

Ten Commandments of Leadership

1. Thou shalt plan thy work considering earnestly the needs of those for whom you toil.
2. Thou shalt constantly, persistently, systematically strive to work out thy plan.
3. Thou shalt accept the good counsel and wise judgment of persons selected as community advisors.
4. Thou shalt be prompt and precise in all community services.
5. Thou shalt have a place of acceptance and approval for all, and a grudge for none.
6. Thou shalt be tolerant with thy neighbor in his personal peculiarities and beliefs.
7. Thou shalt love thy work with all thy heart, with all thy mind, with all thy strength and thy community as thyself.
8. Thou shalt have a note of distinction possessing skill or knowledge superior to thy neighbor.
9. Thou shalt accept no low standards either in personal or community conduct.
10. Thou shalt be progressive in spirit and ideal, constantly seeking to make the best better.

Carl W. Buckler

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Division

THOMAS P. COOPER, Dean and Director

CIRCULAR NO. 117

A MANUAL ON JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUBS



By

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Lexington, Kentucky.

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A MANUAL ON JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUBS

CHAPTER I.

HOW TO ORGANIZE AND DIRECT JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.

PURPOSE OF ORGANIZATION.

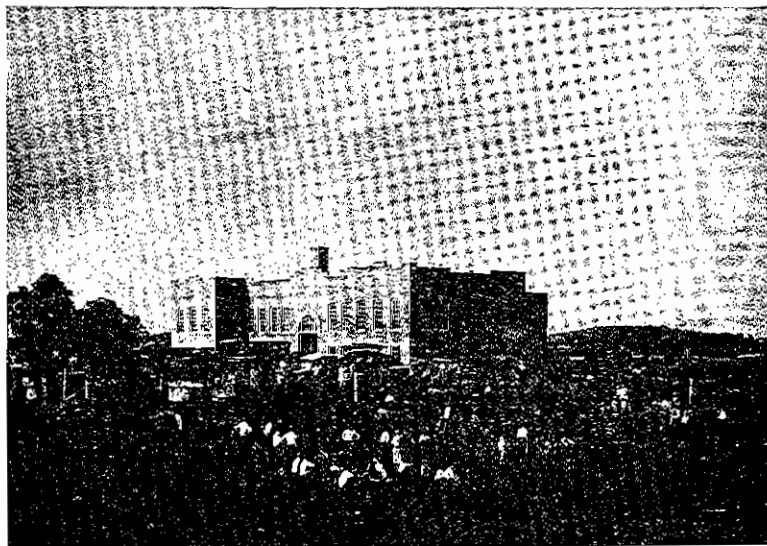
The object of Junior Agricultural Clubs is to furnish thru their organization an opportunity for boys and girls in the open country to develop themselves educationally, socially and economically. In following the directions for the club projects a member must read and investigate for himself. His information and experience are increased and his vision broadened. In his monthly club meetings he has the advantage of group experience and learns cooperation in work and play. He discovers how to express himself thru orderly parliamentary procedure. Finally, in order to know his cost of production, he keeps a record of receipts and expenditures. Thus he learns how to regulate his practice so as to return a profit. Club work is so planned that it harmonizes with the home, school and church in developing and directing the constructive instincts of childhood.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

1. The logical organization to inaugurate club work is the county farmers' organization thru its committee on Junior Club Work. It should be the duty of this committee to confer with the county and home demonstration agents and arrange for the promotion of the work.
 - A. The county and home demonstration agents are directly responsible to the College of Agriculture for Junior Club Work. The county farmers' organization should

assist thru its committee on Junior Club Work, in selecting club leaders, arranging for county picnics and camps, providing suitable awards for club work well done at the county and district fairs and aid in spreading the gospel of club work thruout the country.

1. In the event that there is no Junior Club Committee as a part of the county farmers' organization, the county agent and home demonstration agent should select and organize a committee to promote Junior Club Work.



The capitol building for club work out in the open country.

2. In the event that there is no county farmers' organization, the county or home demonstration agent, the county superintendent of schools or any group of public spirited citizens may form an organization to promote Junior Club Work in cooperation with the Extension Division of the College of Agriculture.
- B. When club enrollments in a county have grown to such

proportions that it seems wise to employ an assistant county agricultural or home demonstration agent it should be the duty of the county farmers' organization to make plans for securing such a person to assist the county and home demonstration agents.

- C. Only one organization for extension work with boys and girls is recognized in a county, and this is known as The Junior Agricultural Club.
- D. If it is thought desirable, a county Junior Agricultural Club Organization may be perfected. This should be in reality a federation of the local Junior Community Clubs. A county council should be formed by each club selecting and sending a representative. The proper officers should be elected by ballot, and the usual organization perfected. If such an organization is formed, then the Junior Club Committee of the county farmers' organization should be invited to act in advisory capacity.

3. ACTIVITIES OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

1. The principal duty of the county committee on Junior Club Work is to secure and develop local leadership. It should be their aim to bring the opportunities of the Junior Club to the door of every boy and girl in the county. Leaders may be paid if such a plan is warranted, in which event one leader would be responsible for a certain territory such as a magisterial district or educational division. The leader would report to the county club leader or county agent. When a local leader is secured for a single club his services usually would be free except when the part time cooperative plan for paid club leadership is used. Full explanation of the plan may be had by writing the state leader.
2. The county committee, with the aid of all club leaders and any representative chosen by the local boys' and girls' clubs, should meet at least once a year, usually in January, to decide upon county camps or picnics. Where opportunities permit, the camp could be held for one week, beginning on

Monday and breaking up on Saturday, with an appropriate program for each day. The best time to hold the camp should be determined in conference with the Junior Club Department at the Agricultural College.

3. At its annual meeting the county committee should also decide about plans and appoint committees to arrange for exhibits and premiums at the county fair as well as encourage worthy exhibits to go to the State Fair.
4. The committee should select a number of the club members to attend Junior Week at Lexington. Selection should be made from club members winning unusual distinction during the past year. Plans for paying the expenses of these prize winners to Lexington should be made.
5. Any selection of club members from the county to receive special county awards should be made by the county committee; as, for example, the county representative to Junior Week.
6. The county committee should adopt plans for promoting judging and demonstration teams.
7. Plans should be devised to finance club members with their various projects.

CLUB ORGANIZATION.

I. *A Local Club.*

Boys and girls of a local community who are working on farm and home projects should be organized into a local club group.

A local club should have—

1. A membership of five or more working on the same farm or home project.
2. A local club leader, approved by the county club leader, in charge during the club year.
3. A local club organization with a president, vice president and secretary-treasurer.
4. A definite program of work.

- II. *A Standard Club*—National Standard Club Requirements. All local clubs should try to become Standard Clubs at the close of the club year, when all projects are completed.

1. A standard club shall have a membership of at least five working on the same project.
2. There shall be a local club leader in charge during the club year.
3. There shall be a local club organization with the necessary officers and duties.
4. There shall be a definite club year program of work.
5. There shall be held at least six regular club meetings during the club year. The secretary shall be required to keep definite record of these meetings and also of the progress of each member.
6. A local exhibit shall be held annually.
7. There shall be a demonstration team which must give at least one public demonstration in the community.
8. At least 60 per cent of the members must complete the project and file a final report with the State Club Leader.
9. A judging team shall be chosen by competition between the members.
10. An achievement day shall be held during the club year.
11. The club should hold a membership in the county farmers' organization or other county organization.
12. When the first four requirements have been met, a Standard Club Charter will be issued. When all the requirements have been met, a National Seal of Achievement will be awarded.

III. *A County-wide Club.*

Boys and girls who desire to work on one or more farm and home projects, but who live too far apart to be organized into a local club group, may become members of a county-wide club, provided the parents or guardians will direct the home project work and the keeping of the club record book. The same suggestions and instructions will be sent to the county-wide club members, but the county-wide members will have no regular club meeting.

Membership in the county-wide club will give all boys and girls an equal chance to do individual work on a home

project basis, but county-wide club members will not have the group encouragement that comes from working with other boys and girls who are experiencing similar difficulties and successes. Boys and girls should not have to belong to a county-wide club for more than one year. They should find at least four or more other boys and girls of the community who are interested in the same home project, and then with the help of a local club leader, a local club group should be organized.

IV. *Suggestions on Duties of Local and Standard Club Leaders.*

1. See that the organization of the club is completed according to the state requirements.
2. See that each member is supplied with all necessary blanks, records, supplies, etc.
3. See that each member understands clearly the club rules and knows how to use blanks, records, etc.
4. See that each member really begins his project properly and that he thoroly understands the different steps to be taken as he makes progress in his work.
5. See that the club secretary is provided with a secretary's book and that all records and reports are kept up-to-date, not only by the secretary but by individual members.
6. Be responsible for the calling of club meetings and for the carrying out of the general club program as planned by county and state leaders.
7. Be responsible for the holding of a club festival or an achievement day program or both.
8. Cooperate with the county and state leaders in an effort to develop a prize winning demonstration or judging team to represent the club at local or state program.
9. Cooperate with the county leaders in the matter of securing money for prizes, medals, or awards for all honor or prize winning members.
10. Cooperate with the county leader in obtaining from

each member a final report and story of achievement for the state leader, or the public press.

V. *The County Club Leader*—(The county or home demonstration agent or club agent.)

The county club leader in cooperation with the executive committeeman who heads club work on the county farmers' organization, in adopting a county program of work and in maintaining a county unit organization for club work on an extension basis should proceed as follows:

1. Advise each community club for adults to appoint a local committeeman on junior club work. If no one has been selected, the county club leader should request the president of the community club to appoint a committeeman to head club work locally.
2. In cooperation with the local club committeeman, the county club leader should see that a local club leader is secured.
3. The community club committeeman, the local club leader and the county club leader should decide upon a local program of work, arrange for a publicity campaign, and for the enrollment of club members.
4. The county club leader should make a map of the county, showing location of community clubs, local leaders, club committeeman and club members, also roads, schools, churches and other well known landmarks.
5. The county club leader will direct the work of the local club leaders and assist in the discharge of the duties named above for local and standard club leaders.
6. The county club leader should advise with the county committee on junior club work from time to time; and cooperatively, they should see that the progress, problems and plans for the county-wide development of club work are brought to the attention of the executive committee of the county farmers' organization in a regular way. The county club leader should make regular

visits to the county-wide club members and direct their individual projects. If possible, the county club leader will also visit all local club members at regular periods.

HOW LOCAL JUNIOR CLUBS ARE ORGANIZED.

When the local teacher, club agent, county or home demonstration agent, local leader or some other person wishes to introduce club work in a community, the following steps are usually necessary:

1. If there is a local farmers' organization, secure their cooperation by asking for the appointment of a local advisory committeeman to assist.
2. Find a community or local club leader. Any one who enjoys working with boys and girls and is interested in agriculture is qualified.
3. Hold a community meeting and have club work presented by an outside speaker if advisable. Use every fair means to advertise the Junior Club. Write the Junior Club Department at the University of Kentucky for posters and newspaper articles on club work.
4. Procure from the State Leader of Junior Clubs all necessary supplies, such as enrollment buttons and cards, report blanks, record books, secretary's books, instruction circulars, etc., in anticipation of your needs.
5. Request that the boys and girls fill out the enrollment cards at every opportunity that presents itself. Get the approval of parent or guardian and have cards handed back to you or returned later by mail.
6. When cards are all returned make out a list of members for yourself and report on a blank furnished you, to the county or home demonstration agent or to the State Leader of Junior Clubs, Lexington, Kentucky.
7. Call a club meeting at some central point in the community and adopt a constitution, choose a club name and arrange a year's program of work. Distribute enrollment buttons and literature needed by individual members and advise

- concerning work. Report this meeting to the county agent, home demonstration agent, or the Junior Club Department, on blank in club secretary's book. You will receive a charter, which is to be framed and placed in the club room. Five or more members may form a club and secure a charter.
8. Decide upon program for next monthly meeting. See Circular No. 91 for suggested list.
 9. Leader will instruct secretary to make report of all meetings to county or home demonstration agent.

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS.

1. Any boy or girl from ten to eighteen years, inclusive, may become a member. When a club member enrolls he becomes a member of the local, state and national clubs.
2. Each member must follow instructions of the club leader and attend all club meetings, if possible.
3. Enrollment is acceptable in only those projects which are open when applicant applies for membership.
4. Only those who have filled out an enrollment card and have it recorded by the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Kentucky will be allowed to compete for prizes.
5. Each member agrees to grow some crop or animal or follow special instructions for home project, and choice of work is indicated at time of enrollment.
6. Each club member must do his own work except where excused for a good reason by the club leader.
7. Each member must keep a complete record and history of the crop or animal or home work in a record book furnished by the club leader.
All record books are due when project closes, which is usually six months after project began.
8. Each member will exhibit his work at the district or county fair, if possible.
9. Each separate project has special requirements which should be observed.
10. When a club member has promised to comply with all re-

quirements, a special membership card should be issued by agent securing the enrollment.

SUPPLIES FOR CLUB LEADER.

Each club leader when beginning the work will need the following supplies, which will be furnished from the office of the county agent or the Junior Club Department at Lexington.

1. Junior Club buttons. (Ten cents each to club members.)
2. Enrollment cards.
3. Samples of available club literature.
4. Secretary's book.
5. Suggestions for club programs.
6. Record books.
7. Instructions on each club project.
8. Membership cards.
9. Club charter.
10. Study bulletins and other material in merit courses.

Numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5 should be sent to local club leader when starting the work. Numbers 1, 6, 7 and 8 will be sent to club leaders upon request. Enrollment report should precede or accompany request for supplies. Numbers 9 and 10 will be sent when requested. Name of club with program of work must be included when asking for charter.

In addition to the above list the club leader will be furnished with form letters which may be mailed to parents or prospective club members to arouse interest and enthusiasm for club work. Leaders will select and request the letters needed.

Large posters have been designed and may be had upon application. These posters will help to popularize the Junior Clubs.

Each member upon enrollment and beginning work should receive a large placard which is to be placed in some conspicuous place about his home, announcing the fact that a club member lives there. Cards should be provided by the county committee on club work. A suggested form follows.

H		H
	MEMBER	
	JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUB	
	1922	
	Organized by College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.	
H		H

USE OF SUPPLIES.

The Junior Club Button.

As soon as the enrollment card is received, the new member should be given a membership card. He is then entitled to wear the junior club button. On this button are the words, "Kentucky Junior Agricultural Club." A beautiful design representing the ideals of club work occupies the remaining space. It is an emblem that any club member will be proud to wear. These buttons are sold at cost. The junior community leader, or secretary of club, will collect the necessary amount of money and order buttons from the Junior Club Department. The cost of these club emblems is ten cents each in any quantity.

It is very important that each club member fill out the enrollment card. Club leaders should get a supply of these cards in advance of the season for enrollment. Each project open for enrollment should be fully explained so that the club member will understand exactly what is required. These cards should be filled out as early in the season as possible, in order that efficient cooperation and supervision may be established. All old members as well as new members are required to fill in and return cards, in order that a complete record of their work may be made. Parents should give their approval in the proper place.

ENROLLMENT CARD.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN JUNIOR
AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

I hereby make application for membership in the Junior Agricultural Club and agree to grow the crop or animal, or complete the home project indicated below, keep a complete record and report on the same when requested.

Name..... Age..... Date.....

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... County.....

New Member..... Old Member..... Years Enrolled.....

Community.....

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Corn | 12. Sow and Litter..... | 23. Advanced Sew'g..... |
| 2. Potatoes | 13. Dairy Calf..... | 24. Home Crafts |
| 3. Soybeans | 14. Dairy Cow-Calf..... | 25. Foods 1 |
| 4. Alfalfa | 15. Baby Beef..... | 26. Foods 2 |
| 5. Sweet Clover | 16. Beef Cow-Calf..... | 27. Foods 3 |
| 6. Small Fruits | 17. Sheep-Lamb..... | 28. Foods 4 |
| 7. Gardening | 18. Poultry-Hatching..... | 29. Canning 1 |
| 8. Tomatoes | 19. Poultry-Laying | 30. Canning 2 |
| 9. Tobacco | 20. Bees | 31. Canning 3 |
| 10. Swine Growing | 21. Beginning Sewing..... | 32. Canning 4 |
| 11. Swine Breeding | 22. Elementary Sew'g..... | 33. Buttermaking |

Name of Club.....

I approve the above enrollment:

Parent

Consult your agent concerning merit course.

Mail this card to address on other side.

Follow faithfully instructions given you.

HOW TO USE THE ENROLLMENT CARD.

- Where club work is in progress a district or county fair is usually held in the fall. Many boys and girls will enroll for next year if a booth is arranged for this purpose. Some older club member may be in charge. Announce enrollment as it is secured, in a conspicuous place and arrange a com-

- petition by districts or communities. Some suitable reward can be given.
- If schools are in session during winter and spring months teachers are usually willing to cooperate if club plans and ideals are fully understood. Teachers may enroll pupils of club age and return cards to club agent.
 - Special community meetings may be held in the fall or in the spring, club work fully explained and enrollment secured.
 - Club leaders or county agent may mail these cards to prospective members with letter containing an explanation to parents. Card should be stamped with agent's name and address, for return.
 - County ministers and Sunday school teachers and superintendents usually are glad to assist in the enrollment. Many very successful Junior Clubs are centered in some country church.

Note: By the use of appropriate posters and newspaper articles furnished by the Junior Club Department, much publicity can be given to club work and enrollment aided.

PROJECTS OPEN.

The following projects are open to girls and boys. The dates mentioned indicate the latest date for enrollment for that project and no enrollments should be accepted after the date mentioned. Thus a boy may enroll in corn project any time until June 1.

PROJECTS FOR JUNIOR CLUB MEMBERS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1. Corn | June 1 |
| 2. Potatoes | June 1 |
| 3. Soybeans | June 1 |
| 4. Alfalfa | July 1 |
| 5. Sweet Clover | April 1 |
| 6. Small Fruits | May 1 |
| 7. Gardening | June 1 |
| 8. Tomatoes | June 1 |
| 9. Tobacco | March 1 |
| 10. Swine Fattening | June 1 |

11. Swine Breeding	June 1
12. Sow and Litter:	
A.	Aug. 1 to Jan. 1
B.	Jan. 1 to June 1
13. Dairy Calf	May 1
14. Dairy Cow-Calf	June 1
15. Baby Beef (fall)	October 1
(summer)	June 1
16. Beef Cow-Calf (fall)	October 1
(summer)	June 1
17. Sheep-Lamb	December 1
18. Poultry A. Hatching	May 15
19. Poultry B. Egg Contest	December 1
20. Bees	April 1
21. Beginning Sewing (fall)	December 1
(spring)	June 1
22. Elementary Sewing (fall)	December 1
(spring)	June 1
23. Advanced Sewing (fall)	December 1
(spring)	June 1
24. Home Crafts (fall)	December 1
(spring)	June 1
25. Foods I.	December 1
26. Foods II.	December 1
27. Foods III.	December 1
28. Foods IV.	December 1
29. Canning I.	July 1
30. Canning II.	July 1
31. Canning III.	July 1
32. Canning IV.	July 1
33. Buttermaking	(any month)

(Dates indicate time when enrollment should close.)

It is not a wise policy to encourage enrollment in all the projects mentioned. A better plan is to decide what projects are suitable to your county, considering your plan of work and secure enrollment only in these projects.

Encourage boys and girls to enroll in those projects which are especially in keeping with their future work as home makers. Work in the projects is planned on a six-months basis.

Make a drive to secure as great an enrollment as you can some time during the fall months for projects which begin in

the fall, winter or spring. Plan a spring drive for enrollment in those projects closing on or before June 1.

Organize these members into Junior Clubs with a Junior Community Leader in charge and report all names on the regular enrollment blanks.



A purebred pig and a purebred boy.

ORGANIZING THE LOCAL CLUB.

Adopting the Constitution.

When the enrollment is finished all members belonging to a certain community center are notified to assemble for organiza-

tion. The leader should be careful to give the exact date, place and hour of meeting. At the appointed time the leader takes charge of the meeting and proceeds to form a Junior Community Club. The following constitution is read and adopted if acceptable.

CONSTITUTION.

