158	1,051
9. Farm tours	49	3	3,752
10. Farmers' institutes	195	31	79	21,592
11. Junior clubs	**5,989	586	153	164,946
12. Short courses	713	371	108	23,010
13. Teachers' meetings	37	6	2,957
Totals	9,969	4,973	840	***694,895

*Includes canning demonstrations given during the summer of 1917.

**Includes lectures by local club leaders.

***This figure does not represent different individuals. The same person may attend a dozen meetings during the year and be counted a dozen times.

CHAPTER V

THE POST-WAR PERIOD, 1919-1930

When the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, the Extension Service was brought face to face with a new crisis. It had to discard its plans for carrying on food production work for the next year on a more extensive scale than ever before. One item in these plans called for the apportionment of crop acreages by counties and townships. The upset in its program of work, however, was not the most serious problem the Extension Service faced as a result of the Armistice. The serious thing was the loss of \$220,000 which the federal government provided through the Food Production Act. This fund was used largely to support the county agent work and about three-fourths of the counties had employed agents with the understanding that they would receive such aid. The question was, will these counties continue to employ agents and keep up their farm bureaus after this support is removed and after the war hysteria is dead?

1. FEDERATION OF THE COUNTY FARM BUREAUS

The county farm improvement associations, legalized by the Iowa General Assembly in 1913, became the county farm bureaus during the war period. The chief function of these organizations was educational—to sponsor the work of the county agents and to serve as local arms of the Extension Service of the College. Since there were only 24 Iowa counties with agents on the entrance of the United States into the war, it was evident that many of the county farm bureaus were organized as a war emergency, and probably on a temporary basis.

As stated in a foregoing paragraph, the withdrawal of large federal funds which had supported the work of the county farm bureaus and their agents threatened to destroy the local arm of the Extension Service. To have this arm severed was regarded by the executive officers of the Service in Iowa as a most serious loss. This view was also held by a great many friends of extension in other states. Experience had demonstrated that an agent in every county with a farm bureau chairman in every township

and a coöperator for every four square miles was a very effective organization from the standpoint of getting results quickly.

The farmers of Iowa, as in many other states, were also interested in the farm bureau. They had been without an effective organization enrolling large numbers since the rise of the Grange in the 70's and the Alliance in the 80's. The time was right for enrolling large numbers of them in a new organization. While the Extension Service was interested in the farm bureau primarily as an educational agency and had promoted it in the beginning for that purpose, the farmers of the state were interested in it not only as a source of information but also for economic and political reasons. There was a feeling among them that they must organize for protection. The "cost of production" and "cost plus" catch phrases had a strong appeal in securing new members.

a. Legalizing Mandatory Funds for the Farm Bureau

One of the first steps taken to bridge the gap between the war period and the post-war period was to secure amendments to the law of 1913 which legalized county farm improvement associations. These amendments made it mandatory for the county board of supervisors to set aside funds for the use of the farm bureau when certain conditions were met. Section 7 of the 1919 revision (19) reads as follows:

"When articles of incorporation have been filed, as provided by this Chapter and the secretary and treasurer of the corporation have certified to the board of supervisors that the organization has among its membership at least two hundred farmers or farm owners in the county and that the association has raised from among its members a yearly subscription of not less than one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, the board of supervisors shall appropriate to such organization, from the general fund of the county, a sum double the amount of such subscription. Such sum shall not exceed, in any year, a total of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in counties with a population of 25,000 or over, nor a total of three thousand (\$3,000) dollars in counties with a smaller population."

In Section 8 (2931) of the same act (19) we find the following limitation on who shall receive this aid:

"The only farm improvement association which shall be entitled to receive such county aid shall be one organized to coöperate with the United States Department of Agriculture, the State

Department of Agriculture, and the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.”

With this legal provision for securing county aid and with a farm bureau membership which jumped in 1920 to 110,000¹ at five dollars each, it may be seen that the loss of \$220,000 of federal funds was replaced many times over from these other sources.

b. Birth of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation

In the fall of 1918 the board of directors of the Polk County Farm Bureau voted in favor of a state federation of farm bureaus, and similar action was taken about the same time by the Marshall County board. A little later President Justice of the Polk County Farm Bureau and President Howard of the Marshall County Farm Bureau sent letters to the presidents of the county farm bureaus of the state urging the organization of a state federation. A preliminary meeting of a few farm bureau presidents was held in Des Moines to consider the proposition. This resulted in a decision to call a state meeting in Marshalltown on December 27, 1918. (38, p. 16.)

Seventy counties were represented at this organization meeting in Marshalltown. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and an executive committee of eleven was chosen. This committee met and elected the following officers for the State Federation from its own number: President, J. R. Howard (later president of the American Farm Bureau Federation); first vice-president, A. L. Middleton; second vice-president, Frank Justice; third vice-president, L. S. Fisher; treasurer, J. E. Craven. J. W. Coverdale, of Ames, was elected secretary of the Federation at a later meeting. R. K. Bliss, director of Agricultural Extension, and Murl McDonald, state county agent leader, were made ex-officio members without a right to vote. (38, p. 16.)

A little later President Howard appointed the following committees for which provision was made in the constitution: Marketing and Transportation—C. W. Hunt, A. L. Middleton, and J. I. Nichols; Educational—L. V. Carter, G. M. Fox, and A. L. Bishop; Legislation—L. C. Willits, E. H. Cunningham, and J. E. Craven; Organization—W. P. Dawson, I. N. Taylor, and C. E. Arney. (38, p. 17.)

¹The farm bureau membership in Iowa between 1920-1930 averaged about 60,000. In 1920 the receipts from farm bureau memberships were \$437,174 and the county appropriations were \$295,527.

The Extension Service was favorable to the State Federation but its official connections remained with the county organizations. The county agents were the connecting link. The following excerpts from the annual report of the director of the Agricultural Extension Department, R. K. Bliss, for 1918-1919 (38, p. 17-18) are pertinent:

“The organization of the state federation of farm bureaus marks a forward step in the development of the agricultural interests of the state. Many problems not within the power or scope of a county farm bureau can be well taken care of by the state federation. Also the work of the individual county farm bureau can be greatly helped and strengthened by a state organization.

“The Agricultural Extension Department has received thoroughgoing cooperation from the officers and committees of the state federation on educational matters. The state federation committee on marketing and transportation has had several meetings with the specialists of the Agricultural Extension Department and has helped materially in formulating plans. The committee on education also met on two different occasions with Agricultural Extension Department specialists. The president and secretary of the federation have given much helpful advice and suggestions.

“Great corporations have prospered and become wealthy upon the information derived from specialists. The farmers of the state of Iowa working through farm bureaus and in cooperation with the state college are now in a position to make use of special help in working out difficult problems and in building for a permanent agriculture and an independent agricultural people.”

c. The Membership Campaign

The Organization Committee of the Iowa State Farm Bureau Federation conducted an intensive membership campaign in every county in the state during the winter of 1919. According to Murl McDonald (44, p. 37), “This was as much a financial campaign as it was to secure members. It was the psychological time for such a campaign. It was proposed to build up a substantial reserve for the State Federation. This was accomplished and at no time since could this have been done so successfully. . . For the first time a uniform membership fee was adopted by all counties.”

A five-dollar fee was decided upon for each member. Four

dollars of this fee remained in the county; fifty cents went to the State Federation; and fifty cents to the American Federation.

A maximum membership was built up as a result of this intense campaign. Not less than 2,000 local solicitors and about 200 paid solicitors participated in the drive. Murl McDonald described the campaign (44, pp. 37-38) as follows:

"The psychology used during the campaign was the same as had been used throughout the war period. The 'millions for defense' state of mind prevailed. After-war-depression was threatening and it was proclaimed that other forces were better organized than agriculture. Farmers were urged to organize for protection—this time for self-protection, for the protection of their own interests."

The slump in membership which came shortly after this campaign is explained by McDonald (44, p. 38) as follows:

"Promises were made in the heat of the times [the membership drive] and the immediate fulfillment of these promises, otherwise sound, was easy to anticipate. In addition to this, members had little appreciation or understanding of the real services to be performed. Few had definite ideas regarding what might be reasonably expected.

"The effects of deflation had not yet been felt. Prominent farm leaders, public officials and the farm press held out the promise that dollar corn and two dollar wheat were here to stay. Farm land prices soared to heights heretofore unknown. Money was free.

"Farmers paid their five dollars into the Farm Bureau. The money then was not an issue. Then the deflation came, equities in farm land were wiped out or sadly diminished, many farmers had to give up their farms, and later banks closed which had been cashing the life membership checks annually.

