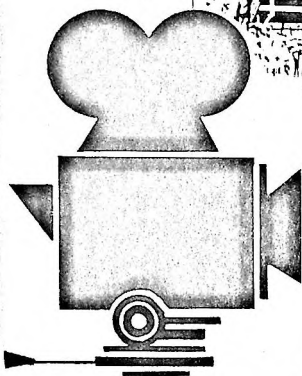
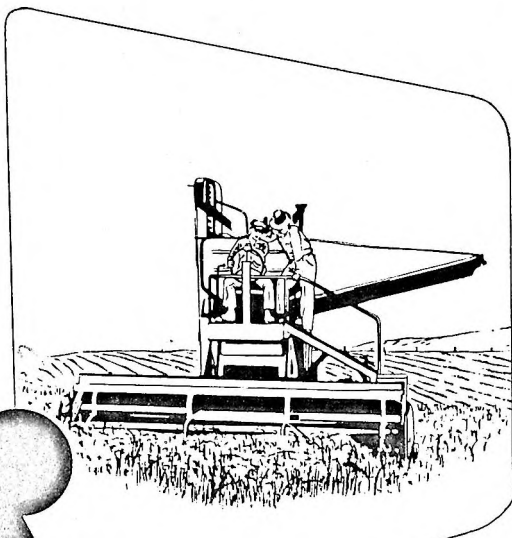


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HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

NOV 15 1963

Motion Pictures

of the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Agriculture Handbook No. 14



CURRENT FILMS AID AGRICULTURE

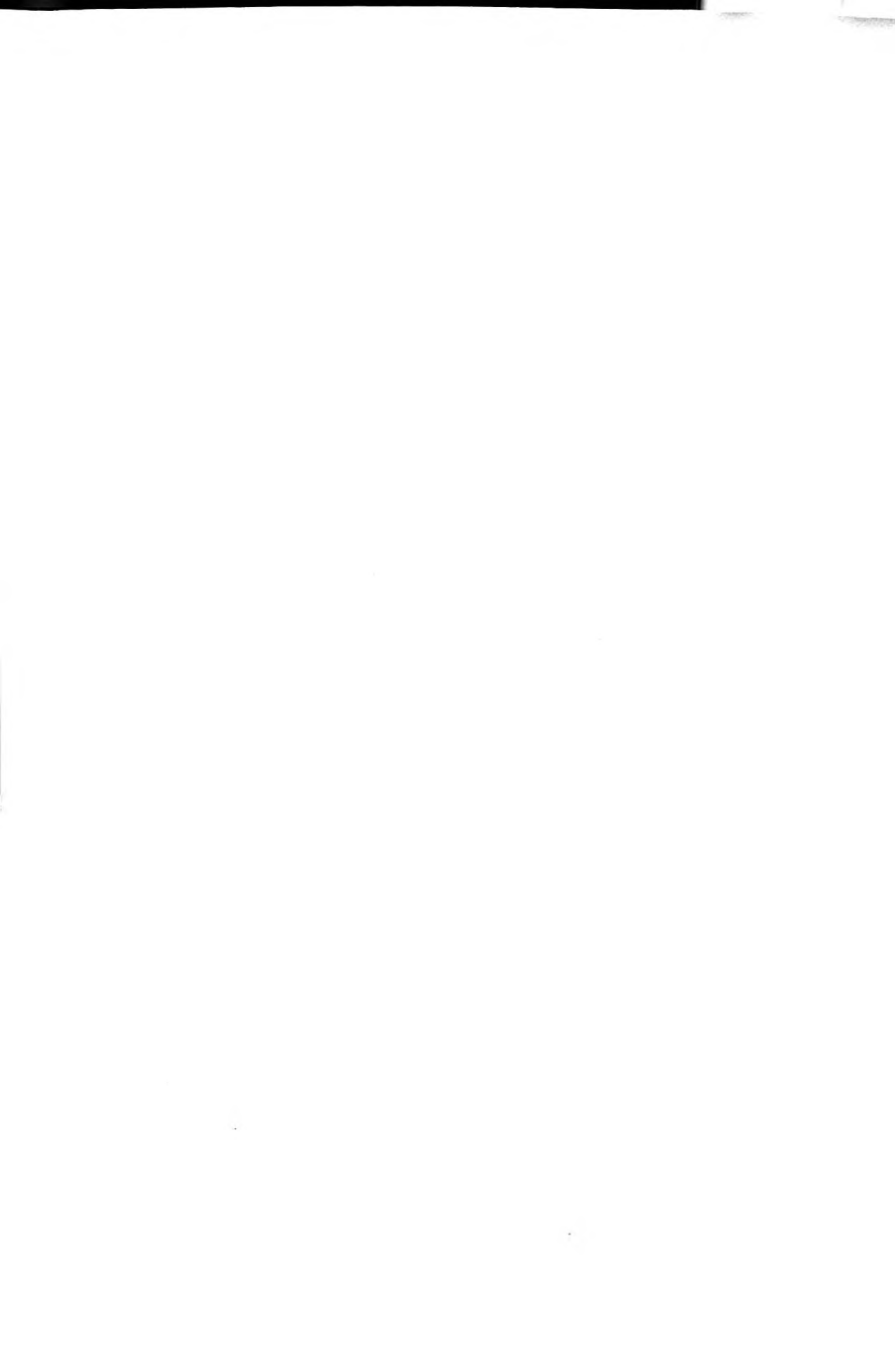
The motion pictures produced by the Department of Agriculture are informational and instructional in type. They are designed to demonstrate improved methods in agriculture and home economics; to stress the need for conservation of soil and other resources; to explain the farm credit system, the rural 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.