1. *Name and Object.* This organization shall be known as the _____, it being our intention to meet _____ each month of the year and work together for the mutual enjoyment of our community and ourselves, adopting as our motto, "To make the best better."
2. *Membership.* Any boy or girl in this community who is interested in farm and home life and who is willing to grow some crop or raise some farm animal, taking care of it himself, or to enroll in a home project, shall be eligible for membership, provided he or she is between ten and eighteen years of age.
3. *Senior Associate Members.* Persons over eighteen years of age may become senior associate members of the club, but such members are not eligible for club contests.
4. *Junior Associate Members.* Persons under ten years of age may become junior associate members but such members are not eligible for club contests.
5. *Officers.* The officers of this club shall be a president, a vice president and a secretary-treasurer.
6. *President.* It shall be the duty of the president to call all meetings to order, announce the order of the business, put all correctly made motions, preserve orderly conduct, approve the secretary's reports, appoint all committees and perform such duties as usually pertain to the office of president.
7. *Vice President.* The vice president shall perform all the duties of the president in his absence.
8. *Secretary.* It shall be the duty of the secretary to record in a book, provided for that purpose, the names and addresses of all members, and the minutes of all meetings. The

secretary shall take care of all correspondence, send out and post notices of all meetings and read the minutes of previous meetings. The secretary shall report in writing within three days after each meeting to the county or home demonstration agent. The secretary is also the treasurer and as such receives and pays out all funds on order of the president. An accurate record is kept and all funds spent must be approved by the club.

9. *Executive Committee.* The officers of the club shall be the executive board and shall constitute the program committee of the club. The program committee shall meet with club leader and outline year's program before next regular meeting after election of officers.
10. *Elections.* The officers of the club shall be elected by ballot at the first regular meeting in October of each year and shall hold office until their successors have been duly elected.
11. *Meetings.* At least one regular meeting shall be held in each month, at a time and place designated by the club.
12. *Amendments.* This constitution may be amended subject to the approval of the State Leader of Junior Clubs at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote, half the membership to constitute a quorum.
13. *Order of Business.* The following shall be the order of business at regular meetings:
 1. Meetings called to order by the president.
 2. Roll call and reading of minutes by the secretary.
 3. Program.
 4. Unfinished business.
 5. New business.
 6. Proposals for membership (and election).
 7. Reports of committees.
 8. Initiation ceremonies.
 9. Adjournment.

When the constitution has been adopted the next important business is to:

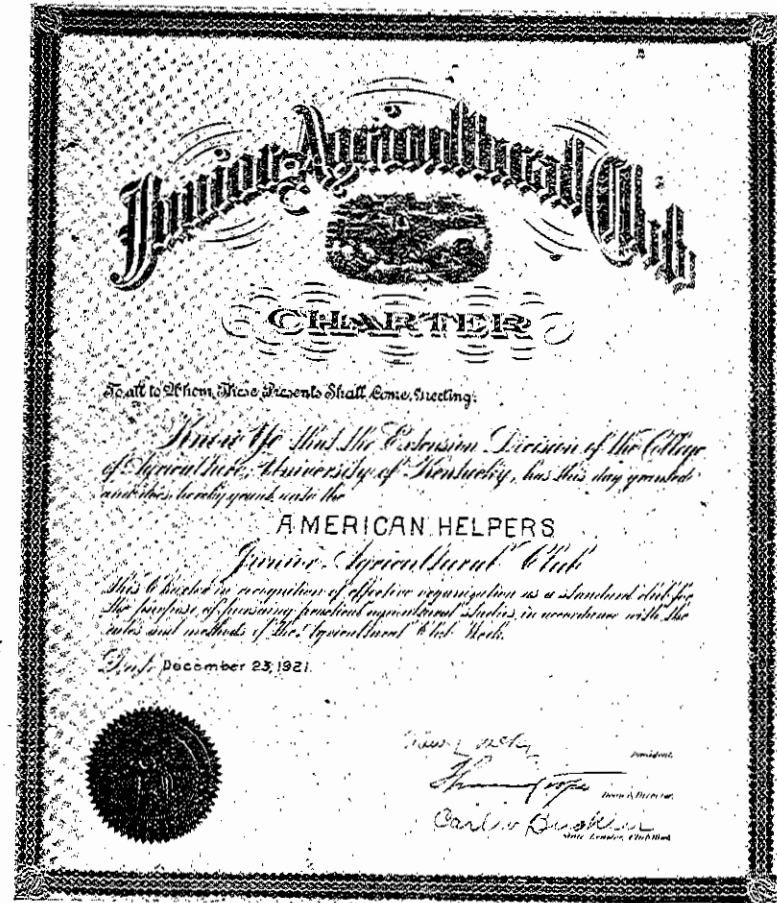
1. Elect officers.
2. Decide upon program of work.

It is the duty of the program committee to plan the work for the coming months. The future plans should be discussed in order to learn the wishes of the club members. Acting upon the suggestions given in the meeting, the program committee will outline the future program and present their plans at the next club meeting for adoption. Program for the second meeting should be announced at the first meeting. Consult suggestions given elsewhere in this handbook as well as those in Circular 91.

3. Make application for a club charter, filling in the blank found in the secretary's book. This blank should be made out properly and mailed to the State Leader of Junior Clubs, University of Kentucky, Lexington, just as soon as program of work is completed. Copy of program for at least six months must accompany application for charter. See secretary's book for blank application.

JUNIOR CLUB CHARTER.

When application is received by the State Leader of Junior Clubs, the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky will issue a charter signed by the President of the University, the Dean of the College of Agriculture, and by the State Leader of Junior Clubs, authorizing the club members to form an organization to enjoy the benefits which the University and College can bestow.



COPY OF CHARTER.

Official Instrument of a Junior Agricultural Club.

When charter is received a special program should be prepared at which the county or home demonstration agent will present the charter, explaining the relationship of the club to the University of Kentucky and College of Agriculture and explaining the work of the College of Agriculture and the chance it offers for further improvement and development in the science and art of Agriculture and Home Economics.

Certificate of Membership in Junior Agricultural Clubs of Kentucky



4-H INSIGNIA OF THE
BOYS' AND GIRLS'
CLUBS
OF UNITED STATES

This is to Certify that

Joe Macey

is a member of a Kentucky Junior Agricultural Club and is entitled to all the follow-up instructions, the benefits of local, county and state contests, and all special help to be given in the interest of club work during the year. The above-named club member will memorize and endeavor to carry out the following 4-H club pledge:

"I pledge my HEAD to clear thinking, my HEART to greater loyalty, my HANDS to longer service, and my HEALTH to better living for my club, my community and my country."

STATE OF KENTUCKY _____

COUNTY Deevers

DATE ISSUED May 21 1921

Carl W. Buckler
STATE CLUB LEADER

J. W. Whitlow
AGENT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE CO-OPERATING.

MEMBERSHIP CARD.

When a member has signed an enrollment card and indicated his project the county or home demonstration agent should issue to the new member a membership card. These cards are obtained from the Junior Club office upon request.

SECRETARY'S BOOK.

The secretary is a very important officer in the club. The secretary should appreciate the value of keeping accurate records and the leader should inspect the secretary's book often, in order to see that the information is accurate and up-to-date. A book will be furnished to each Junior Club by the Junior Club Department or county agent with the first list of supplies. In the back of the secretary's book will be found a report blank. It is very important that the information called for is filled in and the report mailed or given to agent. Self-addressed envelopes should be furnished by the agent for this purpose.

PROJECT RECORD BOOKS.

Each club member should receive a record book, upon enrollment, and instructions should be given by the club leader

concerning the record that is to be kept. The record book should be brought to each club meeting for inspection. When the club leader calls upon the club member at his home in order to inspect his work the record book should be on hand with all data neatly recorded to date. All weights and measures should be accurately given and recorded at the proper time. Space is available in the record book for a story of the work done. Each member should be encouraged to write an interesting account in the record book of his experience as a club member. Upon satisfactory completion of record book and project a certificate of achievement will be issued by the College of Agriculture. The county or home demonstration agent will call for the record books at the proper time and keep them on file in their offices for future reference and record. The best records in each project should be selected and the book entered in the State Contest.



Certificate of Merit.

CERTIFICATES.

A certificate of achievement will be issued by the College of Agriculture to a club member when:

1. Project is completed.
2. Record book, accurately kept and up-to-date, is turned in to supervising agent.
3. Name is submitted to State Leader of Junior Clubs.

A certificate of merit will be issued by the College of Agriculture when:

1. Club member is entitled to certificate of achievement.
2. Additional requirements mentioned under merit course have been completed and proper evidence submitted upon request.
3. Name is certified to State Leader of Junior Clubs by County or Home Demonstration Agent.

A club member may be working on a project while earning a certificate of merit. Maximum of four merit certificates may be earned in 12 months.

The farm home must offer ample opportunity for growth of body, mind, and soul and the community furnish a satisfactory social life. The country needs the city and the city needs the brawn of the country. If your boys and girls need answer the call of the city, see that they go with pleasant memories of their country home and community; but if the farm is their choice, see that they become enthusiastic boosters for the wealth of country life.

CHAPTER II.

INSTRUCTIONS ON CLUB PROJECTS.

The county agent is a technically trained man and is qualified to instruct club boys and girls in those projects directly related to farming. The home demonstration agent is a technically trained woman and is qualified to instruct club boys and girls in those projects directly related to home making. Sometimes a local instructor can be found capable of teaching club boys and girls the essential elements of their projects. Such persons should be secured whenever practical, thus making it possible for the agent to devote time and attention to training and directing these teachers rather than trying to give individual attention to club members. The Junior Community Leader should be instructed to make up a list of the boys and girls enrolled in each project and arrange with the agent for the necessary instructions. In case a project can be handled equally well by either agent, then an agreement should be reached between the agents concerning the instructions for that project in the county. A circular has been prepared in each project offered in club work. After choosing the project, a member should be supplied with the appropriate circular and assisted in following its instructions.

Detailed instructions upon any of the projects usually will not be given at the monthly Junior Agricultural Club meetings, but will be reserved for a special meeting for all members enrolled in that project for which it is necessary to give special instructions. Talks will be made, however, upon any of the projects promoted, the information given being of interest to everybody present. As to whether the boys and girls enrolled in the different projects should be encouraged to form separate clubs, as the boys in the pig project forming a Pig Club, or the girls in the canning project forming a Canning Club, is a matter left to the discretion of the agent. If such an organization is formed, permission should be secured from the Junior Community Club and the secondary club should announce an ideal, as "A Ton of Pork Club," where the ten members growing pigs will pro-

duce a ton of pork, or average 200 pounds per pig, per member before the project closes. The boys in the corn project may form "A Thousand Bushel Club," in which ten members growing corn will strive to produce 1,000 bushels of corn, average 100 bushels per acre per member. Girls enrolled in canning may form "Can A Thousand Club" in which the members will strive to can a thousand quarts, averaging 100 quarts per member. Banners or other suitable awards may be made when a group achieves their ambition and the banner should be placed in the Junior Agricultural Club Room. The instruction circular will aid the club member considerably in organizing and directing his project and reduce personal supervision on the part of the agent to the minimum. Besides the general requirements for membership in the Junior Agricultural Club listed on page 11, the following special requirements pertain to each project.



Helping to feed the world.

CORN PROJECT. (Cir. 84.)

1. Enrollment should take place during the first part of the year, not later than June first.
2. Each club member agrees to grow at least one acre of corn, following the advice of his county agent.
3. The acre must be in one piece of ground.

4. At the close of the project each club member should exhibit 10 ears of corn at the county fair, club fair or some other show arranged for this purpose.

POTATO PROJECT. (Cir. 109.)

1. Both boys and girls may enter the potato project.
2. Each member shall raise 1/10 acre.
3. The member shall prepare the ground, plant, cultivate and harvest the crop, and select the potatoes for his or her exhibit.
4. Each member should exhibit a peck of potatoes at county or district fair, or at a local club show arranged for this purpose.

SOYBEAN PROJECT. (Cir. 94.)

1. The club member must agree to do the following things:
 - a. Enroll not later than June 1.
 - b. Plant one acre of soybeans.
 - c. Use the best seed that he can get
 - d. Make an exhibit of one peck of soybeans at some club show or other fair.

ALFALFA PROJECT. (Cir. 93.)

1. Enrollment should take place during the first part of the year, not later than July 1.
2. Each member must grow one acre of alfalfa, following the advice of his county agent.
3. Each member should make an exhibit of alfalfa hay at some county fair arranged for this purpose.

SWEET CLOVER PROJECT. (Cir. 87.)

1. Enrollment should take place during the first part of the year, not later than April 1.
2. Each member must grow 1 acre of sweet clover, following the advice of his county agent.
3. At the close of the project each member should make an exhibit of sweet clover hay at some county fair or other fair arranged for this purpose.

SMALL FRUIT PROJECT. (Cir. 98.)

1. Each member shall grow a plot of strawberries or a plot of raspberries, or both. A plot shall contain 2,000 square feet of ground.
2. Each member should exhibit at least a quart of berries (fresh or canned) at a county or district fair or at a local club show.

GARDEN PROJECT. (Cir. 67.)

1. Enroll not later than June 1.
2. Grow a garden (minimum size, 600 sq. ft.; maximum size 4,000 sq. ft.) under the agent's or club leader's directions.
3. Make an exhibit of garden products at some fair or show.

TOMATO PROJECT. (Cir. 126.)

1. Enroll not later than June 1.
2. Grow at least 1/10 of an acre of tomatoes under the county agent's or club leader's directions.
3. Make an exhibit of tomatoes at some fair or show (12 tomatoes).

TOBACCO PROJECT. (Cir. 86.)

1. Enrollment should take place during the first part of the year, not later than March 15.
2. Each member must grow at least 1/4 of an acre of tobacco.

SWINE FATTENING PROJECT. (Cir. 103.)

1. The latest date for enrollment is June 1.
2. Each member shall raise at least one pig from weanling age to six or seven months old. Pigs should have been farrowed after March 1.
3. At the close of the project the pigs of all members should be assembled at one place for exhibition and judging. If impossible to hold a show the judge shall visit each member, score his project and determine the winner.
4. The judges for the contest shall be selected by the county agent or club leader.

SWINE BREEDING PROJECT. (Cir. 99.)

1. The latest date for enrollment is June 1.
2. Each member shall raise at least one pig from weanling age to six or seven months old. Pigs should have been farrowed after March 1.
3. At the close of the project the pigs of all members should be assembled at one place for exhibition and judging. If impossible to hold a show the judge shall visit each member, score his project and determine the winner.
4. The judges for the contest shall be selected by the county agent or club leader.

SOW AND LITTER PROJECT. (Cir. 84.)

1. Time of enrollment for winter and spring project, August 1 to January 1; for summer and fall project, January 1 to June 1.
2. Each member shall raise a litter of pigs to weanling age.
3. At the close of the project the sows and litters of all members should be assembled at one place for exhibition and judging, but if no show is held the judge shall visit each member, score his project and determine the winner.
4. The judges for the contest shall be selected by the county agent or club leader.
5. If no prizes are awarded the boy or girl shall close the project and complete the record book.

DAIRY CALF PROJECT. (Cir. 119.)

1. The latest date for enrollment is May 1.
2. Each member must own a calf of one of the dairy breeds and care for it during the period of the project.
3. The calf should be not over 6 months old at the beginning of the project.
4. Each member should exhibit the heifer at the club show that will be held at the close of the project which is just before the heifer freshens.

DAIRY COW-CALF PROJECT. (Cir. 119)

1. The latest date for enrollment is June 1.
2. Each member must own a heifer that is due to freshen within a month of the start of the project and care for her and the calf until the calf is weaned.
3. Each member should show the cow and calf at the club show which will be held at the close of the project which is at the weaning time of the calf.

BABY BEEF PROJECT. (Cir. 119)

1. The latest dates for enrollment are October 1 for the fall project, and June 1 for the summer project.
2. Each member must feed one or more calves of any good beef breed. These calves may be either steers or heifers and should weigh not more than 500 pounds nor be more than eight months of age.
3. At the close of the project the calves of all members should be assembled at one place for exhibition and judging. This place shall be determined by the county agent. The calves should be not more than 16 to 20 months old at the close of the project.

BEEF COW-CALF PROJECT. (Cir. 114.)

1. Each member must own a registered heifer of one of the beef breeds: Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus.
2. Project is divided into two parts. Heifer must be exhibited at close of Part A, and with her calf at the close of Part B.

SHEEP AND LAMB PROJECT. (Cir. 88.)

1. The latest date for enrollment is December 1.
2. Each member shall own one or more ewes and care for them himself from the time they are bred until the lambs are weaned, at which time the project closes.

POULTRY PROJECT.

A. Hatching (Cir. 110). B. Laying (Cir. —).

1. The latest date for enrollment in poultry project A is May 15; project B, December 1.

2. Each member shall set 4 or more settings of eggs of some standard breed of chickens, preferably the breed standardized upon in the county.

SUGGESTIONS FOR POULTRY CLUB MEMBERS.

Often it is difficult for the boy or girl to keep the club chickens separated from those of the farm flock. This may be done by having a separate coop and lot for them to run in. Such a pen costs little and is advisable if it allows sufficient range for the chickens. If a breed of chickens that is different from the farm flock is raised they can be separated and fed. Colored celluloid leg bands may be used to mark the chickens if they are of the same breed as the home flock and a separate lot is not available.

After the club member has completed project A ten or more pullets should be selected and preparations made to enter project B, the egg-laying project. This includes feeding, housing and care of a small flock of chickens thru the fall, winter and spring months.

BEE PROJECT. (Cir. 69.)

1. Enroll not later than April 1.
2. Acquire and care for at least one stand of bees for twelve months under the county agent's or club leader's directions.
3. Raise, if possible, $\frac{1}{8}$ acre of buckwheat.

CLOTHING PROJECT. (Beginning. Cir. 112)

1. Girls with no experience in sewing may enter this project.
2. Fall enrollments end December 1; spring enrollments, June 1.
3. This project consists of making five articles; namely, a kitchen holder, laundry bag, hand towel, apron and cap, and also darn a pair of hose.

CLOTHING PROJECT. (Elementary. Cir. 116.)

1. Only members of Junior Agricultural Clubs who have satisfactorily completed the beginning project, or its equivalent, are eligible.

2. Fall enrollment ends December 1; spring enrollment, June 1.
3. Each member must make three pieces of underwear (type designated) and patch a garment.

CLOTHING PROJECT. (Advanced. Cir. —.)

1. Only members of Junior Agricultural Clubs who have satisfactorily completed the first two clothing projects, or their equivalent, are eligible.
2. Fall enrollment ends December 1; spring enrollment, June 1.
3. Each member must make four garments; namely, a blouse, cotton dress, made over garment, plaited skirt and a wool darn.

CLOTHING PROJECT. (Home Craft. Cir. —.)

1. Only members of Junior Agricultural Clubs who have satisfactorily completed the first three clothing projects, or their equivalent, are eligible.
2. Fall enrollment ends December 1; spring enrollment, June 1.
3. Each member must make an afternoon dress, repair a hat, make furnishing for a girl's room (two articles) and prepare a clothing budget.

FOOD PROJECTS.

In an endeavor to make the work entirely practical and of use in the home of the girls, the four food projects are based upon meal planning. In each lesson either a simple combination is made, or a food which is itself a combination ready for serving. The leader should stress its simple but attractive service. The most important facts about each food in regard to its value, digestibility and uses, are also considered. Four courses are given and should be studied in order. Each consists of 18 lessons, including the meals served. The foods that are cooked in class must be prepared at home by the club member three times during the course.

CANNING PROJECTS.

The purposes of the canning project are:

1. To teach the essentials for the successful canning of fruits and vegetables.
2. To eliminate, as far as possible, unpleasant and unnecessary practises, thus making canning a joy.
3. To induce home use of the "cold pack" method of canning by encouraging club girls and boys to take an active part in canning for the family.



These girls enjoy learning how to can.

4. To promote a larger use of fruits and vegetables during the winter months.
5. To provide a more enjoyable community life thru wholesome social activities.

Four canning projects are offered. Members should enroll from March 1 to July 1.

Canning I.

36 quart containers, 20 of which must be tomatoes, soup mixture, catsup (not more than 3 of catsup). The remaining 16 may be filled with the following: tomatoes, soup mixture, beets, carrots or greens if approved by the leader.

Canning II.

60 quart jars, 36 of which must be corn, string beans, lima beans, peas, general pickling (not more than 6 quarts pickles). The other 24 of any other vegetable.

Canning III.

80 quart jars, 36 of which must be four varieties of fruits, the other 44 of any fruit or vegetable.

Canning IV.

12 pints preserves, 3 kinds of fruit.
15 glasses jelly, 3 kinds of fruit.
24 quarts canned fruit.
50 quarts canned vegetables.

BUTTERMILK PROJECT. (Cir. 121)

1. The latest date for enrollment in the fall project is October 1, and for the summer project June 1.
2. Each member must feed and care for one or more cows of a good dairy breed. This project includes the care and handling of the milk, butter and cream produced.

