amounted to 11,281,000, while the number of tuberculous cattle found was 2.3 per cent. In the spring of 1928 a fourth survey was made and the result indicated that the infection had been further reduced; so that it had been brought down to 2 per cent or just one-half of what it had been six years before.

The accompanying map (fig. 36) shows the extent of bovine infection as of May 1, 1928. It also discloses the fact that in a limited number of counties there still remains a heavy infection of bovine tuberculosis.

The plan of placing counties in what is known as modified accredited areas was adopted in 1923. This plan provides that, when bovine tuberculosis among cattle in a certain area has been reduced to not more than 0.5 per cent of the total cattle population, that area, either county or district, is designated as a modified accredited area. In these areas the cattle industry can be conducted in a much safer manner. As indicated on the map this work has been in progress in many different States in practically all parts of the United States. In addition to 620 counties that are now in the modified accredited status the work is being conducted in about 600 other counties. On October 1, 1928, the last four counties in the State of North Carolina were placed in the modified accredited area, making 100 modified counties in that State.

Financial Benefits Follow Tuberculin Testing

The benefits of this campaign to the people of a county largely depend upon the extent of the livestock industry conducted. For instance, the State of Iowa produces large numbers of hogs, and it has been the practice during the last few years for some of the packers voluntarily to pay a premium of 10 cents per hundredweight for hogs originating in modified accredited counties. This has amounted to thousands of dollars in extra money paid for hogs. In counties where dairy cattle are raised and are for sale the price has increased from $25 to $50 per head for such cattle, according to quality.

Many owners of cattle in these counties, as well as in other parts of the country, maintain accredited herds of cattle. These herds are free from bovine tuberculosis as indicated by two or more annual tuberculin tests.

The work of tuberculosis eradication is cooperative in every respect and operates under the regulations and authority of the State wherein it is conducted.

A. E. WIGHT.

CEMETERY Neatness and Beauty are Enhanced by Parklike Arrangement

Love ties bind us to the last resting place of those whom we hold most dear. As the years pass the significance of these areas is realized more and more, until they become invested with a feeling of reverence, almost of sacredness. This feeling is so widespread that legislatures have passed laws protecting grounds used for burial purposes, and the courts jealously guard them.

The early settlers buried their dead in the churchyard or in plots set apart on their own farms or plantations. Later, communities took the responsibility for providing appropriate places either by town,

township, or parish governments owning burial grounds, or by private companies forming to meet the community needs. In the beginning graves were made in rows, the place in the row showing the date of burial as compared with adjoining graves. Subsequently, families had special areas set apart so that they might be laid near together, which eventually resulted in family competition in lot decoration, especially in the ostentation of markers.

While relatives continue living in the community these resting places are usually neatly kept, but on the death or removal of the remaining members of the family neglect is likely to follow. Usually this neglect occurs only here and there in a cemetery where burials are frequent, but gradually it spreads as the lots become filled.

Endowment Funds for Upkeep

To prevent such a condition endowment funds should provide an adequate annual income for the care of all lots. In modern cemeteries—even small ones—this is obtained by including in the cost of a lot a sum to be set aside for its perpetual care. Where this has not been done it is frequently possible to obtain such a fund by an appeal to those having relatives buried in the cemetery. Occasionally community pride will aid in securing adequate endowment funds for the upkeep of the grounds.

Neatness is the first essential of a cemetery. The most important factors contributing to this are a good turf kept reasonably short and carefully trimmed, especially close to the markers; graves kept filled, preferably level with the general surface; and markers kept straight and otherwise in repair.

Most cemeteries are overloaded with monuments. Modern practice limits the size of markers and the location of monuments, only a few of the latter being permitted, and these in locations that will add to the appearance of the cemetery as a whole.

The most attractive cemetery is one that is laid out with parklike characteristics, having winding roads, good lawns, and tree and shrubbery groups well located to make pleasing pictures in all directions. Lots are located in the lawns, being reached from the roadways over turf spaces between them. In such a cemetery lot markers are level with the ground. The most pleasing results are obtained when the grave markers are likewise level with the ground, although those from 6 to 12 inches high are far less objectionable than shafts and other large monuments.

In a cemetery thus restricted it is possible economically to keep the lawn in good condition, as the lawn mower can be run over lots and paths without interruption, and there are no lot plantings to add to the care and distract the attention. The shrubbery groups require less attention than the same number of shrubs scattered over the lots and are much more attractive.

