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MOTION PICTURES

OF THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1951



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



AGRICULTURE
HANDBOOK
NO. 14

**MOTION PICTURES OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1951**



Prepared by Motion Picture Service, Office of Information
U. S. Department of Agriculture

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MOTION PICTURES OF THE UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1951¹

INTRODUCTION

The motion pictures produced by the Department of Agriculture are informational and instructional in type. They are designed to demonstrate improved methods in agriculture and home economics; to stress the need for conservation of soil and other resources; to explain the farm credit system, the rural electrification system, forestry, land use, marketing, and kindred subjects; and to help increase the effectiveness of cooperative extension work.

All the current films of the Department are listed in this catalog, as well as some that were produced by other Government agencies but are distributed by the Department. It is hoped they will be used widely to promote a better agriculture.

¹ This Handbook supersedes Miscellaneous Publication No. 673, Motion Pictures of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1949, of which it is a revision.

USING USDA FILMS EFFECTIVELY

You are a farm leader planning a meeting, and you want to show your group a USDA film. You want the film to help make the meeting a success. How should you select and show it to get this result?

Your meeting might be very informal and you may want a film merely for entertainment's sake. In that case you might go through this catalog and select the film with the most general or dramatic interest and show it how you please. Movies can and should be enjoyed . . . and if the film helps to establish the right frame of mind to carry on with farm matters . . . well, that's one of the important advantages of movies.

Usually, however, your meeting has been called to discuss one or more important farm problems. Your purpose is to show these problems and instruct your group in how to overcome them. The film you use will have to serve as a tool. You will want to select and show your film in a different way.

First, how good a form of instruction is the film? The film is not limited by time and space. It can take you to a fruit orchard in California and in one second's time whisk you to a dairy farm in Maine. It can show you in giant-sized pictures how the little bee makes honey and the cow makes milk; it can show you months of plant growth in the time it takes to read this; it can show you how sheep are sheared and great fields of wheat harvested. In short, it can bring the agricultural world into your meeting room.

And because it strikes the intellect and emotion at the same time during a period of high concentration (in a dark room), the film can impress knowledge on the mind quicker and keep it there longer than any other single medium of instruction.

But the film has some limitations also, one of which particularly should be understood if you're going to use the film with success in your meeting. That is the limitation of subject coverage. As a rule, the short information film simply can't show every facet of a subject; there is always more to be explained.

Even Department films, which are produced with a wealth of agricultural knowledge, cannot individually say all there is to say on any one topic. That is why the Department tries to make more than one film on a subject, viewing it from as many sides as possible. (For complete coverage, the Department uses many different information media; combined they do a thorough job of informing the farmer.)

If you recognize this limitation, you will select and show your film with good judgment.

You know the purpose of your meeting. Is it going to be on milk production? Cotton insects? Conservation? Then look for the film that bears most nearly on the subject. You will probably find one or more in this catalog.

Then when you show the film, don't rely on it alone to carry your meeting. Discuss the subject thoroughly, inviting questions and using information from the film to get points across. If possible, use other information media dealing with the same subject: pamphlets, charts, etc. These ways combined will stimulate thought and interest and will open the way to a wider study of the subject.

You will then have used the film to best advantage, in the way it was meant to be used—as an information tool to help farmers help themselves.

TYPES AND SIZES OF MOTION PICTURES AVAILABLE

16-mm. film



Sound



Silent



16-mm. SOUND film has perforation on only ONE side.

Running sound film on silent projector destroys sound track.

16-mm. SILENT projectors have two rows of sprocket teeth.

35-mm. film



Sound



Silent

HANDLE FILM WITH CARE

Film is the life blood of the motion picture industry. Its care is as important as the care of the equipment used to project it. Prints are expensive; they should be handled with care. You will be held responsible for prints that are damaged.

1. Do not attempt to project 16-mm. sound pictures on a silent projector unless it has been adapted for such projection, as it will destroy the sound track.
2. Don't thread a film into a projector until the picture aperture has been cleaned of all lint. Any emulsion sticking to guide tracks should be carefully removed with a damp cloth. Any hard tool used on these tracks will scratch them and damage the film. Sprockets should be gone over periodically with a stiff brush and carbon tetrachloride. The projector should be oiled after every few days' operation. Wipe off excess oil.
3. Be sure film has been properly rewound before threading. Check threading carefully before starting the projector. Make sure loops of films are not too long or too short. Turn the machine by hand first. Keep film off the floor.
4. One of the most common causes of damaged film is "riding a sprocket." This can be prevented if the projectionist will check the film at intervals as it goes to the take-up reel, or at any time during projection when an unusual noise occurs, or a splice goes through the projector. Running off the sprocket will cause an indentation in the film that is easily detected by feeling the edge of the film. If this precaution is taken, much film will be saved from damage.
5. Don't use pins, tape, wire staples, or clips to join the ends of broken film. Run a foot or so through the projector and lap the end under the end of film on the take-up reel.

HOW MOTION PICTURES ARE DISTRIBUTED

The distribution of the Department's 16-mm. motion pictures has been entrusted to cooperating film libraries in 48 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. A list of these State film libraries may be found on page 6. Persons interested in using Department motion pictures should apply to their State film library for bookings. Department employees and State and county extension workers may obtain for official use motion pictures deposited by the Department with these libraries, free of charge other than transportation costs.

To enable the libraries to continue rendering free service to Department employees and State and county extension workers, they are permitted to make a service charge to all other users of Department motion pictures, to cover the cost of handling the films. The service charge may not exceed \$1 per reel per day, and not more than a total of \$5 per reel for a single booking, for black-and-white films. For color films, libraries may make a service charge in accordance with the policies each has established. Most libraries require all borrowers to pay transportation charges.

The service charges above indicated apply only to motion pictures that are deposited in cooperating film libraries by the Department of Agriculture; there are no restrictions on rental rates or service charges on prints of Department motion pictures that are purchased by the libraries.

DISTRIBUTION BY NONDEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

In addition to the list of 73 State film libraries, there is included in this catalog, and may be found on page 8, a list of Nondepository Film Libraries That Lend Department of Agriculture Films. The libraries on this list are those which, although not officially connected with the Department, have purchased many films of the Department, and are thus able to give ample service to film users.

Nondepository libraries establish rental rates or service charges according to the policy of each; the Department of Agriculture places no restrictions on rental rates or service charges on prints of its motion pictures that are purchased by libraries.

HOW TO PROCURE 16-mm. FILMS ON A LOAN BASIS

Before films may be booked, some responsible person must assume liability for meeting the requirements of the film library supplying the service. All libraries require that:

1. Films borrowed must be used with reasonable care to protect them against damage.
2. Films must be returned promptly and prepaid after the last date for which they were booked.
3. Reports must be made on the use of films.
4. Most film libraries require borrowers to pay transportation costs both ways.

When requesting films, the following questions should be answered:

1. Do you wish sound films or silent films? (Most Department films are sound, some are silent, and still others are released in both sound and silent versions.)
2. For what dates inclusive do you want films, or for what period of time? (The former information is preferred.)
3. Do you wish the library to make substitutions in case the films requested are not available? If so, please state the purpose for which the films are to be used.
4. Requests for film should be made at least 2 weeks in advance of scheduled show date. Three or 4 weeks would be better.
5. Return films promptly to organization from which they were procured, unless instructed otherwise.

HOW TO PROCURE 35-mm. FILMS ON A LOAN BASIS

All requests for 35-mm. motion pictures should be made directly to the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

HOW TO BUY PRINTS OF MOTION PICTURES

Prints of the Department of Agriculture's color, and black-and-white motion pictures may be purchased in 16-mm. size from United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Avenue, New York 29, N. Y. No authorization from the Department is required to buy prints from United World Films, Inc.

Although the cost of films varies somewhat, a reel of 16-mm. black-and-white films may be purchased for approximately \$15; color film, approximately \$50. Schools and other nonprofit organizations may receive a 10 percent dis-

count. Inquire directly of United World Films about exact prices, delivery arrangements, and for preview prints.

Black-and-white prints in 35-mm. size may be purchased from the concern holding the Department's film contract, upon authorization from the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Federal and other Government agencies may purchase, at the Department's contract prices, both 16-mm. and 35-mm. black-and-white prints and 16-mm. color prints from the concerns holding the Department's film contracts, upon authorization from the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Inquire of the Motion Picture Service about prices and purchasing procedures.

SLIDEFILMS

As a convenience to users of audio-visual materials, there are listed also in this catalog slidefilms prepared cooperatively by the Extension Service and various other agencies of the Department. Slidefilms that are related to motion picture categories may be found in the section entitled, Index to Motion Picture Titles (arranged by subject), With Related Slidefilms, page 9. A complete numerical listing of all the Department's slidefilms may be found on page 50.

Slidefilms are known by several other names, such as film strips, film slides, and by private trade names. All slidefilms of this Department are made on 35-mm. noninflammable film stock, in single or double-frame size, or both. They should not be confused with motion pictures. Slidefilms cannot be projected in motion picture equipment of any kind, but must be used in projectors designed for them.



Double-frame slidefilm.



Single-frame slidefilm.

Descriptions and detailed information concerning slidefilms can be found in Agriculture Handbook No. 17, Slidefilms of the United States Department of Agriculture. Send your request for the slidefilm catalog to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING SLIDEFILMS

Slidefilms are not distributed on a loan basis, but they may be purchased. If you want black-and-white slidefilms, send your order directly to Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; if color slidefilms, send your order to Cineque Colorfilm Laboratories, Inc., 424 E. Eighty-ninth Street, New York City.

For further information write to Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FILMS FOR TELEVISION

A television film service has been established in the Department to aid in the dissemination of agricultural information. Available now to television stations are a number of general-interest motion pictures. This number will be added to from time to time as new films are released for television use. The following is a list of films now available:

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King of the Soft Woods, p. 30	Triple Threat of Brucellosis, p. 46
Know The Eggs You Buy, p. 31	Truly Yours—The Dress That Fits, p. 46
Livestock Cooperatives in Action, p. 32	Water for a Nation, p. 48
Meats With Approval, p. 32	Your Enemy—Grasshopper, p. 49

A number of cooperating film libraries and Department field offices are assisting in the distribution of television films. For information on where and how to borrow these films for television use, and new releases, write to the Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

(*Important:* The televising of any film in this catalog other than those on the list above is *prohibited.*)

STATE FILM LIBRARIES THAT LEND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MOTION PICTURES

Alabama.....	Agricultural Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.
Alaska.....	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Alaska, College.
Arizona.....	Visual Aids Bureau, Extension Division, University of Arizona, Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Extension Division, Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway.
California.....	Extension Division, University of California, Berkeley 4. Extension Division, University of California, 10851 Le Conte Avenue, Los Angeles 24.