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Prepared by Motion Picture Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Revised May 1960.



MOTION PICTURES

of the United States

Department of Agriculture

USING USDA FILMS EFFECTIVELY

You are a farm leader planning a program for a meeting or television broadcast and you want to show 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 program 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. 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 program will deal with 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 and into your home.

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 program. 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 message. 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. The Department has many publications you can use. For information on them, write to Publications Division, Office of Information, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C., and ask for List No. 5, "Popular Publications for the Farmer and Homemaker." Films, in combination with other information media and discussion, 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.

HANDLE FILM WITH CARE

Film is the lifeblood 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 all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. A list of these film libraries may be found on page 5. Persons interested in using Department motion pictures should apply to their State film library for bookings. Department employees may obtain for official

TYPES AND SIZES OF MOTION PICTURES AVAILABLE

16-mm. film



Sound



Silent

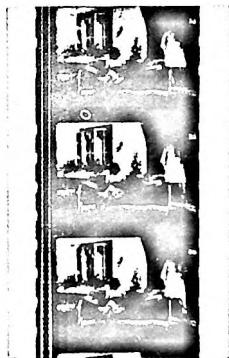


16-mm. SOUND film has perforation on only ONE side.

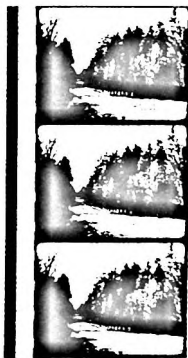
Running sound film on silent projector destroys sound track.

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

35-mm. film



Sound



Silent

Sprocket teeth holes.



se 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 of Agriculture employees and to recover their operating costs, they are permitted to make a service charge to all other users of Department motion pictures. These service charges may not exceed the proportionate cost of inspecting, repairing, shipping, booking, and otherwise handling the film. In addition, borrowers are usually required to pay transportation charges.

These service charges apply only to motion pictures that are deposited in cooperating film libraries by the Department; there are no restrictions on rental rates or service charges on prints of Department motion pictures that are purchased by the libraries, since they must also amortize the purchase price.

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, a few are silent.)
 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 film may be purchased for approximately \$24; color film, approximately \$50. Schools and other nonprofit organizations may receive a 10 percent discount.

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 cooperating State agencies should inquire of the Motion Picture Service about costs and procedure of purchasing prints from contracting laboratories. *Department of Agriculture films may not be magnetically stripped, without specific approval of the Department.*

FILMSTRIPS

Users of audio-visual materials will also be interested in Department filmstrips (also known as slidefilms, film slides, and by private trade names): Descriptions and detailed information concerning filmstrips can be found in Agriculture Handbook No. 87, Filmstrips of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Send your request for the filmstrip catalog to the Division of Photography, Office of Information, United States 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. Over 200 general interest motion pictures are now available to television stations. This number will be added to from time to time as new films are released for television use. For a list of films included in this catalog that are now available for TV showings; see p. 57.

STATE FILM LIBRARIES THAT LEND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MOTION PICTURES

Alabama	Agricultural Extension Service, Auburn University, Auburn.
Alaska	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Alaska, College.
Arizona	Bureau of Audio-Visual Services, University of Arizona, Tucson 25.
Arkansas	Audio-Visual Aids, Department of Public Relations, Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway.
California	Agricultural Extension Service, P.O. Box 391, Little Rock.
Colorado	Extension Division, University of California, Berkeley 4. Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction, University of Colorado, Boulder.
Connecticut	Visual Aids Section, Colorado State University, Fort Collins.
Delaware	Audio-Visual Center, University of Connecticut, Storrs. Department of Rural Communications, University of Delaware, Newark.
District of Columbia	D.C. Public Library, 8th and K Sts., NW., Washington 4.
Florida	Department of Visual Instruction, General Extension Division, University of Florida, Gainesville.
Georgia	Agricultural Extension Service, Athens. Film Library, Georgia Center for Continuing Education, University of Georgia, