

INDEX.

INDEX.

	Page	
I.	Status of Farm Bureau Organization	1
1.	Form of Organization, Distinctive Features	2
2.	General Policies	2
II.	Programs of Work	4
1.	Factors Determining Program	5
III.	Crops	6
1.	Potatoes	7
(a)	Seed Selection	7
(b)	Seed Treatment	7
(c)	Spraying	7
(d)	Cultural Methods	8
(e)	Harvest	8
(f)	Grading	8
2.	Wheat	9
(a)	Introduction of New Seed	9
(b)	Standardization of Varieties	9
(c)	Seed Treatment for Smut	9
(d)	Local Market	9
(e)	Seed Cleaning by Local Mill	10
3.	Oats	10
(a)	Germination Tests	10
(b)	Standardization of Varieties	10
4.	Barley	10
(a)	Seed Treatment	10
5.	Rye	11
	(Winter Rye for early spring pasture and green manure.)	
6.	Corn	11
(a)	Seed Selection	11
(b)	Seed Germination Tests	11
(c)	Indian Methods	11
7.	Beans	12
(a)	Varieties	12
8.	Field Peas	12
(a)	Cow Peas, Soy Beans, etc.	12
9.	Orchards	12
(a)	Pruning	12
(b)	Spraying	13

	Page
IV. Soil Improvement	14
1. Commercial Fertilizer	15
(a) Demonstration by University of Arizona	15
(b) Results	15
2. Green Manure (Rye and Oat Hay)	15
(a) Demonstration with Legumes	15
(b) Field Peas	15
(c) Sweet Clover	15
(d) Alfalfa	16
3. Crop Rotation	16
4. Summer Fallow	16
V. Rodent Control	17
1. Co-Operation with U. S. B. S.	18
2. Co-Operation with Board of Supervisors	18
3. Methods	18
4. Results	18
VI. Live Stock	19
1. Predatory Animal Control	20
2. Cattle	20
(a) Buying Feeders)	
3. Hogs	20
(a) Purchasing Pigs - Feeding Garbage	20
4. Silos	21
5. Horses	21
6. Poultry	21
VII. Marketing	22
1. Spraying Material	23
(a) Copper Sulphate	23
(b) Lime	23
(c) Lead Arsenate	23

	Page	
2.	Satisfactory Relations with Local Business Houses (Corrosive Sublimate; Formaldehyde; Commercial Bordeaux; Binder Twine; Sacks; machinery.)	23
3.	Selling Table and Seed Potatoes	23
	(a) Demonstration for second crop in Southern part of State	23
VIII.	Farm Economics	24
1.	Farm Account Records (Distribution of Record Books) (Assisting in Records)	25
2.	Labor (Furnished Indian help) (Located Farm Help)	25
VIII.	Boys and Girls Clubs	24
1.	(Organization with assistance of State Club Leader)	25
VIII.	Miscellaneous	24
1.	(Gathering Exhibits for Fairs)	25
IX.	Character and Scope of Office and Field Service	27
X.	Analysis and Interpretation of Pages 18 and 19	30

I.

STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION.

I.

STATUS OF FARM BUREAU ORGANIZATION.

1. The Farm Bureau in Coconino County has had an up-hill pull, and through lack of knowledge of its working power only a fair showing has been made.

The original organization of farmers in this County, were known as Farm Improvement Associations, and their main purpose was to do co-operative buying and selling. There were two separate and distinct organizations, neither one of which were doing enough business to justify their existence. Consequently the members were dissatisfied, and when attempts were made to unite them and increase the membership, much opposition was met with.

Our attempts to start constructive program work with committees were a failure. There was no interest shown, except in cases where a few dollars could be saved by co-operative buying and selling.

During the summer an organization was completed in the Spring Valley Community. This was the beginning of what little committee work we have been able to start. These few farmers were eager to start a few projects, the results of which soon spread to their neighboring community, and I was asked to help them organize at Garland Prairie.

C. S. Brown, our State Farm Bureau President, found time to help in this, and incidentally we held meetings in other communities, and aroused a new interest. The result of which was the uniting of the Williams Farm Improvement Association with the other organizations now existing. A special meeting was called of the Flagstaff or Coconino Farm Bureau, as it was known, and resolutions were adopted to have one Farm Bureau known as the Coconino Farm Bureau, with locals in Flagstaff, Williams, Spring Valley and Garland Prairie. These resolutions were adopted by the locals, and they voted to affiliate with the State and National Farm Bureau; and such dues that were necessary for this was collected and forwarded to headquarters.