In 1921 more than 20,000 boys and girls living on Kentucky farms were interested in studying better methods of farm practice and home making thru the club projects. The Junior Club offers the boy and girl an opportunity to do four years' work in agriculture or home economics and encourages the training of head, hands, heart and health to the end that each may become a bigger and better American citizen. Thus the Junior Agricultural Club is a constructive agency cooperating with the school and home to develop the latent possibilities of our boys and girls by supplying instruction and inspiration for their life work.

CHAPTER III.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT COURSES.

The object of these courses is to offer to the boy and girl living in the country a brief and simple course of instruction which will aid in a better interpretation of the commonplace experiences and observations of country life. Attention is directed to the many forms of life and activity surrounding everyday existence, with a view to interesting the boy and girl in their environment. By this method vision is created, interest stimulated and a decision to live and work in the open country is encouraged.

The requirements for enrollment are:

1. Club member must complete a farm or home project.
2. Must have completed fifth grade.
3. Make application for enrollment to county or home demonstration agent.

When a club member earns a certificate of achievement and in addition complies with the requirements for the completion of the merit course selected, a certificate of merit will be issued by the College of Agriculture. A certificate of merit will be awarded if a club member earns simultaneously a certificate of achievement.

DESCRIPTION OF MERIT COURSES.

Course No.

1. *Soils. Text: Circular 54.** The club member will study this text assisted by teacher and county agent. Club member will present as evidence of finishing this course: (1) Collection of four types of soils in bottles properly labeled as directed by county agent. (2) Give written answer to one or more practical questions on soil. Questions to be supplied by Junior Club Department.

The purpose of this course is to acquaint the club member with the plant food elements in the soil, their use and maintenance.

*Circular 54, Soils. University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Extension Division, Lexington, Ky.

2. *Farm Crops. Text: Circular No. 56.** This is a study course on the principal farm crops grown in Kentucky. Important problems on plant culture are discussed, such as preparation of soil, seed selection, cultivation, harvesting and improvement. Club members will present as evidence of finishing this course:
1. Collection of 12 samples of seed used for farm crops, properly labeled, as directed by county agent.
 2. Written answers to one or more practical questions based on project and text.
3. *Wood Working Merit Course. Circular No. 124†.* The circular is primarily meant for boys, altho girls may pursue profitably the work outlined. Definite plans are given for making simple but useful articles from wood. The articles may be made with the limited amount of material, with the tools and equipment commonly found on the farm. The knowledge obtained in the use and care of tools will assist in giving self-confidence and ability to plan and execute more difficult problems of repair and construction which arise on the farm. Club members will present for inspection as evidence of finishing the course, a complete set of the articles required. Twelve articles are required but some choice is given in making the set.
4. *Home Improvement. Circular No. —.*** This circular is meant primarily for girls, altho boys may pursue profitably the work outlined. Definite work is outlined in flower culture, home decoration and beautification. Club members are required to give certain evidence of completing the course as specified in the circular.

*Circular 56, Farm Crops. University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Extension Division.

†Wood working merit course. Cir. 124 University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Extension Division, Lexington, Ky.

**In preparation.

5. *Collections.* Boys and girls enjoy making collections and when left uninstructed they accumulate a considerable variety of things which they treasure, but which possess no educational value because order, aim and utility are lacking. The joy of acquisition, mingled with curiosity, supplies the incentive for collecting. This instructive trait may be given a real educational value thru proper direction. Boys and girls may learn many of the secrets of nature when they systematically collect flowers, rocks, insects or other materials with which their environment is crowded, but which may go unnoticed because their attention is left undirected. Instructions outlining how to proceed in making the following collections with directions for mounting and exhibiting may be had upon request to the county or home demonstration agent. See appendix for suggestions on plant collection.
- A. Weeds, 15 varieties.
 - B. Grasses, 10 varieties.
 - C. Clover family, 10 varieties.
 - D. Forest trees, 15 varieties.
 - E. Collection of woods (cross and longitudinal sections), 10 varieties.
 - F. Plant diseases, 15 kinds.
 - G. Insects, 25 kinds that attack field crops.
 - H. Insects, 25 kinds that attack garden crops.
 - I. Insects, 25 kinds that attack fruit crops.
 - J. Insects, 15 beneficial kinds.
 - K. Butterflies, 15 species.
 - L. Moths, 15 species.
 - M. Flowers, 50 kinds.
 - N. Seeds, 24 kinds. Garden or field crop.

Club members may choose any two of the above collections. Application should be made to the county or home demonstration agent for the necessary instruction which will be furnished by the Junior Club Department. When a club

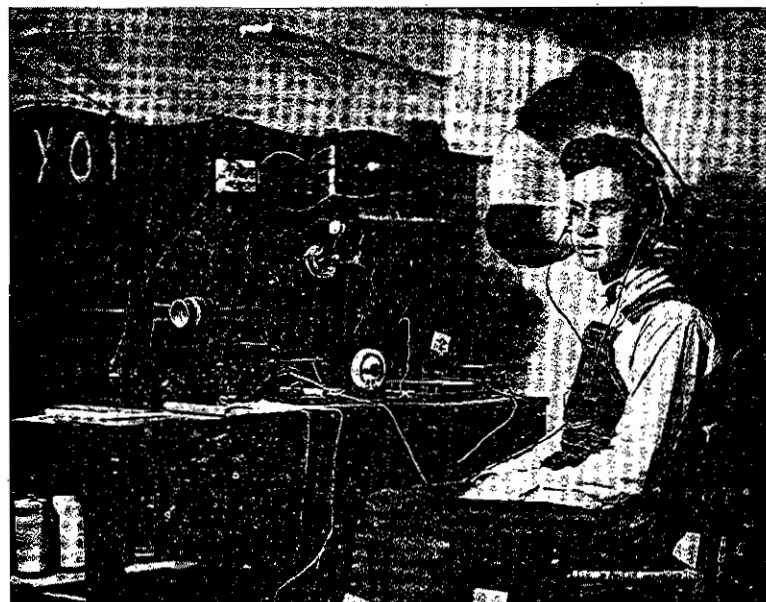
member has completed the work and presents the collection mounted in a creditable manner and has completed a farm or home project a certificate of merit will be issued.

6. *Books.* A club member may select six or more books from the list given in the back of this handbook. To receive credit, a club member must furnish agent with a written review of not less than 150 words for each book read. The minimum number of books is six and the minimum number of pages is 1,200.
7. *Judging Farm Animals. Text: Circular No. 96.** Club member will study this circular, assisted by teacher and county agent. The object of this course is to acquaint the club member with the standard types and breeds of farm animals. Some instruction in judging is given. A club member will be required to answer from one to eight questions on the course and participate in a judging contest in order to receive a certificate of merit.
8. *Farm Management. Texts: Circular No. —*** Club members will study this circular assisted by teacher or county agent. The object of this course is to acquaint the club member with the best farm practices. Attention is given to approved systems of farming for Kentucky with the results to be expected. Club members will answer from one to eight questions to receive a certificate of merit.
9. *Health.* The standards set by the Modern Health Crusaders are adopted for this merit course. When a club member has attained the rank of Knight Banneret and completed a farm or home project, a certificate of merit will be issued. For full information concerning the Modern Health Crusaders, write to State Health Department, Louisville, Kentucky.

*Circular 96. Judging Farm Animals. University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Extension Division.

**In preparation.

10. *Own Your Own Room.* Boys or girls may enroll in this course. Suggestions are given in Circular No. —** concerning the beauty and arrangement of the room occupied by a boy or girl. Requirements for a certificate are outlined in this circular.



Discovering a new world thru radio.

11. *Radio Clubs.* Interest is growing in the wireless telephone and its usefulness to farmers as a means of furnishing market reports, weather reports, entertainment and instruction. A club member who installs a receiving set and gives satisfactory evidence to his agent of his ability to receive market reports or other messages will be issued a certificate of merit provided a farm or home project has been completed.

**In preparation.

CHAPTER IV:

THE JUNIOR COMMUNITY CLUB AND ITS PROGRAM.

THE LEADER.

A community leader of a Junior Club is what the name implies, that is, a leader of a community club for boys and girls. A community usually has a center for trading, for education and for worship. People naturally gather at a community center because of its favorable location. Within the border of the community's influence there may be several small neighborhood groups each with a schoolhouse as a center. Sometimes a small group will develop a spirit almost rivaling, if not surpassing, that of the real community itself. A local leader usually is in charge of a neighborhood group.

It is the duty of the junior community leader to organize the boys and girls into a junior club at the community center, as well as at the neighborhood center, and assist them in working out a program for the year's work, which contains educational, social and economic features. More information will follow relative to the details for such a program. In general, however, the community leader is responsible for directing the educational and social features, while the county and home agent are responsible for the instruction in the economic features of club work, such as animal or crop production, or the home projects, such as sewing and cooking.

THE PROGRAM.

About the first question which a leader is called upon to answer is, "What shall we do?" Here are a few suggestions for a meeting held indoors. See Circular 91,* "Hints on Programs for the Junior Community Club," for detailed information concerning programs:

*Circular 91, University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Extension Division.

FOR MEETINGS HELD INDOORS

The usual order of business may be followed:

1. Call to order by the president.
2. Club song.
3. Roll call of members. (If desired each member may respond by telling what club work he is doing or by naming the various breeds of animals or crops, or any other response designated by the president.)



Sometimes the club meeting is held out of doors.

4. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
5. Business:
 - (a) Reports from officers, committees or individual members.
 - (b) Unfinished business.
 - (c) New business.
 - (d) Applications for membership. (Club leader may assist members in creating an initiation ceremony, if desired.)
6. Study and discussion of club circulars of instruction, filling in record books and other matters relative to project work.

7. Program for this meeting. If a literary program is planned it may be composed of songs, recitations, debates, musical numbers, reports on progress of work, talks or demonstrations by local or outside talent, short plays or dialogs, drills or marches, stunts, exhibits or socials.
8. Reading of program for next meeting.
9. Adjournment.

FOR MEETING HELD OUT-OF-DOORS.

If an out-of-doors meeting is in order the program may include any of the following activities:

1. Field trips for the purpose of collecting harmful insects, useful insects, weeds, wild flowers, rocks, samples of native wood, or for identifying breeds of animals.
2. Field trips may be made for the purpose of observing good agricultural methods in handling animals, crops or soil, home and agricultural labor saving devices, gardens, interior and exterior of farm homes.
3. Inspection trips may be planned to visit those club members who are making unusual progress. Hike or go in auto truck.
4. Festive and recreational programs may be prepared to include games, such as base ball, basket ball, volley ball, tennis, medicine ball, and teams may be organized to compete with neighboring clubs.
5. Athletic meets with competition in running, jumping and throwing weights. Other activities as a kite tournament, shooting matches with rifle or bow and arrows, javelin throwing, quoits or horseshoes, boomerang throwing, offer good sport. (Information concerning the games and plays mentioned are included in the circular on games.) Dramatic and historic pageants offer a good field for youthful actors. Hunting and fishing trips are always acceptable.
6. The social life of the community should receive special consideration. During the winter months parties or socials should be planned, to be held at the homes of the club members. A definite program especially suited for a home

gathering should be outlined in advance. New Year's Eve, St. Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day, Halloween, masquerade socials, and birthday parties, all suggest splendid subjects for an evening of wholesome fun.

The following programs are suggested.

SPECIAL DAYS.

Jan. 1—New Year.	July 4—Independence day.
Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.	July—Picnics and camps.
Feb. 14—St Valentine's day.	August—Picnics and camps.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.	Sept. 5—Labor day.
Mar. 17—St. Patrick's day.	Oct. 12—Columbus day.
Mar. 21—Arbor and bird day.	Oct. 21—Achievement day.
May 1—May day.	Oct. 31—Halloween.
May 21—Play day.	Nov. 24—Thanksgiving day.
June—JUNIOR WEEK— Lexington, Ky.	Dec. 25—Christmas.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS:

1. Alfalfa	7. Sheep	13. Country life
2. Apple	8. Beef	14. Farm
3. Poultry	9. Soybean	15. Field
4. Corn	10. Strawberry	16. Hike
5. Dairy	11. Good roads	17. Automobile tour
6. Pig	12. Rural health	18. Clothing.
1. Ye old time school days.	7. Indian program.	
2. Spelling bee.	8. Dramatic program.	
3. Local history.	9. Kentucky's natural resources.	
4. Lives of great men.	10. Bible story.	
5. Travel program.	11. Stereopticon or moving pictures.	
6. Musical.	12. Famous stories.	

These programs have been worked out in detail. They are available in Circular No. 91,* which may be had upon application.

*Circular 91, Club Programs. University of Kentucky, College of Agriculture, Extension Division.

CONDUCTING THE CLUB MEETING.

The club meeting should be conducted in parliamentary order. The following hints and suggestions are given to serve as a guide.

- (a) Always address the president as Mr. or Miss President.
- (b) All remarks should be addressed to the president.
- (c) There should be no talking between members.



On their way to the woods.

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAMS.

- (d) The president should recognize the person who seeks the floor by saying "Mr. or Miss _____"
(Person's name.)
- (e) This indicates that the person thus recognized has the privilege of speaking (of the floor) and must not be interrupted.
- (f) The only interruptions allowable are (1) a call for a point of order, or (2) a question.
- (g) A point of order applies to a member who has made a motion which is out of order because of another motion

before the meeting, or to a person whose remarks are not on the subject under consideration, or to a person who is exceeding the time limit for discussion, etc. A point of order is executed as follows:

Member rises while another is speaking:

"Mr. President, I rise to a point of order."

The president will then recognize the speaker as follows:

"Mr. —, please state your point or order."

Member who interrupted speaker:

"Mr. President, the speaker, Mr. _____,
(interrupted member's name) is out of order because his remarks are not on the subject under discussion (or is out of order because there is another motion before the meeting)."

President: "The chair decides that the point of order is (or is not) well taken." Whereupon the interrupted speaker takes his seat or makes an appeal from the decision of the chair as follows.

Interrupted speaker: "Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the chair."

President: "Mr. — appeals from the decision of the chair. As many as are in favor of the decision of the chair will make manifest by saying 'Aye;' contrary minded, 'No.' The motion is (or is not) carried."

If the motion is carried, and the decision of the chair is thus sustained, the interrupted speaker has no further recourse and must take his seat. If, however, the motion is lost and the decision of the chair is not sustained, the speaker may continue to speak.

Question: The speaker may be interrupted by any member for the purpose of asking a question. This question may be one of personal privilege or may be for the purpose of gaining information about the subject under discussion.

The execution of this motion may proceed as follows:

Member taking floor while another member is speaking:

"Mr. President, I rise to a question of information."

Presiding officer: "State your question."

Member: "Do I understand the speaker to mean that —."

The speaker then gives the information desired, and the meeting proceeds.

In case of a question of personal privilege the process is as follows:

Member rising and interrupting speaker: "Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege."

Presiding officer: "State your question."

Member: "Mr. President, this room is too warm for comfort, and I, therefore, ask to have the windows opened."

In either case the presiding officer may rule for or against the person asking the question.

- (h) Never offer a motion by saying, "I move you," but "I move that, etc."
- (i) Only privileged motions or motion to amend may be offered while another motion is still before the meeting.
- (j) Before any matter is voted upon, the presiding officer must state the motion fully and completely.
- (k) The ordinary form of voting upon regular motions is as follows: Presiding officer: "All in favor of this motion say 'Aye' (short pause for the vote.) Contrary, 'No.' " The presiding officer then announces the result by saying, "The motion is carried," or "The motion is lost."
- (l) Motions for question of privilege or point of order take precedence over all other motions except motions to adjourn or to fix the time of adjournment.
- (m) Never attempt to place too many amendments to a motion. (Two are allowable, that is, an amendment to an amendment. It is usually much better to offer a substitute motion.)
- (n) A motion may not be considered or put to a vote of the meeting until it has been seconded or supported by some member other than the one making the motion.
- (o) In case of a tie vote the president or presiding officer decides the motion.

- (p) A motion to adjourn the meeting is in order at any time.
- (q) In addition to these simple rules which may serve for the beginning of the club's activities, each club library should contain a copy of Robert's Rules of Order.

TOPICS TO SELECT FROM IN PREPARING PROGRAM FOR JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITY CLUB MONTHLY MEETINGS.

Topics of Interest to Girls and Boys.

JANUARY TOPICS.

1. (Corn) How to select the acre for demonstration. (Circular No. 82,* Corn.)
2. (Pig) Points to look for in selecting pig for breeding. (Circular No. 99, Pig Breeding Project.)
3. (Potatoes) Preparing seed bed and fertilization. (Circular No. 100, Potatoes.)
4. (Sheep) Management of ewe before lambing. (Circular No. 88, Sheep and Lamb Project.)
5. (Pig) What type of hog is best—big-boned or small-boned?
6. (Pig) Value of one breed for our community. (Write for special information.)
7. (Corn) Barnyard manure, value, how and when to apply. (Circular No. 82, Corn.)
8. (Sweet Clover) Early spring preparation for seed bed. (Circular No. 87, Sweet Clover.)
9. (Poultry) Poultry plans. (Circular No. 110, Poultry.)
10. (Calf) How I am housing, feeding and managing my calf. (Circular No. 114.)
11. (Corn) How much plant food will a 50-bushel yield of corn remove from the soil?
12. (Reports) Reports from each member on what he has done.
13. (Instructions) County agents explain how to keep record books.
14. (Instructions) County agents explain score card by which the club as a whole will be judged. (See secretaries' books.)

*When not otherwise specified, the numbers refer to Circulars of the Extension Division, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky.

FEBRUARY TOPICS.

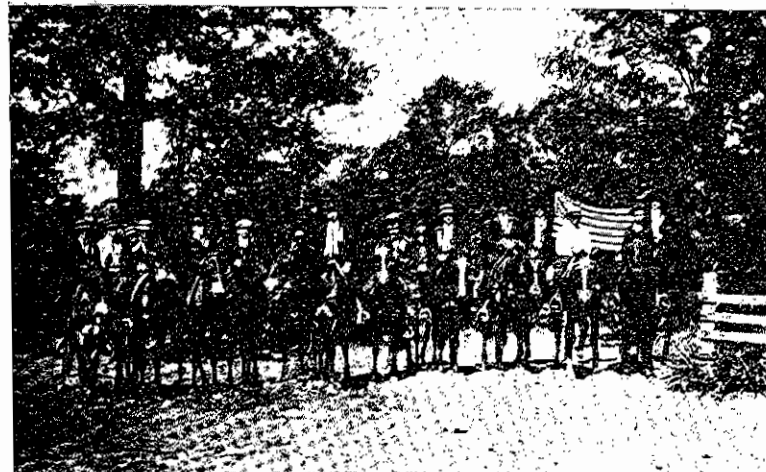
1. (Pig) Pasture for pigs. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 411.**)
2. (Calf and Sheep) Spring pastures.
3. (Corn) How to prepare a good seed bed. (Circular No. 82, Corn.)
4. (Corn) What is humus, its value and how secured?
5. (Corn) Demonstration: Making seed corn tester, both box and rag doll.
6. (Corn) Varieties best adapted for our community.
7. (Sweet Clover) How to grow it successfully. (Circular No. 87, Sweet Clover.)
8. (Potatoes) Selecting seed and planting. (Circular No. 100, Potatoes.)
9. (Potatoes) Treating potatoes for scab before planting. (Circular No. 100, Potatoes.)
10. (Live Stock) Rate of growth, calves, pigs, and lambs should make per day.
11. (Pig) How to make purebred pigs more popular in our community.
12. (Poultry) Selecting eggs for hatching. (Circular No. 110, Poultry.)
13. (General) What is meant by "scientific farming?"
14. (General) How I am caring for my farm machinery.
15. (Debate) Resolved, that vaccinating hogs is profitable.
16. (Rotation) Describe a four-year rotation and show the place corn has in it.
17. (Reports) Report from individual members. (Never omit this.)
18. (Instructions) By County Agents and teachers.

MARCH TOPICS.

1. (Corn) Methods of planting corn, and the best time. (Circular No. 82, Corn.)
2. (Corn) Is good seed essential to large production, and why? (Circular No. 82, Corn.)

**Farmers' Bulletins are published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

3. (Corn) Obstacles to overcome in securing a perfect stand.
4. (Pig) Early spring pointers.
5. (Pig) What is a hog for?
6. (Pig) Self-feeders, demonstrate, if possible. (Write for special information.)
7. (Live Stock) Paper—feeding motherless pigs, calves and lambs.
8. (Soybeans) Selecting seed and planting. (Circular No. 94, Soybeans.)
9. (Potatoes) Cultivation. (Circular No. 100, Potatoes.)



This club has organized a boys' cavalry.

