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Twenty-Five Years of Agricultural Extension Work in South Dakota

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TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
OF
AGRICULTURAL
EXTENSION WORK
IN
SOUTH DAKOTA



By
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INTRODUCTION

Organization of Agricultural Extension Work in South Dakota during March, 1912, marked the beginning of a movement in agricultural education that was destined to influence the economic and social life of rural people in South Dakota for twenty-five years. Only the future will reveal its limitations.

Agricultural Extension Work had its inception in Brown county. Farmers, businessmen, a railroad, a mail order house, and county commissioners of Brown county had formed the Better Farming Association. This organization took the initiative in promoting and inaugurating county agent work.

During the span of years from March, 1912, to March, 1937, Agricultural Extension work has become an educational part of the economic and social life of rural South Dakotans. This work is conducted cooperatively between counties, South Dakota State College, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Its principal purpose is educational work among rural people, both adults and young people. Agricultural Extension Work ranks second in importance only to the State Agricultural College.

The object of the Extension Service is to carry to the field the fundamental and basic facts as well as results of experimental work which have been established at the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station. Not only does the Extension Service deal with economic and technical facts but it is also concerned with the social activities of rural people. Dr. C. B. Smith adequately outlines objectives of Extension Work as follows:

1. To increase the net income of the farmer through more efficient production and marketing and the better use of capital and credit.
2. To promote better homes and a higher standard of living on the farm.
3. To develop rural leaders.
4. To promote the mental, social, recreational and community life of rural people.
5. To implant a love of rural life in the farm boys and girls.
6. To acquaint the public with the place of agriculture in the national life.
7. To enlarge the vision of rural people and the nation on rural matters.
8. To improve the educational and spiritual life of rural people."

Previous to the time that resident county extension work began, farmers had little direct contact with the State Agricultural College and experiment station. Experimental results had been published in bulletins and pamphlets but the practices advised in them were adopted only in a limited way.

For many years speakers from the State Agricultural College were invited to attend meetings and discuss various subjects. Later in 1901 Farmers' Institutes were organized but they did not seem to be of lasting or sufficient influence. The duration of these meetings was only three or four days in any one county each year. The spread of influence was limited and there seemed to be a lack of personal contact which so materially affects actions of persons.

Agricultural minded people realized that industry was developing faster than agriculture. This condition had to be corrected. If it were a lack of information as to proper farming methods, it seemed probable that the personal contact furnished by a resident representative of the State Agricultural College would help to rectify this situation. There was some precedent for this type of educational work. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp had been very successful in conducting a series of demonstrations on the proper culture of cotton and the control of the boll weevil in the Southern states. This demonstration work was so successful that several Northern states adopted the demonstration idea in connection with other crops and had stationed county agents in some counties.

The results of the demonstration work carried on in the South was brought to the attention of the members of the United States Congress. The result, Congress made available through the Farm Management section of the United States Department of Agriculture, to a limited number of counties, the sum of \$1200 for each county employing a county agricultural agent. In Brown county, farmers, interested businessmen and the county commissioners contributed funds to make up the remainder of the budget.

Spink and Codington counties employed county agents January 1, 1913. Financing of county agent work in these counties was on a different plan than in Brown county. In Spink county a large association of farmers was organized. Membership fee in this organization was \$1. The association was composed of 341 farmers and businessmen. Membership fees totaled \$341.00 which seemed to be the nucleus of the budget. County commissioners contributed \$500.00 and a contribution was made by a railroad.

In Codington county a membership in the Better Farming Association was \$10.00. With a contribution from the county commissioners and the \$1200.00 from the United States Department of Agriculture, county agent work was financed each year until the passage of the Smith-Lever Act on May 8, 1914.

References: "Ten Years of Cooperative Extension Work in South Dakota, 1914-1924", by W. F. Kumlien. "Agricultural Extension System", by C. B. Smith and M. C. Wilson.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

The background for Extension work in South Dakota was the Farmers' Institutes at which various farm problems were discussed by local talent or representatives of the State Agricultural College. The superintendent of Farmers' Institutes was A. E. Chamberlain. Special funds were appropriated by the State and his headquarters were established at the State Agricultural College. He employed practical successful farmers and men from the State College faculty. These meetings gave rural people the opportunity to "get together" and talk over their experiences, successes, and failures of the growing, harvesting and marketing of farm products, and to exchange ideas and make plans for the next growing season.

Representatives from the State Agricultural College brought to the farmers the results of experimental work in crops and livestock as carried on at the experiment stations. Many of the lectures were supplemented by demonstrations in methods of applying the practice advised and the demonstrations served to stimulate the use of better methods. These meetings were generally held during the winter months and were centered in the community hall or the school house. Usually there was an exhibit of grains, corn, fruit, canned goods, bakery goods, and poultry products. The local businessmen, schools and churches took an active interest in these meetings. Unquestionably these meetings were of great educational and economic value to the farmer and his family and to the community.

The first regular meetings of Farmers' Institutes was held November 26 to December 14, 1888, and followed by other meetings held December 3 to 13, 1889, and November 17 to 21, 1890. Later these institutes were termed short courses. Regular classes were conducted relating to the various phases of agriculture. These meetings were held annually at State College until 1909.

In 1889 the law providing for a district board of agriculture was amended and the control of Farmers' Institutes placed in the hands of this board. Stacy Cochran was named director. It was at this time that farmers throughout the state began to call on instructors at State College for assistance in their institute programs. These institutes were held intermittently for ten or more years. In 1894 the legislature appropriated \$1000 for "Farmers' Institutes and irrigation".

Supplementing these short courses at the college, the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College, with the approval of the regents of education, authorized members of the faculty to hold meetings or Farmers' Institutes in various places throughout the state. Professor A. H. Wheaton was designated as director of this work, having charge of arrangements and schedules. At this time, the college was furnishing some talent to the board of agriculture for institutes held by that organization. A quotation from the report of the president of the State Agricultural College for the year ending June 30, 1901, giving information on this type of work follows: "Different professors of agricultural branches are sent out to such communities as will arrange for a three day session and provide facilities necessary to conduct a successful institute. During the past year there were 23 of these institutes held in different parts of the state. Total attendance was 8,000 and the average nearly 300. The amount of time given to this work by the college and station staff was 46 days. The number of staff workers participating was four."

The State legislature passed a law during the 1905 session, authorizing county commissioners in any county where farmers' institutes were held, to appropriate an amount not to exceed \$200.00 to cover expenses in connection with the institute; providing an organization for the sponsoring of such a meeting was formed. The organization must have five directors from which the officers were to be elected. The legislature also created the state farmers' institute board at this session. This act removed the control of the farmers' institutes from the board of agriculture. The farmers' institute board consisted of the president of the agricultural college and the two members of the board of regents who are at the time acting on the committee for the agricultural college. The legislature also made an appropriation of \$5000.00 annually for conducting these institutes. The state appropriation along with the \$200.00 contributed by each county, put the farmers' institute project on a better financial basis. With this increased financial stimulus the farmers' institutes grew in number and attendance increased. The nature of the meetings began to change somewhat and became more like a short course in agriculture and home economics. In fact, at the beginning of 1915-1916 series, these meetings were termed short courses and the name remained as such throughout their existence.

Dr. H. H. Stoner of Highmore succeeded Mr. A. E. Chamberlain as superintendent of farmers' institutes in 1911. After the Extension Service was created at the State College of Agriculture, the board of regents at a meeting held in Spearfish on November 12, 1914, recommended to the legislature that the law governing farmers' institutes be amended to the effect that expenditures of funds and administration of holding Institutes be under the Department of Agricultural Extension at State College. This recommendation was given favorable consideration at the 1915 session of the legislature and a law was passed removing the control of the farmers' institute from the board created for that purpose in 1905 and placing the responsibility with the Extension Service. Dr. Stoner then became an employee of the Extension Service and remained as such until July 7, 1916 when he resigned. Extracts from Dr. Stoner's report while he was with the Extension Service will throw considerable light on his duties and activities: "During the season from September 1 (1915) to March 20 (1916) the regular short courses were in session. During a part of this time but one corps of workers was in the field. During the latter part of the season three corps of three people were at work. In all, 735 meetings were held with an attendance of 49,919 or an average of 67 per session. The corps of lecturers and demonstrators were made up from the following people: Andrew Elliott, George Dixon, Venia Kellar, H. E. Dawes, G. E. Morrison, Mrs. G. W. Randlett, Ward A. Ostrander, Gertrude Erickson, W. R. Woods.

"This short course work takes the place of the farmers' institute work as conducted in the state heretofore." From the report of Venia Kellar for the same period as Dr. Stoner's report, the following quotation is taken: "Three women were engaged in short course work - Gertrude Erickson, Dale A. Pickler and myself. (It will be noted that Miss Pickler is not mentioned in Dr. Stoner's report). Miss Erickson demonstrated the canning of meats, fruits and vegetables and gave a lecture on bacteriology as it affects the home. Miss Pickler gave demonstrations on the preparation of salads, desserts, dough and batters; she lectured on leavens and leavening. I gave a lecture on food values and balanced rations, demonstrating a balanced breakfast, supper and farm dinner. In all the demonstrations enough of every dish was prepared that each lady might have a taste. In addition, I demonstrated table setting and serving. In many places I gave a popular evening lecture to a mixed audience--subject, "The Home of Today."

H. E. Dawes, of Fulton, succeeded Dr. H. H. Stoner as superintendent of short courses in 1916 and served in this capacity until July 1, 1921. Mr. Dawes continued the same plan as Mr. Stoner in arranging and conducting the agricultural short courses as well as an Extension correspondence course for rural teachers. Many of the meetings were arranged through county superintendents of schools. A majority of the short courses were held in counties without county agents. Mr. Dawes called in the Extension specialists to assist with these meetings and during the early part of the existence of the Extension work, each specialist devoted two or three months of their time during the winter to this type of work.

During the administration of W. F. Kumlien, the county agent leader, Mr. W. E. Hall, was made responsible for the management of short courses. Mr. Hall was assisted by Mr. A. J. Dexter and each of these men was responsible for a certain territory.

The county agent leader published a bulletin entitled "The Community Agricultural Short Courses" by E. W. Hall in September, 1923. The peak of attendance at short courses under the direction of Mr. Hall was reached during the winter of 1923-24. Meetings were held in 98 different towns or communities with an attendance of 52,538 people. The direction of short courses continued to be under the county agent leader until 1927. Each year after 1924 the number of meetings decreased somewhat due to the fact that other organized Extension work was taking the place of this type of work. During the 1924-25 season, 68 meetings were held with an attendance of 44,012. During the 1925-26 season, 57 meetings were held with an attendance of 33,354. During the season of 1926-27, the short courses were used to supplement a campaign for more alfalfa and sweet clover. A part of this campaign was a special train. At every stop a meeting was held in some community building. The entire program at each of these meetings was on alfalfa and sweet clover.*

The arrangements and scheduling of short courses were placed in the hands of a committee with Dr. G. S. Weaver, Extension Veterinarian, as chairman in 1927. Available funds for short courses were limited which precluded the hiring of speakers to any great extent.

During the winter of 1927-28 there were 79 different short courses held with an attendance of 27,829. In the season of 1928-29 there were 82 meetings held with an attendance of 24,215. The number of meetings in 1929-30 season was cut to 31 with an attendance of 13,774. The 1930-31 report shows 27 meetings with an attendance of 14,608, in 1931-32 there is recorded 27 meetings with 9,176 people attending in 1932-33 there were 35 meetings with an attendance of 9,380.

The Farmers' Institute was a project carried on for thirty years in South Dakota. There is no question about the effectiveness of this type of general meeting and it has a place in any general educational campaign. However, the duties of county agents and Extension workers were increased to the extent that it was difficult to carry on these Farmers' Institutes as a project without hiring outside speakers. Furthermore, this method of the Extension work was gradually absorbed by the Extension Service and replaced by other general meetings, although the meetings are not called Farmers' Institutes or short courses at this time. There are many meetings held by the Extension Service which are very similar to the meetings held in former years and it is only a matter of weaving these general meetings into the regular Extension work.

* A further description of this campaign will be found in the chapter on specialists and projects.

References: "A History of South Dakota State College". Chapter concerning Extension Service by A. E. Anderson.

EARLY HISTORY

Several Agricultural Colleges located in various states established Extension departments during the period from 1890 to 1905 and were doing Agricultural Extension Work in one form or another. The number of institutions inaugurating this work increased each year and interest developed to the extent that in 1905 the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations appointed a committee to make investigations. This committee recommended that a Department of Agricultural Extension be established in each college belonging to the association. In 1909 the committee made a more detailed report and urged every land-grant college to appoint a Director of Extension who would devote full time to this work. Also there should be assistants to act as "field men". By this time a majority of the agricultural colleges in the United States were carrying on some form of Extension Work including South Dakota Agricultural college. But nothing of a definite nature developed in South Dakota toward establishing an Extension division or department until 1912.

The following is a quotation from a report of the Board of Regents on a meeting held at Spearfish, South Dakota, September 10, 1912: "On motion, the creation at the State College of a Department of Agricultural Extension was instructed to investigate and report to the Board the names of persons for the positions as Secretary and stenographer for the Department."

The second action by the Board of Regents was taken at a meeting of this board held at Mitchell, S. D., October 22, 1912, and was as follows: "On motion, Prof. A. N. Hume, of State College, was appointed as state leader of Extension work in the Department of Farm Management within the state of South Dakota, the salary for this position to be \$1.00 per month and the period of the appointment to be until further action by the board."

On January 7, 1913, the Board of Regents again considered the Agricultural Extension Division and adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, that the Department of Agricultural Extension work, being established at the State College, shall consist of and include instruction and work in the following branches: Animal Husbandry, Dairy Husbandry, Agronomy, Horticulture, Veterinary Medicine, Plant Pathology, Home Economics, Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, the holding of short course institutes, farmers' institutes and demonstration work in various sections of the state, the organization of boys' and girls' club work and other work for the benefit of the agriculture and stock interests of the state."

At this same meeting the Board authorized the State College committee to employ Prof. G. W. Randlett as Director of Extension at a salary of three thousand dollars a year to take effect as soon after March 1 as could be arranged. Professor Randlett did not take charge of Extension work in South Dakota until June 15, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents held at Brookings, on June 24, 1913, Mr. W. M. Mair was employed as Superintendent of Boys' and Girls' Clubs in connection with the Agricultural work of the State College and to perform such other duties in connection therewith as may, from time to time, be designated by the president of the institution, at a compensation of \$166.66 per month from September 1, 1913, for the balance of the fiscal year. Mr. Mair was the first full time employee to do state-wide extension work.

First state club agent

Following is an extract from a speech given by Honorable A. E. Hitchcock, president of the Board of Regents before a meeting of the Stock Breeders Association held at Mitchell, in the early part of 1914:

"To make a few words of explanation as to exactly what I mean by Agricultural Extension, in view of this new bill in Congress*, permit me to state that a few years ago it was considered the province of institutions of learning like our University and State College to offer instruction to young men and women at the institution. It was not understood that anything further was expected from members of the faculty. Of recent years there has grown another view of the benefits to be derived from these institutions of higher learning. The idea is that the learning possessed by members of the faculty is of direct benefit to society. The Engineers should be able to advise citizens of the state how to take advantage of its natural resources, such as water, power, mining of coal and minerals; how to construct roads, sewers, electric light plants, water works and other municipal utilities. From the agricultural department at the State College or the Universities in other states, men who teach various lines of agriculture and stock raising should be able to advise the grain, stock raisers of the state in all things pertaining to improved methods of agriculture. In order to impart the knowledge possessed by members of the faculty to citizens of the state, who do not attend the institution for instruction, special arrangements must be made. Special men must be employed to go about the state and impart instructions by means of lectures and addresses or write bulletins or essays to be published in newspapers and magazines. This special work is now termed extension work, and special extension departments are organized and maintained in various schools."

A very good description of the reasons for and establishment of the Extension Service is taken from the report of the President of State College for the biennium ending June 30, 1914:

"Various Extension Activities of the College"--"For some time there has been felt a great need of suitable means through which the college and experiment station might reach the people of the state. Ever since the organization of the college and experiment station, members of the college staff have gone out over the state at the call of organizations to make addresses, act as judges at fairs and perform similar duties. Many letters of inquiry for information concerning agriculture and other matters are received annually by each of the departments. The experiment station also publishes bulletins concerning the experimental work that is being carried on and these are sent out in large numbers to the people of the state. A correspondence course, mentioned elsewhere, has been conducted during the last few years. Through this, the people of the state while residing at home are able to carry on a systematic study along various lines, principally connected with Agriculture, Home Economics, Domestic Arts, and allied subjects.

"During the last year two special dairy trains from the college made extensive tours and reached many people of the state.

"The need for systematic extension work was felt to be so urgent that although no funds had been appropriated by the legislature expressly for extension work, sufficient money was taken from the general fund last fall to employ Mr. William M. Mair on full time as Organizer of Boys' and Girls' Clubs. Mr. Mair's work

*Refers to the Proposed Smith-Lever Act which was passed May 8, 1914.

consists in going out over the State and organizing contests among the boys and girls in the raising of corn, potatoes, chickens, and similar lines of endeavor. This work is done in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, from which Mr. Mair is to receive approximately half his salary and expenses during the year 1914-15, beginning with August 22.

"During the last two years the college has reached a great many people of the State through the publicity work of Professor Starring, who was relieved of a large part of his duties as Professor of Commerce in order that he might collect material concerning the work of the college for the newspapers of the State, edit special bulletins and other publications. So great has this work become, that Professor Starring has been elected to the position of Agricultural Editor for the next year, and relieved of all teaching work.

"Under the provisions of a congressional act known as the Smith-Lever Bill, approved May 8, 1914, it will be possible for the College to organize an extension department proper. Under this act, the College may receive \$10,000 annually, beginning July, 1914.

"The Governor of the State has accepted the provisions of this act for the state and indicated the South Dakota State College as the institution through which the funds received from the act are to be administered. In June the Board of Regents took action authorizing the employment of a Director of Extension with two field agents. The College is in a position, therefore, to complete an extension organization and it is hoped that this work will soon be thoroughly organized. Under the existing conditions, although the Farmers' Institute work is for the College and the President of the College, there is no direct relation between the College and this work. It is very desirable that all the educational activities of the State which are concerned directly with agriculture should be coordinated and made a part of the extension work of the College. It seems that in the case of the Farmers' Institute work legislative enactment will be necessary to accomplish this end. I have assurances from Governor Byrne that he intends to recommend such a step to the next legislature.

"After having visited several institutions I am convinced of the following: The Extension Division should be coordinated with the Experiment Station division. Since the director will be responsible for the work of the division he should have the privilege of nominating his staff. However, since the members of the Extension force are to disseminate over the state information concerning the various lines of work that are being carried on here in the college, the staff should be composed largely of specialists, and consequently their selections should be agreeable with the departments which they represent. Indeed the best results can probably be obtained by having the members of the Extension staff do teaching work in the college now and then exchanging work with persons belonging to the instructional force. They will thus become better equipped for representing the interest of the college before the people of the State, and will also carry back to the college some ideas concerning the needs of the state. Under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act, the college may receive \$10,000 annually beginning July 1, 1914, for Extension work. Beginning July 1, 1915 additional amounts may be received, upon the condition that equal appropriations are made by the state legislature, the college, counties or other agencies. These amounts increase until a maximum is reached, the national fund being divided among the

different states in proportion to their rural populations. South Dakota will receive the following amounts from the Smith-Lever fund upon meeting the required condition: In 1915-1916, \$6167; and for each year thereafter the amount of the preceding year increased by \$5140, until a maximum of over \$40,000 is reached. The college may therefore ultimately receive a total of over \$90,000 from the state and the national government for Extension under this act.

"Governor F. M. Byrne has accepted the provisions of this act for the state and the college has entered into an agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture as to the general plan of managing the amounts received by the State. We hope that an Extension division will be organized in the near future.

"The money received from the Smith-Lever funds is intended for demonstration work, and will make possible the employment of a county agent in every county in the state. At the present time there are three county agents (June 30, 1914), in South Dakota, one in each of the counties, Brown, Spink and Codington. The arrangement under which each of these agents has been employed is that half their salaries is paid from the United States Department of Agriculture, the other half with traveling expenses, by the counties. This work is under the supervision of a member of the College, Dr. Hume, whose title in this capacity is State Leader. It is the plan of the National Department to have the State Institution administer all the funds spent by it in cooperation with the states for agricultural education.

"The next State Legislature should be asked to enact measures making it possible for the College to receive all the money that may come from the Smith-Lever Fund. Possibly county agency work should be encouraged by having the State and College each pay one-third of the expenses of a county agent, the remaining one-third being borne by the county employing the agent. Such legislation is being considered in other states.

"A few words of Caution--In forming the organization of the Extension Division there is one idea that should be kept constantly in mind; the organization should be made an integral part of the College and not, as has happened in several states, allowed to become a rival of the College, thus causing dissension."

At a meeting of the Board of Regents held at Pierre July 8, 1914 the acting president of State College was authorized to execute a contract between the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the United States Department of Agriculture regarding extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics. The memorandum of understanding was in three main parts. The funds were to be contributed by the Federal Government, State of South Dakota and local communities. State College agreed to maintain a Division of Extension for the purposes of administration and cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture in this connection. The United States Department of Agriculture agreed to establish and maintain a States Relation Service to administer the Smith-Lever funds and cooperate in all forms of Extension work. These two cooperating bodies must mutually agree on all projects or types of work, on all appointments, and the use of all funds. The headquarters of the Extension Division was to be located at South Dakota State College. Either South Dakota State College or the U. S. Department of Agriculture may nullify this agreement. This action on the part of the Board of Regents completed the arrangements and definitely established Cooperative Extension work in Agriculture and Home Economics under the Smith-Lever Act.

FIRST COUNTY AGENTS

Some of the most prominent men in South Dakota took active interest in the inauguration of county agent work. Mr. Isaac Lincoln was the leader in the movement in Brown county. As president of the Better Farming Association he was prominent in the making of arrangements for starting the work. The Better Farming Association was very careful in the selection of the first county agent which is indicated in the following quotation from the January 15, 1913, issue of "The Dakota Farmer" written by Alfred Wenz: "Unfortunately in this state there seems to be a great gulf fixed between the farmers and agricultural education. There is little attention paid to agriculture in the public schools. The normals are just beginning really to take up this vital subject from the teaching end and it is now for them to make it of real benefit to the state-- a great task and yet in the experimental stage. The farmers' institute is hampered by lack of funds and handicapped because of being able to make only a flying visit to a community once a year at best. The State College which ought to be an "Agricultural College" is a mere name to the average South Dakota farmer. To bridge this gulf, to put scientific knowledge and the results of agricultural research into practical form and get across to the farmers and to arouse interest and enthusiasm in better methods of crops production a little group of wide-awake men got together in Aberdeen last winter and formed the South Dakota Better Farming Association. The first thing was to incorporate and get on to a sound business basis; the next was to find a man to organize and do field work. The right kind of a man was hard to locate and it was not until near the end of March (1912) that H. F. Patterson was rounded up."