The general election has curtailed further activities, because of the fact that most of the Farm Bureau Officers were on one or the other of the tickets for election to public office.

2. Plans are under way for membership drives and renewed activities, with committee program work, auxiliary associations for marketing, etc.

The fact that re-organization was necessary, together with the failures and dissatisfaction in general, has made Farm Bureau work one of the disappointing features of this year's work. However, the fact that we have a firm base to begin new work on should show results another year.

II.

PROGRAMS OF WORK.

PROGRAMS OF WORK.

1. Coconino County presents a very interesting and extensive field for definite programs of work. Its crops are only a few in number, but the existing conditions seem to complicate our plans, until it is hard to find out just where to stop.

This is the second largest County in the United States, and has over 11,000,000 acres. Only about 25,000 acres are at present under cultivation. The Communities are scattered, and climatic conditions vary to quite an extent in every community. Elevations vary from 8500 feet to 4500 feet. Rainfall varies from 17 inches to 23 inches. These things taken together require varied and more or less indefinite programs.

Consequently, until the Farm Bureaus are functioning properly in every community it will be necessary to have a few definite projects, and a number of indefinite outlines of work to fit the varying conditions.

Farming in Northern Arizona is still in its infancy. A great majority of the farmers are homesteaders, who still have one or two years before they get title to their land. We have people from every walk in life settling here, which means a very unsettled condition for a few years to come. These people are very eager to learn, and they depend a great deal on the County Agent.

III.

CROPS.

CROPS.

1. POTATOES, a leading crop in this County, furnish quite a varied program, with one or two definite projects.

(a) Seed selection is probably the most important. I started out to have every grower carefully select his seed in the cellar. Only about 25% actually followed my suggestion throughout. This was due to the fact that any kind of a potato could be sold for a high price, and the farmers needed the money and sold nearly everything.

The result of the seed selection showed best this year in the quality. The extremely dry year cut the quantity so much that it was almost impossible to get definite records. In one case, however, the yield was 43 sacks to the acre for selected seed against 27 sacks for field run seed. Cultural methods were responsible for part of that difference.

(b) The use of Corrosive Sublimate, to prevent Rhysoctonia and scab, was encouraged to such an extent that 65% of the growers dipped all their seed - according to instructions sent out from this office.

Three demonstrations, showing how to make the solution, were conducted with the assistance of the extension horticulturist from the University.

Fields where seed was not treated showed as high as 60% disease against treated seed showing from 1% to 10%; the 10% occurring in fields where soil was infested in previous years.

(c) During the spring and early summer our spraying project was being worked out, with the hope of getting enough spraying machines in the County to take care of every community. The result was that we not only had what we wanted, but we had a few machines to spare.

This County was fortunate in having the exclusive use of the Field Entomologist from the State Office, Dr. O. C. Bartlett. He spent the most of the summer working on the early blight problem, which took 60% of last year's potato crop in Coconino County.

The farmers had ordered a carload of Iron Age Traction Sprayers, which failed to reach here. Consequently things looked serious, and early blight began to show up about the middle of July.

Several years ago a dozen Eureka machines had been shipped in, and only three or four were sold. The remainder had been left to rust and warp in dealer's yard. We went to work on these machines, and remodeled them with the assistance of a blacksmith and plumber, and put them in shape to be used. These were scattered out among the farmers at cost. Two hand pumps were bought and rigged up on trucks in barrels at the cost of about \$35.00 a piece. These, together with some single orders of various makes of spraying machines, we succeeded in accomplishing what looked to be impossible.

The dry year again came into play by reducing the danger of early blight, to such an extent that it was not necessary to spray at all. However the machines are on hand now for another year, and where we did spray this year the farmers said they wouldn't grow potatoes without a spraying machine.

The belated car of machines arrived this Fall, and most of them have been sold.

The Colorado potato beetle showed up in two or three places, but were easily killed before they could do any damage.

- (d) Cultural methods suggested by the County Agent were carried out quite extensively over the County, with the result that very little trouble was experienced from weeds.

Practically all of the potato ground for next year is being Fall plowed, and put into shape to receive all the winter moisture.

- (e) Each year the worries of potato harvest are becoming less. Proper equipment is being installed, and storage facilities are being improved. This means larger acreage, which is necessary to make this a real potato district.

- (f) Over a dozen new potato graders were brought into use this year, making 90% of the growers who are now using every means to build up their reputation, and establish a high grade of product.

Last year One hundred and Thirty cars of potatoes were shipped from the County, this year the crop is estimated at Fifty cars outside of local markets. This difference is due to drought.

2.

WHEAT, next to potatoes, is the main cash crop grown in Coconino County. Only in the last two years has it occupied this place.

Observations of last year's crop showed that this climate was well adapted to growing hard spring wheat.

- (a) The local Milling Company, which is starting on its second year, followed the suggestion of the County Agent, and made arrangements to buy a carload of New Marquis seed. The County Agent made a trip to French, New Mexico, to do the buying. The car was purchased at Three Dollars a bushel, and sold under cost price to the farmers.

Babbitt Bros. also brought in a car of Marquis see wheat from Colorado, under the suggestion from this office.

Over 90% of the wheat planted in this County was Marquis variety. About 6% was Defiance, the rest mixed.

- (b) The results of bringing in good seed were realized this Fall, when practically every bit sold went as No. 1, and brought the highest market price.

The Defiance wheat yielded better than did the Marquis, showing the adaptability to dry climate. Consequently there will only be two varieties planted next spring.

Some work is being planned for demonstrations with some of the hardier varieties of Fall wheat.

- (c) Practically all the high priced seed wheat was treated for smut. Thirty-seven farmers treated 3000 bushels of seed. In no case where seed was treated were we able to find a single grain of smut.

- (d) 99% of all wheat sold this Fall, went to the local Milling Company, and is being ground for

flour. This Company is the result of a movement started by the Farm Bureau, but is not operated by the farmers.

- (e) The mill is installing a high class cleaning machine for seed wheat, and is making arrangements to clean seed at cost - which will be very low. Next year, if our plans work out, we will have pure high grade seed for sale.

3. OATS. Thirty farmers treated 2800 bushels of seed oats last spring. This was an increase of 75% over the year before.

- (a) The County Agent answered a large number of calls relative to slow germination of certain varieties of red oats. In several instances farmers were planning to re-seed, and in one case the seed had been purchased for re-seeding. After visiting the farms and examining the stand, it was decided that re-seeding was unnecessary. A week later most of the grain had germinated and the farmers were saved from spending several hundreds of dollars.

This office carried on germination tests for fifteen farmers, and advised three of them not to plant their seed.

- (b) We found the Swedish Select White Oat to be the best yielder in this County, and have a project well under way to standardize that variety. The Red Oats shipped in have proven to be slow in germinating, and, consequently, not so good for a dry climate, where early summer conditions are bad.

4. BARLEY. In only a few instances has Barley been planted. This is due to the fact that we have no market. An effort is being made to have a roller installed. There is a ready market for rolled barley.

- (a) Two farmers were induced to treat their seed for smut. One of these was growing hulless barley, which heretofore had only produced a few bushels to the acre, because of smut. This Fall he harvested twenty bushels.

Barley suffered more from the drought this year than any of the small grains.

5. RYE. Rye is being used quite extensively for an early spring pasture, and as a green manure. At the suggestion of the County Agent over one hundred acres were planted last Fall for spring pasture for cattle that came off the winter range in a weakened condition. It proved very satisfactory. Several of the large stockmen have made inquiries concerning planting and cultural methods.

6. CORN. Due to climatic irregularities, there are only a few localities in which corn can be grown and matured. The fact that our market is very limited is responsible for small acreages.

(a) Three farmers became interested in seed selection, and received instructions from this office. One of these is working with "Minnesota Thirteen", one with Minnesota 27, and the other with square corn.

(b) More interest is being shown, and arrangements are being made to do considerable work in seed testing this winter.

Most of the corn is grown for horse feed, and therefore it is grown on a very small scale, among the dry farmers.

(c) The indians, both Navajos and Hopis have large acreage on their reservation. I had the privilege of spending several days among them, and studied their system.