Colorado.....	Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Colorado, Boulder. Agricultural Extension Service, Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins.
Connecticut.....	Audio-Visual Aids Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs.
Delaware.....	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Delaware, P. O. Box 150, Newark.
District of Columbia.....	District of Columbia Public Library, 499 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Florida.....	Dept. of Visual Instruction, General Extension Division, University of Florida, Gainesville.
Georgia.....	Agricultural Extension Service, Athens. Audio-Visual Aids Department, University of Georgia, Athens.
Territory of Hawaii.....	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 14.
Idaho.....	Agricultural Extension Service, State House, Boise.
Illinois.....	Visual Aids Service, University of Illinois, Champaign.
Indiana.....	Audio-Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington. Purdue Film Library, Purdue University, La Fayette.
Iowa.....	Visual Instruction Service, Iowa State College, Ames.
Kansas.....	Bureau of Visual Instruction, University Extension Division, University of Kansas, Lawrence. Agricultural Extension Service, Kansas State College, Manhattan.
Kentucky.....	Bureau of Audio-Visual Aids, University of Kentucky, Lexington 29.
Louisiana.....	Agricultural Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.
Maine.....	Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Orono.
Maryland.....	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Maryland, College Park.
Massachusetts.....	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
Michigan.....	Agricultural Extension Service, Michigan State College, East Lansing. Audio-Visual Education Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
Minnesota.....	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Minnesota Farm, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi.....	Agricultural Extension Service, Mississippi State College, State College. Audio-Visual Education, Department of Education, Jackson.
Missouri.....	Visual Education Service, University Extension, University of Missouri, Columbia.
Montana.....	Publications Department, Agricultural Extension Service, Montana State College, Bozeman. Montana State Film Library, State Capitol, Helena.
Nebraska.....	Bureau of Visual-Aids, University Extension Division, University of Nebraska, Lincoln 8.
Nevada.....	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Nevada, Reno.
New Hampshire.....	Audio-Visual Center, University of New Hampshire, Durham.
New Jersey.....	New Jersey State Museum, State House Annex, Trenton.
New Mexico.....	Museum Film Service, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. Agricultural Extension Service, A & M College, State College.
New York.....	Film Library, State Department of Commerce, 40 Howard St., Albany 7. Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Ithaca.
North Carolina.....	Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Agricultural Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh.

North Dakota.....	Agricultural Extension Service, Department of Information, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.
Ohio.....	Slide and Film Exchange, State Department of Education, Columbus 15. Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Columbus 10. Columbus Public Library, 96 S. Grant Ave., Columbus 15.
Oklahoma.....	Audio-Visual Education Dept., University of Oklahoma, Norman. Agricultural Extension Service, A & M College, Stillwater.
Oregon.....	Department of Visual Instruction, Oregon State College, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania.....	PCW Film Service, Pennsylvania College for Women, Pittsburgh 32.
Puerto Rico.....	Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Rio Piedras.
Rhode Island.....	Rhode Island State College Library, Kingston.
South Carolina.....	Audio-Visual Aids Bureau, University of South Carolina, Columbia 19. Agricultural Extension Service, Clemson College, Clemson.
South Dakota.....	Extension Divison, University of South Dakota, Vermillion. Agricultural Extension Service, State College of Agriculture, Brookings.
Tennessee.....	Division of University Extension, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 16.
Texas.....	Visual Instruction Bureau, University of Texas, Austin 12. Agricultural Extension Service, A & M College, College Station.
Utah.....	Visual Education Dept., State Agricultural College, Logan.
Vermont.....	Vermont State Film Library, University of Vermont, Burlington.
Virginia.....	Agricultural Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg 12. Bureau of Teaching Materials, State Board of Education, Richmond 19.
Washington.....	Agricultural Extension Service, State College of Washington, Pullman. Visual Education, Central Washington College of Education, Ellensburg.
West Virginia.....	Audio-Visual Aids Department, The Library, West Virginia University, Morgantown.
Wisconsin.....	Bureau of Visual Instruction, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.
Wyoming.....	Wyoming Film Library, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

NONDEPOSITORY LIBRARIES THAT LEND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MOTION PICTURES

Alabama.....	Audio-Visual Aids Service, University of Alabama, University.
Nebraska.....	Church Film Service, 2595 Manderson Street, Omaha 11.
New York.....	United World Films, Inc., 1445 Park Avenue, New York 29.
Pennsylvania.....	York Film Library, Richland Avenue and Princess Street, York.
Utah.....	Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction, Brigham Young University, Provo.
Wisconsin.....	Gallagher Film Service, 113 South Washington Street, Green Bay.

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- Canning Fruits and Vegetables. No. 660
- Canning Meat. No. 659
- Convenient Storage Spaces, A Joy to the Farm Family. No. 408
- Cooking Meat According to the Cut. No. 314
- Cooking Poultry, Older Birds. No. 561
- Cooking Poultry, Young Birds. No. 560
- Finding Minutes. No. 638
- Frozen-Food Lockers and Your Food Supply. No. 586
- Home Grown Food: Production, Preservation. No. 663
- Simple Way to Iron a Sheet. No. 649
- Slip Covers for Straight Chairs. No. 592
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- Chinch Bugs and How They Are Controlled. No. 551
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- Hessian Fly and Its Control, The. No. 407
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- Housefly and Its Control, The. No. 681
- Insects, Their Growth and Structure. No. 399
- Insect Pests of Garden Vegetables and Their Control. No. 503
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- Irrigating Field Crops, 29
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Larger Barley Profits Through Scab and Blight Control. No. 355

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WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

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Cooperative Wool—From Fleece
to Fabric, 18
Wool—Marketing and Manu-
facture, 49

RELATED SLIDEFILM:

Breeds of Sheep. No. 141

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FILMS WITH DESCRIPTIONS

ADVENTURES OF JUNIOR RAINDROP. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 8 minutes.)

Animated cartoon of a raindrop's visit to earth. Shows the need for everyone to be informed on good watershed management practices. Raindrops, like children, become delinquent and lawless when their welfare is neglected. The animation is supplemented with "live" action scenes showing contrasting results of poor and good watershed management. The message is carried in terms that any school-age group can understand. "Watershed" will be a new word added to the school-child's vocabulary. The treatment of the subject—and the picture itself—will also be of interest to adult groups.

AVALANCHES TO ORDER. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; also b/w; released 1950. 17 minutes.)

To guard against the hazards from avalanches on the snow-covered mountain slopes of National Forest ski areas in the West, Forest Service snow rangers have joined forces with the National Ski Patrol and Winter Sports Associations to predict and control avalanches. They make good avalanches of bad ones—a "good avalanche" meaning one that has happened at the right time, without injury to anyone. The importance of skiers doing their part in obeying avalanche warning signs is emphasized. The film is narrated by Lowell Thomas, who has frequently skied in National Forest winter sports areas.

BANKING ON THE LAND. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1946. 20 minutes.)

Tells the story of the development of the cooperative farm mortgage credit system. Ned Harper, a charter member of a local national farm loan association, recalls in his own experiences the handicaps farmers face in having only short-term mortgage loans, high interest rates and renewal fees which drove farmers to insist on their own cooperative system. Ned was one of the farmers called to Washington to testify when Congress was considering the Farm Loan Act finally passed in 1916. The Act set up Federal Land Banks and made provision for farmers to organize national farm loan associations to bring long-term loans to their communities. Mr. Harper traces the development of the system to date and the service it has rendered and is now rendering farmers.

BLISTER RUST—ENEMY OF THE PINES. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 13 minutes.)

The story of the fight to save the white pines of America from destruction by the white pine blister rust, a fungus disease which entered this country from Europe at the beginning of the century. Shows the many and varied uses of pines, life cycle of the disease by graphic presentation, and effective control measures now being taken to stop its spread.

BLOCK THAT TERMITE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1940. 20 minutes.)

The termite lives in the ground and feeds on wood. Poor construction methods invite the ravages of these devastating insects. The film shows how infested buildings can be protected from further damage, and points to be observed in undertaking new construction.

BLUE LUPINE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1947. 20 minutes.)

This is the story of blue lupine, a legume or nitrogen-producing cover crop developed to combat the decline in soil fertility in the southern States, by the Soil Conservation Service. The picture shows clearly how to plant, harvest, clean, store and care for the seed, and the importance of the crop to southern agriculture is stressed. Mechanical changes required to permit the use of standard combines are shown and discussed. Particularly applicable for use by 4-H Clubs and Vocational Agriculture students in the southern States and wherever blue lupine is being introduced.

BOB MARSHALL COMES HOME. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1946. 20 minutes.)

A down-to-earth film of rural electrification today. Bob Marshall, electrician's mate, 2nd class, USNR, comes back to his home farm, wife and small son. He and three neighbors do not have electricity; they are a few miles off the line. Bob goes to see the REA co-op; states his case before the directors. The ultra-conservative directors begin to turn him down; then one who has both foresight and hindsight speaks dramatically for extending the line. He reminds the conservatives that they, too, were once beyond reach; that they would not do without electricity now; that the co-op was formed to give area coverage, which includes Bob and his neighbors. Bob gets electricity, and he makes business for dealers, railroads, and manufacturers throughout the country.

CANE SUGAR. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 5 minutes.)

Short version of SUGARCANE, condensed for school use. Shows in interesting detail how sugarcane is grown and harvested, and how sugar is manufactured.

CHOOSE TO LIVE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1940. 18 minutes.)

A picture on cancer control, for lay audiences. It tells the story of one woman's encounter with cancer, and presents a background of educational information on the subject. (U.S. Public Health Service film.)

CICADA. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

Short version of THE CICADA, condensed for school use. The life story of the 17-year locust.

CICADA, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1937. 20 minutes.)

Life story of the 17-year locust. The nymph emerges from the ground in spring and crawls up a nearby plant. After spending considerable time anchoring its claws securely it begins the laborious task of emerging from its shell, first splitting it in the back, and then by supreme effort becoming free. After

resting, the insect fills its blunt wing pads with air and liquid. Upon emergence the Cicada is snowy white, but within an hour has turned a dark brown in color, its wings now flat and dry. The female deposits her eggs in slits made in young twigs. Less than two weeks after the eggs are laid the new generation will hatch. The young nymphs drop to the ground and burrow into the soil where they remain for 17 years. Unusual cinematography.

CLEARING LAND. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1929. 26 minutes.)

Shows various methods of removing stumps and boulders from farm land, including burning, dynamiting, pulling out by means of a tractor, mule-power for chain whips, use of the mallet or "Paul Bunyan" puller, and the hand-power puller. Also discusses types of burners and blowers used by farmers in the United States.

CONTROL OF WORMS IN HOGS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1934. 28 minutes.)

Portrays the life history and methods of control of various internal parasites that infect hogs, including thorn-headed worms, nodular worms, stomach worms, roundworms, lungworms, and kidney worms.

CONVEYING AND MEASURING IRRIGATION WATER. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1932. 22 minutes.)

Areas that rely upon irrigation must have some accurate method of measuring and conveying water in order to distribute it equitably, eliminate waste, and extend the supply to as many people as possible. The film shows devices and procedure worked out by the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering for measuring, proportioning, and conveying irrigation water to farm lands; also points out the value of soil tests.