Soon after the formation of the South Dakota Better Farming Association in Brown county, this organization began to extend its influence to other counties especially to Spink and Codington counties.

Z. I. Grain of Redfield acted as the leader in Spink county and Col. Lee Stover of Watertown fostered the movement in Codington county. It was due largely to the activities of these two men that Better Farming Associations were started in Spink and Codington counties. A. W. Palm started as county agent in Codington county and Mr. John Larson in Spink county on the same day, January 1, 1913. These two gentlemen were the second and third county agents in South Dakota.

Extracts from the 1912 report of H. F. Patterson, Brown county agent, show he dealt with four distinct types of work. First, demonstration fields. Eighty five farmers cooperated in this project and handled 4,590 acres of land. They increased the yield of wheat to 28.5 bushels over the county average of 18 bushels. Second, rotation demonstrations. Ninety four farmers cooperated. Among these 94 farmers 1000 acres of alfalfa was planted. Third, cooperative farms. Four farmers turned over the entire management of their farms to the Better Farming Association. Farm Accounts was the fourth project.

"In the spring of 1913, the Codington County Better Farming Association was organized with A. W. Palm as superintendent, Colonel Stover, President, and O. W. Peterson, secretary. One of the first things Mr. Palm did was to encourage farmers' organizations, the result being that there are now (1914) four clubs in Codington county, these clubs meeting twice a month at different farmers' homes. At these meetings topics relating to the farm and the rural home are discussed by the various workers. On certain occasions outside talent is invited to partake in the program. Each club has organizations within itself such as a band, quartette, and a baseball team. The clubhold picnics and send their boys on excursions to State College",--quotation from "The Dakota Farmer."

Mr. Larson, Spink county agent carried on similar work. He resigned March 1, 1914 and was succeeded by Eugene W. Hall on that date.

These three county agents exchanged work frequently, especially in the conducting of meetings. They also cooperated with Dr. H. H. Stoner, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, and W. M. Mair, superintendent of Boys' and Girls' club work. In fact these agents assisted Dr. Stoner by appearing on programs of Farmers' Institutes in counties other than their respective stations.

At the time of the passage of the Smith-Lever Act May 8, 1914, it will be noted that three county agents were already well established in the three counties previously mentioned and their experiences were of great value to the establishment of county agent work in other counties after the Smith-Lever Law went into effect, July 1, 1914.

After the resignation of Robert L. Slagle as president of State College, Dean G. L. Brown signed the Memorandum of Agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture. With the assistance of Dr. A. N. Hume, state leader of county agents, Dean Brown started to build an Extension department and promote county agent work. It was thought advisable to have three district agents, one for each congressional district, to organize the various counties throughout the state. These three district agents could also assist with the Farmers' Institutes and perform such other duties as seemed advisable. Therefore at a meeting of the Board of Regents held at Spearfish November 12, 1914, Guy Morrison was elected as assistant in Agricultural Extension at a salary of \$2000.00 per year and traveling expenses. At the same meeting, C. A. Michels was elected to a similar position at the same salary. On December 10, 1914, the board elected W. A. Ostrander to do the same kind of work at the same salary. Mr. Michels did not go to work until February 1, 1915.

In the meantime, E. C. Perisho had arrived in September, 1914 to be president of State College. At the meeting of the Board of Regents November 12 he was elected acting head of Agricultural Extension in South Dakota under the Smith-Lever law. *Therefore President Perisho became the first Director of Extension in South Dakota. President Perisho was very enthusiastic about Extension work and appeared on many of the programs at Farmers' Institutes.

The next county agent to be installed was L. V. Ausman in Clark county on June 24, 1915. At first he spent considerable time in getting acquainted with farmers and conditions in the county. During the fall and winter seven short courses and colt shows were held. County Agents Palm and Sloan (Day county) assisted with these meetings. Demonstrations planned and carried out were three fertility demonstrations, four corn breeding plots, four wheat variety tests and three barley demonstrations.

During the first years' work Mr. Ausman made 333 farm calls, wrote 812 letters, held 87 meetings with an attendance of 6,108. He traveled 7,892 miles by auto and 2,644 miles by train. He prepared 42 press articles. Approximately 2,000 pounds of grass seed and 4,000 pounds of alfalfa seed were sold through the association.

*Gordon W. Randlett had been previously elected as Director of Extension but did not accept the position at that time.

The Douglas county Agricultural Extension Association was organized in the spring of 1915 and the county agent, E. C. Bird, was employed and placed in the field June 1. At this time, hog cholera was getting well under way and it was necessary to attempt to stop the spread of the disease and to save as many hogs as possible. Because of the free service of the agent many farmers were induced to call him for examination of sick hogs. No attempt was made to do the work of a veterinarian but where the agent saw fit to vaccinate he conducted the work along demonstrational lines. Sanitary measures were emphasized and farmers encouraged to give better care to their hogs. Mr. Bird revived the county fair. He gave assistance to farmers in buying and selling breeding stock and seeds. The projects were marketing, drainage demonstrations, Boys' and Girls' club work, farmers' institutes and farm management demonstrations.

The first county agent in Beadle county was Chris Gurslee who started on July 1, 1915. Mr. Gurslee resigned October 15 the same year and was succeeded by O. P. Drake. Animal Diseases were very prevalent in the county, especially anthrax and blackleg, and Mr. Drake was active in the control of these diseases. Mr. Drake reported the number of cattle vaccinated against blackleg by himself as 300. Other activities were boys' and girls' club work, organizing of farmers' clubs, alfalfa demonstrations, corn variety demonstrations and potato demonstrations. He had 58 members in the boys' corn club and 59 members in the girls' club the first year.

The first county west of the Missouri river in South Dakota to inaugurate county agent work was Lyman. Dick Lewallen became county agent on August 1, 1915. (Lyman county at that time took in all of the present county by same name and also Jones county. The headquarters of the agent were at Presho). The main projects were improvement of livestock, control of animal diseases, better roads, and boys' and girls' club work. He was instrumental in getting a number of tanks built for the dipping of cattle in connection with treating cattle scab.

On August 15, 1915, Sam L. Sloan started as county agent in Day county. Mr. Sloan was actively interested in crop and fertility demonstrations. He established demonstrations in the planting of Kubarka wheat and Odessa barley. Other projects were farm management demonstrations, boys' and girls' clubs and community meetings.

Lawrence was the second west-river county to establish county agent work and W. E. Lyman was stationed at Spearfish, September 15, 1915. The first enterprise was the assisting and marketing of the apple crop. Gave demonstrations on the use of blackleg vaccine. About this time there was some talk of putting in a beet sugar plant in Lawrence county. Mr. Lyman interested himself to a large degree in this enterprise.

Kingsbury county organized for Extension work during the summer and Mr. A. R. Wije started as county agent September 18, 1915. The work was carried on in Kingsbury county under ten projects as follows: hog cholera, animal disease control, livestock improvement, weed control, variety tests, corn and potato demonstrations, farmers' clubs, farmstead improvement, land drainage, and boys' and girls' club work.

The 12th county to establish county agent work was Hughes and W. W. Underwood became county agent on January 1, 1916. He had 24 demonstrations in alfalfa and three with corn. He was instrumental in securing the building of two silos and the seeding of 3,000 acres of alfalfa during the first six months of his work.

Another early county agent was Vey J. Valentine who was stationed in Stanley county and began work April 1, 1916. This was not the beginning of Mr. Valentine's employment with the Extension Service as he had been previously stationed at Mitchell, assisting in some demonstration work carried on by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry on hog cholera control.

The early activities of these agents indicate that considerable personal service was given to farmers. No doubt this was necessary to create confidence but as the years pass the trend is toward working with clubs or organizations and personal service to farmers is limited. After the Smith-Lever Law went into effect, county agent work grew in numbers and accomplishments until the start of the world war when an emergency agent was placed in every county.

LAWS GOVERNING EXTENSION WORK

The United States Department of Agriculture was created by law May 15, 1862. In the same year the first land grants were made to colleges. On May 21, 1888, the Department of Agriculture became an executive department and the secretary of agriculture was made a member of the cabinet. The department increased in size and importance by the addition of the weather bureau and forest reserve in 1891. The department was reorganized in 1901 and put on a more scientific basis. Large appropriations in 1908 provided for rapid expansion in agricultural work especially in the weather bureau and the study of tuberculosis in cattle. In 1913 agriculture received special attention from Congress. The chief interest was in improving the economic status of farmers, regulating markets increased credit facilities, drainage and irrigation. Interest in agriculture reached a high point in the early part of 1914 by the introduction of the Smith-Lever bill which was finally passed by Congress on May 8, 1914 and became the foundation upon which cooperative extension work in agricultural and home economics has been built.

Congressman Lever said on the floor of the House in reference to his bill "We have accumulated in the agricultural colleges and in the department sufficient agricultural information, which, if made available to the farmers of this country and used by them, would work a complete and absolute revolution and in the social and economic financial conditions of the rural population. The great problems which we are up against now is to find the machinery by which we can link up the man on the farm with those various sources of information. We have expended in the neighborhood of one hundred million dollars in the last half century gathering together valuable agricultural truths. We have spent 50 years trying to find an efficient agency for spreading this information throughout the country and putting it into the hands of the people for whom it was collected. We have tried the farmers' bulletin, the press, the lecture and institute work. All of these agencies have done good. This bill proposes to set up a system of general demonstration teaching throughout the country and the agent in the field of the department and the college is to be the mouthpiece through which this information will reach the people.

"The plan proposed in this bill undertakes to do that by personal contact, not by writing to a man and saying this is a better plan than he has, or by standing up and talking to him and telling him it is a better plan, but by going on his farm under his own soil and climatic conditions and demonstrating there that you have a method which surpasses his in results."

Quotation from Section 1 of the Smith-Lever Act: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America 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, these may be inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each state., agricultural extension work which shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture..

"That cooperative 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*".

The Smith-Lever Act provided for an annual appropriation of \$10,000.00 to each of the 48 states without matching and an increasing appropriation each year providing it was matched by the State. After the first appropriation of \$480,000.00 it was followed by an additional \$600,000.00 the next year and an additional \$500,000 each year thereafter until a maximum appropriation of \$4,100,000.00 was reached in addition to the sum of \$480,000. The four million one hundred thousand dollars is divided in proportion which the rural population of each state bears to the total rural population of all states and determined by the next preceding federal census. South Dakota received \$6,167.00 in addition to the \$10,000.00 the second fiscal year and \$5,140.00 additional each year until the maximum was reached in 1922-23 which was \$66,176.30, including the \$10,000.00 independent of matching by the state.

The Capper-Ketcham Act passed by Congress May 22, 1928, provided additional funds to be used in a similar manner in addition to the funds provided in the Smith-Lever Act. During the fiscal year of 1928-29, South Dakota received \$20,000 from the Capper-Ketcham appropriation and \$5,185.15 additional the following fiscal year providing it was matched by the state. There were some restrictions on the use of Capper-Ketcham funds as the law requires that 80 per cent of the funds shall be used for the payment of salaries of Extension agents in counties.

Another act passed by Congress which has a direct bearing on Extension work is the Clark-McNary Act passed on June 7, 1924. This act has to do with the establishment of woodlots, shelter belts, windbreaks, forest growth and timber crops. However, South Dakota did not accept the intent of this act until 1933. Since this latter date, the law has applied in this state and the chief purpose of the law is to promote the continuous production of farm shelter belts, windbreaks, woodlots, and timber crops.

The Bankhead-Jones Act approved by Congress June 29, 1935, provides funds in addition to those under the Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham Acts to further develop the Cooperative Extension system. The funds provided under this law require that the state cooperate under all previous Extension acts before the Bankhead-Jones Act becomes operative. It is worthy of note that no law has been passed by Congress that conflicts with or changes the principles established in the foundation law establishing Cooperative Extension work.

* See statements concerning Memorandum of Agreement in Chapter of Early History.

As early as 1885, the Dakota Territorial Assembly gave consideration to educational work in agriculture by enacting a law creating a Department of Agriculture. This department had to do with the promotion of agriculture and horticulture. The board was elected by representatives from various agricultural societies throughout the territory. The board had charge of all territorial fairs and livestock shows. In 1889, this Board was divided and two district boards created. District Board No. 1 (South Dakota) had charge of fairs, livestock shows and farmers' institutes. As stated in the chapter on farmers' institutes the control of these meetings was placed in the hands of a farmers' institute board in 1905. In 1911, counties were authorized to expend \$300.00 in connection with farmers' institutes by the South Dakota legislature. The next important law concerning Extension Work in agriculture was the enabling act of 1915 passed and approved March 8, 1915.

This act relating to Agricultural Extension Work as passed by the Legislature of South Dakota dealt with appropriations, state organization, county organization, state director, county agents and county appropriations. An appropriation for \$25,000.00 was made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916 and \$30,000 appropriated for the following fiscal year. It was made the duty of the board of regents to appoint a state director, state leader and such other assistants as deemed necessary and to determine the salaries of these workers. The formation of a county agricultural extension association was authorized providing 50 or more free holders paid a membership fee of \$2.00; this organization to be incorporated and a board of directors elected. The board of directors was to select the county agent with the approval of the state director. It was made the duty of the state director to require the holding of a four day "Better Farming" school or a demonstration course in each county every year where no provisions had been made for county agent work and county commissioners were authorized to appropriate \$300.00 for this purpose. The law required the county agent to devote full time to agricultural extension work.

County commissioners were authorized to make an appropriation not to exceed \$100.00 for each township to help finance county agent work, provided there were not any more than 100 townships. In case the county commissioners failed to make an appropriation, the county agent work could be brought to a vote of the people of the county by a petition signed by 100 or more free holders. In case the vote was favorable the county commissioners were compelled to make an appropriation each year thereafter until the work was voted out. If for any reason no appropriation was made the necessary funds could be raised by some organization or by popular subscription. This law was amended in 1917 changing the name of the County Extension Association to the County Farm Bureau and reducing the membership fee to \$1.00.

The voting feature in the state law became an unstable influence to organized Extension work. County agents were voted in and out and the work was seriously interfered with in some counties. An attempt was made by the state legislature in 1925 to correct this situation by amending the law making it more difficult to bring the proposition before the electors. However, the difficulty was not corrected and the situation became more complicated resulting in court cases in several counties. During the year of drought and depression people were in a mood to vote out anything that was financed by public funds. County agent work suffered as a result and eight county agents were voted out in one year.

This voting feature was not eliminated until the 1935 session of the state legislature when an entirely new law covering Cooperative Extension work was passed. All previous acts pertaining to Agricultural Extension work were repealed and the new law was greatly simplified as compared with previous acts. The first section was the enabling act accepting the provisions of federal acts and making it the duty of the Board of Regents to appoint a state director, state leader and such other assistants as it may deem necessary. The State director was given general supervision over all Agricultural Extension work and workers under the Regents of Education and State College administration.

The second part of this new law dealt with authorization to county commissioners for establishing county agent work and a county extension board. Since this new law is the one under Agricultural Extension work is now being conducted in South Dakota it is deemed advisable to quote verbatim this second part:

"The board of county commissioners of any county of this state is hereby authorized to establish and conduct cooperative extension work in agriculture, general and home economics, and boys and girls club work in cooperation with the Extension Service of South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the Board of county commissioners and the State Director of Extension and the United States Department of Agriculture in their respective counties.

"COUNTY EXECUTIVE BOARD--Immediately after the board of county commissioners has voted to establish cooperative extension work under the provisions of this Act they will appoint a county extension board of not to exceed five members, at least one of whom shall be a member of the Board of County Commissioners and at least three of the board must be farmers. The members of the board shall be appointed for a period of one year and their terms shall expire on the tenth of January each year. This board shall at their first meeting organize and elect from their membership a president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer. They shall be authorized to administer funds appropriated by the board of county commissioners for cooperative extension work in cooperation with the State Director of Extension and to enter into such agreements for the employment of county extension agents and other necessary assistants with the State Director of Extension as may be necessary to effectively carry on county extension work with funds that are made available."

References: Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, Clark-McNary and Bankhead-Jones Acts of United States Congress and Dakota Territorial Laws of 1835, 1887 and 1889 and South Dakota sessions laws of 1905, 1911, 1915, Revised code of 1919, and Sessions laws of 1925 and 1935.

ADMINISTRATION

E. C. Perisho, president of State College, acted as Director of Extension from November 12, 1914, until Gordon W. Randlett was appointed December 15, 1915. Mr. Randlett had been acting as State Leader since June 1, 1915 and had succeeded Dr. A. N. Hume in this position. Mr. Randlett served in the capacities of both Director of Extension and state leader until I. B. Johnson was appointed state leader on August 15, 1917.

President Perisho established headquarters for the Extension Division in the old Station building, which at that time was located where the north wing of the Administration building now stands. At first only three rooms on the north side of the first floor of the building were used. However, the expansion of the division required more space, even in the first year, and two more rooms were added to the suite on the first floor and George A. Starring, agricultural editor, was established in two rooms on the south side of the second floor. Preparations were being made to build an additional wing to the administration building and it was finally decided to move the old Station to a new location. An interesting quotation is taken from the report of the college president for 1914:

"Now that the student attendance has increased so that it is much larger than when this building was planned (administration building) the college is cramped for room. According to the original plan this new building was to be much larger than the one that was finally erected, the north wing being left off. Some of the old buildings, especially the old Station building (which must be torn down when the new building is completed) are so badly in need of repairing that it will be a waste of money to fit them up for suitable quarters without making an outlay that would be practically thrown away. It is hoped that the legislature can be made to see the advisability of making a sufficient appropriation to complete the administration building in the near future as originally planned." The building was moved to its present position in the fall of 1917.

While the old Station building was being moved and remodeled the Extension Division was quartered in the dwelling house which is now known as the Home Management House. Conditions were very crowded as the Extension Division was expanding rapidly. There was not enough room for a desk for each person and the writer shared his desk with Joseph L. Hill, swine specialist, and the desk was located in the room formerly used as a kitchen. There were two more desks in the kitchen and there was no place left for the labor specialist, Wm. C. Boardman, except to have his desk in the bathroom.

During the fall of 1918 the Extension Division was moved back into the old Station building, which soon became known as the Extension building. It had been remodeled and there was room enough for most of the force to have an office of their own. But it was not long before more space was needed and the specialists were placed two in one room. From time to time the building has been redecorated, partitions changed and various departments moved from room to room but it is still the headquarters of the Extension Division. A much needed addition was made in 1935 which provided a large conference room, a general office, and additional space for the mimeograph department. During the time President Perisho was Director of Extension the field force was expanded and the office force was increased. Miss Mae McInnes was the first Secretary of Extension and

she was succeeded by Miss Hazel Barker for only a short time when Miss Nan Lineburg became secretary September 15, 1916. In addition to the county agents, three district agents and the boys' and girls' club leader, the first specialist, Mr. T. A. Meehan (Dairy), was appointed and Miss Venia Marie Kellar became the first demonstrator in Home Economics. "She was placed in the Domestic Science Department of the farm extension work under the Smith-Lever Fund as of November 15, 1914," quotation from the Board of Regents report. Her title was Extension Demonstrator in Home Economics. Soon after Mr. Randlett came to the Extension Service he held the first conference of Extension workers. This conference was held at State College, Brookings, on August 3, 1915. Mr. Randlett was greatly interested in getting county agents located in as many counties as possible and worked toward this goal. The county agents felt the need of a source of technical information on horticulture, livestock agricultural engineering, farm management and animal diseases and the director added specialists in these lines to the Extension force. A state leader of county agents and a leader in home demonstration work were appointed. In 1917 came the World War and the Extension Division expanded like a mushroom. A number of men in the employ of the various bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture were detailed to the Extension Division. These included work on hog cholera control, (Dr. G. S. Weaver); insect control, (A. H. Sherwood); poultry production, (Ed. L. Hayes); pork production, (Joseph L. Hill); and farm labor distribution, (Wm. C. Boardman). The director and the county agent leader experienced considerable difficulty in securing men to act as emergency agents. However, before Mr. Randlett resigned as Director of Extension in January 1918, he had stationed emergency agents on county agents in two-thirds of the counties in the state.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents, March 15, 1918, Prof. C. Larsen was elected Director of Extension and he was to devote eleven-twelfths of his time to the Extension department one-twelfth as head of the dairy department.

The projected work already underway when Prof. Larsen became the director concerned administration, county agent work, short courses, boys' and girls' club work, home economics, dairying, farm management, livestock improvement, agricultural engineering, horticulture and animal disease. Projects added during the first year of his administration were field crops, grasshopper control, increased pork production, smut prevention, barberry eradication and poultry production.

In order to speed up the food production program, Congress made an emergency appropriation. This enabled the States Relation Service to finance emergency agents in counties not already organized under the South Dakota law. It enabled the appointment of a number of home demonstration agents and boys' and girls' club agents. In his first report Prof. Larsen expressed his idea of the purpose of resident agents in the following words: "The duty of the county agent and other county workers is not to show each farmer how to run his farm, how to run the home, or how to bring up the children, but rather it is to organize the various agricultural forces of the county in such a way as to obtain cooperation for more profit and more satisfying rural life."

It was during Professor Larsen's administration that the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation was organized and he was selected the first secretary. The membership in this organization grew very rapidly in numbers and the organization soon took its place as the most influential farm organization in the state. There was closer cooperation by this organization with the Extension than any other farm organization.

Professor Larsen reported in 1919 that county agent work was gradually gaining and the leaders and agents were grasping their problems with good judgment, understanding and industry. At the termination of the fiscal year there were thirty-nine counties organized for Cooperative Agricultural Extension work on the permanent plan. The emergency funds appropriated for the period of the war ended June 30, 1919, and thus ended the grasshopper work, poultry work, and labor work. The Extension administration had difficulties in retaining workers after the war period as the salaries for these employees did not increase as rapidly in this state as in other states and in industry. Under the direction of Professor Larsen the Extension Division cooperated with every other organization who had for its program the development and improvement of rural life. Professor Larsen was granted a leave of absence in December, 1920, to become director of the Dairy Marketing Department of the Illinois Agricultural Association.

W. F. Kumlien, who had been county agent leader, became the next Acting Director of Extension on January 1, 1921. The state had just passed through a year of crop failure and the year of 1921 was no better. Farmers had been compelled to pay very high prices for seed in 1920 and the market for farm products fell very rapidly that year. Even though production costs were somewhat lessened in 1921, there was a great shrinkage of foreign exchange values, restriction of credit and a reduction in the demand for food products, all of which contributed to a further depression in agricultural interests. In view of this situation the main objective of the Extension was to assist farmers in adjusting their farm business so as to make a profit. In addition to this considerable assistance was given to homemakers in improving living conditions on the farm, from the standpoint of economics, conveniences and health.