The Hopi Indian is probably the best dry farmer in the country today. Every home has at least two years supply of corn. It is planted on sandy slopes in hills ten feet apart each way, with fifteen to twenty grains to a hill. These are allowed to grow, and only in a few cases do they thin out these hills. Most of the cultivating is done by hand, as is the planting. The corn is planted from twelve to fifteen inches deep.

Small dikes can be seen around the fields, these are used to divert the flood waters from the

hill-side on to the corn-fields.

The indian uses different methods of seed selection, and in most cases keeps the different colored ears separate. He also keeps the white man's corn and the indian corn separate.

7. BEANS, are grown mostly by the indians, however in a few localities around Flagstaff they are grown. The harvesting and threshing is all done by hand, consequently the acreage is small and scattered.
- (a) The Colorado Pinto is most extensively planted, with other mixed varieties grown for experimental purposes.
8. FIELD PEAS. About 5000 pounds of Field Peas were shipped in from Colorado last spring through efforts of the County Agent. This was done for the purpose of getting a legume crop to fit in our crop rotation plan. This proved to be a bad year for this demonstration, the peas were burned out and there is no record of any being harvested to date. The experimenting done on a small scale by the former County Agent proved that full peas could be grown profitably in a normal year. Efforts are being made to continue this project, but it is not meeting with much enthusiasm.
- Cow Peas, Soy Beans were also tried, but the nights are too cold, and the altitude is too high.
9. ORCHARDS. No work was done on home orchards this year, excepting the fact that some interest was aroused on the North side of the mountain. It is possible that a few trees will be planted in the spring.
- (a) The Oak Creek district, located in a deep canyon twenty miles South of Flagstaff has over an hundred acres of commercial orchards. Here some work was done on Goddling Moth Control, and pruning. These orchards are at present inaccessible, except from another county. By next summer the roads should be built, and this will be the outlet for some of the

finest fruit grown in the Southwest.

- (b) Specification for two Power Sprayers was furnished to growers. A packing school is being planned, also more pruning demonstrations.

IV.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT.

SOIL IMPROVEMENT.

1. COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER.

(a) The Horticultural Department of the College of Agriculture furnished three hundred pounds of Commercial Fertilizer, which was used in a demonstration to prove the necessity of Nitrogen for potato growing.

(b) Records show that potatoes planted with dried blood and potash gave slightly better results than those not treated. The potatoes planted with Nitrates alone gave three times better yield than those planted alone. The records are incomplete because of careless methods used by the demonstrator.

One farmer shipped in five tons of fish meal for potato fertilizer. His cultural methods were such that his crop was a failure, but he is convinced that the fertilizer is responsible for the few potatoes he was able to dig.

2. GREEN MANURES. Green Manures such as Rye and Oat Hay were plowed under this summer, and these fields will be watched next Fall with much interest. At last the farmers are convinced that the light soil in this County needs humus. The question now is to find a crop that can be used for this purpose. Rye has proven to be good, but it is also a cash crop, and they hate to plow it under.

(a) Legume crops are necessary, and up to date they have not had a fair chance.

(b) Our efforts this year were practically lost. The Agronomy Department at the University sent out quite a number of demonstration packages of legume seed, most of which were warm night varieties, and, of course, not adapted to this County. The field peas will grow here, but not in a dry year under present cultural methods.

(c) Sweet Clover will be tried as extensively this year as the field peas were last year. A project is being worked out whereby this legume will have a good chance to do for us, as it has for the neighboring counties with similar conditions to ours.

- (d) There are about seventy acres of Alfalfa in the County south of Grand Canyon. Practically every farmer has tried to raise Alfalfa, and so far only two have succeeded in getting a stand. One farmer has fifty acres that are five years in Alfalfa. His farm is located in a sheltered lake bed, where conditions are ideal for non-irrigated crops.

3. CROP ROTATION.

Our crop rotation at present consists of grains and potatoes. Not until we get a legume crop will we be able to work out a satisfactory rotation. The majority of the soil here lasts just three years under present cropping methods.

4. SUMMER FALLOW.

Only the farmers with large acreage are able to summer fallow. The homesteader has to utilize every bit of ground to keep from starving too death. It is almost useless to talk summer fallow for the next year or so.

V.

RODENT CONTROL.

RODENT CONTROL.

1. This work was carried on in co-operation with the U. S. B. S. under the direction of D. A. Gilchrist, who had a man stationed here all summer to mix and distribute poison grain.