"Naturally there was a shrink in the so-called membership of the Farm Bureau. However, it must be taken into account that the rank and file of Farm Bureau members came in first under the abnormal conditions of war time, and the large membership was built up following the war under conditions equally abnormal.

* * * * *

"A decrease in membership was inevitable. The astounding fact is not the extent of this decrease but the persistence with which 60,000 farm families have held on steadily from year to year during the last five or six lean years [1922-1928], a membership approximately equal to one-third of the farm families in Iowa."

IOWA FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP
1918-1930 (31, p. 122)

Year	Number of Members	Index
1918	25,180	23
1919	29,477	26
1920	109,543	100
1921	96,255	89
1922	73,323	68
1923	72,541	68
1924	62,610	59
1925	61,697	58
1926	60,565	57
1927	58,342	55
1928	57,880	55
1929	60,168	56
1930	61,738	58

d. The American Farm Bureau Federation Organized

While Iowa's county farm bureaus were forming a state federation the counties in a number of other states were doing the same thing. The next logical step was for the state federations to form a national federation. On February 12, 1919, representatives of 12 state organizations, on invitation of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, met at Ithaca, New York, to consider the advisability of forming a national farm bureau federation. As a result of this meeting, invitations were sent to all the states having farm bureau associations to attend a national meeting in Chicago, on November 12-14, 1919. Out of this meeting came the American Farm Bureau Federation. (62, p. 44.)

During the interval between the Ithaca meeting in February and the Chicago meeting in November, interest in agricultural circles was worked up to a high heat. Here was the possibility of creating a new national farmers' organization on a different basis from anything that had preceded it. It was recognized that here was a sleeping giant that might be awakened to full power almost immediately.

"The question as to what the major functions should be," says Kile (55, pp. 114-115), "immediately occupied the attention of agricultural leaders. The educational groups associated with the colleges of agriculture saw the advantages of such an

organization but feared that in the hands of necessarily inexperienced men the great powers created might in the end be the means of wrecking all their carefully built-up work for years. Already farm leaders in the Middle West were talking of using the new organization as an instrument to solve their marketing problems on a nation-wide cooperative plan. The argument as to whether the prospective organization was to be primarily educational or whether it should be designed specifically to bring about improved business and economic conditions, increased as the date for the convention approached. In general the Eastern, Southern, and Western states championed the former view, while the Middle West (which was more completely organized and farther advanced in state farm bureau activities) insisted upon the business organization idea."

The convention in Chicago was attended by some 500 delegates and visitors. Each state represented was given one voting delegate. Representatives of the different sections presented their views but finally came together and elected as president, J. R. Howard, president of the Iowa Federation of Farm Bureaus, who took a middle ground position. J. W. Coverdale, who had been prominent in the development of county agent work in Iowa, and had been instrumental in effecting the Iowa State Farm Bureau Federation, was elected secretary. Gray Silver, of West Virginia, was elected Washington representative. Headquarters were located in Chicago. (55, pp. 115-123.)

The idea of attacking the economic problem at once gained in favor. This decision was influenced by a speech by Henry C. Wallace, editor of *Wallaces' Farmer*, and later appointed Secretary of Agriculture, who said (55, p. 123), "This federation must get to work at once on a real business program if it is to justify its existence. . . . This federation must not degenerate into an educational or social institution. It must be made the most powerful business institution in the country."

e. Change in the Relationship Between the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service

The early county farm bureaus were promoted by the federal Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges for the purpose of giving the county agent support, and an organization through which he could work. At its inception it was primarily an extension organization. With the development of state and national farm bureau federations, this status was changed.

The American Farm Bureau Federation recognized this change in the county agent's relationship to the local farm bureau and joined the United States Department of Agriculture in a *Memorandum of Understanding*. This memorandum sets out, among other things, the following:

"Since these county extension agents are part of a public service as defined in the Smith-Lever Act and receive some part of their salary from public funds, they are to perform service for the benefit of all the farming people of the county whether members of the farm bureaus or not, and are to confine their activities to such as are appropriate for public officials to perform under the terms of the Smith-Lever Act. The county agents will aid the farming people in a broad way with reference to problems of production, marketing, and formation of farm bureaus and other coöperative organizations, but will not themselves organize farm bureaus or similar organizations, conduct membership campaigns, solicit memberships, receive dues, handle farm bureau funds, edit and manage the farm bureau publications, manage the business of the farm bureau, engage in commercial activities, or take part in other farm bureau activities which are outside their duties as extension agents."

2. THE CAPPER-KETCHAM ACT

The purpose of the Capper-Ketcham Act as set forth in the law itself reads: "An Act—To provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several states receiving the benefits of the Act entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture."

In other words, the Capper-Ketcham Act provides additional federal and state funds for coöperative extension work in the land-grant colleges along the lines of the earlier Smith-Lever Act. The funds provided in this act total \$1,480,000 annually from federal sources and \$500,000 from state sources.

The first year of the act, 1928-29, \$20,000 was contributed by the federal government to each state land-grant college, including Hawaii, a total of \$980,000, without requiring state offset thereto. The second year this total amount was increased by \$500,000 with the provision that the states raise a like amount

and expend it for the same purposes as the federal funds. While this bill was supplementary to the Smith-Lever Act, it required that 80 percent of all funds available under it be expended for the salaries of county extension agents for the further development of the cooperative extension system in agriculture and home economics.

Relative to the passage of the Capper-Ketcham Act, Smith and Wilson (62, p. 46) make the following statement: "In the passage of this act, the general popularity of extension work was shown, through endorsement of the measure by 19 national associations including the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and by more than 100 state associations. The National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work and the Association of Land-Grant Colleges were especially active in obtaining its enactment."

3. DEFINITE COUNTY PROGRAMS OF WORK

The leading project for the spring of 1920 was the initiation of a definite program of work in each county. The development of this program was one of the important changes in extension work following the war. During the war the program was more or less nationalistic, now it was to be much more local.

Twelve district conferences to discuss programs of work and office administration were held the first of March. These were attended by 95 county agents, all of the home demonstration agents, 3 assistant county agents, 58 office assistants, and 100 officers of the farm bureaus. (39, p. 16.)

The next step was to call meetings of county farm bureau boards of directors. These meetings were conducted on the round table plan and the following questions were discussed (39, p. 17):

a. Farm enterprises

- (1) What are the chief sources of income in the county?
- (2) What are the chief problems connected with such sources of income?
- (3) What can be done to meet such problems?
- (4) Who will do the work? How much?

b. Home enterprises

- (1) What are the chief home enterprises?
- (2) What are the chief problems connected with such enterprises?
- (3) What can be done to meet such problems?

- (4) Who will do the work? How much?
- c. Community enterprises
 - (1) What are the chief community enterprises?
 - (2) What are the chief problems connected with such enterprises?
 - (3) What can be done to meet such problems?
 - (4) Who will do the work? How much?

Similar meetings were then held in each township and the farm people were encouraged to state their problems and help to plan how they might solve their problems.

From these district, county, and township meetings was initiated the definite, long-time, program of work which has characterized the educational activities of the Extension Service since the close of the war.

The relationship between the county farm bureaus and the Extension Service in carrying out their mutual program of work is well explained by Director Bliss (39, p. 14) as follows:

“The Agricultural Extension Department in conformity with the law designates the county farm bureau as the agency through which all extension work shall be done in the county. Under this plan, county agents, home demonstration agents, club agents and others who may be employed carry on their work through the one organization. In order to simplify the administrative work and prevent duplication and misunderstandings, one of the co-operatively paid workers [the county agent] is designated as chairman of the agricultural extension work in the county. The object of the Agricultural Extension Department is to develop all round extension work in the county through one organization rather than to develop men’s work, women’s work, or boys’ and girls’ work through three organizations. The extension specialists support the work of agents in the field by giving special advice on technical matters, by helping to develop programs of work, and by furnishing printed material.”

4. THE LOCAL LEADERSHIP PLAN DEVELOPED

Along with the development of the county program of work, and closely associated with it, was the development of what is known in extension circles as “local leaders.” While local co-operators were enlisted during the war and local help was often used before the war, the local leadership plan in Iowa matured in the early part of the reorganization period following the signing of the Armistice in 1918.

The local leaders are voluntary, unpaid local assistants to the county extension agents. Their work is varied. They carry instruction from the county agents and extension specialists to the group they represent; they call together local groups for instruction by the county agent or extension specialists; they serve as chairmen of local committees on some particular piece of extension work; and they help in securing financial support for extension work by soliciting farm bureau memberships. They may act as local 4-H club leaders, help with exhibits at fairs, arrange for farmer picnics, help establish farmers' cooperative organizations, organize tours, keep certain extension records, and make reports.