COOPERATIVE WOOL—FROM FLEECE TO FABRIC. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1938; revised 1941. 30 minutes.)

The story of wool, beginning on the western ranges where droves of sheep are tended by herders and their dogs. A stop is made along the trail for shearing. The film then shows the progress of the wool to market, to the great factories, and finally to the consumer. Marketing is an all important chapter in this story. Cooperative marketing associations have been organized by wool growers to develop direct and efficient methods of selling. How these associations handle and market wool for their members is shown in detail.

COTTON THE CO-OP WAY. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1947. 10 minutes.)

Like other cotton producers, Jim Newton desires to know more about cotton cooperatives. He visits the local co-op manager and learns of the advantages of membership in such an organization. In addition to ginning, for its members, many co-ops provide varied services, such as providing credit and purchasing seed, feed, and other materials. It is a year 'round service which provides for pooling, grading, storage, and selling of the bales.

CROP THAT NEVER FAILS, THE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1946. 8 minutes.)

The crop that never fails is plenty of savings for hard-times. The picture points to the bounteous harvests of recent years but warns that good seasons are largely responsible. Floods and drought; dust, disease and grasshoppers; inflation and depression of not so long ago are starkly recalled. The lesson is driven home that regular purchase of savings bonds is excellent armor against future calamity. For adult farm groups at any time; especially good for reinforcing peacetime bond drives.

CURING PORK COUNTRY STYLE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, b/w; with color sequence; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Shows how to cure pork by the "dry" and "brine" methods. With either method, the main essentials are: (1) Chill the meat and keep it cold; (2) use the proper amount of salt; (3) give the meat enough curing time to absorb the salt thoroughly. Cured pork is soaked, strung, and scrubbed. Then it is hung in the smokehouse in a haze of hardwood smoke which colors, flavors, and dries it. The smoked pork is cooled to air temperatures, wrapped in grease-resistant paper, and bagged to protect it from insects. Then it is hung in a dark, dry, well-ventilated room ready for use. A brief sequence shows how hams and shoulders are artery pumped by commercial packers to speed up curing. Another sequence shows how to construct a farm smokehouse. The picture closes with tantalizing color shots of ham and eggs, ham with biscuits and red gravy, sliced baked ham, designed to whet the appetite, and create a desire to put more country cured pork into the American larder. A good companion picture to PORK ON THE FARM.



Scene from Dead Out

DEAD OUT. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 20 minutes.)

This film shows the dangers of burning brush in rural areas unseasonably or without taking proper safety precautions. The story centers dramatically around Ridge McDowell, prosperous young farmer who, though adhering to most rules of safety, makes the mistake of not assuring that his brush fires are "dead out." His little girl is burned severely and he loses everything when a strong wind fans a smoldering brush pile into flame and carries the fire to his house and nearby woods. Interwoven in the story are scenes of other such catastrophes, as recounted by a veteran "timber cruiser" of McDowell's district. The right and wrong ways of brush burning are shown.

DECISION FOR BILL, A. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1947. 24 minutes.)

This film is designed to encourage the student to give thought to a career of public service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It shows the many and varied activities engaged in by the Department, in which scientists, technicians, and administrators are employed and in which there is an opportunity for college-trained men and women to render worthwhile and satisfying public service while working at their chosen profession.

DESTRUCTIVE INVADER, A. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; also b/w; released 1949. 13 minutes.)

The northern part of the Inland Empire is covered by great forests of western white pine. They occupy portions of eastern Washington, the panhandle of Idaho and western Montana, and are the backbone of the logging, milling and manufacturing industries of the region. Blister rust is attacking these forests and causing serious damage. Strenuous efforts are being made to control this disease so as to maintain this valuable forest resource to provide a reservoir of western white pine timber to meet future needs.

DON'T LET IT HAPPEN. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, b/w; released 1950. 10 minutes.)

Black-and-white version of THEN IT HAPPENED, page 43.

DO UNTO ANIMALS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 21 minutes.)

Thousands of hogs, sheep, and cattle are killed or injured each year in transit to market, with tremendous loss resulting to stockmen and packers and needless suffering among animals. The United States Department of Agriculture and the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board seek to eliminate these conditions through improved methods of shipping.

DUCK FARMING. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1934. 13 minutes.)

Types of ducks raised commercially, including the Pekin, Muscovy, Runner, and Mallard; methods of brooding, feeding, and marketing. The largest duck farms are found in the Northeast because this area offers the best market. Shows

in detail the operation of a duck farm on Long Island that produces and markets more than a million ducks annually.

EROSION. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1948. 5 minutes.)

The third in a series of four films prepared especially for school use by the Soil Conservation Service. This film tells the story of man-made soil erosion and what it has done to our productive land. It distinguishes between natural erosion and man-made erosion. It depicts sheet and gully erosion by water and erosion by wind and explains the destructive force of each. It ends by showing that destructive erosion is not necessary if conservation farming methods are used. Simple narration and photography. Has special appeal to both urban and rural children. Suitable for use in intermediate grades and above. (Study guide.) See TOPSOIL, WATER, and SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION for other films in this school series.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER, THE. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 10 minutes.)

An insect pest, the European corn borer first made its appearance in the United States in 1917. Since then the corn borers have multiplied in great numbers and are estimated to cause losses of 50 million bushels of corn each year. With the aid of the close-up camera, we see in interesting detail the life-cycle of the corn borer—from egg to borer, to moth, and back again to egg. The film discusses control measures, tells the farmer how to recognize and where to find the insect eggs and the best times to use insecticides. Various insecticides are reviewed and different types of spraying equipment are shown.

EVERYMAN'S EMPIRE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 18 minutes.)

Today 152 National Forests are owned by the people of the United States. These forests contain almost one-third of the Nation's remaining saw timber. Here, also, are vast storehouses of water from which many towns and cities receive their entire water supply. Here grasslands provide range for cattle and sheep of the livestock grower. Here are food and cover for wild animals and birds—and streams for fish. In the National Forests are recreation areas for generations of Americans.

FARM AND CITY. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 8 minutes.)

Shows the relation of farm to city. Bears out that the economic status of one reflects directly on the other. Especially for school use.

FARMERS OF JAPAN. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1948. 20 minutes.)

No easy life is that of the Japanese farmer. He farms pretty much in the manner his father did and his father before him, using the same primitive tools and getting from the land not much more than a bare sustenance. The film documents the activities of one such farmer—his work and way of life. Of general interest to all audiences.



Scene from *Farmers of Japan*

FEEDING FARM ANIMALS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1946. 16 minutes.)

A carefully prepared mixture of information and entertainment designed to give basic facts on feeding and to stimulate the desire of farmers to learn more from bulletins, magazines and books. There are scenes from a number of States, and the film should be useful in all parts of the country. The information is presented as practical advice from an experienced farmer to his young neighbor. The good health, economy and greater production that come with proper feeding are emphasized. In everyday terms the old farmer describes the six classes of nutrients: carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water.

FIGHTING LARGE FIRES IN BRUSH AND GRASS. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1947. 24 minutes.)

Training film showing planning and execution of methods of attack, assignment of men and equipment, etc., in fighting large grass and brush fires in the western range country of Utah and surrounding States.

FIRE IN THE FOREST. (2 reels, 16 mm., color; released 1951. 22 minutes.)

Fuel, weather, and slope are the main conditions that control fire behavior. This film shows the effect of fuels on color and action of smoke; the burning behavior of heavy bulky fuels and of flash fuels such as dry grass, leaves, etc.

It shows the effect of weather on fires: humidity, wind, temperature, time of day and seasons of the year. And finally, it shows the effect of slope and exposure of the land.

FIVE BANDITS OF THE COTTON CROP. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 10 minutes.)

Cotton growers annually are robbed of 125 million dollars by destructive insects. The insects are the boll weevil, bollworm, fleahopper, cotton leafworm, and cotton aphid. In rogue's gallery fashion, these insects are brought up under the spotlight, for scrutiny and study. So that we shall be able to recognize them, we are told how each insect comes into being, how he begets others, how he lives and where he may be found. The film ends with a plea to cotton growers to seek from official sources information about insecticides for the bandits' destruction.

FLOOD. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1946. 8 minutes.)

This film begins with familiar down-the-river scenes of flood disaster in cities and on farms; then reminds that three-fourths of the damage is back on the small watersheds where the floods start. Methods of control on the watersheds are shown: sod, terraces, farming on the contour, healing gullies, farm ponds, mulching, sod waterways, detention dams. The concluding scenes summarize Soil Conservation Service activity and its advantages to both country and city.

FOOD AND SOIL. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1944; revised 1945. 10 minutes.)

Presents in an entertaining and appetizing way the often overlooked but important fact that all the food we eat, with the possible exception of seafood, comes directly or indirectly from productive soil, and nowhere else. An excellent introduction for those who want to get, easily and quickly, the highlights of soil conservation in the United States. Recommended audience: Businessmen's groups in farming communities, clubs, schools, churches.

FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS. (1 reel, 16 mm., silent and sound, color; released 1941. Sound version 11 minutes. Silent version 16 minutes.)

Discusses the vital bearing good nutrition has on human health and happiness. Outlines food requirements for various age levels; shows scenes of well-nourished children from infancy to youth, and the food groups that contribute to all-round development.

FOR YEARS TO COME. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1944. 22 minutes.)

Depicts the work of a farmer and his family during a whole year—a year in which they changed over from the old, straight-row methods of farming to modern conservation methods. The picture shows that this change-over is not difficult; that only a minimum of technical assistance is required; and that results in increased crop production are obtained by the end of the first year. It also shows how farm contour lines are laid out and how contour plowing is done. The film contains a variety of scenes of farm animals and the usual farm activities such as making butter, picking cherries and peaches, and harvesting

the major crops. Recommended audience: Farmer groups, particularly in the Northeast, the Cornbelt, and the Southeast; schools and clubs in all sections.

FOREST FIRE FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH. (4 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1945. 36 minutes.)

An elementary training film demonstrating types and proper use of fire tools, and proper tactics for fighting forest fires in the South.

FOREST RANGER, THE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1941. 32 minutes.)

Forest Rangers watch over the 161 National Forests that blanket one-tenth of the country's land area. Their daily duties affect the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans. This film gives a composite picture of the Forest Ranger at work from Maine to California and from Washington to Florida. It reveals the ideals of public service that motivate him, and some of the benefits that Americans receive from his activities.

FOREST SMOKECHASERS. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 27 minutes.)

A training film for smokechasers and lookouts who have to handle one-man fires in the western part of the United States. The film shows correct action in putting out a small lightning fire from the time the smokechaser leaves the lookout, after spotting the fire, until final cleanup. The film is good for popular showings also and should be of interest in 4-H Clubs, high schools, civic and other groups interested in fire suppression and prevention.

FORESTS FOREVER. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1945. 26 minutes.)

