be introduced into curricula. It should counsel with the consumers’ leagues. The "Study Program," by Alonzo B. Cox, recently issued by the Association, sets forth inviting and promising outlines for institutions and clubs to consider. The Association should bring together all the persons and agencies interested in the legislation phase of rural life, into one working body, associating the leaders in thought and the leaders in action. It should keep watch on legislation.

All this means that the Association must have strong officers, devoted energetic committees, a large membership representing all parts of the country, ample funds, and a well-equipped headquarters. The Association must have a definite organic standing in the public mind, carrying a conservative but constructive influence, and representing agriculture. These things are yet in the making, for the Association is at its beginnings even though it has already made substantial headway; how far they develop and reach depends on the support the public gives; but the possibilities are all within reason and, in truth, are at this moment needed to safeguard and direct the country in times that are formative and critical.

THE SUBJECTS FOR LEGISLATION

The Study Program prepared by Cox presents outlines for ten great groups of studies. These are: food production and prices; land settlement; education, and improvement of country life; marketing; taxation as it relates to agriculture; rural credits; economic studies in highway development; public grazing lands in the West; collective bargaining in agriculture; farm labor problems in the United States. These subjects are represented by committees of the Association. This is indication enough that the field is ample.

Not only is the field ample. In reading my replies from members, I have the feeling that it should be fenced in. It is not easy to see how some of the subjects can be crystallized into enacted law. In many of them, the desired results can be accomplished only by means of education and the organization of rural forces, and these subjects, in such cases, should be left to other agencies. Many of the strictly technical subjects, falling within the realm of natural and physical science, may need to be left to specialists, although even technical laws have their public-policy aspects. My respondents did not exhaust the subjects, and some of the statements are essentially duplicates in different phraseology; but I am tempted to catalogue the subject-matter suggestions in order that you may be impressed with the number, variety and range of the subjects that may be brought to the attention of the Association. Perhaps you will feel, as I do, that the public mind is likely to be miscellaneous in respect to the field of the Association. From this list, however, may be chosen subjects that come within the line of legislative action. Here they are:

Complete census of the land.
Classification of land.

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Laws for classification of property.
Public regulation of private land-dealing (leasing and selling).
Utilization of lands now held by corporations.
Prevention of concentration of agricultural land in few hands.
Maintaining the use of farm lands for American citizens.
Public land colonization systems.
Soldier land settlements.
State aid in land settlement.
Land titles.
Public range lands.
Control of forest lands.
Forest and game reservations in their effect on agriculture.
National reclamation policy.
National forest policy.
Reclamation of swamp and arid lands.
Conservation laws in their effect on agriculture.
Regulations to encourage the increase of fur-bearing animals.
Legislation to relate game laws to farming and to make game a legitimate agricultural product.
Means of stimulating the culture of food fish.
Development of agricultural areas adjacent to centers of population.
Studies of the possibilities of the small farm on the outskirts of cities and the influence prices of commodities have on that question.
Unification of agricultural legislation between the states.
Relations between state and national legislation for agriculture.
Place and function of the state and federal departments of agriculture.
Relations of state departments of agriculture to state and federal legislation.
Best system of state support for agriculture in departments, schools, stations, fairs, farm bureaus, conservation, and so on.
The coordination within the state of public work for agriculture.
The question of governmental paternalism toward agriculture.
Bonus legislation, or special legislation to increase production in certain lines.
Regulation of speculation.
The curbing of agricultural radicalism.
The tariff in relation to farming.
Taxation.
Tax exemption.
Tenancy laws.
Standardization laws.
Inspection services.
Influence of race on rural civilization.
Effect of immigration on the stability of agriculture.
Legislation on decay of rural villages.
Rural police.
Prevention of the encroachment of labor and other organizations on the agricultural field.
Control of large industries that affect the farmer.
Legislation to promote equilibrium between producer and consumer.
The position of the farm laborer.
Standards of production-costs.
Laws allowing farmers to engage more freely in collective bargaining.
Federal and uniform state laws on cooperative organizations.
Legal phases of cooperation.
Cooperative purchasing societies.
Collective marketing and purchasing.
Cooperative stores in Europe and America.
Finance and credit for farmers.
Cooperative and rural banks.
Amendment of Federal farm loan system.
National mortgage banks.
Short-time loans.
Economic basis for Non-partisan League movement.
Rural organization.
Market and price problems.
Standardizing of weights and measures.
Study of the price-controls established in war time.
Distribution of farm products.
Grading of produce.
Country and terminal elevators.
State-owned flour mills.
Storage in transit.
Laws to regulate warehousing.
Marketing laws.
The milk question.
Consumers' cooperation vs. producers' cooperation.
Legislation for farmers' mutual insurance associations.
Road improvement; market highways.
Use of highways in interstate traffic.
Motor-truck transportation.
Rural motor express.
New legislation for county and state fairs.
Rural recreation.
Make the details of rural life, as they concern the commonplace and
unsuccessful among the inhabitants of country districts, as familiar as
are the same details for city life.
Studies of the use of leisure in rural districts and small towns.
Investigations that might give, as against the romantic view, any
real picture of the home life of rural residents.
Housing.
Health insurance.
Sanitary oversight.
Improvement of rural schools
Measures for instruction in farming, particularly for new settlers.
State support of the Smith-Lever work.
Best type of state cooperation in Smith-Hughes and Smith-Lever work.
Legislation to further the making of industrial alcohol for fuel and
power.
Legislation on soil exhaustion.
Fertilizer laws.
Lime and marl laws.
Study of cattle-feed legislation.
Reforestation.
Encouragement of woodlots, particularly as affected by taxation.
Federal seed law.
Dog laws.
Unification of dairy legislation.
Milk standards.
Laws to develop breeding-stock on farms.
Breeding-stock importation laws.
Licensing of sires for public service.
Laws to prevent outbreak of disease among live-stock.
Legislation for protection of crops from diseases and pests.
Immediate appropriation of sufficient funds to exterminate the Euro-
pean corn-borer.
Daylight saving in its effect on the farmer.