The reason Iowa, as well as many other states, turned to the local leadership plan was the physical impossibility of the county agents' reaching all the farm people in their respective counties. At first the county agents did most of the extension teaching personally; but, as the years went by and the demands for their services increased, this became impractical and expensive. This was especially true in Iowa after the great increase in farm bureau membership in 1919 and 1920. Director Bliss (39, pp. 2-3) explained this situation as follows:

"The net result of the farmers' movement so far as the Iowa State College is concerned has been to greatly increase the demands made upon the Agricultural Extension Department. The pressure was first felt by the county agents. Instead of a membership of 200 as was the case a few years ago [Report for 1919-1920], he now had to serve a membership of 1,100. It was a physical impossibility to give personal service to so many. The county agents appealed to the Extension Department for specialist help, but the department was already short on workers. The situation thus created demanded special treatment and the work of the department during the past year has been largely in the nature of helping local farm bureaus to develop county and community projects and to develop local leadership in order that every farm bureau member might have an active part in the county program. Lack of funds has made it impossible to extend this plan to all communities but where it has been carried out, the results have been unusually successful."

CHAPTER VI

STATUS OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE IN 1930

The curve which represents the growth of the extension idea and its realization in Iowa for over three-quarters of a century turned ever upward. The present depression may or may not mark the peak of this curve. We are now too near it to evaluate the changes which have come in its wake. It seems certain, however, that the beginning of the depression marks the end of the post-war period in the history of the Extension Service of Iowa State College and marks the beginning of a new era.

The status of the Service for the year 1930 is given in this chapter rather than a later date because it was the last normal year in the post-war period. It represents, to a degree, the culmination of all the influences which helped to create the Extension Service in the beginning and to develop it to the present time.

1. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION AND FINANCE

Under this heading is given a brief description of the relationships of the Agricultural Extension Service of Iowa State College in 1930 with the United States Department of Agriculture, its relationships to the rest of the College, its internal organization, and its income and expenditures.

a. Relationships with the United States Department of Agriculture

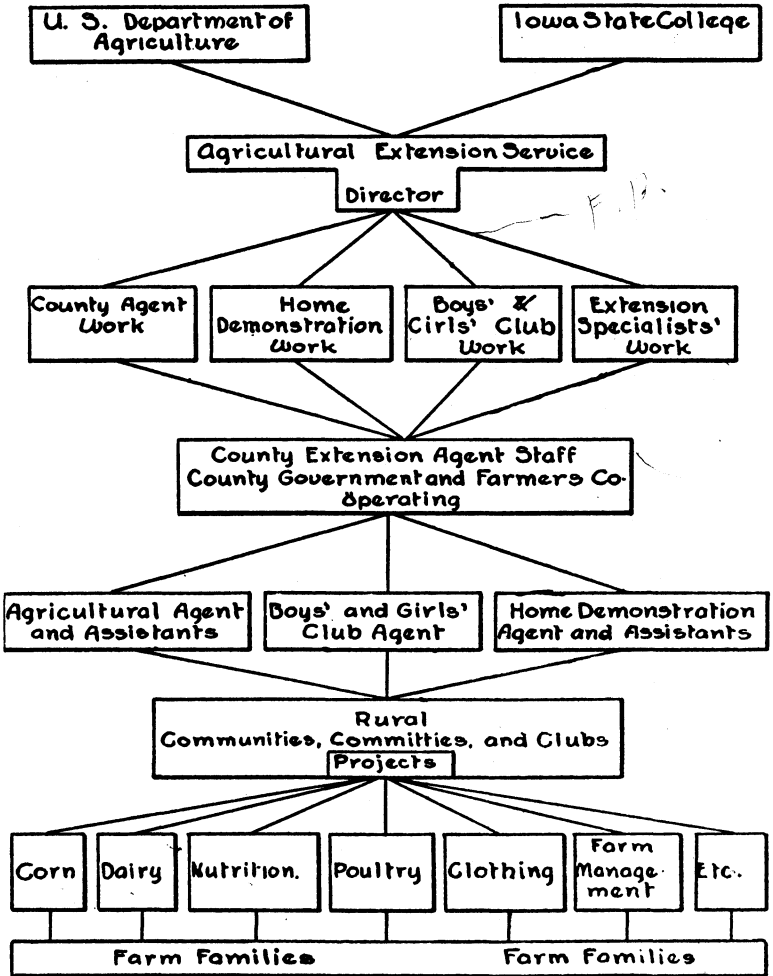
Before the passage of the Coöperative Agricultural Extension Act (Smith-Lever Act and Acts supplementary thereto) in 1914 the Extension Service in Iowa was largely state supported and state controlled. This Act has been interpreted by the federal Secretary of Agriculture as implying a single extension system covering both what the federal government had for the farmer and what the agricultural colleges had to offer. (62, pp. 114-115.)

That this interpretation is generally regarded as correct is evidenced by the fact that extension work in agriculture and home economics is often referred to by the states as "Coöperative Extension Work" or as "Smith-Lever Extension." On most of the official publications of the Iowa Extension Service is to be found, prominently displayed, the following: "IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND COUNTY FARM BUREAUS COÖPERATING."

Some of the salient features of the coöperative arrangement between the federal Department of Agriculture and the Iowa State Extension Service are:

- (1) The state must off-set nearly all the federal funds by providing an equal amount.
- (2) All state work for which Smith-Lever moneys are to be used must be approved by the federal Secretary of Agriculture. Plans are to be submitted annually.
- (3) State plans are to take into consideration what the federal Department of Agriculture has to extend on the same subject.
- (4) Federal funds can be spent only for purposes stated in the federal laws.
- (5) Annual reports must be made covering project records and finances.
- (6) All extension employees in Iowa, including county agents, working on approved projects are given appointments in the United States Department of Agriculture. This appointment carries with it the franking privilege of using the mails for official business.
- (7) The federal office of Coöperative Extension Work has a corps of extension specialists who visit the various states and keep informed as to the success of their coöperative projects. While this coöperative relationship gives the federal Secretary of Agriculture a great deal of administrative direction of the extension work in the states where Smith-Lever funds are used, it must be said that this power has never been abused. The federal policy has been to learn what the states wanted to do in the way of extension work and then help them to do it in so far as the law would permit. (62, pp. 114-115.)

b. Plan of Organization Showing Coöperative Relationships



c. Relationships with the College in 1930

The work of Iowa State College is divided into three large functions: resident teaching, research, and extension.

The extension work of the College is divided into two distinct organizations. These are Engineering Extension and the Exten-

sion Service in Agriculture and Home Economics. The latter is often referred to as Agricultural Extension or Smith-Lever Extension.

Engineering Extension and Agricultural Extension are administered by different directors, they are supported by different funds, and they cover different fields. The point where they come closest together is in their joint administration of the radio station, the visual instruction service, and agricultural engineering extension. Since Agricultural Extension, including home economics, is the subject of this study, the reader will understand that it is this field that is meant when a reference is made to extension work.

The Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics of Iowa State College is administered by a "Director" who is responsible only to the president and occupies a position coordinate with the deans of resident instruction, or the director of the experiment station. The staff members, for the most part, spend all their time on extension work. The machinery for the appointment of extension specialists is as follows: They are nominated by the heads of subject-matter departments, approved by the dean of the division concerned, and recommended by the director of the Extension Service subject to the approval of the president and the State Board of Education.

d. Internal Organization of the Extension Service in 1930

For administrative purposes the work of the Extension Service is divided into three main divisions. These are (1) general and office, (2) field work, and (3) subject matter.

(1) GENERAL AND OFFICE ADMINISTRATION. The Extension Service is housed in a building to itself (Morrill Hall) and has one central office where all clerical and accounting work is done. The Director, R. K. Bliss, has direct charge of the general and office administration. This work consists of the following (31, p. 64):

- (a) "Supervising and employing staff members.
- (b) "Supervising finances, including budgets, accounts, appointments and purchases.
- (c) "Preparing annual and special reports, summarizing, tabulating, analyzing and filing staff reports.

- (d) "Supplying information through publicity, radio and bulletins.
- (e) "Supervising office administration with Secretary [W. L. Harper] in charge of central office for whole department; scheduling of staff members; accounting; filing of correspondence.
- (f) "Checking bills and travel accounts."