The perpetuation of our timber supply is a problem of immediate national concern. Private forest lands supply nearly 95 percent of all our forest products and the way they are managed is of daily importance to millions of individual Americans. Assured protection and proper management of our forests is a Federal as well as a State responsibility because dependence on forests is interstate and national. This picture shows what can be done to stop destructive cutting practices, to restore and maintain a thrifty growing stock of valuable trees, and to safeguard forest production for the years ahead.

FREEZING FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. (2 reels, 16 mm., color, sound; released 1946. 20 minutes.)

Freezing is the newest development in a thousand years of food preservation progress. Freezer locker plants and home freezers are bringing to the average family, foods that kings never before enjoyed. To secure high quality, palatable and nutritious frozen foods, follow these simple but important rules: select good varieties, gather at the proper stage, prepare and scald correctly, then pack in moisture-vapor-resistant containers, freeze and store at zero degree Fahrenheit or lower. A complete step-by-step story on the preparation of frozen fruits and vegetables which will help you achieve an everyday miracle of bringing spring and summer goodness to the dining table the year round.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND COOPERATION. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1941. 27 minutes.)

Bill shows his fellow farmers, by means of motion pictures, the benefits other farmers obtain by marketing their crops cooperatively. Jake, ultra-conservative, offers many objections, but is finally won over to the idea of starting a local association on a small scale. The growing and cooperative marketing of such crops as celery, lettuce, potatoes, cherries, cranberries, mushrooms, peaches, apples, and citrus fruits are shown. "Believe it or not" scenes show unusual methods of farming.



Scene from *The Frying Pan and The Fire*

FRYING PAN AND THE FIRE, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1947. 20 minutes.)

The simple story of Jane and Mary on a camping trip. It relates their experience with fire in the woods. When Jane leaves on a camera expedition into the woods, Mary starts a fire going to fix lunch but extinguishes it soon after to join her friend. A few live embers burst into flame, and soon the fire spreads rapidly along the ground, consuming the girls' belongings and threatening to spread to the nearby woods. The girls come back in time to save only their automobile and check the spread of the flames, but their outing has been ruined and irreparable damage has been done. "Remember, Only You Can Prevent Forest Fires" is the lesson posterred at the end of the film.

FUNGI SNARE AND DESTROY NEMATODES. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1933; revised 1940. 4 minutes.)

Demonstrates under the microscope how certain fungi catch and devour nematodes. Explanatory lecture on the complicated process by which organic matter is broken down to enrich the soil.

GOLDEN SECRET, THE. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1946. 5 minutes.)

This picture takes conservation to the fairy story audience. It is a cartoon movie, but not animated; each scene runs from a few seconds to a half-minute. The art work is excellent. It is a fairy story about the golden topsoil being washed away and what the son of the king's chief huntsman did to stop it; and how the king rewarded him with the gift of the best farm in all the realm.

GRASS AND BRUSH FIRE FIGHTING. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1945. 23 minutes.)

A training film showing how volunteer crews are organized and the tools and tactics employed in fighting grass and brush fires in the arid western range country of Utah and surrounding States.

GRASS AND CATTLE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1950. 15 minutes.)

Shows how the Forest Service is developing the range resources of the National Forests for maximum permanent production and use in the interest of a stable, prosperous livestock industry, with full protection of the watershed and other values and services in the public interest. The setting is in a typical western cow-camp of working cowboys where their "range" philosophy and songs are presented.

GRASSLAND. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1938; revised 1944. 10 minutes; also Spanish version.)

Deals with that vast area comprising our western range country. This range, once capable of supporting 22,000,000 animal units, can now carry only half that number. Overstocking results in overgrazing. When the land is stripped of vegetation, erosion begins. How to prevent overgrazing, and restore areas of desolation to productivity is the problem presented in this film. Interesting photography of sheep and cattle on the range.

GREATEST GOOD, THE. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; also b/w; released 1950. 10 minutes.)

In paying tribute to one of America's greatest conservationists and first foresters, Gifford Pinchot, this documentary film illustrates how the principles of forest conservation came into being and now influence the management of our National Forests. Most of the picture was photographed on the beautiful Gifford Pinchot National Forest in the State of Washington.

GROW YOUR OWN. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Sets forth, in light vein, the essentials of good gardening; selection of the site, preparation of the soil, how to lay out a garden, planting, transplanting, cultivating, weed and pest control, and proper watering. A "dream" sequence shows, by stop motion photography, how plants grow. The picture closes with a series of humorous "DON'T'S" designed to bring home, through exaggeration, the many pitfalls that might mar the success of an amateur gardener.

GUARDIANS OF THE WILD. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1943. 11 minutes.)

Worthy modern members of the brotherhood of outdoor men of action, comparable to the range riders of the frontier, the Texas Rangers and the Canadian "Mounties" are the National Forest Rangers. They watch over 161 National Forests that blanket one-tenth of the country's land area, and their daily duties affect the lives of hundreds of thousands of Americans. The film gives a concise picture of the Forest Rangers at work from Maine to California, and from Washington to Florida. It reveals the ideals of public service that motivate him and some of the benefits that Americans receive from his activities. (Short version of THE FOREST RANGER.)

HANNIBAL VICTORY. (6 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1946. 60 minutes.)

Documentary story of the voyage of the S. S. *Hannibal Victory* from San Francisco across the Pacific to Eniwetok, Lingayen Gulf, and Manila. Starting in Hannibal, Missouri, with the manufacture of railroad car wheels, the film shows the loading of the ship, the departure from San Francisco, the work and life of the merchant seaman during the long voyage across the Pacific, and the final unloading of the cargo in the Philippines. (U. S. Maritime Commission film.)

HARVESTING NATIVE GRASS SEED. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1945. 10 minutes.)

Presents clearly and in detail methods of harvesting both tall and short grasses. Mechanical changes required to permit the use of a standard combine are shown and discussed; also several methods of seed cleaning. Attention is called to the value of native grass seed in the soil and water conservation program. Recommended audience: Farmers, ranchers, and agricultural workers. Dry farming States.

HARVESTS FOR TOMORROW. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1941. 27 minutes.)

For generations the people on New England farms have known a satisfying way of life, but continuous drawing of fertility from the soil has taken a heavy toll. This picture discloses the basic need for soil conservation and a sound pasture improvement program. It shows the use of soil building practices in the Northeastern States with emphasis on grass and legumes. A documentary type picture of rural New England.

HAY IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1946. 21 minutes.)

How to improve the quality of hay by cutting it at the right stage of growth; curing it properly in order to preserve the green color and thus save the vitamins; and retaining the leaves to save the proteins. High-grade hay is more palatable and nutritious, and costs less in labor, seed, transportation and storage than does low-grade hay.

HERITAGE WE GUARD, A. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1940. 30 minutes.)

Traces the early exploitation of wildlife for hides and skins, gradual westward movement of trappers and settlers, and thoughtless exploitation of the land for

ever-increasing crops which finally resulted in denudation, soil erosion, and disastrous dust storms. Shows the interrelation of wildlife and soil conservation, and steps taken to restore and conserve our natural resources. Unusually beautiful photography of bird and animal life.

HOME ON THE RANGE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1942, revised 1946. 11 minutes.)

A picture that shows the range country busy at its big job of providing meat. Emphasizes improvements made through the Government's range program; the picturesque and practical realities of properly located water holes, windmills and watering tanks; deferred grazing and contour furrows. A fast-action round-up follows, with brief scenes of branding and vaccine injection. The result—good lean grass stock to supply a part of the meat to feed America.

HONOR AWARDS CEREMONY—1948. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 9 minutes.)

Under authority of an act of Congress, which permits Federal agencies to reward personnel for meritorious service, the Department of Agriculture, in 1947 and again in 1948, selected a number of employees on whom distinguished service, superior service, and length-of-service awards were to be conferred. These awards were presented at appropriate ceremonies in Washington in May of each year. This film records the highlights of each of these ceremonies, and describes briefly the faithful public service of recipients, by word and camera.

HORSES AND BOTS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1933. 25 minutes.)

Shows the three types of botflies; how they attack horses and mules, and render them useless for work; methods of treatment; how eradication campaigns are carried out.

HOW ANIMAL LIFE BEGINS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

Short version of *IN THE BEGINNING*, condensed for school use. Shows how life begins. A rabbit is used to show ovulation, fertilization, and early development of the mammalian egg.

HOW SEEDS GERMINATE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1931. 9 minutes.)

Shows the actual germination of crimson clover and spring vetch over periods from 3 to 7 days. Unusual slow-motion screen studies of plant growth, made by taking pictures at intervals of 3 to 7 minutes.

HOW TO GROW HOGS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1930. 22 minutes.)

Successful production of hogs depends largely on the quality of stock. Shows fine specimens of Duroc-Jersey, Poland China, Chester White, and Tamworth boars, sows, and gilts. Also illustrates approved practices in feeding, pasturing, and weaning pigs; and methods for preventing parasitic and other diseases, as developed at the United States Department of Agriculture Research Center, Beltsville, Md.

IN COMMON CAUSE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1945. 20 minutes.)

Shows what soil conservation districts have accomplished, how they are formed and operated, and the big job yet to be done in this vital program for increasing crop production and saving our soil.

IN THE BEGINNING. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1937. 17 minutes.)

Prologue to life. Remarkable time-lapse cinematography of the ovulation, fertilization, and early development of the mammalian egg. Unusual exposition of a biological subject in the layman's language.

IRRIGATING FIELD CROPS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1932. 20 minutes.)

Shows the best methods and equipment for carrying water to farm lands. Various types of canals and dams; field ditching; flooding; the furrow method; corrugation; subirrigation; the border method; check system; the overhead or sprinkler system.

IRRIGATION—A BRIEF OUTLINE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1935. 11 minutes.)

Irrigation has made possible the cultivation of thousands of acres of otherwise arid land. Topographical conditions determine the method most practical for a given area. Shows types of irrigation systems of measuring water; necessary steps in preparing the land; methods of irrigating crops and orchards.

IRRIGATION FARMING. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1945. 17 minutes.)

Presents some irrigation problems and their solution in southwestern States. Emphasizes the need for a well-planned layout and water control system in irrigation farming. Shows some standard methods of planning and installing or revising farm irrigation systems.

IT'S NO PICNIC. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 26 minutes.)