10. (Potatoes) Spraying for blight—demonstration. (Circular No. 100, Potatoes.)
11. (Alfalfa) Preparing the seed bed. Circular No. 93, Alfalfa.)
12. (Live Stock) Permanent pastures, and how to secure them.
13. (Poultry) Baby chick, feeding and care. (Circular No. 110, Poultry.)
14. (Corn) Report on the acreage of corn in county—in State.
15. (Corn) How acreage of corn compares with that of other crops in county—in State.

16. (General) Some "leaks" on the farm and how to stop them.
17. (Reports) From individual members on progress of work.
18. (Instructions) By County Agents and teachers.

APRIL TOPICS.

1. (Pig) Sanitation: How to keep pigs free from lice, worms and cholera. (Show by demonstration if possible. Farmers' Bulletin No. 566, page 9.)
2. (Pig) How much should pigs weigh at different ages?
3. (Pig) Growing and feeding rape. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 411.)
4. (Sheep) Feeding the ewe and lamb. (Circular No. 88, Sheep and Lamb.)
5. (Corn) How to regulate the planter.
6. (Corn) Report on test made for germination at last meeting.
7. (Corn) How the corn plant grows.
8. (Corn) Early cultivation, getting ahead of the grass and weeds.
9. (Alfalfa) Early preparation of soil, kind of implements to use.
10. (Soybeans) Planting. (Circular No. 94, Soybeans.)
11. (Poultry) Breeding coop and appliances.
12. (General) Farms that do not fail.
13. (General) How to make our club bigger and better.
14. (General) How we can help each other thru our club.
15. (General) What is a farm laborer worth "from his shoulders down?" "From the top of his head down?"
16. (Debate) Resolved, that filthy conditions kill more pigs than cholera.
17. (Debate) Resolved, that if we had more birds we would have fewer insects.
18. (General) Harmful insects, helpful insects.
19. (General) Harmful birds, helpful birds.
20. (Instructions) By County Agents.

MAY TOPICS.

1. (Corn) Insects and diseases, and how to combat them.
2. (Corn) Report on stand, by each member.
3. (Corn) How I secured a perfect stand of corn.
4. (Corn) Number of stalks on my acre, and what I expect to make.
5. (Corn) How often, how deep, and how late to cultivate.
6. (Pig) How I make my pig gain a pound a day.
7. (Pig) Demonstrations on how to make lime-charcoal mixture.
8. (Calf) How I am making my calf gain two pounds a day. (Circular 106, Baby Beef.)
9. (Sheep) Caring for the spring lambs. (Circular No. 88, Sheep.)
10. (Pig) Recitation. Coburn's panegyric on "His Majesty, the Hog." (In the Duroc-Jersey Bulletin, March 1, 1916, page 5.)
11. (Soybeans) Making hay. (Circular No. 94, Soybeans.)
12. (Potatoes) Digging and handling. (Circular No. 100, Potatoes.)
13. (Alfalfa) How to grow it successfully. (Circular No. 93, Alfalfa.)
14. (Sweet Clover) How I secured a perfect stand.
15. (Debate) Resolved, that a lead pencil is the most useful implement a farmer can use.
16. (Instructions) By county agents and teachers.

JUNE TOPICS.

1. (Corn) Does it pay to cultivate late?
2. (Corn) Should we pull fodder?
3. (Corn) Planting cowpeas or other legumes in the corn.
4. (Pig) The school pig; how to get one.
5. (Live Stock) Summer care of pigs, calves and lambs.
6. (Potatoes) Preparing for fall planting.
7. (Alfalfa) Making alfalfa hay.
8. (General) How to keep land from washing.
9. (General) How to build up a run-down farm.

10. (General) Labor saving implements.
11. (General) Selecting a club member to attend Junior Week.
12. (General) Why we could not run this club without girls.
13. (General) Getting ready for the camp.

Note:—The program for this month might consist of field demonstration in late cultivation or care and management of live stock.

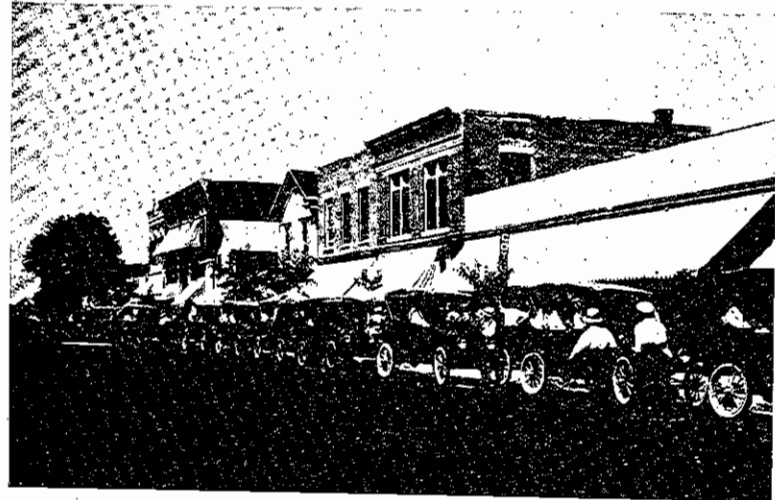
JULY TOPICS.

1. This meeting should be held out of doors. An automobile tour may be planned. All should meet at an appointed place and hour to start on a tour of inspection of the work done by club members who have made unusual progress. Farm homes having labor saving devices, well arranged kitchens or outside furnishings should be included. Inspect successful farms and study methods used.
2. An appropriate 4th of July celebration may be planned. See Circular No. 91.
3. The club may plan a canning demonstration and invite parents and teachers. Can vegetables in season and wrap with 4-H labels.
4. Complete plans for the camp.

AUGUST TOPICS.

1. (Corn) Describe an ideal stalk of corn and illustrate by example.
2. (Corn) Describe an ideal ear of corn and illustrate by example. (Circular No. 82, Corn.)
3. (Cover Crops) Kind and value of.
4. (Pig) Fall and winter pastures.
5. (Calf and Sheep) Fall and winter pastures.
6. (Corn) What constitutes a good exhibit? (Circular No. 82, Corn.)
7. (Soybeans) What constitutes a good exhibit?
8. (Pig) How to prepare your pig for exhibit. (Circular No. 103, Swine Growing.)
9. How to prepare your calf for exhibit. (Circular No. 106, Baby Beef.)

10. (Alfalfa) Soil requirements and time to plant. (Circular No. 93, Alfalfa.)
11. (Alfalfa) How to prepare the seed bed. (Circular No. 93, Alfalfa.)
12. (Corn) History of corn plant.
13. (Potato) Fall planting.
14. (Potato) How I kept my seed from the early crop.
15. (Record Book) Who has a perfectly kept record book? (Reports from all members.)
16. (Instructions) By County Agents and teachers.



The automobile tour is an educational trip for the club members.

SEPTEMBER TOPICS.

1. (Corn) Field selection of seed. (Demonstration in field. Circular No. 82, Corn.)
2. (Pig) Fall rape.
3. (General) How can we make the best community exhibit?
4. (General) Who will make an exhibit? Reports from all members.
5. (Live Stock) What are we doing now for the calves and lambs?

6. (Live Stock) Housing the pigs, calves and lambs.
7. (General) Taking care of our farm machinery.
8. (General) How may our club become more useful to our community?
9. (Pig) Producing strong pigs. (Circular No. 99, Swine Growing.)
10. Report on the benefits of the camp.
11. Instructions by County Agents on how to prepare exhibits.

OCTOBER TOPICS.

1. (General) Reports from each member on what he saw and learned at the fair.
2. (General) Discussion: How can we all profit from our Community Fair?
3. (Instruction) By County Agents.

NOVEMBER TOPICS.

1. (Corn) Value of corn crop in county. In State.
2. (Corn) Average yield of boys growing corn compared with that of the State.
3. (Beef) What is our beef crop worth? County? State?
4. (Pig) What is our hog crop worth? County? State?
5. (Pig) How does our county compare with other counties in pork production? (Write State Department of Agriculture.)
6. (Corn) Compare Kentucky with other corn producing states.
7. (General) What is the value of all club products raised by our club?
8. (Pig) Managing the sow and litter. (Circular No. 84, Sow and Litter.)
9. (Sheep) The profit I have made from sheep.
10. (General) Who has a bank account? (Reports from all members.)
11. Record books completed.
12. Instructions by County Agents and teachers.

DECEMBER TOPICS.

1. (Corn) Judging corn by use of score card. (Circular No. 82, Corn.)
2. (Corn) Fall and winter breaking. (Circular No. 82, Corn.)
3. (Live Stock) Keeping the pigs, lambs and calves warm.
4. (Pig) What I have learned that will help me next year.
5. (General) Suggestions from all as to how to make our club the best in the county.
6. Who has anything for sale? (All members report.)
7. Instructions by County Agents and teachers.

Topics of Interest to Girls.

JANUARY TOPICS.

1. How to select a plot for tomatoes or a garden.
2. I have never measured a plot; how do I do it?
3. How to make a fireless cooker.
4. Using the fireless cooker at home.
5. How we can use the fireless cooker in school.
6. Our school lunch.
7. From wool to cloth.

FEBRUARY TOPICS.

1. How to make a hotbed.
2. Why I joined an agricultural club.
3. Why we should eat fruits.
4. How we may use dried fruits.
5. Making and serving of apple whip.
6. How can I make hen nests well and inexpensively?
7. Where can we get eggs for setting?
8. Home laundering.

MARCH TOPICS.

1. How to transplant tomatoes.
2. How I made my corn bread.
3. How I made peanut biscuit.
4. Bread judging contest by girls.

5. What should I have in my record book by this time?
6. What poultry supplies shall I get?
7. Choosing a hat.

APRIL TOPICS.

1. How I staked and pruned my tomato plants.
2. Yeast bread: How I can use other things to save flour.
3. How mother makes light bread.
4. My experience in making bread.
5. I fed my chickens in this way.
6. Scoring of breads by club girls.

MAY TOPICS.

1. How my plot looks.
2. Study of a healthy plant.
3. What other vegetable can I prepare to can?
4. Ways in which club girls are using eggs in omelettes and combined with sauces.
5. Making of a home made canner.
6. Maypole dance.
7. Sealing cans by girls.

JUNE TOPICS.

1. What shall I have ready for canning?
2. The canning of English peas.
3. How I used strawberries fresh.
4. How I made strawberry preserves.
5. Troubles I have had with my chicks.
6. What I should wear in canning.
7. Can we secure standard exhibit jars by having a box supper, an ice-cream supper, or a picnic this month?
8. The best tomato contest.
9. Selecting a demonstration team.
10. Sending a club member to Junior Week.

JULY TOPICS.

1. What shall I prepare for the fair in this county?
2. What kind of jars do I want? For exhibit use? For home use?

3. The things I have learned this month about canning.
4. Canning tomatoes and beans.
5. Special canning demonstration.
6. Getting ready for the camp.
7. Report on Junior Week.

AUGUST TOPICS.

1. Let us dry all that we have not the jars to can. How? What?
2. How I made my drier.
3. How I am using my pimento peppers.
4. Exhibit of dried fruits and vegetables by girls.
5. How I am keeping my canning up to "4-H" standards.
6. Best assortment of dried fruits.
7. Soup mixtures.
8. Free trips offered by our County Fair.
9. Camp plans for next year.

SEPTEMBER TOPICS.

1. These are some of the ways in which we use cowpeas and soybeans.
2. How we can use the green tomatoes in pickle and mince-meat.
3. My record up to date.
4. Making Dixie Relish.
5. Our plans for a Community Fair and Sales Day.
6. Practice of songs and yells for Community Fair Day.
7. Culling the flock.
8. Proper shoes.
9. Suitable dresses for school girls.

OCTOBER TOPICS.

1. Is my record ready for the Home Demonstration Agent?
2. The exhibit I will carry to the County Fair next week.
3. How shall I make my booklet better?
4. Judging and scoring of exhibits of canned goods by girls.
5. Planting plot for this winter with cover crops.

6. Egg record—how to feed for production.
7. Care of clothing.
8. How to select colors in dress.

NOVEMBER TOPICS.

1. Peanut butter: how I make it and use it.
2. What I saw at the County Fair.
3. The plans I have for my winter garden.
4. The care I am giving my canner and garden tools during the winter.
5. Our winter sewing club.
6. Record books.



COMMUNITY CLUB WORK.

The Junior Club at Pigeon Roost, Jackson County, made a piece of good road.

1. Original condition of road.
2. In process of construction.
3. The road completed and in use.

DECEMBER TOPICS.

1. Preparation for a happy Christmas.
2. How I made pot holders for my mother's Christmas present.
3. What we can use for Christmas that we have learned from club work.
4. Planting plot for this winter with cover crops.
5. Our club will make garments for some needy families.
6. Care of the poultry flock.

JUNIOR CLUB SCORE CARD.

The following score card is to be used as a basis for comparing one club with another, as well as a measuring stick to determine yearly growth. By using this score card a club may have a definite record of its own progress. Using the score card is very simple. There are ten kinds of work for which credit is given in points. For example, No. 1. Enrollment, 20 points are scored whenever a new member is properly enrolled. A new member is properly enrolled when an enrollment card is fully filled out and the name recorded in the secretary's book. Members may enroll thruout the year in projects which are open at the time they apply for membership.

A state banner will be awarded the club having the highest score in the state.

The county farmers' organization should award a county banner for the club having the highest score in the county.

SCORE CARD FOR JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.*

Points given for:	
1. Enrollment	20
For each member regularly enrolled, each said name must be placed on record by the club secretary.	
2. Meetings	20
For each regular meeting held by club, not to exceed two a month.	
3. Attendance	5
For each member present at each meeting.	

*See secretary's book for blank used in tabulating score.

4. Exhibits	20
For each member making an exhibit at one fair, either district or county or both. Members cannot score at more than two fairs or in more than two classes.	
5. Certificates earned:	
For each certificate of achievement earned	20
For each certificate of merit earned	20
6. Community work	50
For each of the following activities completed:	
1. Beautifying school or church grounds by planting trees, shrubs or flowers.	
2. Repairing schoolhouse or church building or repairing road or bridge.	
3. Contributing to some worthy cause, as Red Cross, Church, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., local or foreign relief.	
4. Aiding in any local emergency caused by sickness, accident, fire or storm	
5. Assisting in the organization of another Junior Club.	
6. Aiding club leader with community program, either social, literary or athletic or in handling the finances or in actual supervision.	
Note:—In the above community activities at least 50% of the club members must participate and adequate supervision be supplied by leaders. Not more than two scorings are permitted on one activity unless special permission is secured by the leader.	
7. Sending representative, either club member or adult, to State or county conference, club paying all expenses, one point for each mile traveled, for each representative sent. Junior week at Lexington is considered a State conference.	
8. For selecting a team of at least three members.	
(a) Who give a demonstration at home	100
(b) Who give a demonstration away from home community..	300
Only one scoring for team in each (a) and (b). Club may select several teams but each must present a different demonstration, no team scoring more than twice.	
9. Local community picnic.	
For each club picnic held (not to exceed two)	100
10. Achievement day	500
To be given according to program approved by leader.	

CHAPTER V.

JUNIOR CLUB CONTESTS.

JUDGING TEAMS.

Junior judging contests are coming rapidly to the front, and justly so, because there is no more valuable knowledge and training for the boy or girl interested in farming than being able to judge farm and home products correctly. Judging implies a standard of excellence which should be well defined in the mind of the judge. A comparison of the products in hand is made with the ideal and the value is estimated. This process encourages an appreciation of relative values, with the result that new standards are set. Thus the experience of judging advances the club boy or girl toward a more worthy ideal by establishing the habit of observation and comparison.

Each Junior Club should develop a judging team. The county and home demonstration agents will apply the rules and regulations governing the contest and arrange for a county contest open to all teams developed in the local clubs. The local club team usually will be selected by individual competition, the three highest scoring members winning a place on the team. The three highest scoring members in the county contest win places on the county team and are eligible to participate in the state contest.

The Junior Club office will issue instructions covering each contest authorized, whether the subject be live stock, grains or home products, and will arrange all details in conducting the state contest.

The following are general rules and regulations.

ELIGIBILITY OF CONTESTANT.

1. Each contestant must be between the ages of 12 and 18, inclusive, on June 1.
2. Each contestant must have conducted a definite club project under the supervision of the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, for a period of at least 120 days prior to the contest.

3. The contestants shall live within the boundaries of the community or county, as determined by the agent.
4. No club member is eligible to the contest who has been regularly enrolled as a student in an agricultural course in any college.

RULES OF CONTEST.

1. The community or county contest shall be under the direct supervision of the county and home demonstration agents or some reliable person appointed by them.
2. Each contestant shall be given an entry number by which he shall be designated thruout the contest.
3. A reasonable time shall be allowed each contestant to place and write reasons on each class judged. No additional credit will be given for paper completed before expiration of allotted time.
4. Printed forms will be supplied on which to make written reports of the classes judged. Any member writing his name or placing any identifying mark other than the number assigned on the written report will be excluded from the contest.
5. Referring to textbooks or other data or giving or receiving opinions on any class being judged or to be judged before the written judgment of all contestants is in the hand of the official of the contest is strictly forbidden.
6. The classes to be judged may be any grouping of one or more breeds of live stock, varieties of grains or combination of home products. A suggested combination of classes for live stock is one ring of four animals each, of Holstein cows, Jersey cows, Shorthorn cattle and Hereford cattle or one ring of four animals each of dairy cattle, beef cattle, breeding hogs and mutton sheep.
A suggested combination of farm products is corn, potatoes, wheat and hay. In this case four ten-ear samples of corn, four pecks each of potatoes and wheat and four small sheaves of hay would constitute the samples to be placed.
A suggested combination of home products in foods is bread,

cake, butter, canned fruit, while shoes, hats, afternoon dresses and underclothing might constitute the classes in clothing. In both foods and clothing four articles should be placed in each class.

To place four articles in each class for four classes and later for each contestant to give his reasons orally for the placing, before the judge, requires considerable time. This, however, is excellent praetis and should be encouraged where practicable. To submit written reasons with the placing will save at least half the time. The contest may also be simplified by selecting a smaller number of classes.

7. Each class shall be placed by a competent judge designated by the official of the contest.
The same judge will determine the grade of each contestant judging this class. There is usually one judge for each class.
8. The animals or articles to be judged shall be designated by the letters A, B, C, D.
9. Fifty (50) points will represent a perfect score for placing and fifty points a perfect score for reasons. To determine the contestant's score on each ring or lot the judge will add the two together.
In order to determine each contestant's total score for the contest, add together the total scores for each ring or lot judged. A suggested scheme for grading the contest is outlined in the appendix.
The members constituting a community team shall consist of the highest scoring three members in the contest. A team thus selected is eligible for entry in the county contest.
11. The county contest shall be conducted in a smiliar manner to the community contest. The winning community team shall be determined by adding together the total scores of each of the three members.
12. The members of the county team shall be the highest scoring three individuals of the contest and are eligible to enter the State contest. The fourth highest usually serves as alternate.

13. Prizes should be announced in advance for the highest individual scores and for the highest scoring community team.

STATE CONTEST.

A State judging contest will be conducted at Louisville during State Fair week. The notice of the contest and all details pertaining to it will be announced early enough for each county to enter a team. The State contest will be conducted similarly to the county contest. All county teams must be certified as eligible by the county or home demonstration agent. Individuals may be entered for individual honors, provided the county is unable to send a team.

DEMONSTRATION TEAMS.

A demonstration team is a group of club members who have subject matter and material arranged in such a manner that they are able to present publicly and efficiently a method of performing a farm or home practice. Some advantages of the demonstration are:

1. Demonstration is the best educational practice employed in presenting information.
2. Adults are easily interested when the juniors occupy the stage.
3. The desire for expression is satisfied when boys and girls present a definite subject which they have developed.
4. Demonstration teams may be used in presenting the important features of some campaign; as, for example, if a poultry-culling campaign is in order have a junior club to develop a team to give the demonstration at some meeting when the parents are present. This aids the county agent and specialist and has proved an effective method for teaching the importance of culling.
5. The demonstration given by a team is an interesting part of any program and has the advantage of being home talent.
6. Boys and girls who participate in a team demonstration are potential leaders. They have received a good lesson in

execution and self reliance. Developing leadership or teaching others to help themselves is the fundamental object of extension work.

THE TEAM.

Number: A team usually consists of four members—the captain or team leader, two demonstrators and one alternate. The captain introduces the team and gives the necessary explanations about the demonstration to follow. Each demonstrator should be responsible for a certain part of the demonstration. However, the members should understand the whole and be able to fill any place on the team. The alternate should be ready to take the place of any member in case of emergency.

The Members: Every boy and girl should be encouraged to be a member of a team. For instance, a group of 20 club members should have five teams. Each team should give at least two demonstrations.