Some of the vital problems to be solved by the Extension Service according to Director Kumlien were:

Cheaper production costs through more efficient units of animals and crops, better use of man and animal labor, and the elimination of controllable wastes through the prevention and control of animal and plant pests and diseases.

More economic and orderly marketing and distribution of farm products.

The development of a more satisfying rural life.

An unusual growth in home demonstration work took place under the direction of Mr. Kumlien. In 1922, sixteen different counties having a total of 333 organized communities carried on the work in clothing or foods. 6,310 women were enrolled to participate in the demonstration meetings. The large expansion in the work was made possible through training local leaders to conduct demonstrations in their respective communities. This was the beginning of organized women clubs for Extension work. It has remained the standard plan in this state since that time.

The number of county agents was highest in 1922 of any year since the establishment of extension work to date. There were 49 county agents doing regular resident extension work. However, this was the peak as six agents were voted out at the general election in November, 1922. During 1923 there were 43 counties having agents and they appropriated an average of \$2626.62 for county agent work.

Special attention was given to marketing of farm products during this administration and emphasis was placed on direct marketing, livestock shipping associations, breed association sales, exchange list, wool pools and crops. Crops marketing received attention from the standpoint of seed certification, state potato exchange, grain grading schools, alfalfa field registration, alfalfa seed growers exchange and seed exchange list.

In order to give an idea of the immense number of contacts the Extension Division was making during this period the following figures are taken from Director Kumlien's report of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1923: Extension work, through its program of demonstrations in the state, now reaches about 20,000 men, 10,000 women and 6300 boys and girls. In addition to this contact is made another 30,000 people through such avenues as community meetings, correspondence, bulletins, picnics and newspaper articles. Last year extension workers made 19,635 farm visits and received 85,099 office calls relating to extension work; county extension workers wrote 71,568 individual letters, mailed 41,678 letters and published 4,305 articles relating to agriculture; 76 exhibits at fairs were made; 685 training schools were held in connection with demonstrations with an attendance of 19,467 people; and 87 community short courses were held with a total attendance of 16,077. Throughout the state as a whole a total of 8,760 extension meetings were held with an attendance of 215,413 people.

In the meantime Dr. C. W. Pugsley had succeeded Willis E. Johnson as President of State College and considerable reorganization was taking place in the institution. C. Larsen, former Director of Extension, had returned to the college as Dean of Agriculture and the Extension Service had been made a part of the Agricultural group and the Director of Extension became responsible to the Dean of Agriculture.

State-wide Extension workers were divided into groups according to the functions which they were to perform. The first group was made up of supervisors of county extension workers and consisted of a county agent leader and two assistants. Each of these three men to have a district comprising about one-third of the counties in the state. They were to supervise the work of both county agricultural agents and home extension agents.

The second group to be made up of subject matter specialists. There were eleven men and two part time men specialists in this group. They were to be the project leaders of the various projects in the program of work carried on through the Extension Service. This group to work with county extension workers advising them, both as to subject matter and the most improved methods of carrying out the various subprojects.

The third group was made up of boys' and girls' club workers. The fourth group consisted of home economics specialists and county home demonstration agents who worked with unorganized groups, adult womens clubs and girls 4-H clubs.

The fifth group to comprise the force of workers in the central office. This to be the service section where most of the routine work is done. In this group is included the secretary, eight stenographers, a mailing clerk, one mimeograph operator, one part time multigraph operator and a part time visual instruction worker.

It is worthy of note that during the preceding years the state legislature had continued to give the maximum support requested to meet in full the necessary offset of all federal funds.

Another change in the directorship took place in 1925. W. F. Kumlien resigned June 1, to become professor of Rural Sociology at State College and Dean Larsen was appointed as acting director of Extension for the following three months.

A. E. Anderson became Director of Extension, September 1. One of the first actions of Director Anderson was to move the specialists out of the Extension building to office with their respective departments. Director Anderson was greatly interested in economics and through his entire administration this subject was emphasized. He also realized the growing importance of Boys' and Girls' Club work and within his first year of service, he recognized this importance of 4-H club work by elevating Horace M. Jones to State Leader.

Agriculture was none too prosperous during this period and appropriations were very difficult to get. The number of county agents had dropped to 36. The privilege of voting on county agents as allowed by the state law was seriously interfering with county agent work. Considerable time of the state-wide workers was taken in carrying on educational campaigns among the people of various counties as to the necessity for Extension work. It was during this period that the State Chamber of Agriculture was organized and one of their first actions was the support they gave to the Extension Service at the session of the State Legislature.

By 1927, several counties had a new organization composed of representatives from every organized group in the county including the county commissioners, to act as an advisory council for preparing a long time county program of extension work.

Two important activities of the Anderson administration during 1927 were the campaigns for bovine tuberculosis control and for increased alfalfa and sweet clover production.

The 1927 legislature reduced the appropriations for extension work for the next biennium and many of the counties had done likewise and by 1928 the county agents had been reduced in number to 32. The Capper-Ketcham money had become available and there was considerable expansion in the number of Home Demonstration Agents due to this additional money. There were sixteen home demonstration agents serving 38 counties. The Capper-Ketcham money also provided for five district club agents. The number of county agents remained the same in 1929.

Emphasis was placed on marketing and economics during 1929. There were 43 outlook meetings held and the first economic conference was held in Brown county. The marketing work was greatly enhanced by Congress passing the act which created the Federal Farm Board. During 1930 assistance was given to grain marketing and to the organization of the northwest of the northwest Grain Association, and to livestock marketing through the National Livestock Marketing Association. Thirteen grading demonstrations in livestock were held during the year. The South Dakota Cooperative Wool Growers affiliated with the National Wool Marketing Association. The Cooperative Institute was organized in 1929 and strengthened this year. A statewide farmers debate was held on the question: Resolved, that improvement in marketing offers greater opportunity for increasing farm profits than does improvement in efficiency of production. Six more economic

conferences were held in Clark, Codington, Bon Homme, Lincoln, Fall River, and Marshall counties and Brown county held the second one.

The State Chamber of Agriculture which had been formed two years previous became active in the matter of revising the extension law so as to place local control of the county extension work in the hands of a publicly elected body similar to a county board of education. A bill was prepared and submitted to the legislature (1931) by the State Chamber of Agriculture. The bill did not pass.

Director Anderson took a year's leave of absence beginning August 12, 1931 and Dean C. Larsen again became Director of the Extension Service along with his duties as Dean of Agriculture. Mr. Anderson did not return at the end of his year's leave and Dean Larsen continued as director. By this time there were 27 county agents, four district club agents and fourteen home demonstration agents. Economic conferences were held in Miner, Beadle and Minnehaha counties but due to economic conditions within the state all plans for these meetings during the winter of 1931-32 were canceled. Boys' and girls' club work did not decline. Home Demonstration work was also on the increase, even though the number of county agents had declined somewhat. Interest in controlling bovine tuberculosis continued and six counties were now accredited. The state experienced a very severe drought in 1931. Prices of farm products were very low. The tax burden was heavy. Tax reduction meetings were held frequently. Efforts were made by local governing boards to reduce the tax burden. No expenditures were considered, either public or private except for absolute necessities. The Extension Service suffered financially.

A most important emergency problem arose in 1931 with which the Extension Service had to cope, in the grasshopper outbreak. The mildest winter on record sandwiched in between the two warmest summers on record resulted in the most disastrous and severe grasshopper outbreak South Dakota had ever experienced. The grasshopper situation proved beyond human control. Seventeen counties spent a total of \$66,604.45 for materials in making poison bran mash. Over 700,000 acres were poisoned. As high as 500 adult hoppers were present per square yard. Weather conditions were continually against effective poisoning, the hoppers migrated and the drought caused the farmers to give up the fight.

By the end of 1932 there were 24 county agents. The 1932 prices for farm products were very low and corn could not be sold at all in some parts of the state. All county agents took up a study of taxes. The depression was on in full blast. The volume of 4-H club work held up fairly well and the number of home agents remained at 14. The economic situation seriously affected the financing of Extension work especially in connection with the counties. The prices of farm commodities had been so extremely low for so long a time, with taxes and interest and other costs relatively high, that the farmer's reserve was practically depleted. County agents were objects of attack from an expense standpoint. And to give a climax to the situation, eight more county agents were voted out in the fall election in 1932. Consideration was given to combining counties for county agent work. It was at this time that some reorganization took place in the state staff, due largely to the resignation of specialists to accept other positions, and to the Agricultural Adjustment law going into effect.

A. M. Eberle, formerly marketing specialist, was made director of extension, May 1, 1933. The Agricultural Adjustment Act,* carrying Federal appropriations for State Extension workers, came into being and in a sense was a lifesaver for the Extension Service.

Director Eberle proceeded immediately to increase the number of people on the Extension staff in order to coordinate in every way with the Federal Government in putting the new act into operation. Director Eberle made the following statement in his 1933 report: "In the reorganization all county agents were put on a federal salary. This instilled confidence. This new program furnished the opportunity to develop new leaders, contact many farmers never before contacted and demonstrate the speed with which a program can be launched by an organized agency. This opportunity gave the Extension Service a new hope and an outlook which was considerably brighter. The radical departure from the regular methods used in Extension work meant a greater emphasis on the economic phase of agriculture."

The Extension force was increased until there were 16 regular county agents, 46 emergency agricultural assistants, eight emergency agricultural assistants at large, three district club agents and fifteen home agents. Miss Nora M. Hott was appointed home demonstration leader on August 20, 1934. The position of county agent leader was filled by the promotion of Mr. Ross D. Davies who had been assistant county agent leader. Mr. V. D. Basart had previously resigned to accept a position with the Federal Land Bank. Mr. Davies assisted the Director in the administration of all Triple A work and handled all field personnel and fiscal matters in connection with the program.

During 1934 the two major projects of county agents were the corn-hog program and the cattle buying program. Considerable work was also done on the wheat program, sheep buying program, grasshopper control, drought feed and seed work, farm accounts, sugar beet production control, seed and feed loans, and 4-H club work. County agents were appointed as drought relief directors and had charge of the cattle buying program in their respective counties.

At this writing (March 1937) there are 60 regular county agents and six assistant county agents, the largest number of county agents since the beginning of extension work in this state; there are 18 home demonstration agents, 4 district club agents and 28 state-wide workers. A. M. Eberle is director of extension, a vacancy exists in the county agent leader position, Miss Nora M. Hott is Home Demonstration Leader, H. M. Jones is State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Clubs and Miss Louise Coffey is Secretary of the Extension.

*See chapter on Agriculture Adjustment Administration.

References: Annual Reports of the various Directors of Extension.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK

Early extension workers recognized the advantages of teaching boys' and girls' the best agricultural practices. Young people are more open-minded and more susceptible to influence than older men and women. Furthermore, young people have 30 to 40 years ahead of them to make use of the knowledge acquired. Young folks enjoy getting together and an advantage of this characteristic may be taken to teach the necessity of organization for control of activities. The experience of extension workers during the past twenty-five years in this type of work has resulted in a standard plan and the requirements are almost the same in every state.

A standard club is a group of five or more boys and/or girls organized as such with officers elected from the group and supervised by a local leader. The local leader is some adult interested in the particular line of work the club is doing and may be selected by the club or appointed by the county agent. The young people are required to be between the ages of 10 and 19. They have for their emblem the four-leaf clover with an H on each leaf, and each H stands for a word--head, heart, hands and health. Following is the club pledge:

"I pledge

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

The club usually meets once a month. Each member must carry on a piece of work usually over a period of time and receive certain recognition for excellency. They are required to keep individual records of their work. They learn to cooperate in work and play and social features are emphasized at their meetings. It is reasonable that there should be some state-wide supervision of this type of work and this supervision is vested in the State Leader of Boys' and Girls' clubs.

Mr. Wm. M. Mair, as the first State Leader of Boys and Girls clubs worked largely through the county school superintendents in organizing clubs. At the time of his employment June 24, 1913, there were only three county agents in the state so that he had little local help in the counties. He organized clubs in raising corn, potatoes and chickens. Exhibitions were held at the end of the season and these were the forerunners of the present achievement days. In some instances these exhibits were held in conjunction with farmers' institutes. A quotation from the 1914 volume of the Dakota Farmer is as follows: "Hyde county Boys' and Girls' contest--the boys' corn growing contest and the girls' industrial competition came to a close January 17 (1914). The boys exhibited nearly three times as much corn as last year. Manly Champlin judged the exhibits. Miss Mary Dolve of the Pierre High School gave a demonstration on bread making and W. M. Mair of the State College addressed the boys and girls."

When the Smith-Lever act went into effect Mr. Mair became the first full time employee doing state-wide work and his salary was taken from the Smith-Lever fund thereafter--previously he had been paid out of the college general fund. Mr. S. D. Van Benthuyzen was elected assistant to Mr. Mair, but never assumed his duties on account of his health. The writer has not been able to find definite records of the Club Department for 1914 but the following information is reported for 1915: "During the year of 1915 a total enrollment in the Boys' and Girls' Club work of 2568 was reached. Of this number thirty-three per cent finished the work and sent in their reports and stories of achievement. The club members produced 1700 bushels of corn, 1288 bushels of potatoes, 3000 pounds of pork, 700 chickens, 408 loaves of bread, 312 pieces of sewing, \$100.00 worth of ^{corn}kaoliang, besides a number of handicraft products. The pig club was decided success. Thirty-three of the 45 boys who took part in it finished. The state champion was Ray Smith of Kingsbury county who made his pig gain 196 pounds and 8 ounces in 90 days." Ray Smith was graduated from South Dakota State College in 1927 and is now with the Bureau of Dairying at Washington, D. C.

The enrollments increased slightly in 1916 and there was a total of 2645 boys and girls enrolled in 150 clubs and 1263 completed their work. There were nine different types of clubs, namely, corn 34, potatoes 26, home garden 8, pig 12, poultry 26, handicraft 1, canning 5, clothing 23 and bread 15. During this year there were eight county agents who assisted Mr. Mair in club work in their respective counties and the county school superintendents cooperated in other counties. Mr. Mair was at times drawn for Farmers' Institute work.

On January 1, 1917, Miss Agnes Morton became assistant to Mr. Mair. She spent the first part of January in conferences with Club Leaders at Washington, D. C. During her first year she did organization work, assisted with a club camp at Brookings, conducted canning demonstrations and met with many organizations in the promotion of the club work.

One of the important events of 1917 was the first Boys' 4-H club camp which was held at State College, Brookings, in June and 215 boys attended this meeting. It is interesting in connection with this camp that Dick Lewallen, county agent in Lyman county, organized a group of boys into a mounted club and this club traveled overland on horses from Lyman county to Brookings to attend this camp. They had camping equipment and a chuck wagon. The return trip was made in a similar manner.

Another camp was held at the State Fair and this camp was really the beginning of the State Fair club events as now carried on, although corn and other farm products had been exhibits by boys' clubs previous to this time. That Mr. Mair and Miss Morton were making progress with their efforts and were able to measure results in dollars and cents is revealed in their report for 1917, some of which follows:

"Club work in South Dakota during 1917 made very material progress, and the prospect for larger and better things this year is bright. Last year there was a total enrollment of more than four thousand, a decided increase over the previous year. In the corn project there were 323 club members who produced a total net profit to the state of \$7749.28. The home garden members made more than three thousand dollars of new wealth, the canning project increased the wealth of the state more than a thousand dollars, after supplying

thousands of quarts of vegetables for many families; the poultry clubs more than two thousand dollars in wealth was created after all expenses were paid; the pig club members produced four thousand dollars worth of pork; nearly six hundred girls took up the work in baking, nearly a thousand boys and girls engaged in war gardens, while the club members in the potato and baby beef contributed their share toward the successful prosecution of the year's work.

Scores of addresses were delivered by the State Leader and the Assistant before rural school teachers, school officers, and other bodies interested in club work. The county superintendents gave the Club work a prominent place in their county institute program, and in every possible way gave Club work their hearty support.

The management of the boys' State fair camp recognized the Club projects in the creation of the 1917 camp, and fifty per cent of the boys at the camp were furnished by the clubs. Thirty boys were thus rewarded for their achievements in Club work.

Daily canning demonstrations were given by two trained canning teams at the State Fair, and thousands of people witnessed this work. The winning team, or combination of two teams, was selected at the State Fair to enter a canning contest at Sioux City, Iowa, in competition with teams from Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska. The South Dakota team won first place.

The club work was put on the map as never before by the efforts of 1918. Solid foundations have been laid for the 1918 work, and today under the Emergency program there are five new workers, which means better things in future South Dakota."

At the beginning of 1918 the emergency funds being available the club department increased in number of workers and five new people were added to the force one of which was Mr. Paul J. Scarbro whose title was Emergency club leader and whose duties were to act as first assistant to Mr. Mair. With this increased force and constant encouragement from the Washington office to produce more food stuffs on account of the war and the stimulus of a patriotic duty, the club enrollments increased very rapidly. The most notable increases were in home gardens, potatoes, poultry and canning clubs. The enrollment for 1918 is recorded as 17,808 boys and girls. A study of these figures leads the writer to believe that many of the young people were enrolled as individuals and were not really organized into clubs as only 143 clubs were organized. Of course such enrollment was justified under the stress of the times. It is reported that 10,014 completed their work. The club work was greatly stimulated by the work of the emergency agents of which there was one stationed in nearly every county.

The first district club leader, Homer W. Smith, was stationed at Rapid City on January 1, 1918. Mr. Smith served until August 31, 1918 when he entered military service. Later Mr. Smith became county agent at Rapid City. Miss May Kiethline had the honor of being the second district club leader stationed at Aberdeen, March 1, 1918 and working in Brown and Day counties. Miss Kiethline was transferred to Grant county in April, 1919, as county club leader and later she came to the state office as assistant state club leader. Mr. W. M. Mair resigned as State Club Leader July 1, 1918 and was succeeded by Mr. Paul J. Scarbro. Miss Agnes Morton resigned August 8, 1918 and her place as assistant state club leader was taken by Miss Selma Rongstad on November 15, 1918.

Mr. A. L. Haynes was added to the force of state-wide workers on January 1, 1918 and Miss Irene Dunne became a state club assistant December 1, 1918. By the end of 1918 there were six county or district club agents. Several who were appointed during the year worked only a short time and then entered military service. On January 1, 1919 three more county club agents were added and later three others making a total of twelve district or club agents on June 30, 1919 when the emergency funds were discontinued.

Boys' and girls' club work grew in importance each year and was fast becoming one of the most important projects of the Extension Service. Practical demonstrations of better farm and home practices were organized among club members. Interest was stimulated by ownership. The making of a dress or the raising of a litter of pigs did not have much value in itself but the work stimulated the boys and girls to do better the next year. Club work helped the boys and girls to train for citizenship and to see things of value and interest on the farm. The success of each club depended largely on the ability of the local leader. This leadership is a great factor in the success of club work.

As the number of club enrollments grew the work became organized more on a state-wide basis and contests, shows and club camps were developed. In the fall of 1919 a state club poultry show was held at the State Fair and this event has continued since that time. The boys exhibited their corn at the State corn show. The state champion in corn club work produced $83\frac{1}{2}$ bushels on one acre and sold 70 bushels of this corn for seed at \$5.00 a bushel.

Seven club camps were held during the year (1919-20) at the following places, State College at Brookings, University at Vermillion, Northern Normal at Aberdeen, Indian School at Rapid City, Experiment Station at Newell, Experiment Station at Ardmore and High School at Kennebec. The enrollment at the State Fair camp was 350 and they exhibited livestock, corn, potatoes, clothing, canning, bread and wool. There were demonstration teams in bread, clothing and canning. The club enrollment for 1920 was 6867 with 5727 completing the work in 526 clubs. The club department was well established by this time with Mr. Scarbro as leader and three assistants - Miss May Kie thline (July 15, 1920), Paul P. Banker (July 1, 1920) and George H. Valentine (June 1, 1920).

Each year club work was becoming more diversified and the figures for 1921 show a considerable increase in the number of livestock clubs. That the number of clubs in each project were well balanced and that the club program was well balanced is indicated by there being 63 corn clubs, 20 potato clubs, 17 garden clubs, 18 baby pork clubs, 90 sow litter clubs, 10 cow calf clubs, 7 baby beef clubs, 7 sheep clubs, 49 poultry clubs, 29 canning clubs, 24 bread clubs and 125 clothing clubs. The club enrollment for 1921 was 5507 with 3720 completing in 459 clubs.

The club tour was introduced into club work in this state in 1922 which was organized by the leader of the club and the county agent. They would visit the first club member and then take him along to the next place and pick up the next etc., until all club members had visited each other. This method was soon changed and all club members met at one place and went as a group. Rally days were introduced this year also, all club members were invited to a central location and a program arranged, including songs, stunts, lunch, demonstrations and speeches by prominent local people.

These meetings created enthusiasm for club work and this type of meeting is still held each year in many counties. Exhibits were emphasized and many of the county fairs made a place for club exhibits in fact 27 counties made these arrangements in 1922 and some fair associations even provided a separate building. The Interstate Fair held at Sioux City, Iowa developed a large department in connection with 4-H club work and served as a meeting place for competition among the immediate states and South Dakota sent demonstration teams to this event. A girls club dormitory was built (1918) on the South Dakota Fair grounds with a capacity of 200 girls. The enrollments for 1922 were 6375 with 2684 completions in 581 clubs. The enrollment for 1923 was 6,273. Mr. Scarbro spent a large part of his time with club events and had little time for details and the same was true the following year. The figures for enrollments in 1924 and 1925 are incomplete as each specialist was in charge of club work in his own project and reported the enrollments. There were many duplications. They are reported as 7190 in 1924 and 6425 in 1925. The main projects of the specialist in club methods for 1925 were club exhibits at community and county fairs, boys' and girls' club camps and State Fair Club Camp. Mr. Scarbro had succeeded in getting the State Fair Board to build a \$20,000 building for club exhibits which was a fine addition to the facilities for club exhibits at the State fair camp.

Mr. Horace M. Jones, formerly dairy specialist, was appointed as State Leader of Boys' and Girls' Clubs on April 1, 1926. Mr. Scarbro remained as part time specialist in club methods until June 30, 1927. In the meantime Mr. Scarbro had been appointed as principal in the School of Agriculture.

There was only one club agent in the state at this time--Lewis M. Halverson, Haakon county--and all other resident club work was done by county and home agents and local leaders.

During the first year of Mr. Jones' leadership club work was carried on along the subject matter lines of baby beef, baby pork, corn, dairy, garden, poultry, potato, sheep, sow litter, canning and combination clubs which included both clothing and foods. The enrollment of these various clubs was 7,296 and 4,708 completions were reported. The total enrollment exceeded the actual enrollment of individual members as some members were enrolled in more than one project. Mr. Jones established a system of enrollment on cards and these cards were returned by the local agent and enrollments were reported to the state office on a special form. Literature was mailed each month to the field workers or the local club leader. Special forms were furnished local leaders for reporting their activities. A special effort was made to have a complete record of club activities. Many human interest stories were received by Mr. Jones as a result of his special effort to have complete records one of which follows:

"Ralph Schreckenghaust of Nigger Wool Corn Club, White Owl, South Dakota, measured out one acre of corn from his father's field and cared for it separately. He made a net profit from the sale of the corn as seed and feed of \$35.00. His father said he lost \$1500 on his field because he did not care for the corn like the boy did."