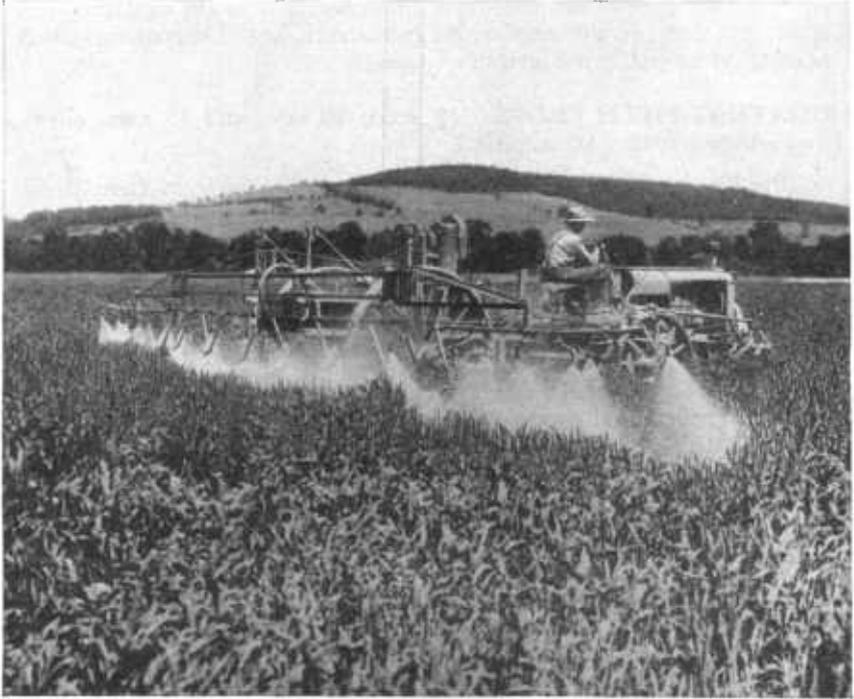
A family group enjoys a Sunday picnic in the woods. Upon leaving for home, the campfire is carefully extinguished, but—Dad, unwittingly, is careless with his pipe, and the beautiful woods becomes a blackened waste. Skillful detective work by the area fire warden results in placing the blame on Dad. The judge sentences him to a course in FIRE PREVENTION, and by following Dad and the fire warden in the course of instruction, we see that with a little common sense and caution, fires can be prevented.

IT'S YOUR LAND. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1947. 5 minutes.)

The devil-in-phantom gloats over a farmer at his dinner table. Food disappears from dishes as erosion carries away topsoil. Satan brags that only 2½ acres of cropland remain for each person in the United States, but he is routed by the local soil conservation committee of farmers and the activities they sponsor. For community and theatrical use.

KIDS MUST EAT. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1945. 15 minutes.)

Features the QUIZ KIDS, of the radio, in a typical quiz session, entirely unrehearsed. Their performance is worked into a film telling the story of the community school lunch program sponsored by local communities and the United States Department of Agriculture to utilize foods that are abundant or in surplus supply, and at the same time promote better nutrition among America's 30 million school children.



Scene from **Killing Weeds with 2,4-D**

KILLING WEEDS WITH 2,4-D. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1949. 16 minutes.)

Shows how to use the chemical weed killer, 2,4-D, safely and with telling effect. Cautions against use of 2,4-D in the garden, and tells how wheat, rice, and corn, among other crops, may be weeded with this chemical. It explains good 2,4-D mixtures and spraying techniques. Many common weeds are shown before and after spraying.

KING OF THE SOFT WOODS. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; also b/w; released 1949. 15 minutes.)

Vigorous efforts are being made to protect the sugar pine forests of California and Oregon from destruction by the white pine blister rust. The large and stately sugar pine is the king of American soft woods and highly prized for its wood, beauty and enhancement of recreational areas. It grows in the Siskiyou mountains of Oregon and the Sierra Nevada of California where it is of great

importance to the logging and milling industries. The lumber is very valuable and used for many specialty purposes. Each spring workmen enter the forests, where they live in temporary camps, and eradicate wild currant and gooseberry bushes, the alternate host plants, that harbor and spread the deadly blister rust disease. Typical scenes are shown of sugar pine forests, camp life, logging, recreation, blister rust disease, methods of eradicating the alternate host plants, and utilization of sugar pine.

KNOW THE EGGS YOU BUY. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, b/w; released 1949. 5 minutes.)

By visiting an egg grading plant where eggs are candled and cartoned, and a market where the eggs sold are government grade labelled, the consumer is shown that she can know the eggs she buys by the government grade label. In the kitchen, the relation between the grades of eggs and the use for which the eggs are intended is illustrated.

KNOW YOUR LAND. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1946. 10 minutes.)

Presents in a simple way the principle of land classification. It identifies the eight classes of land and points out that each land class has its proper use and treatment. (Not a technical film.) Recommended audience: Farmers, businessmen in farming communities, schools, and agricultural workers.

LEARN TO SWIM. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1938. 20 minutes.)

Teaches swimming by the confidence method. Explains and demonstrates the basic strokes, including the breast stroke, side stroke, back stroke, and crawl. Unusual underwater and slow-motion photography permits a clear analysis of the strokes as the swimmer moves through the water.

LIFE OF PLANTS, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1935. 13 minutes.)

Shows by time-elapse photography the growth of a seed from the time it falls to the ground until it has developed into a full-grown plant. The different stages, characteristics, and development of the different parts of the plant in process of growth are explained. Use of magnifying lenses for photography brings out important botanical details.

LIFEBLOOD OF THE LAND. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1947. 20 minutes.)

The disasters of overcutting, overgrazing and erosion are shown, and the appeal is made for conservation of water, the lifeblood of the land. Irrigated crops, productive range, water and forests for recreation, rivers for fish and commerce have their place in the film.

LIFESAVING. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent and sound, b/w; released 1937. Sound version 17 minutes. Silent version 25 minutes.)

An instructional film, showing strokes best adapted to lifesaving; approaches; breaking holds; carries; methods of rescuing by boat, by ring buoy. Complete picturization of the Schafer method of resuscitation. Underwater photography shows clearly the details of lifesaving work.

LIVESTOCK AND MANKIND. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

Animal husbandry and veterinary science increase the usefulness of domestic animals to mankind. Research, regulatory, and informational work of the United States Department of Agriculture; cooperation with the States in the eradication of diseases; inspection of herds; laws regulating dairy conditions; livestock improvement; scientific poultry raising.

LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVES IN ACTION. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1950. 15 minutes.)

With the livestock industry as a backdrop, the film tells the story of the livestock cooperatives—how they began, how they function, and how they benefit members. It shows that large-scale cooperative marketing associations make available to producer-members a complete and balanced set of services including research, stocker and feeder service, credit, transportation, and marketing. (Revision of **MARKETING LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVELY.**)



Scene from **Meats with Approval**

MEATS WITH APPROVAL. (2 reels, 16 mm. 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1946; revised 1949. 20 minutes.)

Shows the purposes of the Federal meat inspection program and how it helps to assure wholesome, clean meat for the consumer. It shows the steps of inspection—from live animal through slaughter house, and cannery. The film tells how the meat inspection law came into being, how it is administered, and what it means to the consumer in terms of health and safety.

MEN WHO GROW COTTON. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1947. 20 minutes.)

This picture shows the gaiety of the cotton carnival, cotton's contribution to the national economy, ups and downs of life in the cotton belt, Southern industrial expansion, new uses for cotton, and what cotton growers are doing to meet increasing foreign competition. Produced in cooperation with agricultural extension services of ten cotton States, this fast-moving picture is designed to present facts and problems and stimulate discussion; of general interest to farm and civic groups and schools, and especially suitable for cotton farmers to introduce programs of local improvement.

MORE MILK. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1944. 11 minutes.)

Presents the need for increased milk production. For this increase the country looks—not to the large commercial dairy herds which are already producing to capacity, but to small farm herds of a dozen cows, or less—cows often kept as a sideline to general farming. If these cows are given a treatment of the feed and scientific care the high producing cows get, their production will go up 10, 15, 20 percent or more. The film suggests some of the ways that increased milk production can be brought about.

MOSQUITO—PUBLIC ENEMY, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1935; revised 1944. 14 minutes.)

Shows species of mosquitoes that cause malaria and yellow fever; the development of larvae and pupae into full grown mosquitoes; breeding places, and methods of control. Introductory remarks by Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief, Bureau of Entomology, 1894-1931.

MOSQUITOES. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1933. 33 minutes.)

Life history of the mosquito. Species that cause malaria and yellow fever. Interesting under-water microscopic shots show the development of larvae and pupae into full-grown mosquitoes. The chief method of attack is the elimination of breeding places. Flushing stagnant pools, draining and filling swamps, spraying oil. Control measures in New Jersey, Florida, and Panama.

MOST DANGEROUS COMBINATION, A. (Trailer, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1945; revised 1949. 3 minutes.)

This trailer is designed to impress the general public that one of the most dangerous combinations in the world is a man, a match, and dry leaves. It is the combination that causes most of America's forest and woods fires. The trailer shows how thought and care can prevent nine out of every ten forest fires from getting started.

MUDDY WATERS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1937; revised 1944. 9 minutes. Also Spanish version.)

The story of land use and abuse in the Southwest. When occupied by Indians the soil was securely anchored by vegetation. Forested mountains supplied crystal-clear water to irrigate crops. The white man transformed the area into

a vast farming and stock-raising region. Overgrazing depleted the vegetation, leaving the land barren and subject to floods and erosion. Emphasizes the need for soil conservation.

OCALA. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1941. 10 minutes.)

A film on the Ocala National Forest in Florida. "Big Scrub" is the name long ago applied to the sand pine country in central Florida. It was a problem land, a rattlesnake-infested wasteland of scrub pine, from which flowed rivers of crystal water lined with palms and moss-festooned cypress. As the Ocala National Forest, it has been developed into an attractive and productive area. Study guide available.

ONLY A BUNCH OF TOOLS. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1949. 26 minutes.)

A dramatic film on the use of small tools in fire fighting, told in narrative form. The story centers on a group of volunteer forest fire fighters in a small town in the Northeast and particularly on one member, a newcomer to the town and group, who shows less than interest in learning how to use fire fighting tools. By the group showing the newcomer how the tools are used, the training sequences are unfolded—and made dramatic by the aloofness developing between the group and lackadaisical newcomer. His disinterest disappears abruptly when his own house and woodlot are saved from fire just in time by the appearance of the crew armed with the tools he had discounted.

OPERATION OF A FOREST NURSERY. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

The nursery begins with the collection of seeds which are carefully treated and stored. Germination tests are made of collected seeds to determine their productivity. Selected seeds are sown in well-prepared beds and protected from excessive changes in temperature or other harmful factors by mulching until they germinate. Seedlings need constant care. In about two years they are ready for actual field planting. Detailed explanation of the varied, but important, jobs done in a large nursery.

ORCHARD IRRIGATION. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1932. 25 minutes.)

Illustrates practices in orchard irrigation: Contouring and terracing, which permit the use of steep land for orchards and utilization of shallower soils; pressure systems and supply water from "stands" built in a pipe line at the end of tree rows; basin irrigation, adapted to flat slopes where large heads of water are available; overhead or sprinkler method that covers the entire surface like rain, giving perfect irrigation.

OUR WHITE PINE HERITAGE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 12 minutes.)

The story of white pines in the Northeastern States. During the three-century history of that region, the white pines have played an important part in its economy. The stately white pines have always been a major crop and one of the principal money-makers for the region. Their scenic value, too, cannot be

minimized. The Northeast forests are a familiar playground to many Americans who are attracted to them by their traditional beauty and recreational facilities. The film shows that blister rust endangers the white pines of those forests and must be stamped out or controlled to preserve our white pine heritage.



