

sewing and millinery construction, and with such other information as tends to make rural home life attractive and satisfying.

For rural boys and girls, the Extension Service provides a valuable type of instruction in agriculture and home economics through its 4-H Club work. The instruction is incident to actual demonstrations conducted by the boys and girls themselves. These demonstrations, under supervision of the county and home demonstration agents, are the best possible means of imparting to youthful minds valuable information in crop and livestock production and in the household arts. The 4-H Club work, moreover, affords rural boys and girls a very real opportunity to develop the qualities of self-confidence, perseverance, and leadership.

The Extension Service works in accord with all other branches of the University of Maryland and with all agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture. It co-operates with all farm and community organizations in the State which have as their major object the improvement of agriculture and rural life; and it aids in every way possible in making effective the regulatory work and other measures instituted by the State Board of Agriculture.

#### **General Extension.**

This phase of the extension service of the University is conducted in co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education and is intended to make the Liberal Arts and branches of the curriculum, other than Agriculture and Home Economics, of greater service to the people of the State.

#### **Agricultural Experiment Station.**

The agricultural work of the University naturally comprises three fields: research, instruction, and extension. The Agricultural Experiment Station is the research agency of the University, which has for its purpose the increase of knowledge relating to agriculture, primarily for the direct benefit of the farmer. It is also the real source of agricultural information for use in the classroom and for demonstrations in the field.

The Experiment Station work is supported by both State and Federal appropriations. The Hatch Act, passed by Congress in 1887, appropriates \$15,000 annually; the Adams Act, passed in 1906, provides \$15,000 annually; and the Purnell Act, passed in 1925, provides \$60,000 annually. The Bankhead-Jones Act, passed in 1935, eventually will provide approximately \$35,000 annually. The State appropriation for 1935 is \$48,600.

The objects, purposes, and work of the Experiment Stations as set forth by these acts are as follows:

"That it shall be the object and duty of said Experiment Stations to conduct original researches or verify experiments on the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are severally subject with the remedies for the same; the chemical composition of useful plants at their different stages of growth; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under a varying series of crops; the capacity of new plants or trees for acclimation; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical composition of manures, natural or artificial, with experiments designed to test their comparative effects on crops of different kinds; the adaptation and value of grasses and forage plants; the composition and digestibility of the different kinds of food for domestic animals; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other researches or experiments bearing directly on the agricultural industry of the United States as may in each case be deemed advisable, having