Task Harder in Cemeteries Without Restrictions

In cemeteries without these restrictions the task is difficult. (Fig. 37.) Where all the lots are endowed for perpetual care the problem is simplified. If, in addition, lot owners will permit the removal of railings and copings, much will be gained. The substitution of turf walks for gravel or stone reduces the expense of upkeep and greatly improves

the appearance. Graves level with the general surface are more likely to be kept neat than those that are raised. Trimming grass about stones is expensive, so that when it is possible to have but one marker

FIGURE 37.—A cemetery without turf, with raised graves and oversize grave markers

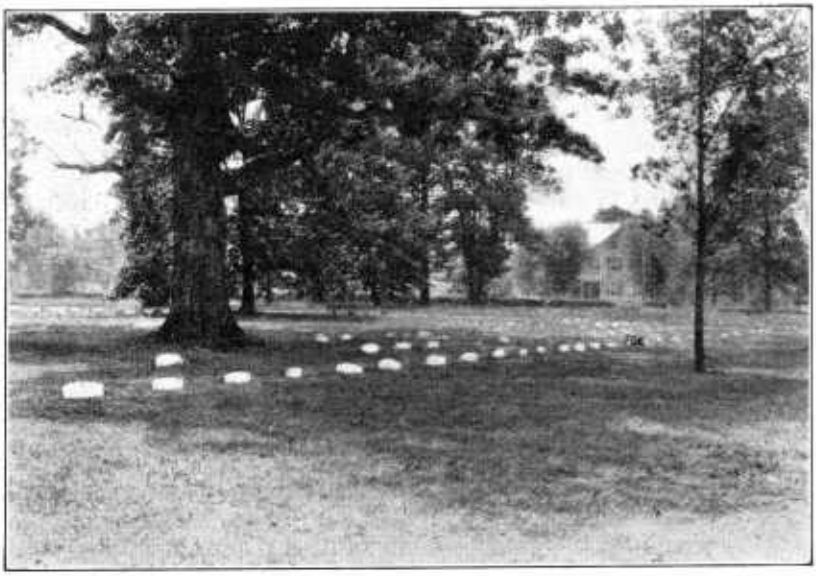

FIGURE 38.—A cemetery with good turf, well kept, level graves and moderate-size grave markers

for a grave instead of two the needed attention is less and the expense of unbroken greensward is increased.

In old cemeteries it is frequently difficult to find land suitably located for decorative plantings, because the whole area has been

devoted to burial purposes. Sometimes unoccupied portions of lots are available, or where there are too many roads the closing of some of them may provide an occasional site that is suitable for such planting.

The essentials for an attractive cemetery are neatness, bringing into prominence lawns (fig. 38) and a limited amount of tree and shrub planting and the subordination of markers of all kinds. The entire cemetery rather than the individual lots should be considered as the unit.

FURMAN LLOYD MULFORD.

CHICK-REARING Methods Often Greatly Improved By Extension Campaigns

When it is realized that the poultry industry has doubled in size within the last 20 years, one can appreciate why more time and attention are given to poultry extension problems. More farmers are interested financially in chickens than in any other kind of livestock. Any new methods that will increase the efficiency of the hen have a very wide appeal. This was especially true of the system, commonly called culling, for selecting low-egg-producing hens.

The thinking farmer, who culled his flock year after year, began to wonder why, with a high-producing strain of birds, he produced so many culls. When his attention was turned to the methods followed in raising the young stock, the source of the trouble was located. Surveys showed that where an unusually high percentage of mortality existed in young stock, the egg production the following year was not up to expectations. The death of young chicks also caused a great financial loss to the industry. In one county in Connecticut a survey showed that one-fourth of the baby chicks did not live to maturity, while in Indiana the death loss was estimated at one-third.

The solution to this problem was worked out by experiment stations and practical poultrymen, and poultry extension staffs undertook the task of getting these practices into general use. This was done with what were called "Grow-Healthy-Chick" campaigns. With different sections of the country presenting different problems, the rules or points to be followed in the campaign varied somewhat, but all embodied the principle of vigorous, healthy chicks, raised under sanitary conditions. In New Hampshire, for example, they emphasized clean chicks, raised on clean ground, with clean feed and clean management. In New Haven County, Conn., after a spirited contest, the slogan "Health Sticks to Clean Chicks" was adopted.

Fewer Death Losses and Greater Egg Production

Press articles and slogans are examples of the extension methods used to tell the story of "Growing Healthy Chicks." Meetings, tours to visit successful poultrymen, letters, bulletins, enrollment and record cards, and exhibits (fig. 39) were other means and agencies utilized. According to reports from eight States, 6,000 farmers, raising approximately 4,000,000 chicks, enrolled in the 1928 campaign to grow better chicks. Seventeen States have organized programs of this type under way, and several other large poultry-producing States are planning to launch similar campaigns.