2. The County appropriated \$200.00 for the work, enabling us to furnish free to every farmer and stockman twenty quarts of poison grain. This was distributed early in the Spring to 125 farmers.

3. This was followed up with Carbon Bisulphide, which was furnished at cost. Over 100 gallons were sold.

About the middle of the summer a new poison mixture was tried out, and we found that the Prairie Dogs could be poisoned any time during the summer. Two quarts of this new mixture was furnished free to every farmer.

4. The results of the season's work show over 90% of the dogs treated were killed. Questionnaires sent out to the co-operators asking the value of crops saved, showed that the amount ran into thousands of dollars (exact amount not available).

Ground squirrels, Rock squirrels and gophers were poisoned, with better results than Prairie dogs.

Rock squirrels were eating the fruit crop on Oak Creek. This damage was stopped immediately after poison grain was used.

VI.

LIVE STOCK.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock industry ranks second to lumbering in this County. It is all handled by large interests, and only in a few cases has this office carried on any work with the stock-growers.

1. The Predatory Animal Control work carried on by the U. S. B. S. under the direction of Mr. M. E. Musgrave in co-operation with the County Agent, has given us some chances to get acquainted and work in some suggestions which have been carried out successfully.

This office has given out several thousand strychnine tablets for poisoning coyotes, together with instructions. We have made several trips on to the ranges, and given personal supervision to this work, thereby creating a friendly interest between the extension forces and livestock men.

2. Cattle, outside of large interests on the range have as yet not found a place in the County. Three or four farmers have in the last year bought up a few head for feeding purposes. The County Agent helped one farmer to buy ten head of feeders, which netted him over \$300.00 in five months time. Another farmer was assisted in buying fifty head of cattle, which he still has and is feeding.

Only in the last three years have the farmers had their own milk cows, previous to then they had no feed. Today only one out of three own one milk cow. There is a big job ahead to induce the farmers to grow feed and get live stock, but it is going to be slow.

3. Hogs are much more numerous on the farms than milk cows. Considerable interest is being shown, especially in the communities where corn can be grown.
 - (a) The County Agent assisted seven farmers to secure pure bred pigs, and three pure bred boars. He furnished suggestions to several other farmers who have small herds. He worked out plans for one farmer to feed garbage. The results of these instances are unknown as yet.

4. Two silos were constructed in the County this year, making a total of four that are being used. They are all being filled with corn for feeding cattle.

Plans and suggestions were furnished to two other parties wishing to build, but they failed to do so this year.

Silo building will depend on the results obtained from corn growing experiments.

5. The County Agent helped three farmers secure work horses. He found outside market for three other teams.

6. Poultry work was not carried on, except in one case the County Agent culled one flock, for people living in the City. He bought two cockerels for one farmer living twenty miles out.

VII.

MARKETING.

MARKETING.

1. All spraying material for both blight and potato beetles was purchased through the Farm Bureau.
 - (a) 3200 pounds of Copper Sulphate was purchased at a saving of about five cents a pound;
 - (b) 3200 pounds of lime was purchased at a saving of about the same;
 - (c) 200 pounds of Lead Arsenate was purchased at a saving of eight cents per pound.

2. Satisfactory arrangements were made with local merchants to handle Corrosive Sublimate at 10%; some Commercial Bordeaux for 10%; Formaldehyde, binder twince, sacks and machinery at a reasonable profit.

There seems to be a more friendly relation between the farmer and the business men, than when I took up this work last Fall.

3. This office handled three cars of One Drop Seed Potatoes, charging the grower one per cent. for shipping. We also handled two cars of table stock.

Local business men handled 98% of the potatoes grown last year.

- (a) In order to see if potatoes grown in the North could be stored until June - then sent South to be planted for the second crop, we held twenty sacks in cold storage here in Flagstaff, shipped them by freight on June 2nd. They were on the road seventeen days, and over half of them spoiled. The remaining were planted after the middle of July, and the result was very encouraging, outside of transportation. The crop from these potatoes grown in the North was such that we have been asked to ship three or four cars South next Spring.

This is the first time anything along these lines have been tried, and it is doubtful if we can ever hope to build up a seed market for the second crop in the South.

A number of experiments were carried on in the South by the College of Agriculture, with Coconino seed.

VIII.

FARM ECONOMICS.