Scene from *Outbreak*

OUTBREAK. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1949. 29 minutes.)

The story of foot-and-mouth disease, the centuries' old plague affecting cloven-hoofed animals that has swept over the Old World time and again and caused havoc to the livestock industry of every country it touched. The film documents foot-and-mouth disease from its earliest history to the outbreaks in the United States and Mexico. It shows what happened during the 1929 outbreak in California, and uses this occurrence to show how the disease was stopped in its tracks by the combined efforts of local, State, and Federal agencies, using every possible eradication method known. A Mexican sequence brings the data on the disease up to 1949, and tells what the Mexican and United States Governments are doing cooperatively to combat it.

OVULATION, FERTILIZATION, AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAMMALIAN EGG. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1935. 25 minutes.)

Silent version of the sound film, *IN THE BEGINNING*, page 29.

PAUL BUNYAN HAD A SON. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 13 minutes.)

A story of white pine blister rust in the North Central States. During the years of national growth, when the country was bursting out of its frontiers, a huge swath was cut on the face of America by the hewing down of its impressive forests. Indiscriminate logging practices laid low the forests of the States bordering on the Great Lakes. The abundant white pine forests of that region were almost entirely depleted. Folklore has it that Paul Bunyan, the legendary giant of the lumbering country, cut down the great forests. This film tells of a new Bunyan, Paul's son John, who is the symbol of conservation. Under John's care the white pines have come back on the land. Now they must be protected from blister rust. The film shows the damage done by blister rust and explains what steps have been taken in the Lake States to stop the spread of that disease.

PINE WAYS TO PROFIT. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 20 minutes.)

The constant increase in the number of ways pines can be used industrially makes the growing of this crop a profitable business. Covers methods of improving yield and quality to obtain the greatest return from tree growth for lumber, pulpwood, poles, piling, fence posts, shingles, and other forest products, and emphasizes the importance of protecting southern pines from fire. Sequences show the making of paper from pine pulp and the distillation of turpentine. Study guide available.

PORK ON THE FARM. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1940. 22 minutes.)

A well-filled smokehouse or cold-storage locker is insurance of a good home food supply. A brief introduction deals with the production of desirable hogs for home consumption. The technique of killing and dressing is well illustrated with emphasis on proper handling to avoid spoilage. Experts demonstrate cutting, curing, and the advantages of the cold-storage service now available in many communities.

POULTRY—A BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 28 minutes.)

Shows magnitude of the poultry industry in the United States; large and small poultry farms; hatcheries; markets; cold-storage plants and the handling of poultry products in cold storage; production-line methods of dressing poultry; the liquid-egg business; education and consumer aspects. (Won first prize at the International Exposition of Agricultural Films in 1940.)

POWER AND THE LAND. (4 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1940. 39 minutes.)

Tells the story of a typical family-size farm before and after electrification. The actors are real farm people, members of an REA cooperative. First half of the picture, beautifully photographed in low key, carries out the theme of darkness before the coming of electricity. Shows the formation of an electrical cooperative by a farm group; illustrates savings and benefits brought by electricity.

PREPARING TO IRRIGATE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1932. 15 minutes.)

Demonstrates the use of various machinery in the construction of irrigation ditches, including the Fresno, V-shaped crowder, wooden float, disk ridger, and grader; also the use of a weed machine and trash remover to keep the ditches free from obstructions. A dredger removes sediment, smoothes the sides, and keeps the ditches in their original condition.

PRIZE CALF, THE. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 6 minutes.)

Shows the care and feeding of the prize calf. Preparation for the show—bathing, grooming the calf. Especially for school use.

PRODUCING QUALITY POULTRY. (1 reel, 16 mm., silent, color; released 1939. 10 minutes.)

Color film on the production of poultry under the National Poultry Improvement Plan. Contrasts mongrel flocks with R.O.P. flocks. Emphasizes care in selecting stock from approved pullorum-tested breeding flocks. Method of testing for pullorum disease. Scenes in hatcheries where rigid inspection assures healthy chicks. State and Federal supervision of work under the national poultry improvement plan.

RAIN ON THE PLAINS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1938; revised 1944. 9 minutes.)

Shows the causes and effects of wind erosion and dust storms on the southern Great Plains, and steps taken to reclaim ruined land. The rainfall in this area, if conserved, is usually sufficient to produce good crops. The urgent need is to conserve the rainfall so that a cover crop can be grown to hold the soil in place. To do this the Soil Conservation Service recommends certain farm practices, including contour tillage, terracing, strip cropping with alternate strips of wind-resistant crops, sodding, planting of windbreaks, and the construction of dams, all of which are demonstrated in this film.

RAINDROPS AND SOIL EROSION. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1947. 21 minutes.)

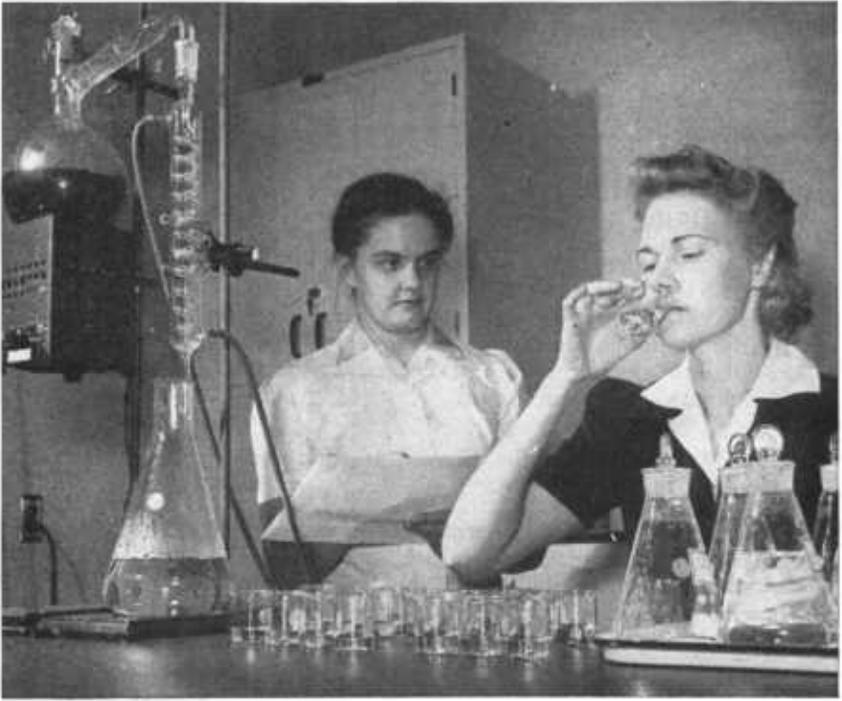
Through the use of close-up photography, raindrops are shown to be the cause of much of our erosion problems. Teamed with surface flow, they become a destructive force which must be considered when determining the right land use and treatment, the foundation of effective soil and water conservation. This technical subject, here explained in a simple, interesting, non-technical fashion, is well adapted to a general audience.

REALM OF THE HONEYBEE. (4 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1932. 53 minutes.)

The honeybee, sole manufacturer of beeswax and honey, is even more useful to man as nature's agent in cross pollination. Many plants would fail to seed, and many orchards fail to bear fruit but for the work of the bees. The picture photographed at the Government apiary at Somerset, Md., describes in interesting detail the life and work of the bees. Unusual close-up photography.

REALM OF THE WILD. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1945. 27 minutes.)

One-third of all our big game animals and myriad smaller animals and birds claim the National Forests as their home. This picture shows many of them in their natural haunts. It also shows that the area of land and its capacity to produce food for wildlife are both limited. For this reason wildlife populations must also be limited—kept in proportion to the land's productive capacity.



Scene from **Research for Better Living**

RESEARCH FOR BETTER LIVING. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 22 minutes.)

This film shows examples of the work of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in the fields of food and nutrition, textiles and clothing, housing and household equipment, and family economics. It takes you on a visit to the research laboratories at Beltsville, Md., and demonstrates some of the tools, equipment, and methods of work.

RETURN OF THE PINES. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 15 minutes.)

The best ways of effectively combatting the costly white pine blister rust disease are shown in this film. In the Southern Appalachians—from the Great Smokies to Pennsylvania, from Chesapeake Bay to the Alleghenies—the blister rust menace is being brought under control. This will help to preserve our watersheds, the land itself, and to assure a continued supply of one of our important natural resources: the white pine.

RICHER RANGE REWARDS. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1946. 30 minutes.)

A western cattleman, on the advice of a neighbor, goes to the Jordana Experimental Range near Las Cruces, New Mexico, seeking help. His range has become badly run down. The director of the experimental range gives practical advice, drawing on experience and tests in several States. He emphasizes the importance of (1) grazing only when the range is ready for use, (2) stocking only the number of animals for which there is abundant grass, and (3) distributing the cattle so that the range is grazed uniformly.

RIVER, THE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 32 minutes.)

A dramatic documentary of the Mississippi River—what it has done, and what man has done to it. A persuasive indictment of our practices of the past, and what we should do in the future if we are to avoid soil and lumber losses, and the disastrous effects of floods. A conscientious attempt to present a fundamental national problem so factually and so dramatically that those who see the picture will be moved to action. Study guide available.

ROADS AND EROSION. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1941. 21 minutes.)

Presents the outstanding measures now being used by farmers and highway departments throughout the country for the control of farm and highway erosion. Typical examples of erosion are shown along with cooperative conservation work of farmers and highway departments. The advantages of planned highway construction and highway erosion control in beautifying the roadside, reducing highway maintenance costs, and improving highway safety are summarized.

RURAL CO-OP, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, b/w; released 1948. 21 minutes.)

Tells the story of how the idea of cooperatives arose and spread in Rockingham County, Virginia, until in a short ten years most of the farmers in the county were members of one or more cooperatives. We see how the cooperatives grew from modest beginnings into large, modern stores, storage and processing plants; and we see how the town and farmers have prospered from cooperative activity. Interesting to farmer and civic groups, co-ops, schools and colleges. (Department of the Army film.)

SAVE THE SOIL. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1932; revised 1940. 11 minutes.)

With no more virgin land to exploit, the United States is faced with the problem of conserving its soil to prevent an agricultural decline. Shows various ways of conserving soil fertility, including terracing and cover-cropping to prevent erosion; crop rotation; use of legumes to build up the nitrogen and humus content of the soil; control of waste caused by fire; use of manures; and commercial fertilizers when necessary.

SELECTING HENS FOR EGG PRODUCTION. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, b/w; released 1950. 5 minutes.)

Principles and importance of selecting "producers" among laying hens. Shows desirable and undesirable birds and best culling practices.

SHOPPER'S DREAM COAT, A. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; also b/w; released 1950. 4 minutes.)

Shows smartly tailored and versatile shopper's coat designed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Suitable for rainy or cool weather and wrinkle-proof, this pre-shrunk, colorfast coat has many innovations such as token and handkerchief dispensers, memo pad holder, zippered compartments in pockets, etc. An accessory is a collapsible shoulder-strap grocery box with waterproof cover.

SIGN OF DEPENDABLE CREDIT, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1941. 20 minutes.)

Presents the need for a specialized credit system to provide farmers with short term loans; shows how the farmer-controlled production credit associations are filling this need. Shows also how the cooperative credit system puts city dollars to work, not only on farms where the major crops are raised, but also in the raising of such specialized products as rice, cigar tobacco under acres of cloth, and oysters.

SMOKEJUMPERS. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; also b/w; released 1949. 10 minutes.)

Shows how the United States Forest Service has developed its own air-borne squadron—smokejumpers, or parachute fire fighters—to combat forest fires in the remote, roadless areas of our great North Country and the Southwest. Smokejumping is a fast efficient way of getting fire fighters to where they are needed in such country. Every jump is a hazardous operation, but the film shows that the jumper is given maximum protection by reason of well-planned equipment and gruelling training. The film covers both the glamorous and unglamorous aspects of smokejumping and carries a dramatic forest fire prevention message. It will appeal to all types of audiences and all ages.

"SMOKEY BEAR" FOREST FIRE PREVENTION TRAILERS

Animated cartoon combined with "live" action scenes. Smokey Bear comes to life and does the narration in three short-shorts on forest fire prevention.

Trailer No. 1 — Once Upon A Time. (16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1950. 4½ minutes.)

This tells the story of three people in the woods, and teaches proper care with fire.

Trailer No. 2 — It's Up To You. (16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1950. 3 minutes.)

Direct appeal to everyone for help in preventing forest fires.

Trailer No. 3 — Don't Blame Lightning. (16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1950. 1 minute.)

Rules of safety with fire in the woods.

SNOW HARVEST. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1946. 25 minutes.)

A beautiful motion picture which describes dramatically the important and hazardous activity of making snow surveys in the high mountains of the West. It is rich in winter scenery "rarely looked upon by man," yet shows the techniques of measuring snow to forecast irrigation and other water supplies in enough detail to satisfy even scientific viewers. A film that practically all audiences will enjoy.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1948. 9 minutes.)

The fourth in a series of four films prepared especially for school use by the Soil Conservation Service. This film shows briefly how conservation farming methods may prevent further destruction of the nation's soil and water resources. It emphasizes proper land use as the basis for conservation farming. It shows how several of the most common conservation practices can be applied to the land, such as contouring, terracing, strip cropping, cover cropping, rotation, tree and grass planting, and so on. Simple narration and photography. Has special appeal to both urban and rural children. Suitable for use in intermediate grades and above. (Study guide.) See EROSION, TOPSOIL, and WATER for other films in this school series.

SOME PICKIN'. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1946. 18 minutes.)

Take a grandstand seat at the National Cotton Picking Contest, Blytheville, Arkansas. See 150 contestants toe the mark for the starting gun of the 2-hour event. Then examine their methods close-up with the slow motion camera—the right way and the wrong. Who will have the most, the best, and leave the cleanest row? Watch Mrs. Baily Wilson, young woman winner, and the grand champion, Bill Adams, pick cotton. Easy rhythm, body relaxed, both hands working at the same time, bolls "palmed" with few trips to the sack. Excitement of the big show; sound education on cotton picking.

SOMETHING YOU DIDN'T EAT. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1945. 9 minutes.)

Walt Disney animation combines entertainment with instruction in the seven food groups vital to health. Includes flashbacks to discoveries that lack of citrus fruit vitamin caused scurvy on ships and that hulls removed from polished rice took away beri-beri preventive. Points out that seven out of ten Americans today have weak links in their diets. Emphasizes diet selection from the food groups to insure sufficient supply of the essential nutrients.

SOUTH GROWS GREEN, THE. (4 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 40 minutes.)

As the South grows green, crop diversification is replacing the old, destructive one-crop system. The result is more production of a variety of crops and products; dairy products, beef, lamb, mutton, wool, poultry and eggs; increased production of row crops such as tobacco, corn, and cotton from less acres. Soil-protecting and soil-building crops, lespedeza, sericea, and kudzu are shown to be playing a big part in this transformation. The story is presented in an

interesting manner with beautiful photography and an original musical score. Recommended audience: Farmers, clubs, schools, and church groups, particularly in the South.

STEM RUST. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1950. 13 minutes.)

This is the story of stem rust, a fungus disease that destroys wheat, oats, barley and rye, and its control. It shows how barberry bushes spread the disease to grain crops, the importance of these crops and dependent industries in the nation's economy, the nature of the disease and how it damages the grain. Covered in detail is the story of ridding grain areas of barberry bushes which spread the disease.



Scene from **Step-saving Kitchen**

STEP-SAVING KITCHEN, A. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 14 minutes.)

The film shows a modern farm kitchen designed and built by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. The kitchen is designed with a view toward attractiveness and a maximum of efficiency with a minimum of walking, stooping or bending. It has many new features, but the basic difference between this and other modern kitchens is in the arrangement of work areas. The film shows a demonstration of cooking, dish-washing, and other kitchen operations to point up the ease and facility with which all features of the kitchen are utilized.

STRENGTH OF THE HILLS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1941. 11 minutes.)

In the hill country of the lower Ohio and in the Ozark Mountains the forests have always played an important part in the support of community life. These God-fearing people have come to realize that the strength of the hill country lies in its farms and forests, and they must be protected from forest fires. Study guide available.

SUGARCANE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 22 minutes.)

Traces the rise and decline of the sugarcane industry in Louisiana, and the subsequent introduction and development of disease-resistant varieties and other improvements resulting from the cooperative research of Federal and State agencies, which have gradually rehabilitated the sugar industry. Shows in interesting detail how sugarcane is grown and harvested; and how sugar is manufactured.

SWIMMING. Part I, The Beginner. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 5 minutes.)

Short version of LEARN TO SWIM, condensed for school use. Primary steps in swimming. How to breathe properly, the kick, how to float.

SWIMMING. Part II, Getting Afloat. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 5 minutes.)

Short version of LEARN TO SWIM, condensed for school use. How to move along in the water using primary strokes. The film demonstrates the dog paddle, beginner's crawl, and finning.

SWIMMING. Part III, Advanced Strokes. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 5 minutes.)

Short version of LEARN TO SWIM, condensed for school use. Demonstrates advanced strokes and kicks. Shows how to do frog kick, scissors kick, and flutter kick; crawl stroke, breast stroke, and overhand stroke.

TERRACING IN THE NORTHEAST. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1939. 11 minutes.)

One of the chief problems of farmers in the Northeast is soil erosion. Terracing combined with other phases of a well-rounded soil conservation program, keeps soil and water losses to a minimum. Covers the various steps in terracing. Points to consider in planning the system; establishing outlets to handle excess water; laying out terrace lines on the contour; actual machine operations.

THEN IT HAPPENED. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 10 minutes.)

A dramatic documentary of the great Maine forest fire of 1947 which destroyed much of that State's beautiful and valuable forests. There are breath-taking scenes of the raging fires that claimed human lives, destroyed farms and villages, and caused property damage of well over 30,000,000 dollars. The need for forest fire prevention and adequate fire control measures everywhere is grimly portrayed. Judged best film in general safety, 1948, National Committee on Films for Safety.



Scene from *Then It Happened*

THERE'S MORE THAN TIMBER IN TREES. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1942. 32 minutes.)

An old lumberjack carries you back to the "Hell Roaring Nineties" when he was a young fellow just starting out in the lumbering industry. He takes you through the cutting of the virgin forests in New England, the Lake States, and the South, finally winding up in the Northwest with "his back against the Pacific." Through his narrative you see the effect of forest cutting practices on labor, and the need for a nation-wide program to stop destruction of the resource, to keep forests producing, and to furnish more permanent jobs, better and more permanent communities.

THREE COUNTIES AGAINST SYPHILIS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., second, b/w; released 1939. 19 minutes.)

Three counties in southeastern Georgia join with the State and United States Public Health Service in setting up a demonstration project for the control of syphilis. Systematic efforts are made to find cases of syphilis and bring them to treatment at one of the city or community clinics. Mobile clinics reach individuals in rural areas. Shows how communities, mobilized with weapons of medicine and modern public health, can stamp out this disease. Delicate treatment, suitable for any audience. (U.S. Public Health Service film.)

TIMBER AND TOTEM POLES. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1949. 10 minutes.)

Southeast Alaska, land of timber and totem poles, has much to offer Americans, today and for hundreds of years to come. Here on the Tongass National Forest

there is timber waiting to be felled and hauled to the mills—vast acreages of Sitka spruce, western hemlock and graceful cedar. Here, too, totem poles tell the legends of the land in ancient carvings. Native Alaskan Indians, in ceremonial garb, are shown restoring and copying their totem poles. Shows that the fine art of totem carving was in danger of extinction until revived by the Civilian Conservation Corps under the auspices of the United States Forest Service.

TODAY'S CHICKS. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1950. 18 minutes.)

Today's chicks are produced by a highly specialized industry of more than 9,000 commercial hatcheries. Many of these hatcheries operate under the National Poultry Improvement Plan. This plan is a Federal-State supervised program to improve breeding qualities and reduce losses from pullorum disease in our nation's poultry flocks. The film shows how a typical hatcheryman, with the cooperation of flock owners, specialized poultry breeders and plan supervisors, can build a program that will result in better chicks. Scenes cover the basic operations of this program, including selecting breeders, methods of testing them for pullorum disease, sanitation procedures in the hatchery and in the field, and the production of pedigreed breeding stock. Emphasis is given to the point that poultry raisers should carefully choose their sources of chicks.

TONGASS TIMBERLAND. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 20 minutes.)

The Tongass National Forest—Uncle Sam's largest—lies in southeast Alaska, 1,000 miles north of Seattle. For many years community development and prosperity have hinged mainly on the fishing industry. But there is a tremendous undeveloped natural resource on the Tongass—timber. Properly utilized, the Tongass timber could support several large pulp mills for all time and double southeast Alaska's population of 30,000 citizens. This would mean more than strengthening the local welfare—it would add to the security of our nation.

TOPSOIL. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1948. 11 minutes.)

The first in a series of four films prepared especially for school use by the Soil Conservation Service. This film tells the story of one of America's richest treasures—the thin layer of topsoil on which we depend for most of our food, clothes, and other necessities of life. It shows why and how both city and rural people depend on the topsoil of productive farmlands. It explains how topsoil was made by nature through the centuries and how it may be destroyed in a few years by improper farming methods. It distinguishes between productive topsoil and less fertile subsoil. It ends on the theme that topsoil can be conserved while still being used for maximum production. Simple narration and photography. Has special appeal for both urban and rural children. Suitable for use in intermediate grades and above. (Study guide.) See EROSION, WATER, and SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION for other films in this school series.

TRANSPLANTING HEN'S OVA. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1948. 8 minutes.)