(2) **FIELD WORK ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION.** The Extension Service considers that it is necessary for it to give a great deal of attention to the administration and supervision of its field work because of the complexity of its program, the scope of its activities, and the relative inexperience of some of the county agents. This phase of the work is in direct charge of an assistant director, Murl McDonald. Directly under McDonald are five district agents who supervise the field work in twenty counties each (Pottawattamie County has two farm bureaus). These district supervisors are Fred Clark, H. L. Eichling, E. F. Graff, J. W. Merrill, and L. T. Nutty. In addition to these, there are three supervisors of home demonstration agents consisting of Neale S. Knowles (state leader), Mrs. Mary Gregg, and Mrs. N. May Larson. Finally, there are six supervisors of 4-H club work. These are Mrs. Josephine Bakke, Mrs. Edith Barker, Miss Florence Forbes, Miss Lulu Tregoning, Mr. J. S. Quist, and Mr. F. P. Reed. Mr. P. C. Taff directs the club work.

The duties of the assistant director in charge of field work are as follows (31, p. 64):

- (a) "Making administrative contacts with county farm bureaus.
- (b) "Making administrative contacts with marketing organizations.
- (c) "Assisting with organization of field work.
- (d) "Reviewing state and county plans for work.
- (e) "Following up work in counties by surveys, analyses, conferences and correspondence.
- (f) "Selecting and appointing personnel.
- (g) "Reviewing finances for counties.
- (h) "Reviewing reports and summarizing data.
- (i) "Supervising work of district agents who will help in above program."

(3) **SUBJECT MATTER ADMINISTRATION.** In addition to the administrators and supervisors employed by the Extension Service,

there is an other group known as "extension specialists." This group teaches technical subject matter such as marketing, dairy husbandry, foods and nutrition, or farm crops. The development of the specialist staff in Iowa has steadily increased from 1906 to 1930. At the latter date it numbered 44 members employed for 12 months, 15 employed between 9 and 12 months, and 14 employed for less than 9 months. (64, pp. 53-54.)

The administration of the subject matter staff and program is in direct charge of an assistant director, P. C. Taff. His duties are as follows (31, p. 64) :

- (a) "Making administrative contacts with specialists not specifically retained by Director.
- (b) "Assisting in preparation of projects and programs.
- (c) "Assisting specialists in organizing subject matter work.
- (d) "Supervising preparation and distribution of publications and literature.
- (e) "Reviewing budgets and budget revisions.
- (f) "Preparing required plans of work and projects for federal office.
- (g) "Studying methods and results.
- (h) "Assuming responsibilities in general administration as assigned by Director."

e. Income and Expenditures

The Extension Service receives financial support from four sources—federal appropriations, state appropriations, county appropriations, and farm bureau memberships. The two tables which follow give the amounts received from each of the sources from their beginning. It will be noted that state and federal funds are appropriated for year July 1 to June 30, while membership dues are paid and county appropriations are made for calendar year.

It will be noted from the following tables that in 1930 the income from federal appropriations, state appropriations and farm bureau memberships were approximately equal. The county appropriations were about 40 percent larger than the average of the other three.

The expenditures were distributed approximately as follows: administration, 2 percent; publications, 5 percent; specialists, 22 percent; and county extension work, 71 percent. This is about the national average excepting that less is spent on administration in Iowa.

(1) STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS FOR EXTENSION WORK IN IOWA
(31, p. 72)

Year	State appropri- ations	Federal appropri- ations
1906-07	\$ 15,000	
1907-08	27,000	
1908-09	27,000	
1909-10	32,000	
1910-11	32,000	
1911-12	50,000	
1912-13	50,000	
1913-14	73,000	
1914-15	85,200	\$ 10,000.00
1915-16	90,000	28,781.18
1916-17	90,000	44,432.16
1917-18	84,300	60,083.14
1918-19	84,300	75,734.12
1919-20	116,500	138,338.04
1920-21	116,500	153,989.02
1921-22	176,500	161,674.41
1922-23	176,500	170,596.43
1923-24	191,500	170,596.43
1924-25	191,500	170,596.43
1925-26	192,096	170,596.43
1926-27	192,096	170,596.43
1927-28	238,000	170,596.43
1928-29	238,000	198,775.89
1929-30	253,000	213,599.17
1930-31	253,000	237,599.17

(2) MEMBERSHIP AND COUNTY FUNDS FOR EXTENSION WORK
IN IOWA (31, p. 73)

Year	Farm Bureau Memberships	County Appropri- ations
1918	\$125,766.00	\$ 66,645.89
1919	130,560.00	239,027.92
1920	437,174.00	295,527.39
1921	385,020.00	319,518.95
1922	293,292.00	322,202.13
1923	290,164.00	323,103.31
1924	250,440.00	327,379.09
1925	246,788.00	328,014.00
1926	242,260.00	329,824.00
1927	233,368.00	323,410.00
1928	231,520.00	323,990.00
1929	240,672.00	331,801.62
1930	246,952.00	343,879.00

2. RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE FARM BUREAU IN 1930

The same relationships established with the farm bureau at the time the state federation was formed in 1918 held, for the most part, in 1930.

The only official connection which the Extension Service of Iowa State College had with the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation was that the director, R. K. Bliss, and the county agent leader, Murl McDonald, were ex-officio members of the executive committee without right to vote. The legal connection between the Extension Service and the farm bureau was confined wholly to the county farm bureaus.

The Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, like other state farm bureau federations, was in 1930 more of a class organization and more actively engaged in commercial and economic activities than the county farm bureaus had been before the formation of the state federation in 1918. The Extension Service, however, kept clearly away from these activities of the state farm bureau and confined its efforts strictly to educational programs in the counties. It still used the county farm bureau as the local arm for what it had to extend to the farmer and his family.

a. Farm Bureau Membership

In 1930 there were in Iowa 100 county farm bureaus (Pottawattamie County had two). These enrolled 61,738 members, or about one-third of all the farm families in Iowa. The five dollar membership fee was still in force. Four dollars of this fee remained in the county, fifty cents went to the Iowa federation and fifty cents went to the American federation. A single membership charge continued to enroll all the members of a family. Women were always admitted on the same basis as men. Membership was open to any citizen in any county of the state or to any non-resident owning land in the county whenever he paid his dues and complied with the articles of incorporation and by-laws. Membership was neither discriminative nor restrictive. A large percentage of farm bureau members were also members of other farm organizations, including coöperative associations and the like.

The status of non-members was described by Murl McDonald as follows (56, p. 9):

“They [the non-members] are at all times welcome to become members of the Farm Bureau. All they contribute toward the support of the work conducted by the Farm Bureau in a county

is thru the taxes they pay, but no county tax money is available until a sufficient number of members have been secured and the necessary organization has been incorporated as required by law. Farm Bureau members pay their share of the tax money the same as non-members, and contribute a substantial sum (five dollars each per year) as membership dues. The farmer who belongs to the Farm Bureau pays several times as much as the farmer who is not a member yet there has been no discrimination between members and non-members in carrying out the educational program."

b. Administration of the County Farm Bureau

Serving as connecting links between the Extension Service of the College and the county farm bureaus in 1930 were 100 agricultural agents, 21 home demonstration agents, 14 club agents, and two special agents.

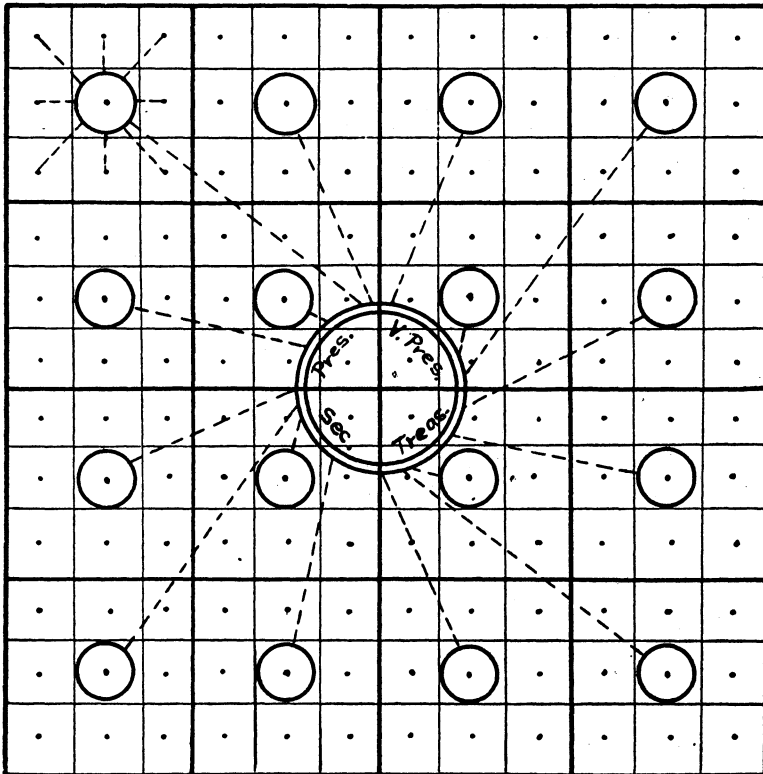
The field of work for the average county agent was a county consisting of 16 townships; 2,140 farms; 10,267 rural people; and 14,442 urban people. To assist him he had a farm bureau organization with a president, a vice-president, a secretary, a treasurer and a board of directors. These officers and directors employed the necessary agents in coöperation with the Extension Service; they developed a program of work each year; and they handled all county funds, membership dues, and other local moneys. (56, p. 10.)