Miss Zola Osborn a club member wrote about "How my Club Experience has Helped Me" as follows: "It gives me pleasure to write about my club work because it has been one of the most worth-while and happy experiences in my life."

"It has helped me in many ways. First, it raised the standard of my work. My work in club work was purely clothing and I know that I am a better seamstress today than I would have been had I not had club work. In club work you have a standard to work toward; therefore, you are constantly competing with yourself to do better.

"Secondly, it taught me, in a measure, to serve others. Perhaps you will ask how could club work do that. I can answer that easily. When the Extension people in charge of club work have some new idea which may benefit others, they give it to local leaders or club leaders in demonstrations from or through reading material, so that everyone may profit by it. And then a team may take that new idea as a basis for their demonstration and as they appear before their club, county fair and then the State Fair. That idea is given to many more people for their help if they choose to make use of it.

"Thirdly, my club work helped me as an education because I feel it has been broadening at all times. I was indeed fortunate as a club member to secure a trip to the State Fair at Huron in 1921 and then that same year to Chicago. I have never been to either of these places before and the experiences I had will long be remembered and cherished. It was educational because we were privileged to go to many places of interest and educational value while there.

"Fourthly, my club experience has been invaluable because of the many worthwhile friends and associations I made. One meets the very finest people in club work--other club girls and club leaders and then the people who are responsible for club work itself, and their happy attitude and their vision of service just inspires one to do better work, in short to be a better club member.

"Here's to club work! More power to it and may it live forever." Zola Osborn later became a teacher of home economics but her promising career was cut short by her death.

The enrollment in 4-H club work in 1927 was 8222 with 4976 completions in 901 clubs.

On January 1, 1928 Mr. Jones was given two assistants, Mr. W. R. Hauser was made assistant in boys' work and Miss May Keithline was again placed in the club department to work with the girls. The volume of work increased and there was an improvement in quality. There were 8511 boys and girls enrolled in 1928 and 5669 of them carried their work to completion. The value of the products made or raised was approximately \$200,000. Club work was established in 65 of the 69 counties in the state. Three leaders conferences were held.

An intensive campaign for canning work was undertaken. Rally days were inaugurated in six counties. Twelve club camps were held. There were 377 club members attending the State Fair as demonstrators or exhibitors. Educational trips were awarded to four members to the National Club Camp at Washington, D. C. six to the Dairy exposition, Memphis, 50 to the National Club Congress at Chicago and 70 to the Junior Short Course at Brookings.

The Capper-Ketcham money having become available club agents were established at Mitchell, Faulkton, Watertown and Canton. These agents were given a district of about ten counties each. Another state-wide worker, Miss Beulah M. Rodgers was added to the force.

With this additional force club work made great strides in 1929. Another district agent, Mr. H. A. Mateer was established at Rapid City on February 15 of this year. The enrollment increased to 10,873 and these club members were carrying 12,055 projects. There was excellent cooperation given by the 32 county agents and the 15 home agents. The canning campaign was continued with even more gratifying results than the previous year. There were 617 members in the baby pork project. The State Fair proved a greater attraction than ever. There were 542 club members attending as demonstrators and livestock exhibitors. There were 2089 exhibits of which 727 were livestock.

Six district club agents were employed during 1930, the additional agent being stationed at Aberdeen. The district agents assisted county agents and home agents in their club programs. They also supervised the club work carried on in counties without resident extension agents. A value of \$272,602.61 was reported for the 7513 projects completed by 6815 members. There were 10,309 boys and girls enrolled for 11,513 projects. Thus there were 65.2 per cent who completed their projects. There were 1239 organized clubs distributed through 67 of the 69 counties. The average enrollment per county was 172, ranging from 10 to 717 in the county having the largest enrollment. Special emphasis was placed on the training of local leaders and 1299 leaders attended these leader training meetings. Club camps again proved popular, 16 of them being held. Forty-three clubs held tours and there were 123 judging teams and 248 demonstration teams. The years of 1929 and 1930 were the most prosperous years for club work since the beginning of extension work.

In 1931 the depression and drought interfered with the work. The field force was cut to four district agents. Mr. Hauser and Miss Kiethline had resigned. The number of county agents had been reduced to 27 and there was one less home agent. However, the enrollments were maintained and 10,533 boys and girls were enrolled.

Depression
The depression and drought seriously interfered with the club members financing their projects during 1932. It was this year that the handicraft club was introduced and there were 473 enrolled in handicraft. The members could make things, though they were unable to buy a pig or calf. There were 8879 enrolled in club work this year and 66.9 per cent completed. Influence of club work was having a general effect on the people of the state. Many of the older members had gone to college and had returned to their communities and were leading clubs. Leader training was paramount and leader training conferences were held in 39 counties. A large part of the accomplishments were due to the voluntary services of local leaders without which club work could not possibly have advanced as it did.

Reaching into 67 counties in 1933, club work had 8672 enrollments with 5561 completions. By this time there were only 16 county agents and these few agents could not possibly keep up the volume as in former years. Also the agents became very busy with the new wheat program which reduced the amount of help available to local clubs. Emphasis was placed on short time projects especially those that contributed to family living. There was a notable increase in phases of the work outside of the projects such as social activities, money raising events, a study of music and the establishment of recreation centers. Some of the major problems of club work at this time were: Getting programs of work for local clubs made out at the beginning of the year. How to reach into new

communities with a 4-H club program. Establish a cooperative agreement for work with schools to the mutual advantage of all concerned. Increased necessity for new ideas on conducting meetings. Arranging adequate finances for camps and other club events. Some satisfactory method for presenting a study of marketing methods. To get every 4-H club member to take an interest in his own health, observe the health rules and strive for improvement.

With the farm income materially reduced in 1933 there was a general discouragement early in the year 1934 in regard to 4-H club work. The attention of extension agents and farm people was demanded on other things. It was necessary that the 4-H program be adjusted to fit into the emergency. It was fortunate that there were district club agents available to assist county extension agents during this period or club work would not have received proper attention--not because of unwillingness on the part of agents but because of lack of time. The work on Corn-Hog and Wheat programs was very heavy at this time. The district club agents during 1934 were D. E. Cass, H. H. DeLong and Elmer Bjerke. Kenneth Anderson succeeded Mr. Bjerke on October 22, and J. H. Tschetter and Harold E. Rott assisted during the summer months.

There were 7378 members enrolled and 4265 completed their work with a valuation of products of \$58,986.48. All clubs of which there were 893, emphasized demonstration work and 265 teams were trained. Enrollments in livestock showed considerable decrease which was expected on account of lack of feed. On the other hand handicraft showed a substantial increase. Unusual interest was shown in farm accounts. Seed corn testing demonstrations were put on in 351 rural schools. Eleven club camps were held. The year of 1934 was extremely dry and it was evident that the club program must be modified still further for 1935 as the feed shortage was very acute.

A marked improvement is noted in the volume of 4-H club work in 1935. Enrollments in clothing, handicraft, poultry and corn showed a great increase over the previous year. With little or no feed on hand, livestock projects suffered as expected. Extension agents were able to give more time and they were better acquainted with the 4-H program than they had been the previous year. Clubs were organized in 68 of the 69 counties and there were 1111 local clubs with an enrollment of 10,601 members and 6194 completed their projects.

The 4-H Conservation program was established this year with 86 clubs including this phase in their program which culminated in a conservation camp. Rope making demonstrations were conducted in 454 schools. Mr. Jones has always regarded the number of completions more indicative of accomplishment than the number of enrollments and the 1935 season showed a twenty-seven per cent increase in completions over the previous year. The ever changing personnel problem existing in Extension work persisted in the club department during the year. Miss Beulah Rodgers, Assistant State Club Leader took a year's leave of absence. Miss Agnes Hansen was transferred from home agent work to the club department of the State office. Mrs. Leonora Gitchell began work in the State office October 1, H. H. DeLong resigned and was succeeded by Earl E. Harriss and George Sanderson resigned October 31.

The largest enrollment of recent years was in 1936 when 11,657 members were organized in 1175 local clubs and 7643 completed their projects. The projects were determined on the basis of the farm outlook. Hogs looked favorable so the sow litter project was emphasized. Other livestock projects also looked favorable and the results were 2458 members carrying livestock projects. Clubs were en-

couraged to have one or more special activities and these activities included music, reading, courtesy, soil conservation, conservation of wild life, accident prevention, social progress, rural electrification and recreation. This year 2529 boys or girls spent four days each at one of the 19 club camps.

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The accomplishments and results of 4-H club work have grown year after year until at present it would require all the pages of this booklet to properly record the activities for one year. The personnel of the boys' and girls' club department is recorded as of March 25, 1937 being:

- Horace M. Jones, State Club Leader, Brookings, South Dakota
- Agnes M. Hansen, Assistant State Club Leader, Brookings, South Dakota
- Geraldine Fenn, Assistant in Club Work, Brookings, South Dakota
- D. E. Cass, District Club Agent, Brookings, South Dakota
- Kenneth H. Anderson, District Club Agent, Brookings, South Dakota
- Earl E. Harriss, District Club Agent, Brookings, South Dakota
- P. J. Olson, District Club Agent, Brookings, South Dakota
- Ellsworth Wikle, District Club Agent, (half time) Faith, South Dakota

In concluding this chapter about boys' and girls' club work it would be fitting to properly express the accomplishments of these twenty-five years of effort, but it is beyond the ability of this writer to do justice to this wonderful work as he feels should be done. It is the most important work of the Extension Service. If for no other reason, the existence of the Extension Service is warranted and worth all the support it has received, when it has the noble aim of giving training, leadership, assistance and helpful guidance to young people in helping them to see the joy of living, to sift out the better things of life and to develop the moral courage to make the best better.

Thousands of boys and girls have been taught the elementary and basic principles of producing livestock, poultry, crops, vegetables, clothing, foods and other family needs and at the same time were taught the fun of doing it. The value of the social and recreational features of the 4-H club work cannot be estimated. Many former club members have become leaders in their communities, counties, state and even in the nation. It has inspired hundreds of young people to attend college. The influence of club work has not been confined to the members but has extended to the parents and other adults. And one of the most important links in this chain of events has been and is the local leader and too much credit cannot be given to the community minded men and women who have given so generously of their time and effort to further this excellent cause.

References: Annual Reports of the various State Club Leaders.

COUNTY AGENT DEPARTMENT

Although Dr. A. N. Hume had acted as county agent leader from October 22, 1912 to June 1, 1915 and G. W. Randlett had served as leader from June 1, 1915, the county agent department of the Extension Service was not really established until the appointment of I. B. Johnson. His services began August 15, 1917 as Assistant State Leader of county agents. At this time there were 15 regular county agents and it is significant that the first home demonstration agent in South Dakota went to work on the same day as Mr. Johnson. Before January 1, 1918 there were ten emergency demonstration agents added to the field force. Mr. Ralph L. Patty and Mr. Frank E. McCall were shifted from work in their respective speciality lines to positions as Assistant State Leaders on September 1, 1917 continuing in this capacity until April 1, 1918 and these two gentlemen became the second and third assistant county agent leaders.

The Farm Bureau movement was spreading rapidly throughout the United States at this time and Mr. Johnson's first efforts were toward starting Farm Bureaus in South Dakota. He wrote the first printed bulletin that the Extension Service had published, the title of which was "The County Farm Bureau and County Agent in South Dakota." It was Extension Circular No. 1, published in October, 1917. The bulletin explained the National Farm Bureau movement, why the movement originated, why it was desirable to become a member, the duties of county agents, method of forming a county farm bureau and articles of incorporation. That other farm organizations were willing cooperators in the Farm Bureau movement is indicated from the following quotations in Mr. Johnson's bulletin: The Master of the South Dakota State Grange says: "The National Grange and the South Dakota State Grange are strongly in favor of the county agent plan as outlined in the Smith-Lever law. All local Granges can and will work heartily in accord with the agent in their county. His work is directly in the line of our purpose--better agricultural conditions in all ways--and should be taken advantage of as fully as possible."

Mr. F. E. Peacock, President of the Douglas county Farmers' Union organization said: "The Douglas county Farmers' Union and all local union men favor the Farm Bureau work. We are cooperating with our County Farm Bureau and our county agent for the advancement of our agricultural interests. We can heartily recommend this spirit of cooperation to all Unions, both county, state and national organizations."

At a conference of county agents held at Pierre on September 14 and 15, 1917 the plans of reorganizing the County Extension Associations into Farm Bureaus were discussed. Mr. L. R. Simons, States Relation Service, Washington, D. C. was present and conducted a training school in the organization of a Farm Bureau. During the remainder of the year Mr. Johnson met with each of the fifteen county extension associations and reorganized them into Farm Bureaus. At the meetings Mr. Johnson asked the organizations to consider the printing of a Farm Bureau news.

The first county agent conference was held August 3, 1915 and it was the policy from then on to hold two conferences a year. A spring conference was held on March 19, 1917 and another in the fall as previously mentioned.

On January 1, 1918, Mr. Johnson became State Leader of County Agents and remained in this position until his resignation on March 15, 1920. Mr. Johnson established a sale exchange list and these framed lists were posted in every county

agents' office. The copy was prepared at the State office. He prepared a county agents' handbook for South Dakota and distributed these to all Extension workers. Mr. R. C. Pollock was appointed assistant county agent leader on January 1, 1918 and held this position until June 15 of the same year. There were many changes in the personnel of the county agent department during 1918. A. W. Tompkins was appointed Assistant Emergency Demonstration Leader on February 1, and continued to June 30. On April 1, W. W. Underwood took up his duties as assistant County Agent Leader. H. J. Boyts assumed his duties as assistant county agent leader on October 1, 1918.

Congress had passed the Food production act on August 10, 1917 and financial provisions had been made so that county agent work could expand in South Dakota as well as in other states. It was the work of the county agent department to place an Emergency Demonstration Agent in each county of the State. This was done as rapidly as men and local funds could be found. Under this arrangement the Federal Government would pay \$1800 and the expenses were to be provided by local funds. By the end of the year there were 37 counties organized under this emergency plan. Some of these counties had several agents during the year as in many instances the agent would be called to military duty soon after he started work. The report of 1918 shows that 27 of these emergency agents were called to military duty during that year.

Many of these emergency agents did fine work and were instrumental in increasing the production of foods to very great extent and this was as Congress intended. However, due to the inexperience of some and the inefficiency of others the status of county agent work was not greatly improved and it took the Extension Service many years to "live down" some of their activities or inactivities. A large part of their work was done at call and in the nature of personal service. Some of them assumed the responsibilities of lines of work entirely outside of their duties or qualifications and due to their official position and the stress of the times "got away with it", so to speak--that is, until the war ended. Probably the greatest difficulty was in connection with animal disease. In some instances county agent work was actually "sold" to the farmers on the idea that they would get their hogs vaccinated free of charge. However, the advantages of the work exceeded the disadvantages as will be shown in the chapter on War work of the Extension Service.

Mr. Johnson urged every county to make out a program of work for the year which was done in most instances. Some of the projects included in the various counties were livestock improvement, crop improvement, boys' and girls' clubs, Farm Bureau organization, farm labor, farm management, marketing and home demonstration work. Some of the emergency problems were smut eradication, barberry eradication, wool marketing, insect control and rodent control.

At the close of 1918 there were Farm Bureau organizations in 58 counties. There were 15 regular county agents and 29 emergency demonstration agents.

One of the important events of 1919 was the organization of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation on February 1. The Annual Conference of the Extension Service was in session at that time and a number of Farm Bureau men were in attendance and organized the Federation at that time.*

*Refer to chapter on South Dakota Farm Bureau.

The war had ended and the emergency funds made available under the emergency food act would cease on July 1, 1919 and there was necessarily a special effort made by the county agent department to secure appropriations for regular county agents in the emergency counties. Twenty-four of these emergency Farm Bureaus became permanent and appropriations were made by the counties making a total of 39 regular county agents on July 1, 1919.

A Farm Bureau News had been published in 14 counties the year before and in 1919 there were 24 counties publishing this paper. Two pages of this four page sheet were prepared at the State office and the two outside pages were prepared by the County Farm Bureau.

W. F. Kumlien became county agent leader, March 15, 1920. He was formerly county agent in Lawrence county. His assistants during the year of 1920 were W. W. Underwood and H. J. Boyts both of whom resigned November 1, 1920.

An effort was made during the year to correlate the work of the specialists, county agents, home agents and Farm Bureaus. The county agent leader worked closely with the specialists in making up state-wide projects. Project committees were appointed and made reports at the annual conference. An effort was made to have specialists make up their itinerary for a year. Eight new counties were organized for extension work and county agents placed in five of them making a total of 34 county agents.

To give an idea of the volume of work these 34 county agents did in 1920, the following table is given:

Farm visits made by county agents--	12,222
Number of farmers calling at agents offices--	41,650
Press articles prepared by agents--	3,762
Circular letters mailed--	277,806
Personal letters of advice written by county agents--	45,731
Meetings held in which county agents took part--	4,845
Attendance at above meetings--	515,797

The more important projects on which the agents worked were livestock improvement, animal disease prevention, crop improvement, soil improvement, farm management, agricultural engineering, insect control and boys' and girls' club work. Considerable time was given by every county agent to organization work and membership drives in connection with County Farm Bureaus.

When W. F. Kumlien was made Director of Extension on January 1, 1921, another county agent, Eugene W. Hall, was appointed county agent leader. In the meantime C. L. Starr had succeeded W. W. Underwood as assistant. A. J. Dexter, county agent in Clark county, was made assistant state leader on June 15, 1921. This organization remained intact throughout the year.

On January 1, 1921, there were 38 county agents and on July 1 there were 43 county agents. Incidentally there were three club agents and one home demonstration agent at this time. Emphasis was placed on organization work in connection with the Farm Bureau and \$110,646.00 were collected this year as membership dues. The other project work of county agents was about the same as the previous year. Programs of work were developed in each county for the year of 1922. As an example of a program of work the following is for Codrington county, L. V. Ausman, county agent.

Agromony: hill selection of potatoes, potato certification, corn variety test.

Poultry: culling demonstrations.

Livestock Improvement: purebred livestock, hogging down corn and soy beans.

Boys' and Girls' Club Work: sow litter, baby beef, potato club, corn club, sewing club.

In 1922 there began a tendency toward less organization work in connection with County Farm Bureaus. Some opposition was developing from other farm organizations to the Farm Bureau. Some members of other farm organizations felt that the county agent was a public servant and should not devote time to promoting county farm bureaus. The opinion was expressed, since County Farm Bureaus had federated into state and national organizations that their program was along lines of legislation, commodity, marketing and maintaining farm bureau memberships.

During 1922 the reorganization of the Extension Division took place and the county agent department had the added duties of supervising the Short Course work (Farmers' Institutes). The State was divided into three districts for supervision purposes. This was a year of general election and 15 counties voted on county agents and the result was six counties voted to have county agent work and nine voted against it. However, three of the counties voting against the work did not have county agents at the time so there was a loss of only six agents. This was the first year that annual reports were made out from December 1 to November 30. Previously the reports had been made out for the fiscal year July 1, to June 30.

There was no change in the personnel of the county agent department in 1923 and work in general of this department was similar to the previous year. The department had difficulties during 1924 with keeping up membership in the County Farm Bureaus. The membership in the state at the end of the year was 3,000 which was a drop of close to 7,000 since 1923. Emphasis was placed on community organization but the success of organizing new communities was not notable as the number was only increased from 579 to 595. Assistance was furnished to the county agents in connection with short courses, livestock tours, experimental field days, Farm Bureau picnics and office records. At the spring conference of county agents, emphasis was placed on county programs of work and 37 of the 38 agents succeeded in having the county prepare a program of work. The projects on which the department assisted the agents in planning were organization, dairy husbandry, agricultural economics, livestock improvement, farm building construction, animal disease control, crop improvement, poultry husbandry and home demonstration work. The changes in personnel were not numerous compared with other years as only four resignations took place. Ross Davies who later became county agent leader, started as county agent in Hamlin county, April 15, 1924. Oscar Kermstad was transferred from Dewey county to Pennington county. Mr. A. W. Tompkins resigned to become secretary of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation. The personnel of the county agent department remained same throughout 1924 and 1925 although there was a change in the directorship in 1925.

E. W. Hall, county agent leader, was granted a year's leave of absence effective September 1, 1926 and Mr. A. J. Dexter was made acting leader. C. L. Starr resigned on July 1, of this year and V. D. Basart former county agent in Clark

county was appointed assistant county agent leader on October 1, 1926. During the year emphasis was placed on the hog lot sanitation and pasture rotation project at short courses and in programs of work. The ever present problem of securing county appropriations was paramount in 1926. There were 11 resignations among the county agents. Eight counties voted on county agent work and four of them carried. The number of county agents remaining at the end of 1925 was 36, one less than the year before.

Mr. A. J. Dexter resigned as Acting County Agent Leader on May 31, 1927 which reduced the personnel of the county agent department to one man, Mr. V. D. Basart, with no further change or addition during the year. This was the year that the alfalfa and sweet clover project was given so much time and effort and the department stressed this work. Some time was spent in organizing a representative group in several counties as an advisory council to extension work and six of these organizations drew up county programs of work (mentioned in chapter on administration). There were 32 county agents at the end of 1927.

The number of agents remained the same throughout 1928. The plan of having representatives from various organizations make up an advisory board to make up the program of work for the county was continued and extended to other counties. Very little effort was being made at this time to keep up the membership in the Farm Bureau.

The County Agent Leaders office rendered assistance to county agents in building up organizations, the formulating of county programs of work, and in basic project work. Lake and Spink counties voted on county agent work and both carried. Some of the problems of the department were office organization, training of personnel, program development, subject matter assistance and publicity. Ross D. Davies, formerly county agent in Lincoln county, was appointed assistant state leader of county agents on May 1, 1928.

Little or no change took place in the county agent organization during 1929. The county programs of work were emphasized and practically the same projects received attention as the year before. Outlook meetings were arranged by county agents in 43 counties. Brown county held an economic conference. The supervision of home agent work still remained a duty of the county agent leader as far as administration and finances were concerned but the subject matter was handled by specialists. Six counties not having county agents desired to get resident extension workers but federal and state funds were not available.

In 1930, economic conferences were emphasized, and the Federal Farm Board came into existence which received attention from county agents. The supervision of home agent work was removed from county agent leaders office and given to two District Home Demonstration Leaders. County agents were given training in economics and marketing at district conferences. Ten county agents resigned and were succeeded by new agents. The number of county agents remained at 32 throughout the year.