SELECTING A COUNTY TEAM.

1. A club group should have a number of teams.
2. From this number each club should choose a team to represent the club at the county contest. This may be done in several ways:
 - A. The club members may vote upon the team to represent their club.
 - B. A meeting may be held at which each team gives a demonstration. Some outside person, such as a teacher, superintendent, home agent, farm agent or club leader may choose the "club" team.
3. A county contest should then be held at some central place. Each club in the county should send a "club" team to represent the club. Each "club" team gives a demonstration. In so far as possible, some one outside the county should judge the teams, determining, according to the standard score card, the team which is to represent the county in a State contest, should one be held.

UNIFORMS.

In all team demonstration work, each member of the team should be dressed in the same kind of uniform. This presents a neat, businesslike appearance. White uniforms for girls always are preferable. If a canning team demonstration is to be given, white aprons and caps should be worn. Directions for the making of these are given in Beginning Clothing Project. Should the team agree on a different type of apron for demonstration purposes than the one given in the project outline, it should be approved by the home demonstration agent.

CONDUCTING THE DEMONSTRATION.

I. *General Suggestions:*

- (1) The introduction should be short. Speak distinctly and not too fast. Avoid giving a lengthy explanation at the beginning. Proceed to the actual work as soon as possible but do not appear to hurry.
- (2) Explain each step in the method at the time the actual process is taking place.
- (3) Never hold back the actual work by lengthy explanations.
- (4) Look directly at the audience while talking.
- (5) Never allow long pauses to occur; talk to your audience all the time.
- (6) Keep a clear space in front so that the spectators can see everything that takes place.
- (7) Keep equipment in neat arrangement.
- (8) Speak of the team mates by name.
- (9) Plan to have a demonstration short and snappy. A long drawn out demonstration loses its effectiveness.
- (10) Practise working rapidly. Watch the other demonstrators and be able to help at any step in the process. Team work counts.
- (11) Have the work definitely planned and divided among the members of the team. Never put on more members than are actually needed to complete the work, for idle members are uninteresting.

- (12) Be prepared to answer any questions on club work as well as on the subject matter of the demonstration.
- (13) When a question is asked, repeat it clearly and answer briefly. If you cannot answer, refer to a bulletin.
- (14) Use a club song while all are working together. Be happy and your audience also will be happy.

II. *Preliminary Work:* The preliminary work should be divided among the members of the team, such as:

- (1) Providing utensils or materials.
- (2) Laundering uniforms.
- (3) Making posters, placards or banners.
- (4) Preparing songs or yells.
- (5) Arrangement of utensils, materials, posters, banners, etc.
- (6) Having supplies in readiness. (Kind and amount.)

TRAINING THE TEAM.

The three essentials for developing a successful team are:

- (1) Subject Matter; (2) Equipment; (3) Technique.

SUBJECT MATTER.

By subject matter is meant all available information pertaining to the demonstration. The plan as presented here requires that each individual member in a team be responsible for securing the information necessary for that member to play his part. Thus in a poultry demonstration on lice and mites, the member who discusses lice should obtain information from bulletins and books, until he or she is sufficiently informed to write an account of the subject in a clear, concise manner. This account may be memorized or given in an extemporaneous manner. The demonstrator should consider when preparing his or her part that it is intimately related to the part of the other members of the team. Adjustments should be made when the three members on the team begin rehearsing their parts together. Members should stick to their subjects when presenting their parts. The demonstrator should be prepared to present the best information obtainable on his subject and in addition answer any questions which the audience might ask.

EQUIPMENT.

By equipment is meant all necessary supplies or objects which are to be used to illustrate the subject matter presented. This may consist of charts, feeds chemicals, model houses, clothing, cookers or any other object used to actually illustrate the subject under demonstration.

Supplies needed should be procured by the member as a part of his demonstration. Careful attention should be given to the selection of illustrative material, to see that it serves its purpose well. If two hens are to be used, one to represent a good layer, while the other shows up the characteristics of a poor layer, the birds should be carefully selected to show clearly the points to be presented. It is essential in any demonstration that the audience interpret the facts presented as rapidly as possible. This is accomplished by a clear cut, objective illustration.

TECHNIQUE.

By technique is meant the art, method or manner employed in presenting the important facts of the demonstrations. When each member of the team has mastered the subject matter pertaining to his or her part, the next step is to learn to work together. The subject in hand, as presented by the demonstration, if offered to the audience as a unit bit of information. If the subject for demonstration is "Lice and Mites," one member discusses the subject of lice, another the subject of mites while the third member treats of prevention of these pests. As the first member talks it is necessary for the other two to prepare insect power following the directions given them. The powder is applied and results noted. This calls for fine cooperation and requires planning in advance. The same method is followed for each of the other two speakers. The captain of the team will offer a brief summary and invite questions from the audience. When the questions are answered the captain will close by thanking the audience for their interest and attention.

A good demonstration can be spoiled by poor presentation. By practis and well directed criticism the most difficult subjects can be presented attractively.

The following plan for a poultry demonstration on lice and mites will illustrate the general procedure in working out any demonstration.

POULTRY DEMONSTRATION.*

I. *Position of Demonstrators.*

The three members should stand erect before the demonstration table. All equipment should be ready for use. The captain occupies center position to start, while a team mate stands on each side.

INTRODUCTION BY CAPTAIN.

"Ladies and gentlemen, fellow boys and girls. We are members of the () Junior Agricultural Club. On my right is John Burns, who has been a member of our club for two years. On my left is James Brown, a winner of many poultry prizes. I am Kenneth Johnson.

"We believe in poultry; we are convinced that it is a big business as well as a pleasant occupation. But we know that many of our flocks are neglected. Production cannot be at its highest unless the flock receives honest treatment.

"Some of the worst enemies of poultry are lice and mites. But there is no need of such pests infesting a bird. Both can be kept away from poultry.

"We will demonstrate today the method of getting rid of lice and mites. Our demonstration will be divided into three parts; my team mate, John Burns, will tell about lice and means of prevention, and treatment. James Brown will take up the subject of mites. I will discuss general ways of prevention."

II. *Body of Demonstration.*

(Note.—Captain and John Burns now exchange places.)

A. John Burns: "More than 40 species of lice infest the different varieties of poultry. Seven kinds are commonly found on hens and these usually are classed in three groups known as body lice, head lice and feather lice."

*This form is used by Wisconsin demonstration teams.

(Note.—John continues his explanation of (1) body lice, (2) head lice, (3) feather lice. He points to chart of each which the captain holds up. While two members are doing this, the third should be putting everything in shape for demonstration of treatment. *Every one should be busy.*)

John Burns continues: "The treatment of lice will be my next point."

(Note.—John tells his audience how to treat for the three kinds of lice and illustrates his talk by showing the powders and ointments used. These should be prepared and kept before him by his team mates.)

John concludes his part: "This concludes my part of the demonstration. I hope that you will remember the important points I have touched. James Brown will now take the subject of mites. I thank you."

B. James Brown now takes center position and in a similar manner develops the subject of mites, including description, habits and treatment. The other team mates assist him, clear the table and prepare it for the talk on treatment.

James concludes in like manner and turns the center position over to Kenneth Johnson, the captain.

C. Kenneth Johnson: "My team mates, John and James, have discussed lice and mites, including the treatment. I wish to speak upon the prevention of such."

(Note.—Kenneth takes up the matter of cleanliness of buildings and the building of proper roosts. Exhibits of roosts should be brought in.)

III. Conclusion.

Team now stands before the table which has been well cleaned.

1. Questions: Captain, "Ladies and gentlemen, we have tried to demonstrate means of preventing and treating lice and mites. Perhaps there are some questions to be asked. We will be glad to answer to the best of our ability."

(Note.—Captain answers some questions and refers others to team mates.)

2. Closing: Captain, "Ladies and gentlemen, if there are no more questions this will end our demonstration. We wish to thank you for your attention and urge you to join in the movement for better poultry."

POULTRY DEMONSTRATION SUBJECTS.

Any of the following subjects may be chosen and worked out, or other practical subjects may be used.

1. Standard varieties of poultry (characteristics of each).
2. Poultry housing.
3. Feeding—little chicks; for the market; for the show; laying rations, etc.
4. Natural and artificial incubation.
5. Natural and artificial brooding.
6. Enemies of poultry—lice and mites.
7. Preparing for market.
8. Culling for market.
9. Uses as food and methods of preservation of eggs.
10. Preserving of eggs.

Farmers' Bulletins Specially Useful for Members of Junior Poultry Demonstration Teams.

1106. Incubation of Hens' Eggs.
1107. Brood Coops and Appliances.
1108. Care of Baby Chicks.
1109. Preserving Eggs.
1110. Lice, Mites and Cleanliness.
1111. Management of Growing Chicks.
1112. Culling for Eggs and Market.
1113. Poultry Houses.
1114. Common Poultry Diseases.
1115. Selection and Preparation of Fowls for Exhibition.
1116. The Selection and Care of Poultry Breeding Stock.
806. Standard Varieties of Chickens: I. The American Class.
898. Standard Varieties of Chickens: II. The Mediterranean and Continental Classes.
1052. Standard Varieties of Chickens: III. The Asiatic, English and French Classes.

DAIRY CALF DEMONSTRATION SUBJECTS.

Suggestive Subjects:

1. Fitting the calf for show.
2. Methods and devices for handling calves.
3. Feeding dairy calves.
4. Characteristics of the dairy breeds and how to select a good calf.

Farmers' Bulletins Specially Useful for Junior Dairy Calf Demonstration Teams:

893. Comparison of Dairy Breeds.
 777. Dairy Calves, Feeding and Management.
 143. Dairy Type, General Characteristics.

Kentucky Extension Circulars:

65. Feeding Dairy Cows in Kentucky.
 80. Raising the Dairy Heifer.
 6. Inexpensive Appliances and Utensils for the Dairy.

CORN DEMONSTRATION SUBJECTS.

1. Selecting and curing seed corn.
2. Testing seed corn for germination.
3. Insects and diseases attacking corn.
4. The use of corn as food for man.

Farmers' Bulletins Specially Useful for Junior Corn Demonstration Teams:

414. Corn Cultivation.
 415. Seed Corn.
 537. How to Grow an Acre of Corn.
 948. The Rag Doll Seed Tester.
 313. Harvesting and Storing Corn.
 409. School Lessons on Corn.

POTATO DEMONSTRATION SUBJECTS: One of the following subjects may be chosen and worked out.

1. Spraying (mixing and devices).
2. Description and identification of standard varieties.

3. How to know the common potato diseases.
 4. Life histories of potato insects and how to combat them.
 5. Seed selection and treatment.
 6. Marketing—from seller's and buyer's standpoint.
 7. Fertilizers—how and when to use them.
- Reference—Kentucky Circular 76.

CLOTHING DEMONSTRATION SUBJECTS.

1. Darning.
2. Care and repair of clothing.
3. Testing fabrics and removal of stains.
4. Dying.
5. Making a kimono apron.
6. Planning the costume.

References on Clothing:

1. Removal of Stains from Clothing. Farmers' Bulletin No. 861.
2. Making Clothes Last Longer. Circular 113. Sewing for Girls. Circular 65. Extension Service, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
3. Take Care of Your Clothing. Thrift Leaflet No. 7, U. S. Department of Agriculture and Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
4. Demonstration in Practical Sewing. Circular 42, Extension Division, University of Kentucky.

CANNING DEMONSTRATION SUBJECTS.

1. Canning by the cold pack method.
2. Some home canning difficulties and how to avoid them.
3. Canning equipment and how to use it.

References on Canning:

1. Farmers' Bulletin No. 853, Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables.
2. Canning and Preserving, by Ola Powell.

3. Some Home Canning Difficulties and How to Avoid Them. Circular N. R. 29. State Relations Service, North and West, Washington, D. C.
4. Preparing Home Canned Vegetables for the Table. Circular N. R. 30. State Relations Service, North and West, Washington, D. C.
5. Drying Vegetables and Fruits for Home Use. Department Circular 3, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Extension Work, South, Washington, D. C.
6. Canning, Preserving and Pickling. Circular A 81, Office of Extension Work, South, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS FOR JUNIOR DEMONSTRATION TEAMS.

1. How to Make Butter. Farmers' Bulletin 876.
2. Home Made Fireless Cooker. Farmers' Bulletin 771.
3. School Lunches. Farmers' Bulletin 712, University of Kentucky, Extension Circular No. 95.
4. Bread and Bread Making. Farmers' Bulletin 807.
5. How to Select Foods. Farmers' Bulletins 808, 817, 824, 391, 363.
6. Farm Home Conveniences. Farmers' Bulletin 927.
7. Home Nursing.
8. Care of Finger Nails.
9. Spraying.
10. Bedmaking, March, 1921. Good Housekeeping.
11. Hair Dressing.
12. Care of Clothing.

Note.—Many of the above subjects are prepared in brief form with the hope that the club member will complete the information when taking up the demonstration. The "Demonstration Briefs" may be had by writing to the Junior Club Office.

Teachers may be interested in developing demonstration teams, in which case the subject matter may be assigned and written up as regular class work.

STANDARD SCORE CARD FOR CLUB DEMONSTRATION TEAMS:
For use at local, county, State and interstate fairs.

Points

DIVISION I. *Skill.* 25

- (a) Ease in procedure.
 1. Skill refers to ease of procedure and whether the members of the team are composed and at ease in doing the work.
- (b) Workmanship.
 1. Workmanship or efficiency of manipulation.
- (c) Neatness.
 1. Neatness or cleanliness in doing work.
- (d) Speed, system or dispatch.

DIVISION II. *Subject Matter.* 25

- (a) Accuracy.
 1. The correctness of statements made in oral presentation and proper methods in doing the work.
- (b) Completeness.
 1. Completeness refers to the giving of all steps necessary to a clear understanding of the process.
- (c) Clearness.
 1. Clearness means the definitions of statements made in simple language easily understood by old and young.
- (d) Replies to questions.
 1. Teams shall respond to any questions asked by judge or spectators.

DIVISION III. *Team work.* (Judgment will be on the work of the team as a whole.) 25

- (a) Preparation, arrangement and use of equipment.
 1. The team will be responsible for the arrangement and preparation of equipment and its proper use.

- (3) Other county meetings, such as teachers' institutes, should not conflict with the camp.
- (4) If special instructors are desired, it may be possible to get them for certain weeks only. Their services might not be obtainable at other times.
- (5) Adjoining counties may plan to hold a camp. The date selected should fit into a schedule which uses instructors and equipment most economically.

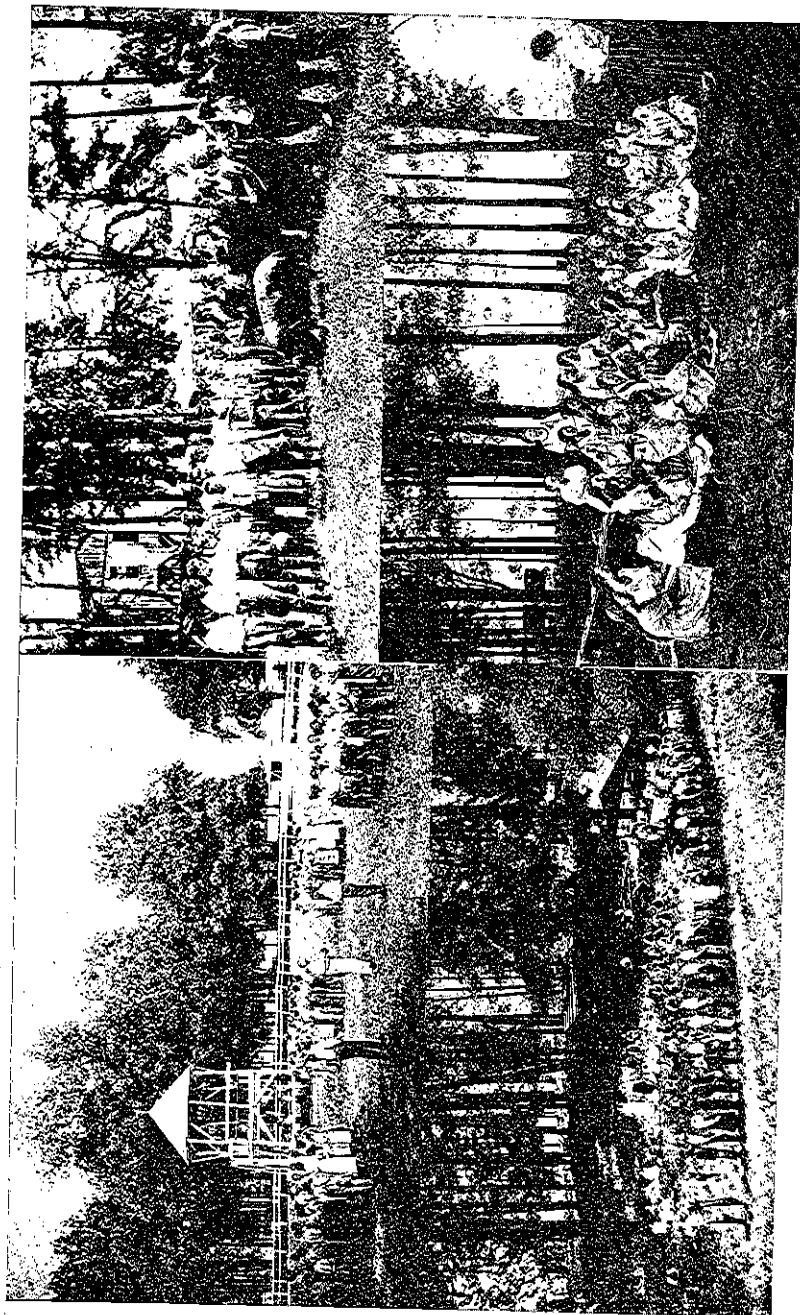
Finding a Place.—The best rule to follow is to locate the camp where plenty of water is available both for drinking and for bathing. The source of water for drinking should be investigated beforehand, so as to be absolutely sure that it is free from typhoid and other contamination.

Water for swimming and bathing should be clean. A limited area, about four feet deep, should be roped off for those who cannot swim. This should be done before the camp opens and, for the sake of safety, the strictest rules should be in force to regulate the bathing.

Water for swimming is not essential to the success of the camp. This feature is desirable only when the committees in charge are unanimously agreed to include it as a part of the camp instruction.

High ground with a sandy soil facilitating quick drainage after rains also is desirable. An open area, free from woods, is essential for playground. The camp should be located far enough from the village store so that the campers will not be attracted there to buy candy or other things not desirable in camp life.

Transportation.—Auto truck or other form of transportation should be engaged in advance to take the tents and other supplies as well as the club members, from the railroad station to the camp. If requested by the Junior Club Work Committee the Farmers' Council generally will pay a reasonable amount for such necessary transportation. The county agent's auto or other means will also frequently be needed for trips to get bread and other perishable things.



More than 2,300 boys and girls and 8,000 visitors attended the club camps in 1921 and enjoyed an interesting program of inspiration, recreation and study.

JUNIOR CLUB CAMP SCENES.

Equipment and Supplies.—The equipment is largely concerned with food and shelter.

(a) *Shelter.*—The club department will furnish to agents information concerning the renting of tents where tents are to be used. Some local person should be selected to order the tents and settle with the tent company for rental. Usually, three large tents 20x40 and two smaller ones 10x14 will be needed for a camp of 100 boys and girls. One large tent is used for sleeping quarters for boys while another is used for girls. The third large tent may be used for assembly, in case of rain. This tent is used also for the health inspection. The two smaller tents are used for the commissary department, one for the storing of food supplies and the other as sleeping quarters for the cooks. Where there is a fair ground, abandoned summer resorts, camp meeting grounds or Chautauqua grounds having suitable buildings, it may be desirable to use this equipment. It is essential that some one be selected to clean up such quarters and have them in readiness for the camp.

(b) *Food Supplies.*—The following things should be brought to the camp. This list should be sent to the boys and girls, accompanied by a letter of explanation at least two weeks before the date of the camp.

A picnic lunch for first day dinner.

1 lb. ham, sliced not too thin.

1 chicken (live).

½ lb. salt pork or lard.

1 dozen eggs.

18 potatoes.

6 ears sweet corn.

1 quart snap beans ready for cooking.

1 quart snap beans, or butter beans not prepared for cooking.

½ small head cabbage.

4 young beets or carrots.

½ dozen onions.

6 ripe tomatoes or 1 can.

- 12 peaches or apples.
- ½ lb. rice.
- 2 pints of jam or preserves.
- 1 glass of jelly.
- 1 can condensed milk.
- 3 loaves of bread.
- ½ pound of butter.
- ½ pound raisins or dates.
- ½ lb. sugar.
- 1 quart corn meal.