The county was divided into smaller units. There was a director in each township, a coöperator in each four square miles, and other local leaders and committees, making a total of about 200 active helpers in every county. The chart on the opposite page illustrates the organization within the county.

c. Making the County Farm Bureau Program

The county farm bureau officers and other leaders meet during September and October each year to formulate their program of work for the following year. An attempt is made to develop a long-time program in each county, subject to modification with changing conditions.

d. Organization of a Typical Iowa County in 1930 (56)



16 Townships
 2,140 Farms
 10,267 Rural people
 14,442 Urban people

County farm bureau officers: President, vice-president, secretary, treasurer

A director in each township

A coöperator in each four square miles

Committees and other leaders

An average of about 200 active leaders

Murl McDonald had this to say relative to the county programs of work (56, p. 10) :

“Each county farm bureau program includes at least one county-wide project dealing with crops, soils and livestock problems, one county-wide home project, boys’ and girls’ club work and some project dealing with coöperative marketing and farm management. In addition to these major projects many other activities are included thru demonstrtaions and meetings such as insect pest and plant disease control, educational help with livestock diseases, feeding and management, horticulture, landscape architecture, agricultural engineering, farm management, educational service to coöperative marketing associations, cow testing associations, etc.”

e. A Typical County Farm Bureau Program (41, Black Hawk County)

The program given herewith was adopted at a meeting of the board of directors of the Black Hawk County Farm Bureau on September 17, 1929. It is a typical county program. The directors had available in making up this program a list of the offerings of the Extension Service of the College.

(1) MAJOR PROJECTS

Organization

Home Management

Boys’ and Girls’ Clubs

Marketing

Weed eradication

Limestone, legumes, and fertilizers

(2) ORGANIZATION. In order to provide the necessary finances and organization for carrying out the program the following is recommended:

Strengthen the farm bureau in every possible way.

Conduct a county-wide membership campaign in October to secure new members. Goal—1,000 members paid in 1930.

Present membership checks to the banks for collection during the first two weeks in January and call on all delinquents for their dues before February 15.

Conduct township meetings in October to elect officers; to formulate township programs and appoint leaders for carrying out the program.

Hold regular township meetings.

Develop the exchange of programs between townships.

Hold county and township picnics.

Set up a county-wide rural dramatic organization.

Continue to coöperate with the Iowa and American Farm Bureau Federations.

Coöperate with other organizations working toward goal of the farm bureau.

Coöperate with the Dairy Cattle Congress.

Coöperate with the county institute committee in holding farmers' institutes.

Conduct a Black Hawk County tour to Ames to visit our agricultural college and to study the agricultural experiments.

(3) HOME MANAGEMENT. The second year home management project will be conducted in the seven months' leadership plan. The home demonstration agent and two leaders from each township will attend the specialist training schools. These township leaders, with the assistance of the home demonstration agent, will then train local leaders in their respective townships. The local leaders will hold follow-up meetings in their own school districts.

The following subjects will be presented at the training schools:

- (a) House cleaning methods.
- (b) Kitchen planning.
- (c) Finishes and furnishings.
- (d) Dooryard improvement.
- (e) Kitchen tour.
- (f) House and garden pests.
- (g) Water, sewage disposal, and lighting.

The purposes of the project are: To make homes more beautiful and convenient; to be able to appreciate beauty in the home and dooryard; to appreciate the advantages of good planning and good equipment and to inspire a desire for improvement; to improve sanitary and health conditions; to increase interest in farm bureau membership; to develop spirit of coöperation in home and community.

The goals of the project are: To have each township try for a high record on the township score basis; to have each township meet the requirements of the standard township; to have each woman who takes up the project work report at least five new methods used; to retain our present number of clubs and memberships and to increase both; to have running water in 25 percent of the homes reached by this project.

(4) BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS. Complete the county club organization with county committees. Organize the communities for club work by having a boys' and girls' club in each township. Provide a leader for each club.

Conduct baby beef, lamb, dairy calf, pig, poultry, and canning clubs.

Train judging and demonstration teams and make provision for taking them along with the club exhibits to the fairs.

Hold club rally and achievement days.

Make each club responsible for providing the program for one monthly farm bureau township meeting.

Conduct a health contest to select the champion health girl from Black Hawk County.

Hold county-wide boys' and girls' banquets.

(5) **MARKETING.** Coöperate with the Federal Farm Board in its plan to improve agricultural conditions.

Coöperate with the creameries in carrying on the cream scoring project, if interested.

Assist with organizing new coöperative enterprises where conditions warrant.

Conduct the farm bureau exchange so as to bring buyer and seller together.

(6) **WEED ERADICATION.** Hold a series of weed meetings to discuss the weed problem; to learn methods of eradicating weeds and to explain the weed and pure seed law.

Continue the demonstrations in various parts of the county to eradicate Canada thistle, quack grass, and other noxious weeds. This will include the chemical treatment of weeds.

Conduct contests in the identification of weed seeds and also the identification of weed plants.

Coöperate with rural and consolidated schools in conducting various weed contests.

Render service in testing samples of grass and clover seed so as to detect the presence of seeds of noxious weeds.

(7) **LIMESTONE, LEGUMES, AND FERTILIZERS.** Test samples of soil for acidity and assist farmers in securing limestone. Test samples of lime rock for purity. Assist with the running of limestone trains.

Conduct test plots to show the effect of using commercial fertilizers in growing crops in Black Hawk County.

Hold a county-wide meeting to discuss the use of fertilizers in Black Hawk County.

Continue the demonstrations in alfalfa production and establish others.

(8) **FARM BUREAU SERVICE PROJECTS.** In addition to the major projects, the farm bureau will conduct the following general service projects.

- (a) Corn diseases: Establish a demonstration showing the relative yielding capacity of diseased and disease-free seed corn and also test the value of different seed corn treatments.
- (b) Farm crop service: Render service in the control of field crop disease and insects.
- (c) Pruning and spraying: Hold a series of pruning and spraying demonstrations.
- (d) Rodent control: Conduct rat and ground hog control demonstrations.
- (e) Vaccination schools: Hold hog cholera vaccination schools, if requested.
- (f) Farm meats: Conduct butchering demonstrations to show methods of killing, cutting, and curing meat on the farm.
- (g) Colt breaking: Conduct colt-breaking and horse-hitching demonstrations.
- (h) Livestock service: Render service in the feeding, breeding, and management of livestock.
- (i) Cow test association: Coöperate with the three cow test associations and assist with the organization of new associations where conditions warrant.
- (j) Poultry show: Coöperate with the Waterloo Poultry Association in conducting a poultry show.
- (k) Poultry service: Render service in feeding, culling, housing, and management and disease control of poultry.
- (l) Farm accounting and farm organization: Continue the farm accounting and farm organization record work already started and urge use of the standard farm account book.
- (m) Labor bureau: Continue the farm labor bureau.
- (n) Farm leases: Distribute the standard farm leases.

f. Functions of the County Agent in Iowa

The functions of the county agent in 1930 were as follows (56, p. 12):

- (1) To serve as a local representative of the United States Department of Agriculture and Iowa State College.
- (2) To learn his county, its people, its agriculture, and its problems.

- (3) To aid the people in his county to develop a definite program of work and to perfect the necessary organization in carrying out such a program.
- (4) To enlist the coöperation of farmers in conducting demonstrations.
- (5) To train leaders.
- (6) To make personal contacts with farmers, to attend meetings, to prepare publicity, etc.
- (7) To maintain an office where farmers might call on him, or write to him, or where he could be reached by telephone.
- (8) To work with local organizations and other agencies in the county.

The way the average Iowa county agent spent his time in 1930 is indicated by the following summary for 1929 (56, p. 13) :

Soils	19 days
Farm crops	27 days
Horticulture	6 days
Forestry	1 day
Rodents	1 day
Animal husbandry (including club work)	40 days
Dairy husbandry	18 days
Poultry	13 days
Rural organization	2 days
Agricultural economics (largely marketing).....	31 days
Home project work	14 days
Community activities—	
Membership and finances	21 days
Township meetings	19 days
Other community activities	74 days
Days spent in the field	167
Days spent in office	127
Number farm visits made	530
Number office callers	2,923
Number letters written	1,798
Number meetings held	175
Attendance	11,623
Miles traveled by auto	8,982

g. County Agent Appointments, Transfers and Reinstatements
from 1912 to 1930, inclusive (56, p. 18)

Year	New county agents appointed	County agents transferred	Former county agents reinstated	Total changes in personnel
1912	3			3
1913	4			4
1914	3			3
1915	2			2
1916	12	1		13
1917	19	0		19
1918	82	3		87
1919	17	4	11	32
1920	28	5	2	35
1921	17	1	2	20
1922	20	6	2	28
1923	15	7	3	25
1924	9	10	3	22
1925	13	4	3	20
1926	17	5	3	25
1927	20	6	0	26
1928	14	5	2	21
1929	14	4	0	18
1930	15	3	5	23
Total	324	64	38	426

3. RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

In the *Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities* (69, p. 498) may be found this statement:

“The very essence of extension service requires that a variety of relationships be established and maintained with both official and private organizations. Attempting, as it does, to aid and influence rural people in their every day economic and social relationships, Smith-Lever extension must function with, rather than upon, its clientele.”

The following lists give the groups with which the Iowa Extension Service and the county farm bureaus coöperated during 1930:

a. Organizations Supported by Private Membership and Assessments

- (1) Iowa State Farm Bureau Federation
- (2) Iowa Coöperative Livestock Shippers' Association
- (3) Iowa Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association
- (4) Iowa Creamery Secretaries' and Managers' Association
- (5) Iowa Poultry Improvement Association
- (6) Iowa Buttermakers' Association

- (7) Iowa State Brand Butter Marketing Association
- (8) Iowa Fleece Wool and Sheep Growers' Association
- (9) Iowa Beekeepers' Association
- (10) Iowa Vegetable Growers' Association
- (11) Iowa State Grange
- (12) Iowa Farmers' Union Locals
- (13) Livestock breeders' associations
- (14) Iowa State Bankers' Association
- (15) Commercial, civic, community, and luncheon clubs
- (16) Women's club
- (17) Rural churches
- (18) Parent-teachers associations

b. Institutions Receiving Tax Support

- (1) County, district, and state fairs
- (2) Iowa State Department of Agriculture
- (3) Iowa State Dairy Association
- (4) Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers' Association
- (5) Iowa Beef Producers' Association
- (6) Iowa Draft Horse Producers' Association
- (7) Iowa State Horticultural Society
- (8) Public schools, including Smith-Hughes schools
- (9) State University of Iowa
- (10) Iowa State Teachers College
- (11) Iowa State Department of Health
- (12) Public libraries

4. PERSONNEL IN 1930

The entire personnel of the Extension Service of Iowa State College, excluding the county agents and the clerical help, numbered 89 in 1930. This number was made up of 3 administrators, 5 county agent supervisors, 74 specialists in subject matter fields, 6 club supervisors, and 1 publicity agent. Of the entire staff 59 were employed for 12 months, 15 were employed from 9 to 12 months, and 15 were employed less than 9 months. Their tenure of service averaged about 8 years.

Total days in field all workers.....	11,087.9
Total days in office all workers	10,717.4
Total days of service all workers	21,805.3
Average days in field full-time workers	146.3
Average days in office full-time workers	139.1
Percentage of time in field all workers	51.5

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE

A recent publication of the Extension Service (56, pp. 11-12) declared its objectives to be as follows:

- (a) "To increase the net income of the farmer through more efficient production and marketing and the better use of capital and credit.
- (b) "To promote better homes and a higher standard of living on the farm.
- (c) "To develop rural leaders.
- (d) "To promote the mental, social, cultural, recreational, and community life of rural people.
- (e) "To implant a love of rural life in farm boys and girls.
- (f) "To acquaint the public with the place of agriculture in the national life.
- (g) "To enlarge the vision of rural people and the nation on rural matters.
- (h) "To improve the educational and spiritual life of rural people."

6. PROGRAM OF WORK FOR 1930

Under this heading is given an outline of the Extension Service work at Iowa State College for the year 1930. This outline includes the divisions in the College represented, the names of the projects undertaken, and a brief description of the work done. It is adapted largely from an outline (45, pp. 1-6) prepared by members of the Extension Service staff. Quotation marks are omitted by permission in order to avoid confusion.

a. Outline of Extension Service Work

	Brief Explanation of Work
(1) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	General organization and administration including finances, reports, programs, and correlation of work with various farm groups and other agencies.

(2) AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

(a) Agricultural Economics (conducted jointly with Industrial Science Division)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| (1) Livestock Marketing | Management, accounting and organization problems in connection with livestock marketing associations. Development of plan for selling livestock on grade. |
| (2) Dairy Marketing | Work with creameries on accounting systems and management problems. |
| (3) Grain Marketing | Management, organization and accounting problems with elevators and grain grades. |
| (4) Poultry Marketing | Improvement in quality of product. Buying eggs on grade, accounting and management problems. Opening up markets for Iowa eggs. |
| (5) Farm Management | Accounting and management records with several hundred farmers coöperating. Conduct outlook work. Publish Agricultural Economic Facts monthly. Leasing and rental problems. |
| (6) Rural Organization | Development of program material for general farm organizations, coöperatives, rural groups, schools and churches. |

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (b) Agricultural Education | Work with high schools and teacher training schools along agricultural lines. |
|----------------------------|---|

- (c) Agricultural Engineering (conducted jointly with Engineering Division) Farm building construction, terracing, water and sewage systems, drainage, machinery repair work, etc.
- (d) Animal Husbandry Care, feeding, breeding and management of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses. Meat killing, cutting and curing demonstrations.
- (e) Dairy Husbandry Organization and direction of 60 self-supporting dairy test associations. Conduct dairy care, feeding and management schools. Official cow testing work.
- (f) Dairy Industries Improvement in quality of butter and milk, creamery management problems. Assistance to Iowa State Brand Creamery Marketing Association and Iowa Coöperative Creameries.
- (g) Farm Crops Better farm seeds, soil preparation, cultivation, rotation of crops, growing more clover and less grain, pasture improvement, etc.
- (h) Soils Soil conservation and soil improvement, organization of soil improvement association. Soil testing, fertilizers and treatment of various types of soils.
- (i) Fruit Crops—Tree and Bush Spraying, pruning and management of fruit trees and fruit bushes. Grading and marketing of horticultural crops.

- (j) **Truck Crops** Growing potatoes, cabbages, onions, beets and other vegetable crops and marketing same. Home gardens, etc.
- (k) **Landscape Architecture** Beautification of farm homes, school grounds, parks. Includes one full-time man furnished to the State Park Board in accordance with a resolution of the legislature.
- (l) **Poultry Husbandry** Care, feeding and management of farm poultry. Work with Record of Performance Flocks.
- (m) **Publicity and Journalism** Material for Better Iowa. Sending publicity to daily and weekly papers relative to important college and experimental work.
- (3) **HOME ECONOMICS DIVISION**
- (a) **Foods and Nutrition** Nutrition problems. Proper and efficient use of food in connection with feeding the family. Suggestions to relief organizations as to use of milk, meat, lard, corn, wheat and other foods. Canning and food conservation campaigns.
- (b) **Clothing** Selection, designing and construction of clothing, Special help to relief organization in remodeling and repairing garments.
- (c) **Home Management** Organization of home tasks to save time and labor. Accounting, budgeting the family income, etc.