In order to give some understanding about the division of time of the county agents a survey was conducted in 1930 and it was found that county agents on an average devoted the percentage of time to each project as follows: miscellaneous 3.7, farm crops 20.3, animal husbandry 16.6, dairy husbandry 7.2, poultry husbandry 6.5, community activities 19.7, clothing 4.6, rodents 3.2, agricultural economics 11.0, foods 1.9, horticulture 1.7, agricultural engineering 1.3, nutrition 1.3, and forestry 1.0. Boys and girls club work is included among these projects.

County agent work was going through a very critical period at this time due to drought and depression. In 1931 the number of county agents dropped to 27 and in 1932 to 24. The severe drought conditions of the previous year, present low prices for farm products, and similar factors all tended to create tax reduction movements in many counties. Some counties required under the law to appropriate failed to do so. One of the important pieces of work during 1932 was the tax study and analysis carried on by every county agent in his own county.

The climax of this critical period was reached in 1933. Seven more counties had voted out county agent work at the general election in November 1932. It was possible to continue in a few counties which had voted the work out, after January 1, 1933 because of a balance remaining in the county supervision fund. Sixteen regular county agents were continued throughout the year. When the wheat allotment program was undertaken forty-two emergency agricultural assistants selected from the civil service list, were employed and assigned to counties and four additional men were appointed on a temporary basis. Training schools were held for these new agents before starting them to work. Five state specialists were assigned as district supervisors. On June 30, 1933, the county agent leaders office was discontinued. The county agent leader, V. D. Basart, resigned and Ross D. Davies became field agent at large. All the regular county agents were placed on a federal and state fund salary basis on July 1, 1933, the counties appropriating for expenses only.

As the activities of Extension Service expanded in scope, the record of achievement and services rendered to farmers of the state became more noticeable. This was especially noticeable in 1934 when the service reported the greatest year in the history of Extension work in the state. This was largely through the work in connection with the Agricultural Adjustment program and served to firmly implant the importance of Extension work and the need for this agency to assist in handling agricultural problems of all kinds at all times.

The two major projects were the corn-hog and cattle programs. Considerable work was also done on the wheat programs, sheep buying, grasshopper control, drought feed and seed work, farm accounts, sugar beets, and seed and feed loans.

The number of regular county agents remained at 16 and the number of emergency agents varied during the year but at the end was 53. In the State office the county agent department was reinstated July 1, and Ross D. Davies became county agent leader. Gerald Heebink, O. J. Weisner, A. D. Ellison, and Clarence Shanley acted as district supervisors.

The outstanding factors affecting County Extension work in 1935 were the continuation of A.A.A. programs, emergency activities occasioned by drought, a new Extension law and training of a large group of relatively inexperienced county agents. There were 50 regular county agents, six assistant county agents and 13 emergency agricultural assistants at the end of the year. Two of the district supervisors had resigned and were succeeded by Louis I. Thompson and W. E. Dittmer.

In 1936 there were 60 regular county agents which is the largest number of agents since the beginning of extension work. Seemingly this form of adult education has now found a definite place and is so recognized by the people of the state. No doubt it will be affected in the future as it has in the past by drought, depression, politics and other influences, but unquestionably, county agent work

is on a firmer foundation than it has been at any time during the twenty-five year period of its existence. The methods of doing the work have greatly changed since the beginning and much of this change has come about through the trial error method, which is the best method after all, of establishing principles.

Mr. Ross D. Davies resigned as County Agent Leader on November 20, 1936 and a successor has not been named at this writing (April 1, 1937). The district supervisors are Clarence Shanley, W. E. Dittmer, Louis I. Thompson and Joseph L. Hill. In addition to the 60 county agents there are seven assistant county agents.

References: Annual reports of Directors and County Agent Leaders.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT DEPARTMENT

It was early recognized by the administrators of the Extension Service that it was as important to work with the rural homemakers as with the farmers. Since the home on the farm is so closely allied with the farming business, in fact an important and essential part, it was necessary to give due consideration to homemaking, especially clothing selection and construction, food preparation and nutrition, home management and economics. That it was the original intent of Congress that home demonstration work be carried on by the Extension Service is evident from statements in the Smith-Lever Law.

Considerable home demonstration work had been done in connection with the Farmers' Institutes previous to the passage of the Smith-Lever Act. In many localities a homemakers club had been organized in connection with Farmers' Institutes. Miss Venia Kellar reported in 1913 that there were over 100 of these homemakers clubs existing in South Dakota. Homemakers held separate sessions in connection with Farmers' Institutes and discussed problems relating to the farm home. For instance, at such a meeting held in Flandreau in the early part of 1913, they had discussions on poultry raising, use of the fireless cooker, food values, home problems, and domestic science. There were 75 women present in the forenoon and 150 in the afternoon. By 1914 there were 141 homemakers clubs and a number of them held monthly meetings. Miss Venia Kellar and her co-workers had prepared suggested subjects for discussion at these monthly meetings and farmers' bulletins were used as references. In order to show the trend in projects for home demonstration work and also to show that little change has taken place in basic projects, the subjects suggested by Miss Kellar were as follows:

- Food Values--Farmers' Bulletin 142
- Care of Food in the Home--Farmers' Bulletin 375
- Cereal Breakfast Foods--Farmers' Bulletin 249
- Eggs and Their Use as Food
- Care of Milk and its Use in the Home
- Use of Fruit as Food
- Meat on the Farm
- Potatoes and other Root Crops as Food
- Peas, Beans, and other Legumes as Food
- Fish as Food
- Poultry as Food
- Food Values of Corn and Corn Products
- Nuts and Their Value as Food
- Canning Vegetables in the Home
- How Insects Affect Health in Rural Districts
- Modern Conveniences for the Home

In all Extension work in agriculture such as crops and livestock and in home economics such as clothing, food and home management, there are basic principles for Extension work that should never be lost sight of and should be taught again and again to new groups. In other words it is not the job of extension workers to carry on continually with a certain individual or group to a high plane education, but to teach elementary subjects in agriculture and home economics to as many people as possible.

That this idea is adhered to in a large part is evident from the similarity of projects in all extension work especially in home economics when the projects

of the present are compared with the year Extension work began. It also shows the foresightedness of early Extension workers.

Several women were employed in the Extension Service in South Dakota as demonstrators previous to the time when the first county home demonstration agent was established. Miss Venia Kellar (now state home demonstration leader in Maryland) was the first woman to be employed after the Smith-Lever Act went into effect. She was appointed November 15, 1914. She had previously been employed for two winter seasons on Farmers' Institute work. Her work was largely in connection with Farmers' Institutes even after she became an employee of the Extension Service. After the season of the regular meetings she did follow up work with homemakers clubs. Miss Kellar resigned in 1916.

Miss Della Wimple, formerly employed on Farmers' Institute work, was appointed Extension Specialist in Home Economics, on July 1, 1916 and on September 24 a former Home Economics institute worker, Miss Gertrude Erickson, was appointed to a similar position. The work of these two women during the winter was almost entirely in connection with Farmers' Institutes and Homemakers clubs. They demonstrated food preparation, hot school lunch, canning and household conveniences. However, some demonstrations were put on at county fairs and an exhibit was prepared for the State Fair. Miss Wimple resigned May 15, 1917 and was succeeded on June 1, 1917 by Miss Mary A. Dolve.

Miss Erickson and Miss Dolve did canning work during the summer months, Miss Erickson working in counties with Agricultural Agents and Miss Dolve working in other parts of the State. They prepared an exhibit for the State Fair consisting of two kitchens, one well equipped, conveniently arranged and the other the reverse. Miss Erickson resigned October 1, 1917.

In the meantime, war had been declared and the Food Production Act had been passed. Under the food act, money was made available for the employment of resident county home demonstration agents. Mrs. Hazel G. Palm was appointed the first home demonstration agent in South Dakota. She was stationed in Codington county on August 15, 1917, and divided her work among four counties; namely, Codington, Grant, Roberts and Deuel. On October 7, 1917, Miss Laura Jones was appointed as the second home demonstration agent for Brookings, Kingsbury, Beadle, and Hand counties, headquarters at Brookings. No further appointments were made until February 1, 1918 when Miss Roberta McNeill was appointed as the first State Home Demonstration Leader in South Dakota.

On the same date, February 1, 1918, Mrs. Ralph Johnston became the third home demonstration agent and was stationed in Fall River county. Before June 30, 1918 the following home demonstration agents had been appointed: Miss Mary A. Dolve transferred from State office to Minnehaha county, in April, Miss Selma Rongstad May 1, Miss Dortha M. Daugherty, Miss Kate Slightam, Miss Victorias Jordan, Miss Edith Sloan, Miss Ruth Snell, Miss Marjorie Sims and Miss Henrietta Dodge all on June the first. All of these women were appointed home demonstration agents and assigned four counties each. Each agent was to spend one week each month in each county. They worked with the Food Administration during the war in saving wheat, fats and sugars, and use of meat substitutes. They inaugurated a canning campaign. An eight page printed bulletin was prepared and published for their use entitled "Home Canning, One-Period Cold Pack Method". Miss Sidonia Hast was employed as a special worker during May and June, 1918, to give demonstrations on the use of cottage cheese.

In accordance with the wishes of the Federal Department the district plan of organization was discontinued October 1, 1917 and the home demonstration agents were placed in individual counties where the counties would pay their expenses. Three counties made these arrangements in 1917. Where possible, home demonstration work was carried on through the county Farm Bureau. One woman member of the Farm Bureau, usually a member of the board of directors, was appointed to act as county leader. She appointed local leaders who acted as an advisory board. Owing to the stress of the times, food preservation was paramount. This project was emphasized by lectures, demonstrations and training schools in canning, as well as the direction of actual canning in community kitchens. These kitchens were established at Watertown, Huron, Brookings, Yankton, Vermillion and Sioux Falls (two kitchens).

Food substitution was another important campaign carried on during the war and demonstrations were given in the making of sugar beet syrup. Home demonstration agents cooperated with the people holding Farmers' Institutes or Short Courses in their respective counties.

An additional state-wide worker, Miss Harriet Lanphier, was appointed August 15, 1918. There were numerous changes in personnel of home demonstration agents that year. Miss Selma Rongstad was transferred to the State office as assistant state club leader. Several agents resigned. The important projects carried on were food conservation and preservation, labor saving helps in the home, household accounts, poultry and child feeding. Federal funds which had been available under the emergency act were cut off June 30, 1919 and this released a number of home demonstration agents. Only two of the counties continued to maintain a home demonstration agent--Miss Edith Sloan in Brown county and Miss Mary Dolve in Clark county. Miss Roberta McNeill, state home demonstration leader, resigned December 31, 1919.

Miss Selma Rongstad was appointed state home demonstration leader on June 1, 1920, serving in this capacity until July 31, 1921.

Since there were only two home demonstration agents at this time, Miss Rongstad spent a large part of her time doing state-wide work in counties without home demonstration agents. Organization was done in other counties in promoting home demonstration agent work. Project work included clothing, food preservation and nutrition. Most of the household management demonstrations were given at community meetings in farm homes.

Miss Mary A. Dolve was appointed assistant state home demonstration leader on June 1, 1921, and Miss Susan Z. Wilder succeeded Miss Rongstad as state home demonstration agent leader on August 8. At this time there were three women acting as 4-H club agents located in Grant, Haakon and Minnehaha counties respectively, and these club agents were doing some home demonstration work but there was only one regular home demonstration agent located in Brown county.

A program of intensive work with homemakers in a limited number of counties was planned by Director Kumlien and Miss Wilder. The work was assigned to specialists. Clara M. Sutter had been appointed poultry specialist July 1, Mary A. Dolve, food specialist on July 1, and Azalea Linfield, clothing specialist on September 1. Therefore, the three lines of work were planned, clothing, foods and poultry. Each specialist was assigned four counties in which the work was intensified. Since this plan was the beginning of a trend for one home demonstration agent in a group of counties, it is worth-while to list the counties receiving this work. (The four-county plan had been tried during the war period.)

Brookings, Day, Beadle and Pennington counties received the poultry program and Spink, Lake, Union and Fall River counties received the food and nutrition program, and Deuel, Kingsbury, Hand and Mellette counties received the clothing program. This plan of home economics work was carried on fairly successfully one year. The disadvantages were that only small portions of the state were being covered and the counties were receiving more than their share of help. However, it emphasized that home demonstration work could be done in a larger territory than one county by one home demonstration agent.

Since there were few counties in the state that were able to finance a home demonstration agent, why not put the home demonstration work on a district basis? Some counties were willing to finance a fourth time agent. Therefore, three new districts were formed. Miss Laura Jones was stationed at Watertown with a four-county district, Miss Helen Day in Miller with four counties and Miss Anna M. Streed in Brookings with four counties.

These agents along with Charlotte Biester, Grant county, Miss Eva Bickel, Minnehaha county and Miss Edith Sloan, Brown county, made up the group of home demonstration agents at the end of the year, 1922.

In 1922 a plan of carrying on home demonstration work was established and has been continued since that time. Each home extension club in a community sends a leader to a district or county training school. These leaders trained in a certain project phase, return to their local clubs and repeat the demonstrations. The training schools were put on by the home demonstration agent, who received her training from the specialist in the particular project concerned.

At the close of the year 1922, there were 6310 women enrolled in clubs and over 1000 had been trained as project leaders. The subject matter and demonstrations for these clubs were prepared by the poultry, food and clothing specialists in the State office. Only these three projects were given the first year.

In 1923 another district was added making seven home demonstration agents. Miss Wilder's title was changed to Specialist in Foods and Nutrition on July 1, 1923. The office of Home Demonstration Leader was dropped not to be filled again until 1934. The supervision of home demonstration agents was placed under the county agricultural agent leaders department in all phases except subject matter. Home economics specialists had the same relation to the home agents as the agricultural specialists had to the county agents. An additional project, home management, was added to the demonstration series in 1923. Also the home demonstration agents gave some time to 4-H girls' club work.

The number of home demonstration agents in 1924 remained the same as in the previous year. The enrollment in home extension clubs jumped to a membership of 10,560 in 603 clubs. Clothing and foods were the major projects. Three more districts were added in 1925 making a total of nine home demonstration agents. Miss Azalea Linfield resigned on January 15, 1925, and Miss May Kiethline succeeded her as clothing specialist on July 1, 1925. The state was districted this year and divided among the three specialists. Each specialist was made responsible for the organization work in her district, otherwise the supervision remained in the county agent leader's office. There were now 25 counties being served by nine home demonstration agents.

A. E. Anderson became Director of Extension, September 1, 1925. The plan for home demonstration work in 1926 remained the same as the previous year. A combination program in clothing, foods and home management was used which consisted of 12 demonstrations, nine in subject matter and three in special features. Thirty-four counties were being served by nine home demonstration agents. The club enrollments were 15,317 in 873 clubs. The members of these various clubs answered questionnaires on what they desired in connection with their programs, and then the year's program was planned around their expressed needs. The program included demonstrations as follows: Christmas Gifts, New Ways of Using Milk, Diet to Prevent and Correct Constipation, The Home Vegetable and Fruit Garden, Wall Finishes, Step-Saving Kitchens, Planning the Living Room, Practical Helps in Dressmaking and Clothes for Tots. A Mothers' Camp was held in the Black Hills on June 29 to July 3.

A policy was established in 1927 of having systematic and definite home economic work undertaken in every county in which there was a county agricultural agent as well as in counties with home demonstration agents. The three home economic specialists directed and supervised the subject matter project work of the home demonstration agents. Nine home demonstration agents served 33 counties--Brown county being the only county with a full time home demonstration agent. There were 11,327 enrolled in 642 clubs--about 4,000 less enrollment than the previous year.

The Capper-Ketcham money became available in 1928 and there was quite an expansion in home demonstration agent work due to this additional money. There were 13 home demonstration agents covering 50 counties with a total of 11,633 members enrolled in 702 home extension clubs. Miss May Kiethline, clothing specialist, was transferred to the 4-H club department on January 1, 1928, leaving only two state-wide specialists--Miss Mary A. Dolve and Miss Susan Z. Wilder--in the home extension department. The state was divided into two districts and each specialist was assigned one-half of the state to supervise in organization and the subject matter. The financial supervision still remained in the county agent leader's office. The districts for home demonstration agents were cut to three counties instead of four. Fifty counties received the work but this was due to one district agent covering 15 counties. The regular home demonstration agents covered 35 counties. The redistricting went into effect October 1, 1928.

Two more home demonstration agents were added to the force in 1928, making a total of 15 agents. Miss Anita Andrews was appointed clothing specialist on July 1. There were 10,297 enrollments in 661 clubs. A series of four demonstrations on home beautification was initiated this year and was prepared by A. L. Ford, specialist in Horticulture. He conducted the training schools in connection with this program.

The home demonstration agent in the large district resigned in 1930 and the work was handled after that by the specialists from the State office leaving 14 home agents with all but two covering three counties each. Miss Mary A. Covert was employed as specialist in home management on July 1. The home demonstration agents reported 10,439 enrollments in 606 home extension clubs. The agents conducted 599 training schools. The home demonstration agents devoted more time to 4-H club work this year than in past years.

After the change in the directorship in August 1931, Miss Wilder and Miss Dolve were given full supervision of their respective districts and joint supervision of home economics specialists. The 14 home demonstration agents carried on the work in 36 counties and a limited program was carried in nine other counties by county agricultural agents. There were 587 clubs with an enrollment of 10,301. The clubs were given the privilege of carrying some minor projects in addition to the major project. Some of the minor projects selected were Reading in the Home, Music Appreciation, and Dramatics.

The number of home demonstration agents remained the same in 1932 and throughout the depression even though it was affecting extension work in many ways. The clothing specialist resigned July 1 and the position was not filled that year. Retrenchment was the watchword and plans were being made by the administration for several changes. Some of the counties had voted out extension work in the November 1932 election and some of the home demonstration agents had to be transferred. Even during the depression the enrollment in the home extension clubs held up, there being 9,515 enrolled in 550 clubs. Over 500 training schools were held in 100 different training centers.

It seemed that rural people were more anxious to retain the home demonstration agent than the county agricultural agent. The homemakers of the state made many sacrifices and extra efforts to raise the necessary funds in the counties. At the close of 1933 there was only one home demonstration agent less than the year before while the number of regular county agricultural agents was cut from 24 to 16. A. M. Eberle became the Director of Extension this year and began to make plans for the appointment of a state home demonstration agent leader.

There were 9,079 enrollments in 536 clubs. Due to the financial conditions, considerable interest was shown in recreation. More emphasis was placed on reading in the home, music appreciation and dramatics. The home demonstration agents gave much assistance to relief agencies along the lines of food distribution, canning centers, relief gardens, food budgets, food selection and other educational work.

On August 20, 1934, Miss Nora M. Hott was employed as state home demonstration agent leader. Miss Mary A. Dolve took leave of absence on July 1. Miss Jennie Grant, home agent, was transferred to the State office as home agent at large, to assist with the clothing project.

There was a decided increase in enrollments as 15,301 were enrolled in 575 clubs.

Miss Grant resigned June 10, 1935, and was succeeded by Miss Anna Dempster who resigned December 31 of the same year. Miss Dorothy J. Norris was employed as Clothing Specialist on January 6, 1936. The enrollments in Home Extension Clubs in 1936 were 18,399 members and 1937, 16,112 members.

At the time of this writing, there are 13 home demonstration agents and Misses Hott, Wilder, Covert and Norris are in the State office.

The plan to carry home demonstration work to the homes of the state has seemingly stood the test. The work is popular and does meet the needs of the rural homemakers and their families. The large number of enrollments, even under adverse conditions, is only one indication. It is possible that the same plan might be

used in a few of the Agricultural projects, although the social feature of home extension club programs might not interest men as much as the women.

It would be difficult to summarize the accomplishment of the workers of the state Extension office, home demonstration agents and home extension club members in South Dakota. Thousands of contacts have been made and recommended practices adopted as a result of their work and cooperation. Unquestionably, the home life of many rural people has been made more pleasant and some of the burdens made lighter through the home demonstration program. The statement that most of the troubles that people have are of economic origin can be questioned. Money alone does not make them happy. The constant grind and grab for money tends to make people unhappy. The farm home can be the most pleasant place in which to live and rear a family if the best uses are made of the things at hand. The home demonstration staff and club members are entitled to the pleasure that comes from having been helpful in aiding rural people in the quest for a more satisfying life.

References: The annual reports of the several directors and home demonstration leaders.

The following statements concerning, Long-Time Food and Nutrition Project, Hot School Lunch Project, Food Preservation, Minor Long-Time Nutrition Projects, The Clothing Project in the Home Demonstration Program, Seven-Year Summary of the Home Management Project, Reading in the Home and Music Appreciation were prepared by Miss Susan Z. Wilder and are in addition to the original manuscript.

LONG-TIME FOOD AND NUTRITION PROJECTS

I. Food Preparation & Nutrition Demonstrations For Organized Home Extension Clubs

Members of organized Home Extension clubs have been interested in carrying food and nutrition program throughout the 25 years of extension work in South Dakota. The programs have not only included the latest nutrition and health facts but timely suggestions on food preparation with recipes. Sometimes, these programs consisted of only one meeting correlated with other meetings of the club year. This was especially true up to 1921. In 1921 and 1922 the nutrition club program included nine meetings. These programs were planned to insure better feeding of the family, the use of more home-produced food and to aid in simplifying living problems.

In 1922 and 1923, the Food and Nutrition program included: "The Three Food Needs," "The School Lunch," "Meat and Meat Cookery," "Eggs and Egg Cookery," "The Family Club Dinner," "Milk, the Best Food We Have," "Vegetables and Fruit", "Cereals," and "How To Make Meals Interesting".

Five counties carried this project. Seventy clubs, 1,417 members, 737 project leaders were trained. There were 405 local club meetings held with an attendance of 8,664 and as a result 4,040 practices were adopted.

In Non-Home Agent counties in 1923 the nutrition program consisted of: "Quick Breads," "Custards--Plain and Fancy," "Desserts To Your Taste," "New Methods in Meat Canning," "Cured Meats Temptingly Served," "Diet For the Underweight Child".

Soft cheese demonstrations were given in ten counties with 31 clubs and 255 reporting practices adopted.

In 1924, the food and nutrition program in organized home extension clubs in home demonstration agent counties included: "Time Savers in Cookery," "Christmas Specials," "What to Eat Three Times a Day". There were nine subjects offered the clubs but only three on foods and nutrition. This program was carried in 25 counties with home demonstration agents, with 481 clubs of 8,786 members. Two leaders from a club were trained in the work which they repeated to their clubs, as a result project leaders were trained in 93 centers. This plan was initiated in 1921 and continued through 1937. Some work was given in six Non-Home Agent counties with 46 clubs. 1563 members reported completing the project.

In 1925 the food and nutrition program for organized clubs was: "Time Savers in Cookery," "Christmas Specials in Cookery," "Three Meals A Day--Food Habit Score Card".

These subjects made up one-third of the program given the club members in home demonstration agent counties (25). From 611 clubs with 12,106 members, 2,124 better nutrition practices were adopted as a result of the program. Twelve counties with agricultural agents with 2,126 members had some phase of this program.

In 1926, the program consisted of nine demonstrations for organized home extension clubs. There were 688 clubs with 12,610 members in home demonstration agent counties. These clubs received instruction in three food and nutrition programs on: "New Ways to Use Milk," "Diet to Prevent and Correct Constipation," "Fruit and Vegetable Gardens". There were 104 training centers in 31 counties with 11 home demonstration agents.

Some of the work was given in 281 clubs with 1,547 members in nine non-home agent counties.

In 1927, 35 counties with 12,000 members in home demonstration agent counties received a nine-demonstration program--three of which were on food and nutrition subjects as follows: "Cutting and Curing Meats," "South Dakota Cereals," "Winter Vegetable Cookery".

Two hundred and sixty-five clubs with 1,400 members in nine non-home agent counties received some portion of the nutrition project.

Three thousand and three food and nutrition better practices were reported adopted as a result of this program.

In 1928, the program in food and nutrition for home extension clubs included only two programs out of a series of nine: "New Meat Dishes (Need for Minerals)," and "Desserts That Are Different (Need for Vitamins)".

This program was carried in 45 home demonstration agent counties and in 15 non-home agent counties. 663 clubs with 10,559 members made up the registration. 7,118 practices were adopted as a result.

In 1929, there were 661 organized home extension clubs with 10,927 members. They carried the following five food and nutrition demonstration programs. "Milk--The Growth Food For Health," "Refreshing Beverages," "Food Needs For Health," "Regulating and Coordinating Health Factors," "The Health Value of Whole Grain".

Six hundred and seventy-seven training schools for local leaders with an attendance of 5,126; local club meetings of 2,062 with an attendance of 22,200; 27,781 practices were adopted.

In 1930, a nutrition program was given under the title--"Eat Right--Feel Right," "Family Food Habits," "The School Lunch," "Teeth Building Foods," "Adequate and Economical Meals," and "Time Savers in Feeding the Family".

There were 237 training schools with an attendance of 2,214 and 973 local club meetings with an attendance of 14,375. 23,209 practices adopted and 9,782 homes influenced.

In 1931, the first year Farm and Home Economic Conferences were held in Sully, Faulk, Beadle, Miner and Minnehaha counties. A second year Farm and Home Economic Conference was held in Brown, Clark, Codington, Lincoln and Bon Homme counties.

In each county, local women served on nutrition committees determining food budget and needs for the average family.

In ten counties, food nutrition surveys were made to determine the best program to pursue as a result of the drought and depression. There were 1,205 homemakers in nine counties who attended meetings on posture for health programs.

In organized clubs the following food nutrition needs were emphasized: the essential foods for health; foods inexpensive in cost and high nutritive value; plans for estimating the amounts of essential foods for families of different ages; plans for purchase of essential foods in quantity to save cost; program of food saving.

Twelve home demonstration agents in the summer and fall held 26 food clinics with 877 attendance. Food and nutrition leaflets prepared for these clinics were: "The Family Food Guide," "Low Cost Weekly Food Budget," "Milk is the Best Food--Its Use As A Basis of A Low-Cost Diet," "Food Buying Economics," "Low-Cost Foods," "Serve Wheat to Your Families," "Methods of Cooking Whole Wheat," "Homemade Hominy," "Hot School Lunch," and "Chicken and Other Meat Canning."

There were 579 clubs with 10,301 members in 36 counties with 14 home demonstration agents and nine counties with agricultural agents that carried some phase of the emergency food and nutrition program as outlined above.

In 1932, the need for an extensive food and nutrition program was met by preparing one and two-page leaflets and using them for demonstrations and to mail to club members, rural teachers and any other interested people.

The leaflets prepared in 1931 were used and new ones added as follows: "Fish An Economical Food," "The Place of Dried Fruits in an Economical Diet," "Wild Plants That Make Excellent Greens," "New Ways to Use Rhubarb," "Serve Tomatoes Often in an Economical Diet," "Balance the Family Meals by Canning," "Canning Beef," "Dried Sweet Corn," "Sauerkraut and Other Pickles," "Hominy," "Hot School Lunch," and "Garden" leaflets (4).

164,839 Food Economy Leaflets were distributed in demonstrations and by mail in 1931. Fifteen home demonstration agents were very active in using these leaflets.

A total of 60 counties of the state were reached with these leaflets. New home extension clubs were organized, more products were canned and less spoilage reported than in previous years.

Also, much work in food and nutrition was done with Relief Agencies as indicated: How to cut the cost of food--home canning and baking; preparing staple foods attractively; planting and cultivating gardens; planning food expenditures; working out market orders; encouraging homemakers to state problems so they could be helped; working on plans for distribution of food to needy; and helping to set up canning kitchens.

In 1933, the major food and nutrition project was a five-demonstration program on: "Low-Cost Foods," "Economizing in Meal Planning," "Economizing in Grocery Purchases," "Preparing Low-Cost Foods," and "Managing Low-Cost Dinners".

This program was carried in ten counties with six home demonstration agents, 116 clubs with 1,924 members, 542 local leaders were trained in 127 training schools. 6,981 practices were adopted.

In 1934, the major food and nutrition project was "South Dakota Products For South Dakota People". It included: "Homemade Yeast Bread," "Foreign Bread and Rolls," "Thrift Dishes and Dining Room Service," and "Refreshments for Club Meetings".

It was carried in 221 clubs with 3,925 members in 16 home demonstration agent counties. 63,638 practices were adopted.

The bread program was carried in nine counties with non-home agents, in 58 clubs with 957 members.

In 1935 the "Meal Management" program consisted of four food and nutrition programs on: "Soups and Their Accessories," "Inexpensive Salads from Home-Produced Products," "Puddings for Economical Meals," and "Dinners that Satisfy."

The program was carried in eight home demonstration agent districts (15 counties), 278 clubs with 4,698 members. 9,213 members reported making use of recipes.

Two demonstrations, "Homemade Yeast Bread" and "Club Refreshments" from "South Dakota Products for South Dakota People" were carried in 41 non-home agent counties with 438 clubs and 6,894 members.

In 1936 the "Meal Management" program was carried in seven counties, 150 clubs with 2,675 members, 116 training schools were held at 29 centers. The reports showed that 6,618 homemakers were reached through this project.

The "Health Protection and Money Saving" program consisted of four training meetings: "Buy Cereals Wisely," "Buying Canned Fruits," "Buying Canned Vegetables," and "Buying Canned Meats". Eight counties carried the project, 181 clubs with a membership of 2,626, with 120 training schools at 30 centers. 3,142 were the number of homemakers reported reached through the project.

In 1937 the following food nutrition programs were completed: "Meal Management" in four home demonstration agent counties, 96 clubs with 1,571 members. 1,001 members reported making use of the work in their homes. In counties without home extension agents (26 counties) five nutrition programs were given as follows: "Standards For Home Produced Foods," "Thrift Dish Cook Book," "Chicken Cutting, Cooking and Canning," "Holiday Foods," and "Family Food Budgets and Getting the Most For Your Money".

397 clubs with a membership of 6,575 carried the work. 3,328 practices were adopted.

II. HOT SCHOOL LUNCH PROJECT

Every year, since Extension work was established in South Dakota, some work has been done in carrying through a hot school lunch project in the rural schools. It has been one of the best means of teaching nutrition facts as well as actually getting more food into underfed children and thereby improving their general health and well-being.

Since 1936, state and county nutrition committees have been cooperating to make the work more effective. In the county, this committee included County Superintendent of Schools; Home Demonstration Agent; County Nurse; Home Management Supervisor, and all Homemaking Teachers.

The following table gives a brief summary of a few items reported in the project for the period--1934 through 1937:

Year	Schools Serving Hot Lunch	Serv- School	Children Involved	Counties Reached	Counties Reporting	Lit. Dis-tributed	Fam. Improving Home-packed Lunches
1934	923		8,307	45	45	10,413	
1935	696		5,212	57	35	10,742	2,370
1936	218		4,405	65	20	36,216	1,729
1937	462		4,390	60	52	14,669	2,782

III. FOOD PRESERVATION PROJECT

The canning of fruits, vegetables and meats has been an important phase of the food and nutrition program throughout the first 25 years of Extension Service in South Dakota through open meetings and training schools.

The drying of fruits and vegetables and the making of preserves has been a minor phase of the project each year.

Canning contests have been carried on in home extension agent counties for four years. These have helped to arouse interest in the newer methods of canning.

The following table shows a few items from the project accomplishments from 1933 through 1937:

Year	Counties	Meetings	Families Assisted	Lit. Used	Value Products Preserved	Canning Contest No. Counties
1933	30	48	3,093		\$10,161.38 (7 home agents)	
1934	54	78				21
1935	67	246	3,869	16,141	59,284.00	31
1936	53	56	6,602	39,117	97,595.47	30
1937	60	49		6,237	77,812.98	40

IV. MINOR LONG-TIME NUTRITION PROJECTS

Booths on nutrition subjects have been put up at the South Dakota State Fair since 1921. A number of the women's teams from home extension agent districts have given food and nutrition demonstrations each year at the State Fair during the period--1921 through 1937.

At County Achievement Days, Mothers' Camps, and Farm and Home Week, timely programs on foods and nutrition have been given.

The nutritionists have been responsible for the Food and Nutrition subject matter for the 4-H girls' clubs throughout the first 25 years of Extension Service work in South Dakota. This record is reported elsewhere.

THE CLOTHING PROJECT IN THE HOME DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

A clothing project has been available in South Dakota since Miss Azalea Linfield was employed in 1921-22. As first clothing specialist she stated that the aim in the clothing project that year was, "To assist the women of the state of South Dakota to solve their clothing problems with greater intelligence, care and appreciation." Her interpretation of these problems involved saving of time, energy and money by substituting new methods for old and inefficient methods. The first clothing program consisted of nine demonstrations which dealt with the following subject matter: dress form construction, pattern use and alteration, study of materials, short cuts in sewing, dress construction, renovating and remodeling, hat making and renovating millinery and decorative stitches. Both adult and junior groups were given an opportunity to enroll in the clothing work. Twenty-seven clubs with 747 members from four counties carried a clothing program in 1921. The 1922-23 clothing program was conducted in 11 counties. Two hundred fifty-seven clubs with 5,395 members were enrolled. In 1923-24, 18 counties carried a clothing program. Four hundred twenty-one clubs with a membership of 7,661 were enrolled.

Miss May Kiethline who followed Miss Linfield as extension specialist in clothing in 1924 stated the chief problems in clothing work in the state as follows: "The clothing course was planned to aid the women of the state in solving their clothing problems with greater ease, intelligence, and appreciation. By quick new methods the women can do at home that which has been a drudgery or expense." Miss Kiethline felt that the great demand for the work was proof that the program was meeting a need. The programs consisted of subject matter as follows: becoming hats, up-to-date spring frocks, clothes for tots, practical helps in dressmaking, economy in clothing selection and care of clothing. In 1924-25, 25 counties were enrolled in major work in clothing with 559 clubs with a membership of 9,648 participating. The 1925-26 clothing program reached 34 counties with an enrollment of 873 clubs and 15,317 adult members.

No special work in clothing work for adults was available after 1926, there being no extension specialist in clothing until 1929 when Miss Anita Andrews became extension specialist in clothing. Miss Andrews set up the following goals:

1. To develop a greater appreciation of color and design in clothes.
2. To assist women to make the most of their characteristics by choosing appropriate becoming colors, designs and texture in clothes.
3. To assist women to assemble their garments so they are becoming and suitable.
4. To stimulate more intelligent buying of clothing because of a knowledge of materials, workmanship and suitability in ready-made and homemade garments.
5. To become the best dressed woman possible for the time, energy and money spent.

The following subject matter was offered by Miss Andrews to accomplish these aims: Colors to Choose, Possibilities with Dye, Designing Your Own Costume, Aids for the Shopper, the Well-Dressed Woman. Two hundred sixty-five clubs with 4,305 members reported 17,706 improved practices adopted as a result of this program.

The following additional goals were added the next year:

1. To improve health of the family by better clothing practices.
2. To teach correct posture and selection of undergarments.
3. To help the homemaker to use commercial patterns and to understand their possibilities.
4. To teach the fitting of garments and foot wear.

The major clothing project was entitled, "Clothing for Health" and the following subject matter was included:

Successful Finishes
Posture and Undergarments
Patterns and Necklines
Making Clothes Fit
Feet and Shoes

Seventeen counties with 179 clubs with 2,906 members were enrolled in this year's project.

In 1932 the goals were about the same. The following new lessons were included: Finishes for Cotton, the 1932 Silhouette, Alteration of Patterns, Folk Costumes, What's New in Color and Materials.

Again in 1932 South Dakota was without a clothing specialist. One was appointed in 1934. The next major clothing program entitled, "Cottons for Style, Speed and Savings" was planned in 1934 and 1935. Miss Jennie Grant who acted as clothing specialist in 1934 was followed by Miss Anna Dempster who prepared the first lesson in this series entitled, "Smart Sewing Stunts."

In 1935 Miss Dorothy Norris became clothing specialist. She planned three additional lessons: "Know Your Sewing Machine," "Your Pattern, Your Fabric and You," and "Cutting the Corners in Making a Dress." Another series, "Spending for Satisfaction" included subject matter listed as follows:

Wardrobe Wisdom
One Dress for All Occasions
Earmarks of a Good Ready-to-Wear Garment
Looking One's Best

In addition to the above, special work was given on Relining and Restyling Coats, Warm Woolens for Winter, Shopping for Accessories, Buying Hosiery, and Aids for the Knitter.

The 1936-37 clothing program was conducted in 67 counties for 1,076 clubs with an enrollment of 17,733 members.

The ultimate goal of the work in clothing throughout has been, "To give homemakers of South Dakota the best information available in construction and selection of clothing, so that they will feel well-dressed and satisfied."

SEVEN-YEAR SUMMARY OF THE HOME MANAGEMENT PROJECT 1930-37

Since the introduction of Home Management in 1930, six major projects on expressed interest and needs of homemakers have been developed and carried in practically every county of the state.

The first project centered on "Home Furnishings" and included "Better Home Bedding," "The Selection, Making and Placing of Accessories," which add comfort, convenience and charm to the home, "Window Treatment," "Floors and Floor Coverings," "Furniture Care, Renovation and Repair."

The second project featured: "Time and Energy Saving," "Family Sharing of Work and Responsibility," "Providing Places to Keep Things," "Making Cleaning Easy," "Making Wash Day Less Hectic," and "Simplifying Ironing."

The third project planned to meet the economic emergency had, "Dollar Saving and Stretching," for its theme and included: "Making Use of Unused Things," "Reducing the Cost of Keeping Up Household Appearances," "Reducing the Cost of Keeping Up Personal Appearances," "Household Repairing," and "Eliminating Waste Caused by Household Pests."

The fourth project also planned to meet depression conditions included: "Business Facts for South Dakota Homemakers," "Safeguards to Health," "Enjoyable Jobs for Leisure Hours," and "Homemade Conveniences."

The fifth project featured interior decoration and consumer buying principles applied to the living room. It included: "Living Room Harmonies," (Color and Design), "Living Room Furniture and Its Arrangement," "Living Room Walls," (Repair, refinish and decoration), "Living Room Floors and Floor Coverings."

The following special interest or minor projects have been developed to meet special needs:

"Soap Economy" - "Homemade Soap," "Economical Purchase and Use of Soap," "Adequate Water Softening," "Homemade Cleaning Agents."

"Fuel Economy" - In cooperation with Agricultural Engineering Specialist. It included: "Preparing the Farm Dwelling for Winter," "Heating the Home With Coal," "Supplying Adequate Moisture to Home."

Other projects included were: "Reconditioning Furniture," "Slip Covers," "Reconditioning Bedding," "Constructive Use of Leisure Time," and "State-wide Home Improvement" project.

A survey of Annual Reports for this period show that a total of 95,498 women have been enrolled in major projects. Passing ideas on to others is emphasized with every project and reports show that more than half of those enrolled in projects have passed ideas on to others. A check of reports show that more than one-third of those to whom ideas have been passed have put the ideas into practice at the time of reporting.

This, however, is only a partial picture of the extent of persons reached by Home Management activities since it does not include enrollments in the special interest projects or the public coming in touch with the projects at special

open meetings, achievement days, county and state fairs. It does not include those who hear the weekly radio talks given by the specialist and home agents or the non-club persons contacted by specialist, home and agricultural agents in special meetings, conferences, personal interviews or through correspondence relative to home management problems. It does not include enrollments in the 4-H home life project for which the home management specialist is responsible.

A summary of reports for this period shows a total of approximately a million home management practices adopted. This, too, is only a partial picture of results since some club members not realizing the importance of reports have failed to take time to make them. Then, too, it does not include use made of information received by persons indicated in the previous paragraph.

Details of annual reports are most interesting as shown by a few selected items from that of 1937:

Seventeen thousand three hundred thirteen members in 1,033 clubs in 66 counties were enrolled in one or more home management projects carried in regularly organized clubs. Home extension club members reported passing home management ideas on to a total of 8,123 non-club persons during the year. In addition to the adult membership there were 1,344 girls with 152 leaders in 4-H home life clubs. This made a total of 26,933 persons contacted through or by the regularly organized home management club activities of the year.

The total 103,009 copies of mimeographed and printed literature which records show distributed directly from the state office is not a complete picture of literature distribution. It does not include distribution of literature from county offices.

A few specific achievements selected from the 1937 report are as follows:

- 13,754 reconditioning practices adopted by 7,927 families.
- 6,334 reconditioning bedding practices reported adopted.
- 38,406 homemade conveniences were constructed by 17,313 families.
- 1,195 kitchens re-arranged or improved.
- 999 rooms other than kitchen improved in arrangement or convenience.
- 1,523 families used buying information in purchase of labor-saving equipment.
- 7,154 families were assisted in making adjustments in homemaking to gain a more satisfying standard of living.
- 3,606 families assisted in developing industries as means of supplementing income.
- 4,408 persons improved health through health phases of project.

READING IN THE HOME

1930-37

A series of four circulars (1930-1934) were outlined by Leora J. Lewis, Director, State Free Library Commission, in cooperation with Mary A. Dolve.

1930 - Reading for All the Family

1931 - The Novel

1932 - Knowing America Through Books

1933 - Knowing Other Countries Through Books

The reading circulars from 1934 through 1937 were outlined by Mrs. Celeste Barnes, Director of the State Free Library Commission in cooperation with Nora M. Hott.

1934 - Books of Pioneer Life

1935 - Biography - Lives Worth Reading About

1936 - Biography - Lives Worth Reading About

1937 - As You Like It - List of books prepared for all ages and interests.

MUSIC APPRECIATION

1931-1937

First four years in music appreciation (1931-1934) for home extension clubs were prepared by Harry L. Kohler, Assistant Professor of Music at State College in cooperation with Susan Z. Wilder.

Mr. Kohler planned the programs as follows:

"Music appreciation consists of two essentials, listening to and actual participation in musical expression. Both involve musical experience. Music can hardly be thought of as something to be talked about or taught. It must be experienced. The most musical community is that community which has made music a vital experience in the life of its people. This can be brought about in the rural communities of South Dakota.

"First Year, 1931 - A folk song program was selected for the first year musical experience. The program included choice selections that emanated from the folk of the most musical countries. They were studied in the light of the national characteristics of these countries. The conditions under which the people live have always affected and inspired their art, literature and music.

"Second Year, 1932 - The second year included a study of the music of the American Indian, the negro and American composers. The listening numbers were based on selections that are the product of Americans.

"Third Year, 1933 - The third year included the most interesting of the art songs of the world's greatest composers. They are simple in nature, for great art is always simple. They will have a direct bearing upon the cultural life of those who avail themselves of the opportunity to learn them. Many are familiar songs. They will be easily learned with the help of group leaders, the phonograph and radio.

"Fourth Year, 1934 - The fourth year included a study of many of the great hymns and other songs that have been a part of American religious life. Folk songs, art songs and national songs deal largely with the temporal things of life. A well planned life does not omit the things pertaining to the religious nature that exists in everyone.

"Listening numbers included solos and choruses from the great oratorios; anthems and masses sung by well trained groups; and instrumental compositions that are a part of the sacred music of the church."

The music appreciation program from 1935-37 was outlined by Mrs. Leonora Gitchell. Selected folk songs, religious songs, negro songs, patriotic songs, songs from operas and secular songs were included.

The sixth year, 1936, American composers.

The seventh year, 1937, Songs of the Season.

AGRICULTURAL SPECIALISTS AND PROJECTS

Even before the passage of the Smith-Lever Act when there were only three county agents in the state there was a demand for technical or special information that could not be supplied from the general knowledge possessed by the agents. This information was supplied when writing to college authorities and through bulletins, but this alone was not sufficient to fulfill the extension needs of the farmers. There was a desire for personal interviews with specialists in certain lines and the early administrators tried to fulfill this desire on the part of the farmers by employing a group of men who had been specially trained in certain phases of agriculture.

Since these specialists were to carry information from the college authorities to the field it was advisable that there be very close cooperation between the college authorities and the specialists. Wherever there was room in the college department the specialist would have his office in that department. All subject matter sent to the field was approved by the head of the department concerned in the college. When these specialists are hired for this type of work the approval of their appointment must be made by the head of the respective department in the college. For the want of a better name these men were called specialists and the term is still used to designate this class of extension workers.

Mr. T. A. Meehan became the first specialist in the Extension Department shortly after the Smith-Lever Act went into effect. Although a major part of his salary was paid by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry he was the first specialist to receive any money from the Smith-Lever fund. His speciality was dairying and he worked largely with creameries. His first report shows six cream shipping associations and one cow testing association organized. By June 30, 1916 he had organized three cow testing associations located at Belle Fourche, Groton and Sioux Falls. The specialist gave assistance to butter makers in creameries by demonstrating the latest and most approved methods of handling cream. He visited patrons of creameries and gave instruction and demonstrations on the proper production of high grade cream. He addressed a large number of meetings and prepared many articles for the press. Mr. Meehan made personal calls on 378 persons, received 697 letters, distributed 160 circulars, received 35 calls at his office, traveled 13,631 miles by rail and 2159 miles by auto during the first year of his work.

Mr. Ward A. Ostrander and Mr. Guy E. Morrison were acting as district agents but on April 1, 1916 both of these men were made specialists, Mr. Ostrander as Farm Management Demonstrator and Mr. Morrison as Livestock Specialist. On the same day Mr. Ralph Patty was employed as Specialist in Agricultural Engineering and Mr. Frank E. McCall as specialist in Horticulture.

The purpose of Mr. Ostrander's work was to create more interest in the business side of farming. He selected five areas in the state and proceeded to take farm records in these areas. After the records were taken they were then computed and returned to the farmers with an indication of labor income and compared with other farms in the area. The farmer was taught the method of analyzing and keeping a record of his business. Fifty-one records were taken in Douglas county during the first year. Each farmer was furnished with a record book.

Mr. Morrison worked along two distinct lines namely; improvement by breeding and improvement by feeding. In the former he encouraged the use of pure-bred sires and perfected the organization of breeding circuits. In the latter he organized a number of clubs among men and boys for the purpose of carrying on feeding demonstrations. He inaugurated a "Better Stallion Day" in South Dakota which consisted of showing the various breeding stallions on a definite day about the beginning of the breeding season.

Mr. Patty had for his projects the first year: concrete construction, farm building, land drainage and farm sanitation. Some of the demonstrations were carried on outside of county agent counties but the majority of the work was with and at the request of county agents. In Spink county there were seven farm buildings and two silo demonstrations underway. In Beadle county there were three farm buildings, one silo and four drainage demonstrations started. In Kingsbury there were five buildings, one silo and three drainage demonstrations. In Codrington there were three sewerage systems, two water supply and one vertical drainage demonstration.

During Mr. McCall's first year he made 92 farm visits and put on demonstrations at 22 places. These demonstrations were given along the lines of spraying, pruning, grafting, ornamental plantings, vegetable gardens, and arrangement of windbreaks. Planting plans were prepared and distributed. Lists of hardy trees and shrubs as well as flowers, were supplied. Some work was also done on the control of orchard pests. An exchange list was prepared for the sale of fruits.

All of the above mentioned specialists did Farmers' Institute work during the winter months.

Dr. J. T. E. Dinwoodie was employed as Specialist in Animal Disease control on July 1, 1916. Project No. 11 under which he worked called for a division of time, nine months to be spent with county agents in demonstrational and educational campaigns on animal disease eradication and three months on short course work (Farmers' Institutes).

During his first year (fiscal year July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917) he spent 96 days in the field distributed among eleven counties. He made 151 farm visits and held 36 meetings on animal diseases. He diagnosed 134 cases and held 34 post mortems. He vaccinated 176 cattle against anthrax, 40 hogs against cholera and 30 cattle against contagious abortion. He maintained close cooperative relationship with Dr. C. C. Lipp, head of the veterinary department at the college and with the State Livestock Sanitary Board.

As these various lines of work were established they were given a project number and the projects under way up until July 1, 1917 were as follows:

- Project No. 1 Administration--Gordon W. Randlett
- Project No. 2 County Agent Work
- Project No. 3 Short Courses (Farmers' Institutes)--H. E. Dawes
- Project No. 4 Boys' and Girls' Club Work--W. M. Mair
- Project No. 5 Home Economics
- Project No. 6 Dairying--T. A. Meehan
- Project No. 7 Farm Management--W. A. Ostrander
- Project No. 8 Livestock Improvement--Guy E. Morrison

Project No. 9 Agricultural Engineering--Ralph L. Patty
Project No. 10 Horticulture--Frank E. McCall
Project No. 11 Animal Disease--Dr. J. T. E. Dinwoodie

The work of the project leaders or specialists continued along the same line throughout the fiscal year ending July 1, 1917. Mr. George Gilbertson had worked a few months on Grasshopper control during the summer of 1916 but was not assigned a project as the work was discontinued after the grasshopper season. Six more projects were established before June 30, 1918 as follows:

Project No. 12 Fertility and Field Crops--Manley Champlin and
J. G. Hutton
Project No. 13 Grasshopper Control--A. H. Sherwood
Project No. 14 Increased Pork Production--J. L. Hill
Project No. 15 Grain Smuts and Blights--C. S. Reddy
Project No. 16 Rust and Barberry Eradication--H. C. Gilbert
Project No. 17 Poultry Husbandry--Ed. L. Hayes

Mr. Champlin and Professor Hutton were part time employees the former working with field crops and the latter with soil fertility. Mr. Champlin's work was in connection with the location of proper seed, answering inquiries, arrangement for demonstration fields, preparation of circulars, assisting county agents by furnishing material, acting as secretary to the crop improvement organization and short courses. Professor Hutton supervised ten demonstrations on soil fertility demonstrating the value of manure and phosphorous. The two men were employed only two months during the year, but the Director was making plans to hire a full time Specialist in Agronomy.

The remainder of the last group mentioned above were really not employees of the Extension Service but were financed by the Federal Government under the emergency funds from the Food Act and the name of their respective projects indicates their work.

Several changes among the personnel of the specialists occurred during 1919. Mr. Ostrander resigned as Farm Management Demonstrator (November 30, 1918) and his duties were taken over by his assistant Arthur E. Miller, however, Mr. Miller's title was not changed. Mr. Manley Champlin was appointed full time specialist in Agronomy March 1, but served in this capacity only a little over one year. Dr. J. T. E. Dinwoodie resigned as specialist in Animal Disease control on June 1, 1919 and was succeeded by Dr. G. S. Weaver on September 1. Mr. Guy E. Morrison resigned as Livestock Specialist on July 1 and was succeeded by Mr. J. C. Holmes. The availability of the emergency funds terminated on July 1 and the work in pork production, grasshopper control, grain smuts and blight and poultry husbandry were discontinued.

That the many demands for the services of the specialists could not be fully complied with is evident from the following quotation from the director's report of 1920:

"The various livestock, poultry and dairy associations have repeatedly passed resolutions and requested the college to employ additional extension specialists. Our specialists now employed are not able to attend to all of the demands on their services. So far our funds have not been sufficient for employing a poultry specialist, a dairy production specialist and a plant disease specialist.

In addition there is urgent need for an assistant in farm management, an assistant in livestock work, an assistant in soils and crops, an assistant in farm engineering and an assistant in animal disease work."

Some of the more important changes in personnel in the next few years were the appointments of M. R. Benedict as Farm Management Demonstrator on November 15, 1920 who resigned May 15, 1921. Mr. A. L. Ford became specialist in Entomology on May 10, 1920 and also became specialist in Horticulture after the resignation of Mr. McCall on June 1, 1921. Mr. Ralph E. Johnston became specialist in Agronomy on September 1, 1920. Mr. Horace M. Jones was appointed as Dairy Specialist July 1, 1921 and Miss Clara M. Sutter became specialist in Poultry on the same day. Mr. J. C. Holmes resigned May 31, 1922 and was succeeded by Mr. Turner Wright on April 9, 1923.

The projects upon which the extension specialists were working in 1922 are as follows: soils and farm crops, animal husbandry, animal diseases, dairying, agricultural engineering, horticulture and entomology, farm management and poultry. In the following year marketing began to receive attention by the farm management specialist. Mr. Benedict had been appointed Professor of Economics and was part time extension and Mr. H. D. McCullough was Farm Management Specialist.

A new project was added in 1924 and Mr. George Starring was appointed as Rural Organization Specialist on February 12. Mr. Starring was not new to the Extension Service as he had been the first agricultural editor but had recently been with the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Starring used mainly four methods of teaching in developing rural organizations which were a monthly program service, state-wide debate, rural leaders conferences and distribution of literature. During the year eleven programs were prepared to be used by the local people at community meetings. Over 350 clubs were using these programs at the end of 1924. Five rural leaders conferences were held with an attendance of 904 people. This program service has been continued throughout these years (1937).

After Horace M. Jones became State Club Leader, Mr. Gerald Heebink was appointed dairy specialist on July 1, 1926. Mr. Starring resigned December 1, 1925 and Miss Clara M. Sutter resigned April 1, 1926. George H. Valentine who had been assistant agronomist resigned February 28, 1926. D. C. Henderson succeeded Miss Sutter as Poultry Specialist.

The dry year of 1926 resulted in a shortage of pasture and hay except on farms which had sweet clover and alfalfa. The Extension Service for years had been urging an increased acreage of alfalfa and sweet clover. It was an opportune time to carry on a campaign for greater acreage of legumes. The foundation for such a campaign in 1927 had been laid the year before. The campaign was started by attracting the attention of the entire state through the means of a special alfalfa and sweet clover train under auspices of the South Dakota Crop Improvement Association in January and February. The train was made possible through the following cooperating parties: South Dakota Improvement Association, South Dakota State Department of Agriculture, The Dakota Farmer, The International Harvester Company, South Dakota State Chamber of Commerce, Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, Chicago Minneapolis and Omaha Railway company and the State College Extension Service.

During the 76 stops this special train made, a total 49,395 people visited and studied the exhibits. The county agents and extension specialists did follow-up work during the late winter and spring. Every means was used to bring information concerning these legumes to the people. The known increase in legume acreage as a result of this campaign was an increase of 56% of alfalfa and 87% of sweet clover.

One of the long time projects of the Extension Service has been the control and eradication of bovine tuberculosis. This disease had been given attention since the first animal disease specialist was employed. A special effort was made along this line in 1926 and 1927 as a law had been passed by the state legislature providing for the testing of cattle under the county area plan. If 75% of the cattle owners in any one county signed a petition requesting the cattle be tested it was mandatory for county commissioners to appropriate money for this purpose. Both the Federal and State Governments contributed also. Under this plan six counties became accredited, namely, Miner, Brown, Clark, Codrington, Hamlin and Marshall. Due to organized opposition, drouth and depression, the work got no farther at that time and it was not until 1933 that progress was again made. In 1935 all counties west of the river became accredited and in 1937 there were 11 more counties in the eastern part of the state. At this writing the state is not accredited but probably will be within a year.

Another project was added in 1926 when W. F. Schnaidt was employed as Specialist in Marketing on December 1, 1926. A. M. Eberle was appointed Extension Economist in Marketing June 1, 1929. I. B. Johnson (formerly county agent leader) returned to the Extension Service as Livestock Specialist on April 1, 1931 after being out of the service for over eleven years. Clarence Shanley was appointed Dairy Marketing Specialist October 1, 1931 and S. W. Jones became Radio and Rural Organization Specialist on November 1 of the same year.

After the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed and went into effect in 1933, most of the specialists were assigned to working with this program. Their project work was neglected because it was impossible to find time to do project work. Furthermore, county agents were extremely busy with the AAA program and had little time to spend on project work. In 1936 the system was changed somewhat relieving the specialists of AAA work but project work has not yet recovered to previous years but the outlook is favorable as the times are getting better and emergency problems will soon decrease.

As a comparison of projects at this time and at the beginning of the work, the following are the projects for 1937: animal husbandry, animal disease, dairying, agronomy, poultry, agricultural engineering, farm management and forestry. A list of present specialists will be found in the back of this booklet.

References: Reports of the several specialists.

WAR WORK OF THE COUNTY AGENTS

The people of the state were confronted with the task, in 1917 and 1918, of increasing their food production and food conservation to assist in the winning of the war. This task was made the more difficult on account of the extreme shortage of farm labor. In order to assist in the agricultural production and conservation, programs were adopted in agriculture that would apply locally and still contribute most to the National Agricultural Production and Conservation Program.

SEED CORN WORK: A serious situation confronted the farmers in 1918 in the shortage of good seed corn. Complete seed corn surveys were made in every corn producing county. This was followed by a campaign for the testing of seed corn. County Farm Bureaus located, obtained and distributed 46,707 bushels of seed corn. One acre out of every six that was planted in the state, was planted with seed that had been tested as a result of this campaign.

GRAIN SAVING ACTIVITIES: The State Food Administration appointed a threshing committee in each county consisting of the county agent, a member of the Council of Defense and member of the County Food Administration. This committee organized a campaign for the saving of grain. They collected threshermen's reports and forwarded them to the Federal Government. Inspectors were sent out to inspect threshing machines. These inspectors made recommendations in handling grain, adjusting machinery and improving the work of separators. Prices for threshing were recommended. Farmers were advised to have tight bottom racks, canvas under feeders and rake the stubble. It is estimated that 100,000 bushels of wheat was saved by the use of these methods.

INCREASED ACREAGE OF ALL CROPS: A special campaign was put on to increase the acreage of wheat, flax, sorghums, and war gardens. The war garden project was carried on by both adults and juniors. Emergency work pertained to smut eradication and insect control. The barberry eradication campaign was also started and 16,951 plants were removed.

CROP IMPROVEMENT: This program was conducted largely through variety tests, distribution of pure seeds and a campaign for increased alfalfa and sweet clover acreage. Over 75 demonstrations on the proper production of alfalfa were carried on in the state. Reports showed an increase of 4,673 acres of alfalfa and 12,500 acres of sweet clover.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION: The livestock interests worked for the improvement of the livestock and organized campaigns for more meat production. The activity of Extension workers was not so much in increasing number of livestock as it was in producing a finer finish on the animals to be marketed. Increased production in fats and oils was very important at this time and farmers were urged to put every pound possible on hogs and cattle before they were marketed. Lard was at premium and very necessary food production at this time. On account of the high price of grain and other livestock feeds there was an inclination to turn the milk cows out with the calves. The Extension Service attempted to encourage the milking of the cows in order to keep up cream supplies for butter production. County agents assisted farmers in securing 9,532 head of purebred livestock. Livestock shipping associations were formed. Balanced rations were advised. Purebred livestock sales were promoted.

PREVENTION OF ANIMAL DISEASES: During 1918 many demonstrations were held in vaccinating cattle against blackleg and anthrax and hogs against hog cholera. Most important was the information distributed as to sanitary measures in the prevention and control of diseases.

FARM LABOR: A service that was appreciated by the farmers was the labor work carried on by county agents. The organization for furnishing labor was state-wide and each county agent made a survey in his county. All requests for labor in the county came to the county agent's office. A uniform harvest wage of 45 cents an hour was established. Records show that 17,403 laborers were located and supplied through the county agent's office.

SURVEYS: The county agents spent an average of 55 days per county in conducting surveys or compiling information for the United States Department that was thought to be of importance for more successfully conducting the National Agriculture war program. It seemed like everybody wanted a survey made of something and it took a lot of the time of extension workers. Some of the more important surveys and compilations made were on pork production, agriculture in general, labor seed corn, threshing machines, threshermen's reports, wool, hides, farm machinery, draft labor, farm account books, grain smut and barberry. In all there were 20 of these general surveys, made by the county agents.

DRIVES: In every county the agents served on committees for Liberty Loan drives, Y.M.C.A. drives, Red Cross drives and other war organization campaigns. In many other instances they took a leading part in the work of the County Council of Defense. In all instances the county agents were most willing to do their utmost in support of the one big problem of the nation and its allies--the winning of the War.

THE FARM BUREAU

In the early development of county agent work there was a need for some organization interested in agriculture in each county to sponsor county agent work. This organization was necessary to act as an advisor, to assist in financing the work and to act as an educational body. In some instances the organization was first formed and then the county agent was hired while in other cases the county agent was first and then he assisted in forming the organizations. The organizations were known by different names in the various states. The first organization of this type in South Dakota was the Better Farming Association in Brown county. Of course there had been other farm organizations including the Grange, Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Union but these organizations were not founded for the purpose of sponsoring extension work. Probably the first county organization to take the name of "Bureau" was in Missouri and was called the Bureau of Agriculture. The term Bureau became more popular and in the state of New York the county organization was termed the Farm Bureau. This name soon became the most popular all over the country and by 1917 was recognized as the established name for this type of organization in most parts of the nation.

The county farm bureau is an organization of farmers primarily organized to cooperate with the Extension workers in carrying out a program of work. The first requisite in the formation of such an organization was the availability of county and state and federal funds to carry on Extension work and as soon as this money was available a county Farm Bureau would be organized. Extension workers were active in assisting farmers in forming the county Farm Bureau, but later on the organization was maintained by its own members.

The original law passed by the Legislature of South Dakota provided for a county organization to be known as the County Extension Association and when this law went into effect this organization superseded the Better Farming Association. By 1917 the name Farm Bureau was used in most of the states and when Mr. I. B. Johnson came to this state as county agent leader, his first work was along the line of organizing these county extension associations into the Farm Bureaus. At the next session of the legislature the name of the county extension organization was changed and became officially, the County Farm Bureau.

At the beginning of 1919 there were 34 of these County Farm Bureaus in South Dakota. The annual conference of the Extension Service was held January 27 to February 1 at Brookings and a number of officers and members of the local organizations had been invited to attend this conference. Considerable discussion took place at the conference regarding the activities of County Farm Bureaus, the federations developing in other states, and the possibility of a national organization being formed.

It was announced that a number of representatives of State Farm Bureau Federations were to meet on February 12, 1919 at Chicago to consider the organization of a National Farm Bureau. On the last day of the conference (February 1, 1919) the Farm Bureau members got together and formed the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation. They elected as their first officers:

H. C. Cobb, Doland	President
P. E. Bellamy, Harding Grove	Vice President
L. J. Larson, Plankinton	Treasurer
C. Larsen, Brookings	Secretary

There were representatives present from nineteen County Farm Bureaus. Finances for the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation were provided for by each County Farm Bureau buying \$25.00 membership. The South Dakota Farm Bureau affiliated with the American Farm Bureau Federation at the time the National Organization was formed.

The State Federation was put on a more permanent basis the following year when Mr. P. J. Crandall was elected as a full time secretary. The membership fee of each individual member in the counties was raised to five dollars of which one dollar went to the state federation, 50 cents to the national organization and \$3.50 was retained by the county organization. Some county Farm Bureaus did not affiliate with the State Federation at this time.

No organization has ever been so closely allied with Extension work as the Farm Bureau. In the early years there was the closest of cooperation between the two organizations. The slogan was "The County Agent Effects What The Farm Bureau Directs", which meant guidance and interest on the part of the farmers. The office of the county agent was known as the Farm Bureau office. Money derived from membership fees helped to finance county agent work in many counties. The state federation grew rapidly and soon became the most important farm organization in the state. The membership one year was over eighteen thousand. The organization increased in personnel and studied the fields of marketing and economics. They took active part in legislative affairs. They developed a service department in connection with insurance and the distribution of oils. But times were getting harder and the membership was dropping. Other farm organizations opposed the activities of county agents in connection with membership campaigns claiming that the Farm Bureau was a competing organization and that they were out of their fields for which they were originally organized. The pressure on the administration of the extension service became extremely hard and little differences began to develop between the administration of extension work and the officers of the farm bureau. However, cooperation continued and at times improved and the County Farm Bureau remained the official cooperating organization until 1935. At this writing there is close cooperation and harmony between the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service which was indicated at the last annual conference of extension workers (December, 1936) when the Farm Bureau held their annual meeting at Brookings in connection with this conference.

The headquarters of the South Dakota Federation are still at Huron. Mr. A. W. Palm is the secretary and Mr. H. B. Test of Frederick is the president.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION*

The Agricultural Adjustment Act went into effect on May 12, 1933. Soon after Director A. M. Eberle was appointed Wheat Administrator for South Dakota and it became the work of the Extension Service to see that the program was put into operation. Mr. Ross D. Davies was appointed Field Agent at Large and had charge of the personnel. Specialists of the Extension Service were detailed as supervisors, and 58 emergency agricultural assistants were employed and assigned to 42 counties, and as assistants to the 16 regular county agents.

The first program started was the Wheat Allotment Program. A regional wheat conference was held at Fargo, North Dakota on July 8 and 9, 1933, at which time the program was outlined to representatives from the neighboring states. The South Dakota Extension Service held a conference at Brookings July 17, and 18 to receive instructions and the work was started. Four two-day conferences were held at Brookings for the training of new agents. Temporary committees were appointed in counties not having regular county agents. Supervisors gave assistance to counties in holding educational meetings, community and county organization meetings, and assisted in organization of county offices.

At the educational meetings held at the start of the campaign, the economic background of the wheat situation was discussed, as were the steps in the organization and the plan itself, including requirements and benefit payments. Following the educational meetings the permanent community committees were elected. Soon after this, sign up days were held.

A State Board of Review was formed and this board set certain limits on the number of bushels and acres for which each county might apply. The allotment committees worked on the applications of farmers and when totaled most counties were over their allotments and it was the problem of these county allotment committees to take out the so called "water".

There were many difficulties encountered in the campaign. With the large number of emergency agents employed, many of whom had no previous extension experience, supervisors had the additional work of acquainting them with extension methods. Office space and equipment were difficult to line up in some counties. Delay in getting salary checks caused a great inconvenience to many agents, also the delay in getting association expenses, especially for committeemen, was a constant source of question and inconvenience. Changing regulations in Washington especially in figuring modified county averages in bushels and acres, caused considerable unfavorable comment.

The problems at first seemed tremendous and almost insurmountable. However, the most of them were gradually "ironed out", and it is believed with little unfavorable reaction resulting. The fact that 90% of the wheat average in the state was signed up, was evidence that a huge majority of wheat farmers were in favor of the program.

A total of 51,897 contracts were signed with 3,592,461 acres and an average production during the base period of 34,432,628 bushels. The first benefit payment of 20 cents a bushel on the 1933 wheat crop amounted to \$3,817,724.00 and the second payment amounted to over five million dollars.

* The events leading up the passage of this act and the workings of the same is a story of itself and the limits of this booklet do not allow for the narration of these events. Information concerning the act is available at libraries, Extension Dept. of the various states and U.S.D.A. The writers description is confined to activities of the Ext. Service in S.D. in connection therewith.

This wheat program was the biggest single piece of cooperative effort ever undertaken to date by farmers in South Dakota.

In May, 1934 the wheat program was reopened for additional signers and 371 additional contracts were submitted. In June and July it was necessary to reorganize all community and county committees and election meetings were held in all counties. County agents served as secretaries in all counties.

Mr. I. B. Johnson was named State Wheat Agent to handle Wheat Compliance. Following his appointment in June a series of five district conferences of agents were held at which time agents were given instructions on compliance methods and forms. It was necessary to train over 600 field supervisors who were to measure wheat fields and check on compliance. Compliance forms were made out by these supervisors.

The corn hog program was the largest of all the AAA programs in which the Extension Service gave assistance. It was in operation in 1934 and involved a benefit payment of fourteen million dollars. There were 59,091 contracts signed. To illustrate the multitudinous duties of county agents and other extension workers in connection with the corn hog program the following list is taken from the 1934 report of Ross D. Davies who had charge of the work:

1. Holding district conferences of agents to get the program underway.
2. Assisting temporary committees selected in getting the program started.
3. Holding 450 educational meetings at the start of the program.
4. Conducting training schools for committeemen on sign-up appraisals, compliance, and referendum.
5. Holding district conferences during the year to which allotment committee members were invited, along with agents, to receive training on adjustments, compliance, referendum, and other phases of the program.
6. Conducting examination for over 3000 tabulator candidates from which 131 tabulators were chosen.
7. Assisting with community and county organization meetings and preparation of budgets.
8. Assisting in preparation of information resulting in a change of the Corn-Hog Section on corn yields from a five to a ten year base, and making modifications to take care of "slack acres".
9. Conducting a feeder pig survey that resulted in the Corn-Hog Section granting an increase of 285,000 hogs being allowed for 1932.
10. Assisting allotment committees in developing procedures for making adjustments through assembling data from assessors' farm statistics tax records, and other material.

11. Assisting in perfection of an office organization and training personnel to take care of handling the large volume of work incident to the program including office callers, meetings, preparation, assembling, distribution, tabulation, publication, typing, signing up, checking, transmitting, or filing of many forms, including contracts.
12. Preparation of letters of instruction and news stories with pertinent information on the program.
13. Holding two series of training schools for farm supervisors on all compliance work.
14. Assisting with county training schools of committeemen to conduct the referendum vote on October 8, that resulted in a six to one favorable vote for continuation of a 1935 program.
15. Assisting in distribution, typing, assembling, checking, transmitting, or filing of compliance forms to Washington.
16. Assisting with distribution of all benefit payment checks and keeping records of associations.
17. Keeping association expense accounts, preparing accounts for submission to Washington for payment, and assisting with delivery of association checks for services rendered and preparing a uniform bookkeeping system for efficient handling of association budgets and expenses.

It was evident the first part of May, 1934, that about one-half million head of cattle in South Dakota would have to be moved out on account of lack of feed due to the drought. This was indicated by a general survey made by county agents. Day by day the situation became more acute. The AAA Administration decided to buy the cattle and move them to feed in other parts of the country as many cattle were not in marketable condition. The final plan of the cattle buying program was announced May 30 and it became the job of the Extension Service to organize this cattle buying program, and it had to be done very quickly as the cattle were suffering from the lack of water and feed. Four district conferences of county agents were held on Friday, June 1 and Saturday, June 2. The county agents held training schools in each county in the forenoon and these committeemen held township meetings in the afternoon. There were 3500 committeemen instructed within 48 hours after the program was announced.

The first plan was to have these cattle appraised, tagged and forms made out on the farms by these committeemen. But after a week's trial of this plan it proved to be too slow. Cattle began to die. A plan was worked out by Dr. C. H. Hays, Inspector in Charge of the Bureau of Animal Industry of concentrating these cattle at shipping points and doing the appraising and tagging at these concentration points. The tagging of cattle soon was discontinued because it was unnecessary and furthermore they ran out of tags and could not get them fast enough. Each animal was inspected by a federal veterinarian and it was he that decided whether the animals should be shipped or slaughtered and buried. It was not long before there was a jam at the terminal markets and quotas were issued each day for each county. These quotas varied but for about two weeks they were 10,000 a day for the state.

This cattle buying program continued, off and on again depending on quotas and available funds, until November 1 when the buying was completed. A survey showed 871,000 head of cattle sold and 196,693 more to be sold if the Government would buy them. The final figures showed that 870,952 cattle were sold and the owners received \$12,532,723.00. The program was again reopened in December and by January 15, 1935 when the program was completed 42,664 more cattle had been sold with a payment of \$579,807.00.

Not only did the Government buy cattle but they bought sheep and during this program 149,219 ewes were bought and \$298,438.00 paid for them.

The year of 1934 will long be remembered by all the county agents and other extension workers as a year of the hardest kind of work and the longest hours put in but they will have the satisfaction of knowing that more was accomplished than any other year in the twenty-five years of extension work.

The Sugar Beet Production Control Program was started with a series of educational meetings on December 1, 1934. Mr. A. D. Ellison had charge of this program. The only counties concerned were Butte, Lawrence, Pennington and Meade. Performance records were taken from the files of the sugar beet factory and each grower was notified of his record. A regional conference was held at Scottsbluff, Nebraska and all county agents concerned attended this conference. After the county agents received their instructions at the regional conference they held educational meetings in their respective counties. At these meetings the growers signed applications and a community organization was formed. A total of 540 sugar beet contracts were signed and the total adjustment payment for 1934 was \$231,079.75.

The work of the Extension Service in connection with the 1935 corn-hog program was similar to that of 1934. Although many details in the program were changed the program in general was about the same. With the experience of 1934 and some additional help, the 1935 corn-hog program was handled with less difficulty. It was necessary to reorganize the 63 county corn-hog associations but a majority of the experienced committeemen were reelected. The instructions were given out through training schools the same as the year before. The supply of forms was more plentiful. The closing date for making applications was June 1, 1935. Tabulations of applications were then made and reviewed by the state board. When the listing sheets were approved, contracts were then prepared and signed. By the end of the year 75,298 contracts were approved and sent to Washington for payment. Considerable difficulty arose over Ruling 107 which pertained to the minimum requirement on hog production. The requirement was that the contract signer raise 25% of his allotment but thousands of contract signers could not do this on account of lack of feed and about 25% of the producers were out of compliance. However, the Triple A Administration was quite liberal with adjustments and most all contract signers received their payments if they had made a reasonable effort to raise hogs.

The organization of the Extension staff for the handling of the wheat program in 1935 was similar to that of 1934. Much of the work was carried on simultaneously with the corn-hog program. Reorganization meetings were held in June and July. A referendum was held as to whether another wheat program was desired and 21,322 wheat contract signers voted yes and 2,693 voted no. The first wheat program was for a three year period and 1935 being the last year of these contracts plans were being made for the 1936 wheat program.

A rye program was also in the making and a number of conferences and meetings were held in this connection before January 6, 1936 and 250 contracts were signed by rye growers.

The United States Supreme Court declared the Agriculture Adjustment Administration act unconstitutional on January 6, 1936.

Every activity of the Extension Service in connection with the AAA came to a dead stop after the decision of the court. Thousands of inquiries were received as to future action and all had to be answered by the simple statement "We don't know". With the invalidation of the act, farmers all over the country began calling for action on the part of the Federal Government for new legislation and finally a large group from many states held a meeting in Washington, and a new program formulated. This new program was presented to Congress as an Agricultural Conservation program.

On February 29, 1936 the Agricultural Conservation Act was passed by Congress as an amendment to the Soil Conservation Act. The Extension Service was again called upon to put the program in operation. A state committee was appointed consisting of H. N. Schooler, S. H. Lassen, Robert Dailey, Wm. J. Van Zee, Jas. Paulson and Ross D. Davies. This committee together with the Extension Service arranged for and held district meetings for county agents. County organizations were rapidly formed. A State Conservation Office was established. A total of 2,066 farm reporters were selected and trained to measure and map all crop land. About 15 million acres of crop land were measured on 80 thousand farms. A final summary showed a soil depleting base for 1936 for which farmers made a diversion in order to get payment was 15,074,058 acres.

In the meantime money had been appropriated by congress to complete the payments on contracts already made under the AAA, and it was the work of the Extension Service to clean up this program. Compliance work was started with I. B. Johnson in charge. This involved the corn-hog program, winter wheat growers and the rye program. This compliance work is almost finished at this writing (April 7, 1937).

The Agricultural Conservation work as far as the state extension force is concerned, has been taken over to a very large extent by a separate organization. Mr. L. I. Thompson, district supervisor, is acting as the secretary to the State Board and the other supervisors take an active part but all the specialists have been relieved of their duties in connection with the program and have returned to their duties in connection with their respective agriculture projects. However, the county agents are still the mainstays in the counties and for the most part act as secretary to county adjustment committees and have the responsibility of all educational work in connection with Agricultural Conservation Programs.

PUBLICATIONS

The experience of Extension workers from the very beginning of Extension work has been that press articles and publications of various kinds are some of the best means of getting information to the public. Meetings, demonstrations, letters, radio and a number of others are also excellent means of imparting useful information to the public. Scientific studies have been made of these means as to cost and as to the number of practices adopted. News articles stand at the top of the list and bulletins are not far below. Therefore, the Extension Division has for many years maintained a publicity department with an agricultural editor at the head who supervises and edits all news articles and other printed publications.

In the report of the president of the college given in the chapter on Early History regarding the organization of the Extension Service it is mentioned that Mr. George A. Starring was relieved of all teaching duties and was to devote his entire time to agricultural editing. The Board of Regents made a budget for the new Extension Service on May 26, 1914, which was after the Smith-Lever Law was passed but before it went into effect, and allotted \$5000, out of the general college fund to the new Extension Service which was in addition to the \$10,000 available from the Smith-Lever fund. In this budget \$1900 was allotted to the publicity agent from college funds for his salary and \$600 for his stenographer. Mr. Starring maintained close relationship with the Extension department and had his office in the same building as the department. He acted in the capacity of Agricultural Editor to the whole college but devoted considerable time to extension work.

Director Bandlett reported on December 31, 1917 as follows: "Printing laws of the state are such as to make it difficult to get regular printing work done. As a result not until October, 1917 were any circulars distributed (Extension Circular No. 1, the County Agent and the Farm Bureau in South Dakota by I. B. Johnson). The Extension Service does not employ an agricultural editor, consequently the work put out through the state press is done by the editor in the employ of the instructional department."

Director C. Larsen stated in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918 (this report was printed as Extension Circular No. 17) as follows: "The public press occupies a very important relation to the success of agricultural extension. It shapes favorable agricultural sentiment. It carries important agricultural truths to the people. It dignifies and elevates farm work. The South Dakota press has always been found willing to cooperate by devoting space to worthy agricultural information coming from the state Extension Service."

Some of the early bulletins published were entitled: Extension Circular No. 2 Boys' and Girls' Club work; Extension Circular No. 3, Destroy the Common Barberry Bush; and Extension Circular No. 4, Home Canning--One Period of Cold Pack Method. By June 30, 1920 Extension Circular Number 34 had been printed. The requests for these circulars and bulletins were constantly increasing. The regular mailing list comprised 900 names to which these circulars were mailed. Not long after this the mailing of bulletins to everybody on the list was discontinued and special lists were made up.

The plan for securing the manuscript and illustrations for these extension publications, according to the report of Director Kunlien for 1921 was for the director and statewide workers to talk over the various projects for the year, as to whether or not an illustrated publication of some kind would aid in getting better project results.

After a suggested list had been submitted the director determined which would seem to have the greatest value according to the needs of the state and funds available. The various workers concerned would then be charged with the responsibility of preparing the manuscript and illustrative material.

Mr. George Starring resigned as Agricultural Editor on March 1, 1920 and was succeeded by Mr. Paul W. Kieser.

Many mimeographed circulars were being put out at this time, by the Boys' and Girls' club department and 13 of these were written during 1921, the last one being Junior Extension Circular No. 42. Four printed circulars on project work were also published this year. During 1922 there was a great expansion in the distribution of literature and printing of bulletins. Twenty-seven different bulletins or circulars were printed or mimeographed with an average of 3000 copies each, one of them being 18,000 copies, the number of the last one being 63. Also 16 different leaflets were published most of which were printed.

One hundred twenty-seven circulars were written during 1923 but all were mimeographed except one. Six to eight news stories were sent to the papers each week. Mr. Paul W. Kieser resigned on June 31, 1924 and was succeeded by Mr. Charles D. Byrne and by the end of this year Extension Circular No. 217 entitled the "Possibility of A Can of Paint" had been written. The work in connection with the literature prepared by the Extension Service became so heavy that it could no longer be cared for by a part time man therefore, Mr. L. E. Childers became the first full time editor for the Extension Division when he was appointed as Extension Agricultural Editor. Mr. Byrne was head of the department in the college and Mr. Childers worked very closely with him. Close cooperation has been maintained since that time and the Extension Editor has always had his office in the college department.

The system of carrying on this publicity work has remained about the same since organized by Mr. Byrne and Mr. Childers. Most subject matter stories are prepared by specialists and other state-wide workers and are then edited by the Extension Editor. From time to time new ideas and new methods have been introduced. Changes in personnel have occurred: Mr. Childers was succeeded by Mr. Alan Dailey on June 15, 1928 and he in turn was succeeded by Mr. Sam Reck on July 1, 1928. During the AAA program it was necessary to have additional help and Mr. George Thomson was made assistant extension editor on February 7, 1934 and held this position until the resignation of Mr. Reck on June 30, 1934, when he became Extension Editor. Mr. Thomson resigned on December 1, 1936, and the position is now held by Mr. H. D. Aspleaf. Mr. Loren Donelson is head of the department.

The number of Extension Circulars now stands at 359 and 43 special circulars have been prepared and 43 Extension leaflets have been published. A weekly service to all papers of the state is maintained and a special service is given to all dailies. All printed material from the Extension Service is edited in this office.

CONCLUSION

Due to the limited ability of the writer and the confines of these pages this narration has by no means properly covered the history of Extension work in South Dakota. Too much has been left out. Too many important activities and events took place that should have been described.

Probably the greatest accomplishment is not in dollars and cents but in the development of people especially boys and girls. Thousands of people have been trained as leaders, some for the community, some for the county, and some for the state.

The Extension Service has definitely proved that it has value in an emergency such as war, drouth and depression. No other organization exists that can be called for service to agriculture as quickly and as efficiently. The activities of this organization fully demonstrated the truth of this statement in the last four years with its activities in connection with drouth and federal emergency programs. People now see the need of such an organization as they never have before.

The future of extension work looks favorable. It is better established now than it has ever been before. All county workers receive their salaries from federal and state funds which makes the work more stable. The agents are better satisfied because of the elimination of the uncertainty of county appropriations. The vote feature has been eliminated. The people are beginning to recognize the Extension Service as an established institution, and as a definite and necessary part of the educational system. Extension workers believe in their work and are sincere in their efforts. The next twenty-five years should show wonderful accomplishments.

It is impossible to summarize the activities of the Extension Department in this brief space. Activities have been along the lines of basic and elementary principles in furthering the agricultural industry.

The Agricultural Engineering program has helped to improve farm living by demonstration in home conveniences, sewage disposal systems, water systems, planning of buildings and machinery improvement.

The animal husbandry program has helped to improve the quality of livestock. Assistance has also been given in connection with the marketing of livestock.

The animal disease control program has taught the necessity of sanitary measures in preventing disease and other control methods.

The dairy program has been influential in the formation of cow testing associations, improvement of herds by breeding and feeding, in the formation of dairy associations and in the production of clean dairy products.

The farm management department has demonstrated the use of farm record books, made surveys, made an analysis of many farm businesses and taught the necessity of keeping records.

The economics division has been active in marketing, outlook work, programs and plans and have studied the needs of communities, counties and the state.

The horticultural work has helped in tree planting and garden campaigns as well as the raising of small fruits.

Insect control such as army worms and grasshoppers have had their share of attention and extension workers have led the fight against them.

Poultry being one of the important farm products and a large income producer has received attention from the standpoint of sanitary measures, management, feeding, breeding and marketing.

The fertility of the soil is becoming less by constant cropping and wind erosion. For years the Extension Service has been trying to get people to grow more legumes and have more pasture. Much has been accomplished but there is a lot to do. The improvement in seed grains and corn should continue. Probably no other project of the Extension Service has had as many set backs as this one as so much depends on the weather especially moisture.

The social and cultural side of life has not been neglected. People have been taught how to play and to make the proper use of leisure time. Music appreciation has been taught. Recreation institutes have been held. Plays have been organized and play contests held.

Foods, clothing, home management and other home projects have been studied, demonstrated and discussed before thousands of women. The Extension Service has trained hundreds of women to put on demonstrations in these aids to better living.

The activities in connection with boys and girls has been the means of showing these young people how to sew, to cook, how to raise livestock, how to make things and enjoy it while they were doing it.

All of these things and many more have taken place every year for the last twenty-five years all over the state, in every county, town, hamlet and community.

How were these things done? They were done through the cooperation of the people in accepting the information made available through the use of news articles, circular letters, meetings, demonstrations, personal letters, telephone calls, personal interviews, farm and home visits, exhibits, moving pictures, bulletins, radio and every other conceivable means of spreading information to people.

And why were they done? They were done because there was a need for the improvement of the economic and social life of rural people.

APPENDIX

Extension Organization, April 7, 1937

C. W. Pugsley	President of State College
C. Larsen	Dean of Agriculture
A. M. Eberle	Director of Extension
Nora M. Hott	State Home Demonstration Leader
H. M. Jones	State Boys' and Girls' Club Leader
Harry D. Aspleaf	Extension Editor
Earl Bales	Visual Education Specialist
Ciarence Shanley	District Extension Supervisor
W. E. Dittmer	District Extension Supervisor
L. I. Thompson	District Extension Supervisor
J. L. Hill	District Extension Supervisor
Agnes Hansen	Assistant State Club Leader
Geraldine Fern	Assistant in Club Work
Leonora Gitchell	Assistant Extension Rural Sociologist
* Gabriel Lundy	Head, Agricultural Economics Division
R. A. Cave	Extension Dairyman
S. W. Jones	Assistant Farm Management Specialist
Poul Christophersen	Assistant Farm Management Specialist
G. S. Weaver	Extension Veterinarian
* R. L. Patty	Head, Agricultural Engineering Department
I. B. Johnson	Extension Animal Husbandman
Rex Bankert	Assistant Extension Agronomist
Marlin Simonsen	Assistant Extension Poultryman
Dorothy J. Norris	Clothing Specialist
Susan Z. Wilder	Extension Nutritionist
Mary A. Covert	Home Management Specialist
R. E. Johnston	Extension Agronomist
Frank I. Rockwell	Extension Forester
L. R. Kennedy	Extension Soil Conservationist
* Beulah M. Rodgers	Assistant State Club Leader
Lloyd Henry	Field Agent At Large

Field Extension Agents

County Extension Agents

<u>County</u>	<u>Name of Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Aurora	Lloyd L. Bovee	Plankinton
Beadle	Leonard L. Ladd	Huron
Bennett	Fred A. Beers	Martin
Bon Homme	L. V. Ausman	Tyndall
Brookings	G. A. McDonald	Brookings
Brown	Benj. H. Schaub	Aberdeen
Brule, Buffalo	Howard K. Schultz	Chamberlain
Butte	Floyd F. Collins	Belle Fourche
Campbell	O. E. Prestegard	Mound City
Charles Mix	R. O. Swanson	Lake Andes

<u>County</u>	<u>Name of Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Clark	C. H. Wagner	Clark
Clay	Carl W. Sacre	Vermillion
Codington	John Noonan	Watertown
Corson	Idwal Jones	McIntosh
Custer	Harold Doner	Custer
Davison	Frank E. McMahon	Mitchell
Day	A. O'Connell	Webster
Deuel	A. O. Syverud	Clean Lake
Dewey	Raymond Gibson	Timber Lake
Douglas	L. J. Gannon	Armour
Edmunds	A. D. Lienemann	Ipswich
Fall River	F. A. Haley	Hot Springs
Faulk	Albert H. Hansen	Faulton
Grant	G. A. Dyke	Milbank
Gregory	Melvin G. Wallace	Burke
Haakon	T. H. Young	Philip
Hamlin	Harry D. Witt	Hayti
Hand	N. E. Beers	Miller
Hanson	Glenn G. Prunty	Alexandria
Harding	Henry P. Holzman	Buffalo
Hutchinson	Harold E. Rott	Olivet
Hyde	W. H. Davis, Jr.	Highmore
Jackson, Washabaugh	W. K. Soule	Kadoka
Jerauld	J. R. Urton	Wess. Springs
Jones	Robert Hughes	Murdo
Kingsbury	Charles Sayre	DeSmet
Lake	C. A. Hicks	Madison
Lawrence	Carl Entorf	Spearfish
Lincoln	W. N. Parmeter	Canton
Lyman	R. L. Miller	Kennebec
McCook	J. D. Morrow	Salem
McPherson	Henry L. Leonhardt	Leola
Marshall	Gale Peppers	Britton
Meade	Ralph E. Hansen	Sturgis
Mellette, Todd	Wesley Henke	White River
Miner	Harmon Boyd	Howard
Minnehaha	L. W. Harding	Sioux Falls
Moody	W. J. Cassidy	Flandreau
Pennington	Raymond F. Lund	Rapid City
Potter	Lyle J. Kennedy	Gettysburg
Roberts	W. C. Voskuil	Sisseton
Sanborn	I. R. Trumbower	Woonsocket
Shannon, Washington	W. R. Woods	Pine Ridge
Spink	Paul C. Underwood	Redfield
Sully	U. J. Norgaard	Onida
Tripp	James K. McGibney	Winnepesaukee
Turner	George E. Anderson	Parker
Union	L. A. Eberlein	Elk Point
Walworth	H. A. Mateer	Selby
Ziebach	Ivan Fluharty	Dupree

Assistant County Agents

<u>County</u>	<u>Name of Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Beadle	James J. O'Connell	Huron
Brookings	Orville E. Anderson	Brookings
Brown	Wm. Spurling	Aberdeen
Meade	Ellsworth Wikle	Faith
Minnehaha	Tyrus Thompson	Sioux Falls
Pennington	Milo Opdahl	Rapid City
Spink	Bjorn Davidson	Redfield

4H Club Agents

<u>District</u>	<u>Name of Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Northeast District	Kenneth Anderson	Brookings
Scuttheast District	D. E. Cass	Brookings
South central District	Earl Harriss	Brookings
North central District	Jerome Olson	Redfield

Home Extension Agents

<u>County or District</u>	<u>Name of Agent</u>	<u>Address</u>
Beadle	Olive Neff	Huron
Bon Homme-Charles Mix	Anna Kaiser	Tyndall
Brown	Esther Taskerud	Aberdeen
Butte-Meade	Frieda Schroder	Belle Fourche
Minnehaha	Sara L. Dewing	Sioux Falls
Yankton-Union-Lincoln	Ida M. Ladiges	Yankton
Custer-Fall River	Margaret Koenig	Hot Springs
Day-Marshall	Mary Bodwell	Webster
Davison-Hanson-Aurora	Ethel Rausch	Mitchell
Brookings-Deuel	Kathryn Webster	Brookings
Lawrence-Pennington	Evelyn Aalseth	Rapid City
Potter-Walworth-Sully	Artaxa Denniston	Gettysburg
Lake-McCock	Bessie H. Joyner	Madison
Kingsbury-Sanborn	Ora M. Sloat	DeSmet
Brule-Lyman	Irma Houston	Chamberlain
Roberts-Grant	K. Lorette Nelson	Milbank
Turner-Hutchinson	Emily M. Parker	Parker
Hand-Faulk-Spink	Nellie McLoughlin	Miller

State Office Workers

Louise Coffey	Office Manager
LaVera Hoime	Ass't. to Club Leader
Claire Ryan	Extension Accountant
Hilda Allgaier	Stenographer
Ruby Berge	Stenographer
Norma Bushland	Stenographer
Ruth Cisar	Stenographer
Geneva Croll	Stenographer
Elsie Franks	Stenographer
Viola Friedrich	Stenographer
Amanda Larsen	Stenographer
DeLoris Miller	Stenographer
Iola Nelson	Stenographer
* Mabel Otterness	Stenographer
Gladys Reed	Stenographer
Esther Schultz	Stenographer
* Aileen Tobiasson	Stenographer
Geraldine Waltz	Stenographer
Clara Selke	Mimeograph Operator

* Part time Extension.

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