The county agent should arrange with some farmer or local dairy to deliver milk at camp each morning. The amount can be determined after the boys and girls arrive. Plan for each child to have at least a pint of milk a day.

(c) *Supplies:*

1. One empty bed tick, to be filled with straw or leaves.
2. One double blanket, or blanket and quilt, pillow slip and sheet.
3. Towel, soap, tooth brush, paste, comb and mirror.
4. Tin plate, drinking cup, knife, fork, spoon one oil cloth bag, heavy paper bag, or flour sack to keep plate, knife, etc., in.
5. Change of plain clothes. Girls should bring bloomers to wear during play time.
Bring bathing suit where there is to be swimming.
6. Note book and pencil.

In addition to these individual necessities, a few other things should be provided for the camp, such as medicine ball, volley ball and net, horseshoes, indoor baseball and bat, some headbands of different colored ribbon, some crepe paper for use in costuming, some make-up paints, and any wigs or whiskers that can be procured in the neighborhood. Many of these articles may be furnished by the club members or the organized clubs may be assigned the task of providing certain equipment.

MANAGING A JUNIOR CLUB CAMP.

Officers.—The following persons shall be directly responsible for the direction and management of the camp—manager, director, assistant director and leaders.

(a) *Duties of Manager.*—The camp manager is the representative of the University. He is chiefly concerned with the program. It is his duty to organize classes and tribes and to see that the program is given as scheduled. The manager should appoint record keeper, tribe chief and dog soldiers.

(b) *Duties of Director.*—The county agent usually is appointed director. It shall be his duty to provide the physical comforts of the camp. He should appoint committees who will care for the following:

Providing tents or other sleeping quarters; kitchen equipment; drinking water (with sanitary precaution); straw for bedding; keeping order; inspection of camp; supervising boys' sleeping quarters; lodging place for instructors; daily supplies, etc. He shall also appoint a treasurer for the camp who will collect all fees and pay all bills. Camps usually finance themselves but should a deficit occur the director should be able to procure assistance. There are at least three methods of procuring funds to finance the camp.

- (1) All clubs members attending should pay a small fee, usually not to exceed one dollar.
- (2) Instructors and others receiving food and shelter at the camp should pay to the camp treasurer a reasonable sum for such accommodations.
- (3) The county farmers' organization or other business organizations should be given an opportunity to underwrite the cost. Usually they are glad to do this when the value of the camp is explained and appreciated.
- (4) Supplies remaining on hand when the camp breaks up may be sold and the proceeds applied to the expenses.

The usual expenses of a camp include—cooks (one for each thirty members), hauling of tents and supplies, transportation of members from train to camp; rent on tents, freight charges,

labor in cleaning grounds, building toilets, kitchen equipment, food supplies caused by shortage, etc. The director should appoint as many helpers as he needs from leaders or older club members. In case there is not a home demonstration agent, the county agent will appoint an assistant director.

(c) *Duties of Assistant Director.*—The home demonstration agent will act as assistant director, except in counties where there is no county agent, in which event she will act as director. It shall be the duty of the assistant director to take charge of the commissary department. She will direct the storing of the food supplies, make out menus, procure a cook for each thirty campers enrolled, supervise girls' sleeping quarters and appoint a camp nurse equipped with first aid supplies. Committees should be appointed to assist in discharging each of the various duties.

The county agent and home demonstration agent will cooperate in advertising the camp and securing the enrollment. They will determine the location, camp fee, maximum enrollment or any other general policies necessary to the success of the camp.

(d) *Duties of Leaders.*—Each group of campers must bring its own leader, preferably some older club boy or girl from the neighborhood. The ideal camp leader is the older club member who is at the time teaching the home school. Special regard for the word "leader" must be maintained. The leaders are not to be chaperones, nor police but actual leaders. A leader must take part in the camp activities instead of standing around to see to it that everybody else does. The leader should observe the following personal hints:

- (1) Look out for timid and bashful members.
- (2) Go personally, instead of sending some one, to anyone.
- (3) Lift the defeated contestants.
- (4) Be a partner in every activity in the camp.
- (5) Understand thoroly what the camp is before it starts.
- (6) Some time in each day, clean yourself up until spotless.
- (7) Guard very carefully against the relationship that the boys and girls term "courting."

Camp Sanitation.—The director shall look carefully to the sanitation of the camp—pure drinking water, sanitary toilets at reasonable distance, dishwater, table scraps, etc. If swimming is part of the program, be sure that the water upstream is uncontaminated.

Health Inspection.—Part of the time of every camp will be devoted to a health inspection of all club members present. Some health organization will cooperate in this work but in every case where possible, a local doctor, assisted by a local nurse, should be in charge of this work. The camp manager will include the health inspection as a regular part of the program.

Providing the Food.—Since regular meals with an ample supply of wholesome food, well cooked, have a great deal to do with the success of a camp, it is desirable that some person with experience in camp cookery be employed to run the kitchen, with one or more paid helpers as may be needed. While the responsibility of furnishing the meals should be thus lifted from the home demonstration agent and the older girls, they will, of course, divide up the duties of assisting the cooks.

Grouping for Instruction.—For the purpose of instruction during the morning hours, the camp will be divided into groups. This grouping will be done the first day and each group should understand clearly the program of classes and where to meet with its instructor for each period. The same groups will then hold together during all the mornings and will meet with the instructors each day at the same time and place as during the first morning. If attention is given by the leaders during the first morning to see that all groups meet their instructors, little difficulty will be experienced on the following days.

Grouping for Tribes.—For afternoon and evening contests the campers will organize into tribes of about 25 members each, so selected that there are big, little, old and young boys or girls, from all different sections of the county, in each tribe. This

gives an opportunity for the chief, appointed by the camp director, to show his generalship and also necessitates toleration by the larger boys or girls, of a few "kids" in the tribe.

Camp Discipline.—The fewer rules the camp has the better. The absolute observance of whatever rules are established should always be insisted upon. Ordinarily the following rules have been found to answer all purposes:

"Do what you are asked to do."

"Stick to your group."

"On time all the time."

Awarding of Points.—The point system will be put in charge of the record keeper. He should collect all points and tabulate them so as to read each day at 11:30 o'clock a. m. the standing of the tribes. The campers will be furnished blanks on which they may turn in their claims for points. All the claims must be O K'd by some camp inspector before acceptance by the record keeper. Campers who earn 1,000 or more points may be granted privilege of wearing special caps or other emblems.

Court of Dog Soldiers.—The court of the dog soldiers should hear the evidence and mete out the punishment to any culprit who fails to observe the rules of the camp. The members of the court should be chosen because of their strength and ability to do whatever they undertake. They should formulate their own modes of maintaining discipline. The manager of the camp should act as the sponsor to the captain of the dog soldiers and should stand back of the soldiers except in special cases where the camp manager may excuse extremely timid youngsters or those who for some reason known to himself should not be punished. The "court" conducted by the dog soldiers has the advantage of creating fun and merriment for the camp fire.

Legion of Leaders.—Each day after dinner, beginning Monday, the leaders of the camp should meet for a conference as to how the camp is progressing. Whether or not the spirit is good, relative to the homesick, whether the timid or backward boys

and girls are learning how to make note books, whether they are on time at the meetings, are developing their bodies thru physical exercise, and are having as good opportunity to gain points as the brightest campers, and to consider any other matters that ought to concern the leaders. They may, if they choose, organize themselves into a Legion of Leaders, whose counter-sign is "bacon" and whose insignia are forked sticks. While these conferences are on, an opportunity will be offered to see whether or not the chiefs of the tribes have proper control and can get proper results from the campers. At other times, when leaders are meeting, chiefs should be admitted so as to make them feel the responsibility for the general management of the camp. The Legion of Leaders should see to it that matters having to do with the following are taken care of:

Class or club secretaries as ticket punchers.

Dog soldiers.

Fire chiefs.

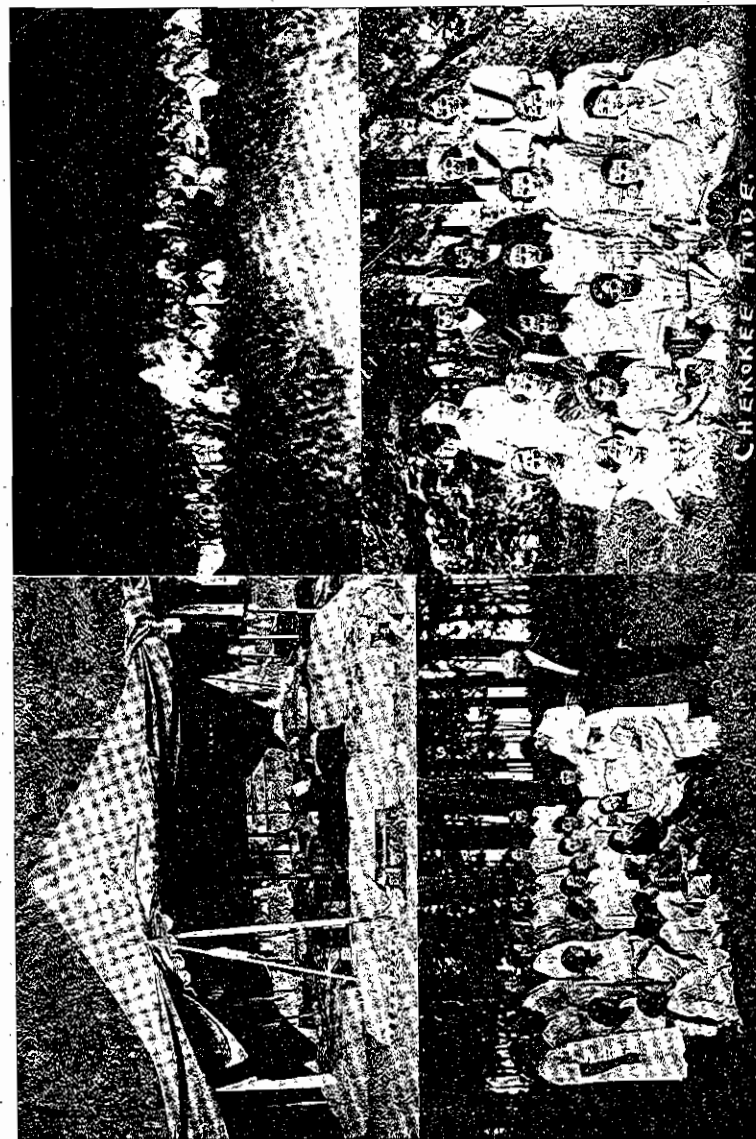
Bugler.

Banker to take care of valuables belonging to campers.

Lost and found department.

Leaders should set an example to campers by attending some course each period, showing boys and girls how to keep notebooks, being always on time, taking part in setting up exercises in the back row, preparing little stunts, being each one definitely assigned to some tribe, preparing written estimates of the campers under them for the benefit of the manager.

Camp Song Books.—The use of suitable song books generally will help in the singing. Books may be procured from some county that already has held its camp; or by direct arrangement with the Junior Club Department, Lexington, Kentucky.



The Junior Club Camp is making country life more interesting to boys and girls on the farm.

JUNIOR CLUB CAMP.*

Typical Daily Program.

6:00 a. m.—Bugle	Alarm Clock
6:10 a. m.—Flag Raising	Star Spangled Banner
6:30 a. m.—Setting up	Morning Dip
7:00 a. m.—Breakfast	Yells and Songs

GROUP INSTRUCTION.

8:00 a. m.—10:55 a. m.

Instructors: No. 1. Four-H Development; No. 2. Nature Study, Wood Craft; No. 3. Home Club Plans; No. 4. Health, First Aid; No. 5. (a) Boys, Agriculture; (b) Girls, Home Economics.

	8:00-8:30	8:35-9:05	9:10-9:40	9:45-10:15	10:20-10:55
Group A	No. 1	No. 5	No. 4	No. 3	No. 2
Group B	No. 2	No. 1	No. 5	No. 4	No. 3
Group C	No. 3	No. 2	No. 1	No. 5	No. 4
Group D	No. 4	No. 3	No. 2	No. 1	No. 5
Group E	No. 5	No. 4	No. 3	No. 2	No. 1
11:00 a. m.	Medicine Ball				
11:15 a. m.	General Assembly				
12:00 m.	Dinner				
1:30 p. m.	General Assembly (Leaders' Meeting)				
1:45 p. m.	Play and Recreation by Tribes				
4:30 p. m.	Rest				
6:00 p. m.	Supper				
7:30 p. m.	Sunset Service				
8:00 p. m.	Campfire				
9:30 p. m.	Bed				

(a) *Schedule of Classes.*—Before the first instruction period of the first morning of the camp the groups should be arranged by sexes and ages and the names of the instructors for each period written into his program by each camper. Each instructor should select a suitable and convenient place for his group to meet each day so as not to interfere with other groups, and should be prepared also with some plan for his group in case of rain.

*Credit is given to Wm. H. Rendrick, State Club Leader of West Virginia, for many helpful ideas and suggestions concerning camps.

(b) *Suggestive Outline for Camp Instructors.*—Instructions should be by the *demonstration* method, not merely by lectures.

(1) *Four-H Development.*—Discuss with members what the camp ought to mean to them. See that they understand and can explain in their own way (not from the text) what the Four-H's stand for. Show why boys and girls need to develop brain power.

Practice "camp craft," doing things necessary or helpful to camp life, conducted as contests.

Discuss team work in the play and the duties of the camp and make suitable plans for better team work in the future. Show how big-hearted fellows only, can really do team work.

Discuss camp sanitation, examine sources of drinking water. Show why boys and girls must think of their health.

(2) *Agriculture or Home Economics.*—The boys will study agriculture while the girls take home economics.

The things undertaken should require both hand work and head work, and should fit each individual club member as accurately as possible. Interest aroused and work started should help to carry over the members into the next year's projects.

(3) *Wood Craft, Indian Lore, Nature Study.*—By illustrations from wood craft, or from Indian lore, or from nature bring out advantages of keenness of observation.

The illustrations should emphasize quickness, steadiness, and other "hand" qualities.

The advantages of clean living, fresh air, sunshine, etc., should be brought out.

(4) *Home Club Plans.*—Discuss and demonstrate methods of getting new club members and of selecting officers who can and will give time to club business, good team work in making progress and holding club meetings, picnics, county camps and State prize winners' courses, keeping of records, making of booklets and preparation of exhibits, a club initiation ceremony.

(5) *First Aids to Saving Health or Life.*—Where it is practical a physical examination will be made of each club member present.

- In cases of drowning.
- In cases of snake bites or insect stings.
- In cases of sprains.
- In cases of burning or of fires.

(6) *Leadership—For Local Leaders Attending Camp—*

(a) *Tuesday.*—Qualifications for leadership; based on high ideals and praiseworthy ambitions; vision to see the problems; intelligence to work out the solutions; courage to apply the remedy; stick-to-it-iveness; ability to forget self; character to inspire confidence.

Kind of Leaders.—The older one outside the gang. The one in the gang who knows the undertaking; the expresser of the crowd mind; the brainy plan maker.

(b) *Wednesday.*—Leadership in operation; knows the road; not too far ahead; practical, not visionary; sets the right pace; never bluffs; never has to offer excuses; shuns fads.

(c) *Thursday.*—Community Leadership—worth while movements must produce own leaders; stimulation and help can come from outside, but not leadership; boys' and girls' clubs; farm women's clubs; farmers' clubs; live stock associations; Sunday schools, etc.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

11:15 A. M. Daily.

For general assembly campers may be arranged by tribes wearing selected head bands or feathers. Songs, report by record keeper, camp inspector and announcements by manager.

Tuesday—Talk by _____ "The Four Fold Life"

Wednesday—Talk by _____ "The Hope of the World"

Thursday—Talk by _____ "Visions"

The morning classes have been rather intensive in their nature. It is the purpose of the eleven o'clock lecture to be extensive in the sense that a bigger, broader view of life and of world problems is presented.

Consultation Period—1:30 P. M. Daily.—After dinner campers should get together by tribes in general assembly to make sure that all are present and understand plans for the afternoon as explained by athletic director, swimming director, leaders, etc. Tribe yells and songs may be practised for a few minutes.

Leaders' meetings and committee work at this time.

PLAY AND RECREATION.

1:45 to 2:15

Group Games for Everybody—Suggestions.—Dodge ball, circle patch ball, quoits, last couple out, three deep, strap tight, roly poly, forty ways of getting there, and many others.

2:15 to 4:30.

Any or all of the following may be arranged for according to judgment of camp manager.

Athletics, swimming, hikes, plans or practised by tribes directed by the chiefs, plans or practised for clubs directed by club leaders.

4:30 P. M.

At ease. Rest. Clean up.

SUNSET SERVICE.

7:30 Each Evening.

Monday.—In charge of camp manager or local person. *Camp formally opened.* Instructors, leaders and chiefs introduced to campers.

Music.

Galatians 6:7, read by an older club member.

Talk by local person—"The Law of the Harvest."

Evening prayer.

Prayer song—"I Need Thee Every Hour," sung as a duet softly with bowed heads, singers sitting in the group.

Tuesday—In charge of (local person).

Music.

Matthew 27:50-55, read by an older club member.

Talk by (local person)—"Courage."

Evening prayer, by a chief, a leader, or an instructor.

Prayer song—"Faith of Our Fathers."

Wednesday—In charge of (local person).

Music.

Proverbs 23, read by an older club member.

Talk by (local person)—"Beauty."

Evening prayer, by a chief, a leader, or an instructor.

Prayer song—"The Day is Dying in the West."

Thursday—In charge of (local person).

Music.

Luke 2:52, read by an older club member.

Talk by (local person)—"Made in His Image."

Evening song—"Jesus, Savior, Pilot Me."

CAMP-FIRES.

Make great use of the night to break up the study of the day's subjects so students will be ready to go ahead next day with new material. The imagination is keenest when the council fire flickers and the shadows dance but yet reveals some pale-faces in the circle. Make great use of these opportunities. The manager is always in charge unless he appoints a substitute.

Monday—Council Fire.

Explanation of differences between council fire and bonfire.
Local Indian legends by members.

Comparison of the Indian's farming with the white man's.
Story of Indian chief giving the "pale-face" the space

covered by a buffalo robe. Pale-face cut into a strip and started measuring off the land holding the brave chief to his bargain.

Council anthem—"Let the Lower Lights be Burning."

Tuesday—Treasure Hunt.

Each tribe to receive written notice locating instructions for finding succeeding notices in turn. Tribe following instructions most accurately and promptly so as to arrive first at treasure officiates at marshmallow roast where experiences of the hunt are related.

Led by chiefs and obeying implicitly the rule of silence, the tribes trail in Indian file back to their lodge.

Wednesday—Stunts Around Camp Fire.

Stunts portraying Kentucky Indian stories, pioneer days, episodes of local history, ideals of the club work or caricaturing experiences in the camp, originated and prepared by the club members themselves, or plays such as "Kindling the Hearth Fires," are to be given first place. Each stunt must be approved by camp manager before it is put on.

Thursday—Council of the Hundred Fires. (Visitors' night.)

Making of camp awards to clubs and individuals.

Giving of Indian names.

Ceremony of the Hundred Fires.

Closed circle for those interested in higher education.

A leader is a person possessing vision, courage and ideas. His interest will determine his direction and his store of courage and ideas will determine his effectiveness. May the community leader have a vision guided by wisdom and inspiration; a courage supported by strength and endurance; a knowledge of the work based upon learning and experience sufficient for effective direction of Junior Club boys and girls interested in this guidance.

CHAPTER VII

JUNIOR CLUB EXHIBITS AND CONTESTS.

Value of Club Exhibits. For a number of years exhibits of Junior Club products have been held and appreciated for their educational value in many progressive communities and counties. The development of the club project has aroused a new interest in the exhibition of the practical work done at home. The chief value of such exhibits may be summarized as follows: (1) They arouse interest on the part of the club member in farm and home work and thru it a general interest in community life. (2) They establish ideals and standards toward which the club member may work. (3) In their preparation and arrangement they give practice to the club member and furnish material for practice in judging. (4) As they furnish opportunity for cooperation they have a beneficial, socializing influence associated with a better club spirit. (5) They furnish county and home demonstration agents an opportunity to show what is being done. Altho club exhibits have great advertising value the county and home demonstration agents should not lose sight of the educational aim, that is, to use them chiefly for the benefit of club members and the young people of the community who should be in club work.

Type of Club Exhibits. Altho we are considering at this time only exhibits of club products we do not wish to lose sight of the value of general community fairs. The club exhibits may be made a part of the general school fair. In most cases, however, the exhibition of club products should merit a special club fair in the community. The exhibits may be general, covering all phases of club work, or one project such as a poultry, pig or calf show, a corn, potato, foods or sewing exhibit.