- (d) Home furnishing Adaptation of color and design. Selecting appropriate furniture. Repairing and renovating old furniture.
- (e) Child Care and Training Care, feeding and management of children. About 3/5 of total amount paid from other than State Extension funds.
- (f) Training Schools for Girls' 4-H Club Leaders Subject matter in clothing, nutrition and house furnishing for girls' 4-H club leaders.
- (4) INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE DIVISION
- (a) Entomology Insect control, such as outbreaks of grasshoppers, armyworms, chinch bugs. General information on control of insects and rodent pests.
- (b) Beekeeping Care and management of bees. Honey marketing. One man employed to clean up foulbrood under state laws.
- (c) Plant Disease Weed and plant disease control service to counties. Seed testing laboratory for benefit of farmers and seedsmen.
- (d) Agricultural Economics (see Agriculture — conducted jointly with Agricultural Division)
- (e) Wild Life Conservation In coöperation with State Board of Conservation to conserve and develop wild life, game, fish, etc.
- (5) VETERINARY DIVISION

- (a) General Information Animal sanitation and disease prevention. Educational service to farmers. Hold hog cholera schools as required by law. Some extra help employed for schools.
- (6) ENGINEERING DIVISION
- (a) Radio Broadcasting Market reports of livestock, grain, poultry, butter, eggs, weather reports, book reviews, general information, educational farm and home programs.
- (b) Visual Instruction Educational slides and films to farm organizations, schools, Y. M. C. A.'s and special groups.
- (c) Agricultural Engineering (see Agriculture, conducted jointly with Agricultural Division)
- (7) SUPERVISION OF FIELD WORK
- (a) County Agent Supervisors Supervision of 100 county agents, development of educational programs, etc. For the past ten years \$240,000 per year has been raised from farm bureau memberships for county extension activities.
- (b) Home Demonstration Agent and Home Economics Supervision Supervision of women agents. Development of programs in counties without agents and supervision of same. Includes all Iowa counties.
- (c) Boys' and Girls' Club Organization and Supervision In coöperation with farm bureaus, organization of, and development programs for 27,000 4-H farm boys and girls. Includes all counties in Iowa.

- (8) COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENTS County agents carry on a general educational program in agriculture and home economics designed to reach men, women, and children. Much attention given to special emergency problems. This program is supported by a special service from the college as indicated in the foregoing statements.
- (9) COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS Carry on a special program in nutrition, home management, clothing, house furnishing and child care and training for farm women and girls. Special helps given in relief work. Also, organize and conduct girls' 4-H clubs.
- (10) FARM MANAGEMENT AND FOUR-COUNTY SOILS AGENTS These men are stationed out in the state, and are giving full time to soils and farm management problems in their respective districts. In farm management work all expenses and part of salaries are paid by local people.
- (11) COUNTY CLUB AGENTS Organize and conduct 4-H club work with farm boys and girls.

“Field agents conduct a general informational and contact service thus making it possible for each community to get literature, educational helps and sometimes special help from the Iowa State College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They also give special emergency help, such, for example, as helping on feed and seed loans, mortgage difficulties, drouth or flood troubles, insect pests and in the relief work for the unemployed.” (45, p. 6.)

APPENDIX

1. The First Extension Act in Iowa.
2. The Smith-Lever Act.
3. Memorandum of Understanding Between the Iowa State College and the United States Department of Agriculture.
4. The Capper-Ketcham Act.
5. Iowa Law Relating to Farm Aid Associations.

1. THE FIRST EXTENSION ACT IN IOWA

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. Agricultural Extension Work.—The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is hereby authorized to undertake and maintain a system of Agricultural Extension work. Under this system the said college shall be authorized to conduct experiments in the various portions of the State, and in giving instructions wherever, in the judgment of the college authorities, it shall be advisable, in reference to the various lines of agricultural work maintained upon the college grounds at Ames, Iowa. The college authorities are authorized to give instruction in corn and stock judging at agricultural fairs, institutes and clubs, and to aid in conducting short courses of instruction at suitable places throughout the State; to give lectures and demonstrations on the growing of crops and fruits, on stock raising, dairying, land drainage, and kindred subjects, including domestic science. This work shall be so planned as, in the judgment of the college authorities, is best calculated to carry to the communities remote from the college the benefits of the skilled instruction given by the teachers of said school and the results reached in the work of the experiment station.

Section 2. Experimental Work.—Especially shall this work include an analysis of soils and experiments in reference to the growing of crops upon the same, investigations relating to the improvement of corn, small grains and forage plants; the maintenance of the fertility of the soil; the breeding, feeding and management of live stock; investigations relating to animal diseases; the origination, introduction and management of fruits, the production and marketing of dairy and other farm products.

Section 3. Appropriation.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars. Said appropriation to be available on and after the first day of July, nineteen hundred and six; provided, that the funds appropriated by this act shall be expended according to plans agreed upon by the President, the Dean of Agriculture and the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Approved April 10, A. D. 1906.

2. SMITH-LEVER ACT

Act of 1914 Providing for Coöperative Agricultural Extension Work.

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

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

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

Section 3. That for the purpose of paying the expenses of said coöperative agricultural extension work and the necessary printing and distributing of information in connection with the same, there is permanently appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$480,000 for each year, \$10,000 of which shall be paid annually, in the manner hereinafter provided, to each state which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this act: Provided, That payment of such installments of the appropriation hereinbefore made as shall become due to any state before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this act may, in the absence of prior legislative assent, be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided further, That there is also appropriated an additional sum of \$600,000 for the fiscal year follow-

ing that in which the foregoing appropriation first becomes available, and for each year thereafter for seven years a sum exceeding by \$500,000 the sum appropriated for each preceding year, and for each year thereafter there is permanently appropriated for each year the sum of \$4,100,000 in addition to the sum of \$480,000 hereinbefore provided: Provided further, That before the funds herein appropriated shall become available to any college for any fiscal year plans for the work to be carried on under this act shall be submitted by the proper officials of each college and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such additional sums shall be used only for the purposes hereinbefore stated, and shall be allotted annually to each state by the Secretary of Agriculture and paid in the manner hereinbefore provided, in the proportion which the rural population of each state bears to the total rural population of all the states as determined by the next preceding federal census: Provided further, That no payment out of the additional appropriations herein provided shall be made in any year to any state until an equal sum has been appropriated for that year by the legislature of such state, or provided by state, county, college, local authority, or individual contributions from within the state, for the maintenance of the cooperative agricultural extension work provided for in this act.

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

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

Section 6. That on or before the first day of July in each year after the passage of this act the Secretary of Agriculture shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each state whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work under this act, and the amount which it is entitled to receive. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall withhold a certificate from

any state of its appropriations, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the expiration of the Congress next succeeding a session of the legislature of any state from which a certificate has been withheld, in order that the state may, if it should so desire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of Agriculture. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury.

Section 7. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall make an annual report to Congress of the receipts, expenditures, and results of the coöperative agricultural extension work in all of the states receiving the benefits of this act, and also whether the appropriation of any state has been withheld, and if so, the reasons therefor.

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

Approved May 8, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 372).

3. MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS AND THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REGARDING EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS IN THE STATE OF IOWA.

WHEREAS, the Iowa State College has, or may hereafter have, under its control Federal and State funds for extension work in agriculture and home economics, which are and may be supplemented by funds contributed for similar purposes by counties and other organizations and by individuals within said State, and the United States Department of Agriculture has, or may hereafter have, funds appropriated directly to it by Congress, which can be spent for demonstration and other forms of extension work in the State of Iowa;

THEREFORE, with a view to securing economy and efficiency in the conduct of extension work in the State of Iowa, the President of the Iowa State College acting subject to the approval of the Board of Education of said College, and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, hereby make the following memorandum of understanding with reference to coöperative relations between said College and the United States Department of Agriculture for the organization and conduct of extension work in agriculture and home economics in the State of Iowa:

I. The Iowa State College agrees:

(a) To organize and maintain a definite and distinct administrative division for the management and conduct of extension work in agriculture and home economics, with a responsible leader selected by the College and satisfactory to the Department of Agriculture;

(b) To administer through such Extension Division thus organized any and all funds it has or may hereafter receive for such work from appropriations made by Congress or the State Legislature, by allotment from its Board of Education, or from any other source;

(c) To coöperate 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 Iowa.

II. The United States Department of Agriculture agrees:

(a) To establish and maintain in the Department of Agriculture a States Relation Committee, pending the authorization by Congress of a

States Relations Service, which shall represent the Department in the general supervision of all coöperative extension work in agriculture and home economics in which the Department shall participate in the State of Iowa, and shall have charge of the Department's business connected with the administration of all funds provided to the States under the Smith-Lever Act.

(b) To conduct, in coöperation with the Iowa State 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 of Iowa.