BOYS & GIRLS CLUB.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM ECONOMICS.

1. Six farm account books were given out, and four of these are being kept up to date - under suggestions from the County Agent.
2. This office maintained an employment bureau for farm hands. We placed over 150 Indians, for harvest work; 20 men for permanent farm work; 35 Mexicans for temporary work.

BOYS & GIRLS CLUB.

1. With the assistance of the State Club Leader two Clubs were formed, both near Flagstaff. These Clubs took up garden work, and only a few finished.

School is carried on here only in the summer-time, in the rural districts, and Club work as yet has not found its way into the Communities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Fair work in gathering and preparing an exhibit for the State Fair was conducted by the Fair Commissioner; William Beeson, with the assistance of the County Agent.

This required considerable time. One week was spent in the Oak Creek Canyon. We made the trip by team and wagon. A splendid exhibit of fruit was gathered, and the County Agent took this chance to visit and answer questions concerning orchard and crop problems with the Oak Creek farmers

The County exhibit took second prize at the State Fair in Phoenix, besides forty-five ribbons, nine of which were Sweepstakes. Fifty per cent. of our entries took prizes. The Judge said one exhibit was the best he had seen from this County in the six years he had been judging at our State Fair.

A Community center was established midway between the Black Bill and Doney Park Communities, and a recreation hall was erected by popular subscription. This hall is being used for Community entertainments and farmers' meetings.

IX.

CHARACTER AND SCOPE OF OFFICE AND FIELD SERVICE.

CHARACTER AND SCOPE
OF
OFFICE AND FIELD SERVICE.

County Agent work in Coconino County carries with it a varied scope peculiar to a large thinly settled County.

There is an estimate of Two hundred and Fifty farmers scattered over the large area South of the Grand Canyon.

There is estimated to be between Fifty and One hundred farmers North of the Canyon - near the Utah line. This area is known as the Strip, and is almost inaccessible by Auto, and requires a trip through three states by rail. Consequently, the whole County cannot be covered very often.

Most of the work done by the County Agent is concentrated in seven communities - located around Flagstaff and Williams; this includes the Grand Canyon and Oak Creek Districts.

For nine months during the year it requires around One thousand miles of Auto travel a month to cover this district. Three months in the year the roads are generally impassible because of snow and mud.

The field work in the past has been mostly "trouble shooting", in answer to calls, and general farm visits, relative to existing conditions. There is a lack of definite co-operation and project work, due to several reasons, the main one being the lack of permanent farmers. The original settlers being of the type that are trying something new, and are not satisfied. This is gradually being overcome, but it will require a few years yet. The newness of the farming game in this County will keep it in the experimental stage for a few years to come. By this I mean the elementary experimental stage. Farming is not a success here, only in a very few instances. The possibilities are here, but it will require a stable class of farmers to realize them.

Organization, I believe, is the keynote to more satisfactory field work, with more definite ends in view.

The office services here are very limited, under present conditions. Only four or five of the farmers have telephones. They all have to come to town for their mail. Consequently office visits by the farmers are necessary in order for them to get information outside of the field service.

This is a good thing in only one particular: The office affords a place for the farmers to come for bulletins, farm papers and consultations.

Lack of office assistance, and proper files, requires the Agent to spend too much time in the office, especially after working hours, with a minimum of service rendered.

During the winter months office service is the only way there is to carry on the work, severe weather making it hard for the farmers to get to town - except a few times during the winter.

X.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

OF

PAGES 18 & 19.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

OF

PAGES 18 & 19.

In looking over the tabular reports on pages 18 and 19 of the Statistical Report, I find that the most time was given to the project headed CROPS. This includes all work done on crops outside of the definite projects, such as seed treating, spraying, etc. For instance, cultural methods would come under this heading, time of planting, etc.

Rodent Control project was the most extensive and intensive. It was carried on under the supervision of the State Rodent Leader, D. A. Gilchrist. This work carried outside financial aid.

Due to the failure of crops from the drought, it is impossible to determine the money values of the different projects. The estimate by the farmers, themselves, on the value of the Rodent Control Work is very much exaggerated, but they believed what they said - in most cases. In some cases it run into thousands of dollars, more than the crop was worth at best.

The record of demonstrations, etc., is not very pretentious, due of course to the lack of Community Committees in our organization.