If the projects follow one or two special lines it may be better to hold special exhibits of work rather than attempt general ones, as it is a better policy to undertake a little and do it well than to attempt something beyond the reach of the club.

In most cases it will be better to foster the growing tendency to make the school the community center by holding the exhibit at the school. It may not be convenient, however, to do this in all cases. In many cases it will be difficult to exhibit animals other than poultry at the school, hence the necessity for having a separate show for animals or of holding this phase of the exhibit in connection with the county fair. The exhibit held at the school may later be displayed in part or as a whole at a general fair.



A well arranged agricultural show.

Organization and Plans for a Community Fair. It should be borne in mind that if the club exhibit is to represent the real work of the club and related home activities, it must be planned ahead. This is especially important in the case of farm products. The club member should understand when he is planning his project and buying his seed in the spring that he is to make an exhibit of his products in the fall. The contest idea may well involve the whole project as well as the products exhibited. The exhibition of products may be made a requirement of the complete project and a record of the project should be considered a part of the exhibit.

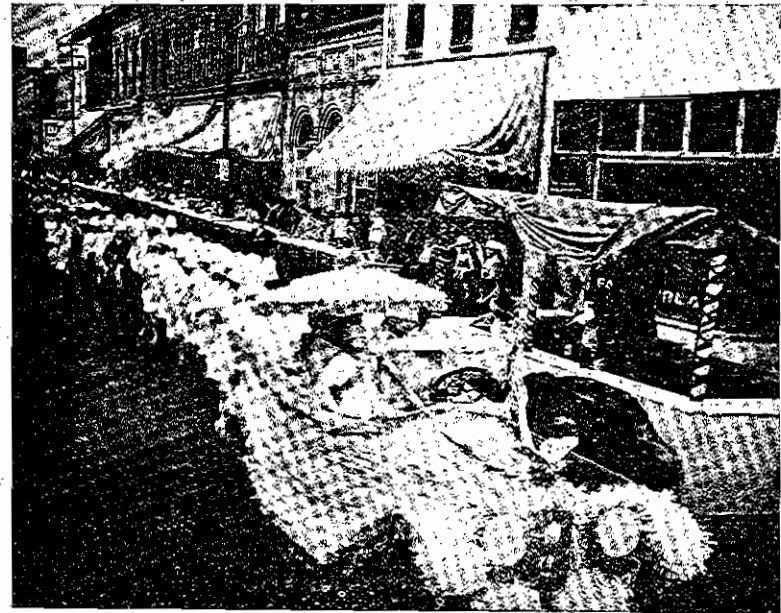
Early in the fall is the best time for a general exhibit in most parts of the State. Committees of three members should be appointed for each of the main divisions of the fair, the chairman of these committees forming an executive board. The club leader may work thru these committees as ex-officio chairman. As a means of making it a community affair, an advisory committee of men in the community should be invited to work with the club members. These men should be especially helpful in assisting in the securing of premiums. If a permanent advisory committee aids in the supervising of the club projects, it should serve well in connection with the exhibit. One of the most able club members should be appointed by the club as secretary of the club fair.

In order that club members may know definitely what will be expected and what are the possibilities in their work, it is well to plan the exhibit and contests and secure the prizes early in the season. The classification and grouping of exhibits will depend upon the nature and scope of the exhibit.

Preparing the Exhibits. As far as possible all exhibits should be in place the day before the exhibition. The room or building should be decorated in good taste with farm material. Cornstalks, bunches of grass and sheaves of grain, with an abundance of bright-colored pumpkins will aid greatly in developing a festive agricultural atmosphere. A whole day may be spent to good advantage in decorating the building, entering the exhibits and arranging them to good advantage. Numbers should be given the exhibitors and their names entered by the secretary with their numbers. On each exhibit an entry card should be made out in duplicate, one copy being attached to the exhibit and the other given to the exhibitor. Upon this card should be designated the department, lot, ring number and a number representing the individual entry. Each member should have his individual exhibit in good shape when brought to the fair. Some time should be devoted to the preparation of exhibits in the various classes before the fair is held. Some good photographs of the exhibits should be taken before they are disturbed.

A Suggested Program. If the exhibits are all in place at the beginning of the day of the fair, the whole day may be spent profitably in getting all that is possible out of it. The following program may be modified to fit local needs and conditions:

- 9 A. M. An agricultural parade.
- 10 A. M. Seeing exhibits. Demonstration team contests.
- 11 A. M. A short agricultural program.
- 12 M. A basket picnic.
- 1 P. M. Judging Contest.
- 3 P. M. Athletic contests.
- 7 P. M. An illustrated lecture or moving picture on an agricultural topic.
- 8 P. M. Awarding of prizes for all contests.



Part of the Junior Club parade at the community fair in Fulton County.

The Parade. In a village or town a parade will do much to arouse the interest of the people and advertise the fair. Various club and class organizations should be given an incentive to

enter a competition for the best float illustrating some phase of agriculture and home making. While all club members should participate in the parade an effort should be made to have them dressed or designated in some way to represent or suggest their agricultural interests. For example, the boys with corn projects may be formed into a military company armed with cornstalks; those interested in poultry may form another group with feathers in their hats. If the club owns a spray outfit or other piece of equipment of service in a community which needs it badly, it should be brought into the parade.



A pig showing contest creates interest.

Demonstrations. In addition to having plain labels and placards showing what the exhibits represent, a group of selected club members should be at hand to explain the exhibits. The demonstrations which are presented by the demonstration teams have for their object the presentation of a farm or home practice in such a clear, concise manner that the practice of the community will be improved along the line suggested in the demonstration. The subject of demonstration teams and subjects for consideration are discussed elsewhere in this circular.

The Agricultural Program. The forenoon program should be the work of club members as far as possible. It should include the singing of harvest-time songs and one or two readings of appropriate poetry. A brief debate on an agricultural topic of

local importance would be timely. A clear statement by the teacher or one of the club members of the aims and methods of the agricultural instruction of the club or the accomplishments for the year should prove of value, as would also brief reports of successful projects by the individual members.

Contests. The whole exhibit may represent more or less the contest idea in the products of the club work. The agricultural contests suggested as a feature of the afternoon program represent training toward skill. They may be classed as group or team contests and contests among individuals. Team work should be encouraged because of its value in developing the social idea. Individual contests may be conducted with a view to selecting the winners as members of teams to represent the club at the county contest. It will be necessary to have junior and senior classes in most of the contests if there is any great difference in the age and training of the contestants.

The judging contests may be grouped according to the method used, i. e., those involving the use of the score card and those involving the comparative method. The scoring of farm products and animals is better for junior classes and for individual contests while the comparative method of placing is adapted to members who have had practice with the score card. See elsewhere in this circular for full details as to how to conduct a judging contest using farm animals. The same principle applies in judging grain or home products.

1. Judging live stock; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.
2. Judging farm products; grain, fruits, potatoes and other vegetables.
3. Rope tying, 10 to 20 knots and splices.
4. Corn stringing and husking.
5. Fruit packing and box making.
6. Naming of farm and garden seeds.
7. Identification of weeds and weed seeds.
8. Identification of common woods.
9. Riding, driving and hitching of horses.
10. Killing and dressing of poultry.
11. A plowing match.

These contests may be suggestive of others that will fit local needs and conditions.

Awarding of Prizes. An effort should be made early in the season to secure prizes for the fair, so that the premium list may be published early. If propoganda is started early and the people see that the club fair represents work which means much in the building up of the community, it ought not to be difficult to secure premiums. Cash premiums which are out of proportion to the work exhibited should not be given. It will be better to give recognition to a larger number of members. For example, in a community interested in poultry, it is usually not difficult to get patrons of the school to give purebred fowls and settings of eggs as prizes to members for poultry projects and exhibits. Purebred pigs make excellent prizes for club members in such projects as corn production, as they furnish a start for a new line of work. Books on agriculture and items of equipment are suitable premiums. Whenever there is but little cash it will be advisable to spend it for ribbons and pennants rather than to lump it into one or two prizes. Larger amounts may be spent to good advantage as scholarships to Junior Week at the State University.

Junior Week will be held annually, usually in June. Each community should send at least one of its club members as a representative to Junior Week. The report of this member will be inspiring and may be the means of encouraging many to secure a college education. This free trip should be awarded as first prize in the chosen club project.

Rules for contests and standards for judging exhibits will depend upon local conditions. Such rules and standards should be known to the contestants as early as possible. In most cases it will be best to have competent persons from outside the community to do the judging. The judging should be done as early in the day as possible and the place won by each exhibit placed on the entry card, for the benefit of those visiting the fair. The awarding of the prizes is suggested as the last number on the program, as a means of keeping up interest to the last.

JUNIOR CLUB WORK AT THE COUNTY FAIR.

Fair associations can interest junior project workers in four ways.

First. They can offer individual premiums for exhibits of Junior Project Work.

Second. They can offer cash prizes or medals for public demonstration contests staged by teams of project workers in some phase of project work such as canning, treatment of potato seed, etc.



Tug of war. Junior Club and school fair at Berea. Club boys learning the secret of cooperation.

Three. They can offer individual cash prizes or medals to winners of judging contests in the various lines of project work. For example, stock judging, potato judging, bread judging, etc.

Fourth. The fair association should offer free trips to attend Junior Week to the champions in the judging teams, demonstration teams, or individual contests. Junior Week is an annual event held in June of each year at the University of Kentucky.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

- (1) No entry fee should be charged boys and girls exhibiting in this department.
- (2) It is highly desirable that all Junior Project exhibits be housed in the same or adjacent buildings. If this is not possible the food, clothing, garden and crop project exhibits should be housed in a suitable building and a tent erected near by for displaying the animal project exhibits.
- (3) Numerous small prizes are productive of better results than are fewer larger ones. Larger prizes for animal exhibits than for crop exhibits are justified by the greater expense of exhibiting animals.
- (4) Because of the inexperience of the boys and girls the management should see that the necessary table space, pens and stalls, are in readiness and that the necessary hay and grain are free to project exhibitors.
- (5) All Junior Project exhibits should be accompanied by the cash and labor record in the record books supplied to all project workers by the State College of Agriculture. These books should be complete to the date of the exhibit.
- (6) *Judges.* Care should be exercised in securing competent judges who will take into consideration the work of the exhibitor, as evidenced by his record book, as well as the material results as evidenced by the animal, crop, garment, etc., displayed.

The following is a form of premium list suggested for county and local fairs. It may need modification to meet local conditions.

JUNIOR CLUB DEPARTMENT.

Supt.

*Rules and Regulations.**

No entry fee is charged in this department.

- (1) The classes in this department are open only to boys and girls of (_____ County).

*These are suggestive only. They are based on the prize list for Junior Club Work at the Kentucky State Fair. It is suggested that prize winners at local and county fairs be encouraged to compete at the State Fair.

- (2) Entries in this department close _____.
- (3) All articles must have been made or produced by the exhibitor during the year preceding this exhibition. All exhibits must be accompanied by the record book which includes a statement from the teacher, leader or parent certifying that they have been so grown or produced.
- (4) Each exhibit must have a label securely tied or pinned thereto giving the department, section and class number of the exhibit, and the name, address and age of the exhibitor. The form of label is shown below.

JUNIOR CLUB DEPARTMENT.

Lot No. _____ Ring No. _____
 Name of exhibitor _____ Age _____
 Address _____
 County _____ Town _____

I hereby certify that the accompanying exhibit was prepared by the exhibitor whose name appears hereon and that it was grown or produced during the past year.

Parent, Teacher or Leader.

SWINE.

Lot —. *Berkshire.*

- Premium No. —. Best boar pig over six and under twelve months.
 Premium No. —. Best sow pig over six and under twelve months.
 Premium No. —. Best boar pig under six months.
 Premium No. —. Best sow pig under six months.

Premiums are awarded in the Poland China, Hampshire, Chester White, and Duroc-Jersey classes on the same basis.

Lot —. *Market Hog Class.*

- Premium No. —. Best club barrow or gilt farrowed on or after March 1. (Only barrows and grade sows allowed in this class. Same to be sold for slaughter. Boars cannot be entered.)

Lot —. Grand Champion.

Premium No. —. Grand champion, any breed, either sex, farrowed on or after March 1.

Lot.—. Swine Record Books.

Each club member making an exhibit must have his record book in the hands of the superintendent on or before _____

Premium No. —. Best record on swine by club member making an exhibit.

The following points will be considered in scoring the record books of the club members:

Best pig exhibit	40 points
Largest daily gain	25 points
Smallest cost of gain	25 points
Best record and story	10 points
	<hr/>
	100 points

Lot —. Sheep.

Premium No. —. Best ewe lamb, any breed.

Premium No. —. Best ram lamb, any breed.

Lot —. Sheep Record Book.

Premium No. —. Best record book on sheep from club member making exhibit.

The following points will be used in scoring record books:

Best ewe or ram lamb exhibit	35 points
Largest daily gain	20 points
Smallest cost of gain	25 points
Best record and story	20 points
	<hr/>
	100 points

Lot —. Dairy Cattle.

(Heifer must be under 18 months of age.)

Premium No. —. Best club registered Holstein heifer.

Premium No. —. Best club registered Jersey heifer.

Lot —. Dairy Heifer Record Book.

Premium No. —. Best record book on dairy calf from club member making exhibit.

The following points will be used in scoring record books:

Best heifer exhibit	40 points
Largest daily gain	20 points
Smallest cost of gain	20 points
Best record and story	20 points
	<hr/>
	100 points

Lot —. Beef Cattle.

(Heifer must be under 20 months of age.)

Premium No. —. Best registered Shorthorn heifer.

Premium No. —. Best registered Angus heifer.

Premium No. —. Best registered Hereford heifer.

Premium No. —. Best Baby Beef—Entry shall be purebred or grade steer, spayed or martin heifer of any breed and under 8 months of age.

Lot —. Beef Cattle Record Book.

Premium No. —. Best club record book on beef cattle from member making exhibit.

The following points will be used in scoring record books:

	(Baby Beef)	(Beef Heifer)
Best heifer exhibit	30 points	40 points
Largest daily gain	35 points	20 points
Smallest cost of gain	25 points	20 points
Best record and story	10 points	20 points

Lot —. Grand Champion.

Premium No. —. Grand champion of beef heifer class.

POULTRY.

*Lot —. American Class.**Barred Rock.*

Premium No. —. Cock.

Premium No. —. Hen.

Premium No. —. Cockerel.

Premium No. —. Pullet.

Premium No. —. Pen (young or old).

In this class premiums are awarded Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds on the same basis.

Lot — Mediterranean Class.
(Any breed or variety.)

- Premium No. — Cock.
Premium No. — Hen.
Premium No. — Pullet.
Premium No. — Cockerel.
Premium No. — Pen (young or old).



A few of the trophies awarded state champions in the club projects. Enthusiasm, determination and hard work make winners out of club girls and boys.

Lot — Specials.

- Premium No. — Best exhibit by any club member.
Premium No. — Best cock in club exhibit.
Premium No. — Best hen in club exhibit.
Premium No. — Best cockerel in club exhibit.
Premium No. — Best pullet in club exhibit.
Premium No. — Best pen of the show.

Lot — Poultry Record Book.

Premium No. — Best club record book on poultry from member making exhibit.

The following points will be used in scoring record books:

Per cent raised of those hatched	40 points
Best pen exhibit	30 points
Best record and story	30 points
	100 points

GIRLS' CANNING EXHIBIT.

An exhibit is an important part of the canning project. *Only square white glass jars may be used for exhibit.* Each member will be required to exhibit the following:

- Canning I. 3 quart jars, one each of tomatoes, soup mixture, catsup.
Canning II. 1 quart string beans, 1 pint corn, 1 pint lima beans, 1 pint peas, and 1 quart fancy pickles.
Canning III. 3 quart jars, one each of peaches, pears and cherries.
Canning IV. 1 pint blackberry jam, 1 pint strawberry preserves, 1 pint cherry preserves, ½ pint apple jelly, ½ pint grape jelly, ½ pint blackberry jelly.

The home demonstration agent will have some one to judge the exhibit. This judge will have four things in mind when judging and club members should know what these four things are so that they may carefully select the jars to be exhibited.

1. Flavor of product. This would depend largely on choice of vegetables or fruits and care in following instructions.
2. Texture. Whether material is firm, tender, not overcooked and whether liquid is clear.
3. Appearance.
 - A. Color. Natural color of product.
 - B. Pack. Uniform size—full jar (economy of space).

4. Containers.

- A. Jars. White glass—square jars.
 B. Labels. Uniformity in size and placing—clean. Labels should be $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ and placed 3" up from bottom of jar.

Lot — Canning Record Book.

Premium No. —. Best club record book on canning from member making exhibit.

The following points will be used in scoring record books:

Quantity canned	40 points
Exhibit	30 points
Cost record	10 points
Story	20 points

100 points

Lot — Open Class.

- Premium No. —. Best jar apples.
 Premium No. —. Best jar string beans.
 Premium No. —. Best jar beets.
 Premium No. —. Best jar pears.
 Premium No. —. Best jar peaches.
 Premium No. —. Best jar strawberries.
 Premium No. —. Best jar tomatoes.
 Premium No. —. Best jar soup mixture.
 Premium No. —. Jar of most attractive pickles.

Lot — Girls' Clothing Exhibit.

- Premium No. —. Exhibit of Beginning Clothing—work consists of kitchen holder, hand towel or tea towel, laundry bag, darn on pair hose, club apron, club cap.
 Premium No. —. Best individual piece of Beginning Clothing exhibit.
 Premium No. —. Best suit of underwear consisting of four pieces.
 Premium No. —. Best hemmed patch on garment.
 Premium No. —. Best middy blouse or wash waist.

- Premium No. —. Best wool darn.
 Premium No. —. Best wash cotton dress—sack type.
 Premium No. —. Best made over garment.
 Premium No. —. Best afternoon dress.
 Premium No. —. Best prepared clothing budget on exhibit.

Lot — Clothing Record Book.

Premium No. —. Best club record book on clothing, from member making exhibit.

The following points will be used in scoring record book:

Quality of exhibit	60 points
Cost of production	20 points
Record and story	20 points

Lot — Girls' Food Exhibit.

- Premium No. —. Wheat bread (1 loaf).
 Premium No. —. Graham bread (1 loaf).
 Premium No. —. Soda biscuit ($\frac{1}{2}$ dozen—recipe to be sent with exhibit).
 Premium No. —. Poster to show value of milk in diet.
 Premium No. —. Five school lunch menus for five successive days—indicating the season.

Lot — Foods Record Book.

Premium No. —. Best club record book on foods, from member making exhibit.

The following points will be used in scoring record books:

Exhibit	40 points
Record	40 points
Story	20 points

100 points

TEAM DEMONSTRATION CONTESTS.

GENERAL RULES.

1. A demonstration team is composed of three club members between the ages of 12 and 18 years.

2. Participation in the County Demonstration Contest shall be limited to one team from each community in each subject demonstrated. This team is to be selected at a community contest, held in each respective community.
3. Each team shall give a demonstration at the county fair, in a booth equipped for that purpose.
4. Community teams will demonstrate on _____
The place and hour of each demonstration will be announced later.
5. Each team will be allowed 35 minutes for demonstration.
6. The team will be judged by a special score card.
7. A competent judge will be selected. The outline of demonstration plan for the contests and score card may be had by writing to the county or home demonstration agent.

TEAM DEMONSTRATION PRIZES.

Premium No. —	Highest scoring team _____	\$ _____
Premium No. —	Second highest scoring team _____	_____
Premium No. —	Third highest scoring team _____	_____
Premium No. —	Fourth highest scoring team _____	_____

SCORE CARD.

The following score card will be used in judging demonstrations.

1. *Skill*—25 points.

This refers to ease of procedure, composure of the team in doing work, efficiency of manipulation of equipment and materials, neatness and dispatch in doing the work.

2. *Subject Matter*—25 points.

Under this heading the judges will take into consideration the subject selected for demonstration, the accuracy with which the work is performed, the correctness of statements concerning this work, and replies to questions asked.

3. *Team Work*—25 points.

Judging will be made on the work of the team as a whole as follows: The organization of the work as applied to each mem-

ber's part; the presentation of the work as a unit; the neatness of appearance of the team, and the continuous activity of each member throughout the demonstration in an advantageous manner.

4. *Products or Results*—25 points.

This refers to the finished products of the various subjects demonstrated. Demonstrations should result in products of a practical nature or teach a principle of economic importance.

JUDGING CONTESTS.

Open to any Junior Club boy or girl in _____
county 18 years of age or under.

Awards will be made according to correctness of placing and the reasons for placing, on the following basis:

Correctness of placing _____	50 points
Reasons for placing _____	50 points
	100 points

Twenty-five minutes will be allowed for placing and writing reasons.

Contestants will be furnished with printed forms on which to write their reasons. (Score cards may be procured from the State Leader of Junior Club Work, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington Kentucky.)

Judging contests may be held in the following classes:

(For detailed information see chapter on contests.)

Horses	Swine	Fruit
Cattle	Poultry	Foods
Sheep	Farm Produce	Clothing

Contestants will register for as many rings as they choose.

Each ring will consist of four animals of the same breed. For more advanced judging four classes with two or more rings in each class may be held. The four rings may be all in the same class, as four kinds of dairy cattle, or in different classes, as one ring each of Duroc-Jersey hogs, Shorthorn cattle, Holstein dairy cattle, Hampshire sheep.

PREMIUMS.

Highest scoring team.
 Second highest scoring team.
 Third highest scoring team.
 Fourth highest scoring team.

Highest scoring individual.
 Second highest scoring individual.
 Third highest scoring individual.
 Fourth highest scoring individual.
 Fifth highest scoring individual.
 Sixth highest scoring individual.
 Seventh highest scoring individual.
 Eighth highest scoring individual.
 Ninth highest scoring individual.
 Tenth highest scoring individual.

MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS.

- Premium No. —. Collection of 15 weeds found growing in cultivated ground, meadow or pasture. Collection must be properly mounted and labeled.
- Premium No. —. Collection of 15 grasses or clovers, cultivated or native, all properly mounted and labeled.
- Premium No. —. Forest Trees: Specimens of wood from 15 native forest trees, properly mounted and labeled.
- Premium No. —. Flowers: 50 species showing the blossom and leaf of cultivated or wild flower—mounted and labeled.
- Premium No. —. Woods: Quarter sections cut from trunks of 10 different trees. Sections must be polished to show the grain of the wood.
- Premium No. —. Seed Collection:
 24 kinds of garden seeds.
 24 kinds—cultivated field crop.
- Premium No. —. Plant Diseases:
 15 kinds attacking garden crops.
 15 kinds attacking field crops.

- Premium No. —. Insects, select from the following:
 25 kinds attacking garden crops.
 25 kinds attacking field crops.
 25 kinds attacking fruit crops.
 15 beneficial kinds.
 15 butterflies.
 15 moths.
 All insects must be properly mounted and labeled.
- Premium No. —. Collection of soil samples showing different types of soil found in the county.
- Premium No. —. Farm and Home Crafts: 6 articles made from wood for use on the farm or in the home.
- Premium No. —. Home Improvement: 2 drawings—one showing plan of farm home grounds, and one showing suggested plans and arrangement for improvement. Photographs may be used to supplement drawings.
- Premium No. —. Farm Management: Draw plans of farm showing location of fields and buildings. Indicate crops raised. Draw another plan of same farm showing proposed changes for improvement.
- Premium No. —. Own Your Own Room: Write a description of your room at home, describing in detail what you have selected for it and how you have arranged everything in it. Use photographs to illustrate if possible.
- Lot —. Corn.
- Premium No. —. Best ten ears of Boone County White.
- Premium No. —. Best ten ears of Johnson County White.
- Premium No. —. Best ten ears of White Dent.
- Premium No. —. Best ten ears of White, any other not mentioned above.

- Premium No. —. Best ten ears of Reid's Yellow Dent.
 Premium No. —. Best ten ears of Yellow Dent.
 Premium No. —. Best ten ears of Yellow, any other not mentioned above.
 Premium No. —. Best ten ears Sweepstakes.

Lot —. Soybeans.

- Premium No. —. Best display of Soybeans on vine.

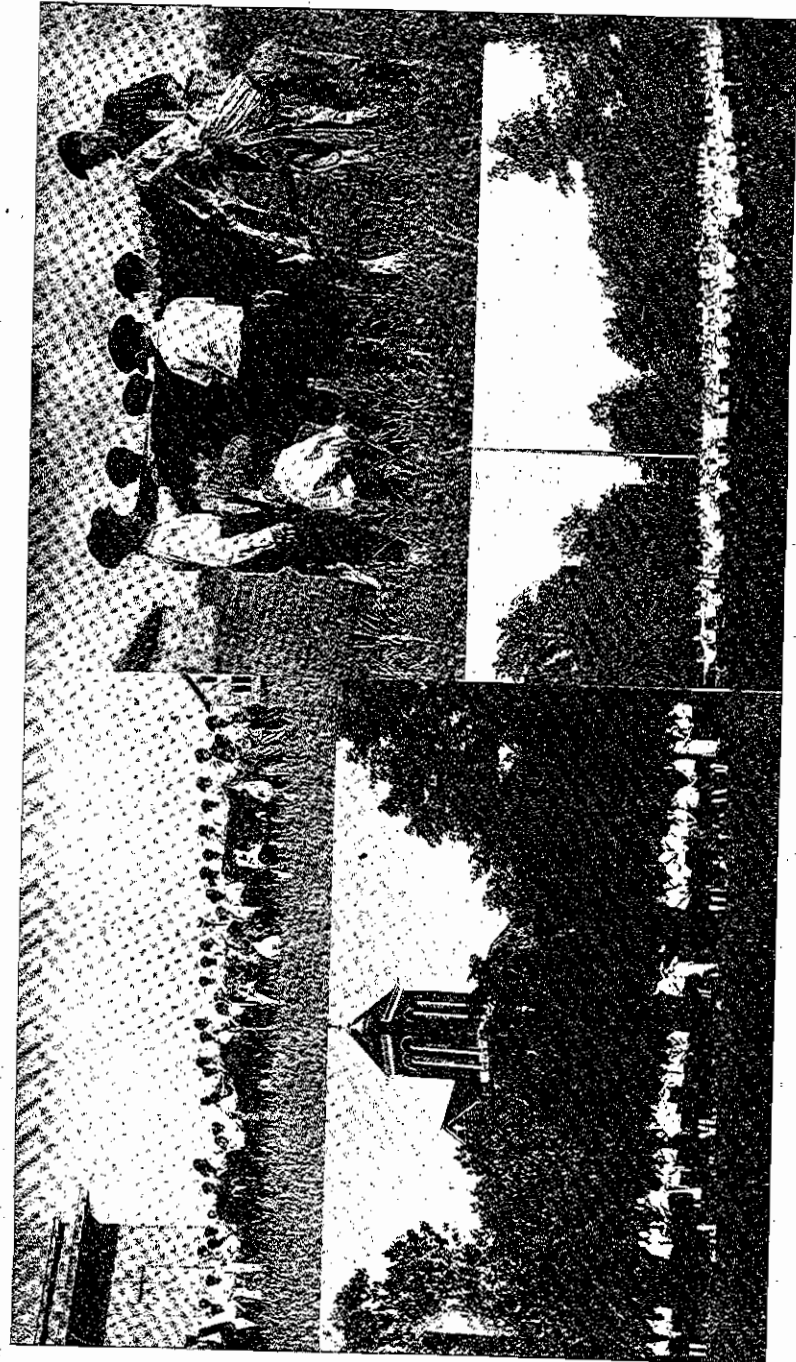
Lot —. Potatoes.

- Premium No. —. Best one-half bushel of potatoes grown in 1920.

Lot —. Tobacco.

- Premium No. —. Best 4 hands of Burley.
 Premium No. —. Best 4 hands of Dark.

Have you ever watched boys and girls develop on the farm and many times, to your sorrow, learned that their hearts were not in their work? Perhaps, the city, or what seemed to them fairer fields over the mountain, held their ideal. We always become interested in that to which we give our attention. Thru the door of suggestion the claims of our environment reach our minds, stir our emotions and move our will. The aggressive advertising policy of city business presents attractively the opportunity and record of the commercial institution; thus the city is sold while the benefits of the country life remain unsung. A parent or leader must act as an interpreter so that blind eyes may see the opportunities in plants, animals and the soil, and deaf ears be opened to the call of the open country.



Scenes taken at Junior Week. Club boys and girls come from all over the State of Kentucky once each year to visit their University. Special announcements are made for Junior Week.

APPENDIX.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING COLLECTIONS.

PLANT COLLECTIONS.

By H. GARMAN.

Collections of weeds and other plants should be pressed carefully between absorbent paper, or newspaper if necessary, under a weight of some kind, and after thoroly dry must be fastened to sheets of thick white paper or white cardboard 11½ by 16½ inches in size, the standard dimensions used in most plant collections. Each species should be represented as completely as practicable, the leaves, flowers, fruit and roots, being important parts, as showing the characteristics of the plants. If necessary more than one sheet may be used for a single species, but the number of species must not depart from that specified below under the different heads. On the lower right hand corner of each sheet should be placed a neat label giving the common name, the scientific name, the locality and date of collecting, followed by the name of the one preparing the collection.

The pressing and drying must be done as rapidly as possible to make good specimens. During hot weather plants are likely to blacken unless the dryers are changed every day. The plants are secured to the paper or cardboard, with narrow strips of tough, gummed, white paper.

Weeds. Select 15 weeds growing either in cultivated ground, meadow or pasture, of your locality.

Grasses. Either cultivated or native grasses, or both, may be used in making this collection. The collection should consist of 15 different species.

Forest Trees. This collection must consist of specimens from 15 different native forest trees, such as oak, beech, chestnut, etc.

Flowers. Either cultivated or wild flowers may be used in making this collection. The collection should consist of 50 different species. Only the blossom and leaf should be mounted.

Woods. Specimens of ten different native woods will constitute this collection, and should in all cases be cut from the trunk of a tree, so as to show the growth rings and the grain, lengthwise. If the tree is not too large, a quarter may be cut out, ten inches long. One end and one side should be carefully smoothed and may be polished, if desired. Each specimen must bear a neat label, securely attached, giving the name of the collector, the name of the tree, with both common and scientific names, the locality, and date of collecting.

SEED COLLECTIONS.

One of the most useful and instructive collections that can be prepared consists of the seeds of cultivated plants and weeds. They must be taken when thoroly ripe, and collecting them may require some time because of the different periods of ripening of the different species. They should be freed of chaff as completely as possible and then thoroly dried by hanging up on a line in paper sacks where mice cannot reach them. Cards for mounting such collections may be procured from the Specialty Manufacturing Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota. Each has prepared spaces for twenty-four different seeds, numbered to correspond with numbers on a card fastened on the back, where the common and scientific names of the weeds can be written. The collection may consist of seeds from gardens, fields, pastures, etc.; or, if preferred, may be restricted to pastures, to gardens, or to cultivated field crops.

PLANT DISEASES.

The diseases of plants can best be represented in collections by preparing dried specimens of leaves or other parts that are affected. These can be mounted on sheets of paper like those suggested for collections of weeds and other plants. Some diseases, like cabbage rot, cannot be well shown in specimens of this sort, but when the disease is in an early stage of development, affected leaves, dried quickly, will give some idea even of these ailments. Fifteen different diseases must be shown in the

collection, not necessarily from different plants in all cases, since some important crops are affected with numerous diseases of importance. The label should bear the name of the plant attacked, the name of the disease, the locality and date of collecting, and the name of the one making the collection.

INSECTS.

Adult insects only should be used in these collections. They must be pinned with the long insect pins, and be arranged neatly in boxes lined with cork or some other material that will hold the pins securely. Butterflies, moths, crickets, grasshoppers, dragon flies, flies and bees are pinned thru the middle of the thorax, the thick region of the body just behind the head. True bugs, like the squash bug, are pinned thru the triangular piece between the basis of the wings. Beetles, such as the Colorado potato beetle, are pinned thru the right wing cover so that the point of the pin passes out between the 2d and 3d pairs of legs. The back of each insect should be three-eighths of an inch from the head of its pin. Each insect should be neatly labeled with its common name and the date of collecting, all of these labels to be of the same size and to be placed on the pins beneath the insects. A general label giving the name and address of the collector may be placed on the box.

Insects Injurious to Field Crops. Twenty-five different species. They may be from a few field crops or from any number. Soft-bodied insects, such as plant-lice, should be omitted. The army worm moth and corn root worm beetle are examples of insects that should be included.

Insects Injurious to Garden Crops. Twenty-five species. The potato beetle, squash bug, etc., are examples.

Insects Injurious to Fruits. Twenty-five species, such as the codling moth, plum curculio, etc.

Beneficial Insects. Fifteen species, native or foreign, such as the bee, silk-worm, etc.

Moths. Fifteen species, with the wings neatly spread. They may be injurious or not.

Butterflies. Fifteen species, with wings spread.

Insect boxes, pins and labels may be procured from Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Rochester, New York.

Paper cut to the right size for mounting plants may be procured of the Cambridge Botanical Supply Company, Waverley, Massachusetts.

Cards for seed collections may be procured of the Specialty Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota. Speeco Mount, Style No. 5 should be used.

Setting frames for spreading the wings of insects may be made of two pieces of soft wood, with strips nailed across their ends so as to secure them. These strips are placed parallel with enough space between for the accommodation of the bodies. Use pieces of wood of a size suitable to the size of the insect whose wings are to be set. Strips of cork tacked to the under side of the boards beneath the groove, will hold the pins used in the insects. The wings are held in place until dry by pinning strips of paper over them. Do not stick pins thru the wings.

A killing bottle for insects is made by placing some small pieces of cyanide of potassium in the bottom of a wide mouthed bottle, pouring over them a layer of plaster of Paris and allowing it to dry over night, then keeping it tightly corked except when putting in an insect.

If further instructions are desired, write to the Department of Entomology and Botany of the Experiment Station.

Collections of insects are very likely to be attacked by carpet beetles, roaches and other household pests. To prevent this keep a little dichloride in the boxes at all times and keep the boxes tightly closed.

SCORING IN A JUDGING CONTEST.

For the information of club supervisors and teachers who are not experienced in judging contests, and for club members about to enter such contests, the following suggestions are offered:

A class consists of four animals, usually of the same sex and approximately the same ages. The animals in each class

are designated A, B, C and D, respectively, and are thus marked for identification. In order that there may be no possibility of partiality or unfairness in the contest the following plan is used: Each contestant is assigned a number. The contestant then places his or her name and number on a blank slip or paper provided by the person conducting the contest. The slips are gathered and sealed in an envelope for reference after all the placings have been scored.

As many slips are now given out as there are to be classes, "rings," or pens, and each contestant places his or her number on each slip. Each class or pen has a number or name, which is also put on the slip, so that it is identified both as regards contestant and class. When the slips have been properly prepared, and the rules and regulations covering the contest have been explained, the class or ring to be judged is brought before the contestants, who "pass on" the animals—that is, make a mental score in the time allowed, usually 10 or 15 minutes, and so decide on the placing of the animals. For example, a slip marked "D—A—C—B" would mean that the animal marked "D" is placed first, the animal marked "A" second, and so on. The slips are then collected, the next class is brought in, and the process repeated. The person in charge of the contest keeps the slips for each class separate, preferably in a sealed envelope, until the results of the contest are to be determined. There may be any number of classes (usually there are four), and these may all be hogs or may include cattle, horses and sheep, according to the nature of the contest and the age and experience of the contestants.

Before or after the contest the judges decide on the correct placing of all the classes. These placings should also be sealed until after the contestants have all handed in their slips. With the official placings before him the person in charge can quickly arrange a chart showing all the possible placings and their values in points, by classes. Then with the aid of an assistant he can score the contestants on a sheet described below, as rapidly as the assistant reads the placings made and the corresponding score in points.

The following chart used in the Students' National Dairy Judging Contest will illustrate. Assume the correct order of placing the animals in any given ring to be A—B—C—D, which is graded 100 points. The following variations in placing are possible and are assigned arbitrary values as listed. The same number of combinations is possible, of course, with any other arrangement of letters designating perfect placing.

A B C D—100	B A C D— 85	C A B D— 70	D A B C— 55
A B D C— 85	B A D C— 70	C A D B— 55	D A C B— 40
A C B D— 85	B C A D— 70	C B A D— 55	D B A C— 40
A C D B— 70	B C D A— 55	C B D A— 40	D B C A— 25
A D B C— 70	B D A C— 55	C D A B— 40	D C A B— 25
A D C B— 55	B D C A— 40	C D B A— 25	D C B A— 10

The above arbitrary values may be modified to suit conditions, that is, two animals may be so close that the above values do not express a true valuation of the judgment of any contestant who may have reversed the animals in question. The closeness in merit of the animals should be considered in making the chart. This arrangement will prove a great time-saver in scoring the contest.

The scores should be recorded on a sheet with six columns arranged as follows: The numbers of the contestants, the placings in each class, the score in each class, the score for reasons, total score, and lastly space for the names of contestants. In recording the contest the scores are all made according to the chart and are listed according to the numbers of the contestants. Then after the final scores have all been determined (in the presence of witnesses if desired) and the winners by numbers determined, the envelope containing the names of the contestants is opened and the names inserted on the sheet after the corresponding numbers. Then and then only are the names of the winners known to the persons in charge of the contest. This plan renders it impossible for any unfairness or partiality to creep into the awarding of the prizes for the contest.

ONE HUNDRED BEST BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

- THE BIBLE.
Shakespeare—Julius Caesar (or selections).
Defoe—Robinson Crusoe.
Stevenson—Treasure Island.
Swift—Gulliver's Travels.
Scott—Kenilworth.
Scott—The Talisman.
Scott—Ivanhoe.
Dickens—Oliver Twist.
Dickens—A Tale of Two Cities.
Dickens—David Copperfield.
Dickens—The Old Curiosity Shop.
Dickens—Christmas Stories.
Eliot—The Mill on the Floss.
Eliot—Silas Marner.
Kingsley—Westward Ho!
Kingsley—Water Babies.
Lytton—The Last Days of Pompeii.
Goldsmith—The Vicar of Wakefield.
Bunyan—The Pilgrim's Progress.
Grimm—Fairy Tales.
Anderson—Fairy Tales.
Dodge—Hans Brinker.
Mark Twain—The Prince and the Pauper.
Mark Twain—Tom Sawyer.
Franklin—Autobiography.
Lowell—The Vision of Sir Launfal.
Hughes—Tom Brown at Rugby.
Hughes—Tom Brown at Oxford.
Carroll—Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
Page—Two Little Conquerors.
Trowbridge—Cudjo's Cave.
Sharp—A Watcher in the Woods.
Browning—The Pied Piper of Hamelin.
- Thompson—Seton—Wild Animals I Have Known.
Ewing—Jackanapes.
Bulfinch—Hate—The Age of Fable.
Shoekton—Rudder Grange.
Parkman—The Oregon Trail.
Mabie—Norse Stories.
Church—Stories from the Odyssey.
Peabody—Old Greek Folk Stories.
Lamb—Tales from Shakespeare.
Hale—The Man Without a Country.
Kipling—The Jungle Book—Kim.
Kipling—Captains Courageous.
Sewell—Black Beauty.
Hawthorne—True Stories from History and Biography.
Higginson—Young Folks' History of the United States.
Abbott—Christopher Columbus.
Lodge—Hero Tales from American History.
Foe—Boy Life of Napoleon.
Brooks—The Story of Washington.
Moore—The Life of Lincoln for Boys and Girls.
Challin—Lost in the Jungle.
Wiegman and Smith—Golden Numbers.
Field—Lullaby Land.
Harris—Uncle Remus.
Quida—A Dog of Flanders.
Cervantes—Don Quixote.
Ruskin—The King of the Golden River.
Crack—The Little Lame Prince.
Strickland—The Queens of England.

A Manual on Junior Agricultural Clubs

- Burrongs—Wake Robin.
Burrongs—Birds and Poets.
Coleridge—The Ancient Mariner.
Arabian Nights.
Aesop's Fables.
Wyss—Swiss Family Robinson.
Riley—Child Rhymes.
Wiegman—Rebecca.
Stevenson—The Child's Garden of Verses—Kidnapped.
Lew Wallace—Ben Hur.
Washington Irving—The Sketch Book.
Roosevelt—The Winning of the West.
Jack London—The Call of the Wild.
Ruskin—Sesame and Lilies.
- Information upon any of the following subjects may be had by addressing the Extension Division, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.
- Government bureaus and National Organizations engaged in child welfare work.
- Motion picture films and slides on club work and other agricultural subjects.
- Approved practices for the production of corn, soybeans, alfalfa, wheat, oats and other small grains, potatoes, garden crops.
- Diseases and insects attacking farm and garden crops.
- Successful practices in handling soils and crop rotation.
- Care and management of poultry, swine, sheep, beef and dairy cattle.
- Cooperative marketing.
- Plans and programs for community organization.