III. The Iowa State College and the United States Department of Agriculture mutually agree:

(a) That, subject to the approval of the President of the Iowa State College, and the Secretary of Agriculture, or their duly appointed representatives, the coöperative extension work in agriculture and home economics in the State of Iowa involving the use of direct Congressional appropriations to the Department of Agriculture shall be planned under the joint supervision of the Director of Extension Work of the Iowa State College and the Agriculturist in charge of Demonstration Work of the United States Department of Agriculture in the North and West; and that the approved plans for such coöperative extension work in the State of Iowa shall be executed through the Extension Division of the Iowa State College in accordance with the terms of the individual project agreements;

(b) That all agents appointed for coöperative extension work in agriculture and home economics in the State of Iowa, under this memorandum and subsequent project agreements, involving the use of direct Congressional appropriations to the Department of Agriculture, shall be joint representatives of the Iowa State College and the United States Department of Agriculture, unless otherwise expressly provided in the project agreements; and the coöperation shall be plainly set forth in all publications or other printed matter issued and used in connection with said coöperative extension work by either the Iowa State College or the United States Department of Agriculture.

(c) That the plans for the use of the Smith-Lever fund, except so far as the fund is employed in coöperative projects involving the use of Department funds, shall be made by the Extension Division of the College, but shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the terms of the Smith-Lever Act, and when so approved shall be executed by the Extension Division of said College;

(d) That the headquarters of the State organization contemplated in his memorandum shall be at the Iowa State College.

IV. This memorandum shall take effect when it is approved by the President of the Iowa State College and the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States and shall remain in force until it is expressly abrogated in writing by either one of the two signers or his successor in office.

(signed) R. A. Pearson, President,
Iowa State College of Agriculture
and Mechanic Arts

Date Nov. 7, 1914

Date Nov. 11, 1914.

(signed) Carl Vrooman,
Acting Secretary of
Agriculture

4. THE CAPPER-KETCHAM ACT

Act of 1928 Providing for Further Development of Agricultural Extension Work.

AN ACT to provide for the further development of agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the act entitled "An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 8, 1914, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of the cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, and the necessary printing and distributing of information in connection with the same, the sum of \$980,000 for each year, \$20,000 of which shall be paid annually, in the manner hereinafter provided, to each State and the Territory of Hawaii which shall by action of its legislature assent to the provisions of this act. The payment of such installments of the appropriations hereinbefore made as shall become due to any State or Territory before the adjournment of the regular session of the legislature meeting next after the passage of this act may, in the absence of prior legislative assent, be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year following that in which the foregoing appropriation first becomes available, and for each year thereafter, the sum of \$500,000. The additional sums appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914, except that (1) at least 80 per centum of all appropriations under this act shall be utilized for the payment of salaries of extension agents in counties of the several States to further develop the cooperative extension system in agriculture and home economics with men, women, boys and girls; (2) funds available to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii under the terms of this act shall be so expended that the extension agents appointed under its provisions shall be men and women in fair and just proportions; (3) the restriction on the use of these funds for the promotion of agricultural trains shall not apply.

Section 2. The sums appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914, or sums otherwise annually appropriated for cooperative agricultural extension work.

Approved, May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. L. 711).

5. IOWA LAW RELATING TO FARM AID ASSOCIATIONS AS SET OUT IN CHAPTER 138 OF THE CODE, 1927, AND THE AMENDMENTS THERETO MADE BY THE FORTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Section 2924. **Incorporation authorized.** For the purpose of improving and advancing agriculture, domestic science, animal husbandry, and horticulture, a body corporate may be organized in each county of the state.

Section 2925. **Method of incorporation.** Such body corporaet may be formed by the acknowledging and filing articles of incorporation with the county recorder, signed by at least ten farmers, landowners, or other business men of the county.

Section 2926. **Articles of incorporation.** Such articles of incorporation shall be substantially as follows:

We, the undersigned farmers, landowners, and business men ofCounty, Iowa, do hereby adopt the following articles of incorporation.

Article 1. The objects of this corporation shall be to advance and improve in.....County, Iowa, agriculture, domestic science, horticulture, animal husbandry, and the marketing of farm products.

Article 2. The name of this corporation shall be.....

Article 3. The affairs of this corporation shall be conducted by a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall perform the duties usually pertaining to such positions, and by a board of not less than nine directors, which shall include the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer as members thereof. Such officers and directors shall be elected by the members of the corporation at an annual meeting held on the third Monday of December of each year; their term of office shall begin on the first Monday in the next Januray after their election and they shall serve for a term of one year and until their successors are elected and have qualified. Not more than two of such directors shall be residents of the same township at the time of election.

We, the said incorporators, have elected the following provisional officers to hold their respective positions until their successors are elected at the annual meeting in the year

President

Vice President

Secretary

Treasurer

Board of Directors: (spaces for nine signatures.)

Article 4. The yearly dues of the members of this corporation shall be not less than one dollar, payable at the time of applying for membership and on the first Monday in January of each year thereafter. No member having once paid his dues shall forfeit his membership until his subsequent dues are six months in arrears.

Article 5. Any citizen of the county and any nonresident owning land in the county shall have the right to become a member of the corporation by paying the annual dues and thereafter complying with the articles and by-laws of the corporation.

Article 6. This corporation shall endure until terminated by operation of law.

Section 2926 b-1. **Amendments to articles.** The articles of incorporation of such farm aid associations may be amended to conform to the provisions of this act at any regular annual meeting, or at any special meeting of the members of such corporation called for that purpose. Notice of such meeting shall be sufficient if published in at least two regular issues of a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the meeting is to be held, or by notice mailed to each member at his last known address at least five days prior to such meeting.

Section 2927. **Additional provisions.** Such articles may include other provisions which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter and shall be recorded by the county recorder without fee.

Section 2928. **Private property exempt from debts—seal.** Such associations may sue and be sued, but the private property of the members shall be exempt from corporate debts. It may have a seal which it may alter at pleasure.

Section 2929. **Powers of associaion.** Such association shall have power:

1. To establish and maintain a permanent agricultural school, in which agriculture, horticulture, animal industry, and domestic science shall be taught.

2. To employ one or more teachers, experts, or advisers to teach, advance, and improve agriculture, horticulture, animal industry, and domestic science, in the county, under such terms, conditions, and restrictions as may be deemed advisable by the board of directors.

3. To use part or all of the sum annually received as dues from its members in payment of prizes offered in any department of its work, including agricultural fairs, short courses, or farmers' institutes.

4. To adopt by-laws.

5. To take by gift, purchase, devise, or bequest, real or personal property.

6. To do all things necessary, appropriate, and convenient for the successful carrying out of the objects of the association.

Section 2930. **Appropriation by board of supervisors.** When articles of incorporation have been filed as provided by this chapter and the Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation have certified to the board of supervisors of such county that the organization has at least two hundred bona fide members, whose aggregate yearly membership dues and pledges to such organization, amount to not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), the board of supervisors shall appropriate to such organization from the general fund of the county a sum double the amount of the aggregate of such dues and pledges. Such sum shall not exceed, in any year, a total of five thousand dollars in counties with a population of

twenty-five thousand or over, nor a total of three thousand dollars in counties with a smaller population.

Section 2931. Limitation on aid. The only farm improvement association which shall be entitled to receive such county aid shall be one organized to cooperate with the United States department of agriculture, the state department of agriculture, and the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Section 2932. Funds advanced by federal government. The President and the Secretary of the association shall, prior to the time of advancing any funds, as herein provided, certify to the board of supervisors the amount, if any, advanced to the association by the government of the United States for the ensuing year in aid of the objects of the association.

Section 2933. Funds—how expended. The Treasurer of the association shall receive all funds advanced or belonging to it and pay out the same only on bills allowed by the board of directors, such allowance to be certified to by the President or Secretary.

Section 2934. Bond of Treasurer. The Treasurer of such association shall give a bond with proper surieties. The amount of such bond shall be fixed by the board of directors but shall not be less than five thousand dollars nor less than double the amount likely to come into his hands at any time. Such bond shall be filed with and approved by the county auditor and recorded without fee.

Section 2935. Compensation. No salary or compensation of any kind shall be paid to the President, Vice President, Treasurer, or to any director of the association.

Section 2936. Dividends—diversion of funds or property. No dividend shall ever be declared by the association and any diversion of the funds or property of such organization to any other purpose than that for which such organization was incorporated shall constitute larceny and be punished accordingly.

Section 2937. False certificate. Any officer of the association making any certificate herein required, knowing the same to be false or incorrect in any particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

Section 2938. Annual reports—records open to inspection. The outgoing President and Treasurer shall, on the first Monday of January of each year, file with the county auditor full and detailed reports under oath of all receipts and expenditures of such association, showing from whom received and to whom paid and for what purpose. One duplicate of such report shall be forwarded to the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and one duplicate shall be forwarded to the department of agriculture, together with such additional information as they may require. The books, papers, and records of the association shall at all times be open to the inspection of the department and to the board of supervisors or anyone appointed by the board to make such inspection.

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