Shows the operation of transplanting the unfertilized eggs from the body of one hen to another, where the eggs are subsequently fertilized, laid and hatched in the normal manner.

TREE GROWS FOR CHRISTMAS, A. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; also b/w; released 1949. 11 minutes.)

Tells the story of the Christmas tree in history and legend, and of the Christmas tree industry today. Shows that cutting of Christmas trees, when properly done, is good forestry. Shows how the trees are cut and marketed and how a tree should properly be handled after it is brought home. The film ends on a scene showing the Christmas tree fulfilling its traditional destiny.

TREE OF LIFE, THE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1938. 19 minutes.)

A dramatic presentation of the importance of forests in our national life; the aims and achievements of the United States Forest Service in forest management; methods advocated to insure perpetuation of forests on both publicly and privately owned land. Discusses the principle of "sustained yield," which embodies periodic cutting of trees selected in a manner to insure a growth equal to or greater than the cut, and emphasizes the need for general adoption of the principle by private owners of forest lands. Study guide available on request.

TREES TO TAME THE WIND. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1940. 12 minutes.)

A narrative story of the planting of field windbreaks and shelterbelts in the prairie States, where farmers cooperated with the United States Forest Service in one of the most unusual tree-planting programs ever undertaken in an effort to reclaim land ruined by wind and drought. Trees planted in 1935 are proving their value in the protection of crops and soil. Study guide available on request.

TRIPLE THREAT OF BRUCELLOSIS, THE. (3 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1951. 30 minutes.)

This film covers three phases of the disease as it attacks animals. It shows the nature of brucellosis and recommends measures for control eradication.

TRULY YOURS—THE DRESS THAT FITS. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1949. 18 minutes.)

Shows the fitting points to check when buying ready-made dresses, and alterations that may be done successfully at home by women who sew. Shows the most commonly needed alterations for the tall slender, the medium stout, and the short plump types of figures. Before alteration and after alteration pictures are shown for one dress for each figure type, along with the main steps in making the alterations on each dress. Especially helpful to leaders or teachers of classes in clothing construction and selection.

TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY AND SWINE. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1941. 20 minutes.)

Designed to aid in eradicating tuberculosis from poultry and swine. Discusses the occurrence of the disease, especially in the North Central States where it is most prevalent; shows that it is transmissible from poultry to swine; describes symptoms, and the appearance of affected tissue; recommends a procedure for eradicating the disease, thereby saving millions of dollars to farmers, and conserving the food supply.

VESICULAR DISEASES OF ANIMALS. (1 reel, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1944. 11 minutes.)

Hogs affected with vesicular stomatitis, a serious disease similar to foot-and-mouth disease, photographed at the Animal Disease Station, Beltsville Research Center, Beltsville, Md., to show typical condition of diseased animals.

VETERANS AND THE LAND. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1946. 21 minutes.)

By indicating how the farming industry has become increasingly as complex as any other industry; by showing that, as a business, it demands scientific knowledge and improved practices, "Veterans and the Land" warns the veteran against too rosy and optimistic a conception of "life on the soil" in the postwar world. It is suggested that the veteran serve an apprenticeship on an established farm in order to be certain that he will like it, and to gain practical experience. The film also depicts the channels of information and assistance which are open to the veteran who wishes to take up or return to the farm.

WATER. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1948. 11 minutes.)

The second in a series of four films prepared especially for school use by the Soil Conservation Service. This film tells the story of water; its numerous values and its potential destructive power when uncontrolled. It develops the theme that water is essential to all life and that the most valuable water is that which soaks into the ground where it falls as rain or snow; while the most destructive water is permitted to run off uncontrolled from the ground where it



Scene from *Water for a Nation*

falls. It points out the disadvantages of both too much and too little rain and what we can do to remedy either situation through soil and water conservation methods. Simple narration and photography. Has special appeal for both urban and rural children. Suitable for intermediate grades and above. (Study guide.) See TOPSOIL, EROSION, and SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION for other films in this school series.

WATER FOR A NATION. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1949. 19 minutes.)

Shows that the farmer depends upon water to raise his crops and livestock, and the nation in turn depends upon him to guard its precious water supply through soil and water conservation practices. Water is necessary to all life but it can be a terrifying enemy in the form of devastating floods. The film shows that conservation farming helps to keep the water in the soil where it falls as rain or snow, thus preventing run-off and flood, and in arid country is the means of utilizing every drop of available water. Sequences show farmers and ranchers in different regions of the country farming the conservation way, guarding the nation's water, raising their crops, and doing both better than ever before. Excellent photography, effective narration, and original music score.

WETLANDS. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1944. 11 minutes.)

Shows where our 120 million acres of wetland are located. Points out that 78 million of these acres will serve us best if left in their natural state for the production of timber and the preservation of wildlife. Thirty-one million acres are shown to be suited to farming if properly drained. A section of the film illustrates briefly the principal types of water control and methods of land drainage. Through the use of these methods, farmers, working together, can improve drainage on land now being farmed, and bring into production land that is now too wet for any production at all. Recommended audiences: Farmers in Atlantic Seaboard and Gulf States; Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys.

WHAT IS A FARM WORTH? (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1947. 14 minutes.)

Bob and Betty, renters, thinking of buying a farm, go to a farm appraisal meeting with their county agent and Land Bank appraiser. Studies by the State university of farm prices, land prices, and foreclosure are presented with simplified charts. The group then examines a farm. They study its soil map, take soil samples with an augur, and see the profile in a highway bank. They check on the erodability of the soil, the pasture it supports, and the weeds that grow on it. Water supply, drainage system, and buildings are examined. The kind of community and the nearness of the farm to highway, school, church, village, and hospital are considered. Estimates are made on long-term earning power based on average yields under average management.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST. (2 reels, 16 mm., sound, color; released 1942. 20 minutes.)

This insidious disease entered the United States at the beginning of this century. The picture shows the areas affected; the complete life cycle in association with currant and gooseberry plants; how the disease enters and kills white

pinus; and the effective control measures being used to protect our native white pines in the 39 States in which they grow.

WINTER WONDERLAND. (1 reel, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1938. 11 minutes.)

Federal and State Governments make available to the public areas suitable for winter sports in national and State forests and parks. Hiking, skating, tobogganing, skiing, mushing, snowshoeing, and other sports are enjoyed by thousands of people each winter. Scenes show some of the facilities provided for the comfort and enjoyment of visitors. Excellent photography of winter scenes in the national forests.

WISE LAND USE PAYS. (2 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., sound, b/w; released 1938. 19 minutes.)

A study of land management in the South. Discusses principles of soil conservation and erosion control by wise cropping, planting on contour, and terracing; the construction of terraces; general drainage problems, including methods of plating gullies; locating farm buildings to the best advantage of the farm as a whole; reforestation of land unsuited to crops or pasture.

WOOL—MARKETING AND MANUFACTURE. (3 reels, 16 mm. and 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1932. 41 minutes.)

The handling of wool from herd to market, and the essential steps in the manufacturing process. The story begins in Wyoming where sheep are being sheared. Fleeces are tied with paper twine, packed, and shipped to a warehouse where the wool is graded and marketed. Some of the wool is followed to the mill where it passes through many processes before it comes yarn; the yarn is then woven into cloth. The closing scenes present some of the many uses that are made of wool.

YOUR ENEMY—GRASSHOPPER. (3 reels, 16 mm., color; released 1951. 23 minutes.)

Grasshoppers—their ways and why they are one of the major crop destroyers in this country. Control by individual farmers and in cooperative campaigns is explained. This is one of the most interesting and important films ever made on any insect problem.

NUMERICAL LIST OF SLIDEFILMS

Color Slidefilms

No.

- C1. 1949 National 4-H Club Camp. Released 1949.
- C2. Step-Saving U Kitchen, A. Released 1949.
- C3. Diseases of Vegetables. Released 1949.
- C4. Diseases of Cereals. Released 1949.
- C5. Diseases of Fruit. Released 1949.
- C6. Insect Pests of Vegetables. Released 1949.
- C7. Crops of the Americas. Released 1949.
- C8. Know Your Land. Released 1949.
- C9. Grain Inspection Methods. Released 1950.
- C10. Types of Damaged Kernels and Other Conditions. Released 1950.
- C11. Wheat Kernel Classes and Varieties. Released 1950.

Black-and-White Slidefilms

No.

- 44. Breeds of Swine. Revised January 1940.
- 53. Hog Houses and Equipment. Revised March 1940.
- 104. Farm Water Supply. Revised November 1937.
- 126. Selecting Hens for Egg Production. Revised May 1940.
- 132. Judging Draft Horses. Revised January 1938.
- 133. Standard Breeds of Poultry. Revised April 1940.
- 141. Breeds of Sheep. Revised July 1939.
- 142. Selecting and Judging Breeding Hogs. Revised April 1939.
- 151. Anatomy of the Honeybee, The. Released 1939.
- 162. Care of the Horses Feet. Revised June 1930.
- 165. Nature of Plant Diseases, The. Revised January 1939.
- 170. Some Methods of Estimating Milk Quality by Bacterial Tests. Revised February 1939.
- 171. Diagnosis of Bee Diseases in the Apiary. Revised June 1942.
- 199. Chestnut Blight. Revised May 1941.
- 271. Marketing of Eggs in the United States. Revised March 1938.
- 273. Roadside Marketing. Revised June 1939.
- 277. George Washington, the Farmer. Released January 1932.
- 278. Some Principles of Breeding Demonstrated With the Herediscope. Revised May 1942.
- 292. Basketry, Another Home Industry. Revised December 1941.
- 299. On the Trail of George Washington. Released August 1932.
- 314. Cooking Meat According to the Cut. Revised May 1947.
- 331. Rural Colonial and Early American Homes and Gardens. Released June 1936.
- 334. Historic Rural Homes. Released December 1936.
- 335. History and Development of Agricultural Implements and Machinery. Revised June 1942.
- 346. First Lessons in Beekeeping. Revised October 1941.
- 354. Bringing an Old Wisconsin Farmhouse Up to Date. Released January 1935.

355. Larger Barley Profits Through Scab and Blight Control. Released May 1935.
360. Grasshoppers and Their Control. Released April 1935.
370. Saving Our White Pines from the Blister Rust. Released June 1935.
379. Marketing Feeds Through Dairy Cows. Released August 1935.
393. Farm Forestry Extension in the United States. Released February 1936.
399. Insects, their Growth and Structure. Released April 1936.
405. Horse Bots, and How to Fight Them. Released March 1936.
406. Diseases of Cabbage and Related Crops. Released April 1936.
407. Hessian Fly and its Control, The. Revised June 1947.
408. Convenient Storage Spaces; a Joy to the Farm Family. Released November 1936.
413. National Poultry Improvement Plan, The. Released April 1938.
429. Production of High Quality Cream for Butter Making. Released September 1937.
447. Farm Forestry in the South. Released September 1937.
456. Wind Erosion: Its Control on the Southern Great Plains. Released December 1937.
459. Treat Seed Grain. Released January 1938.
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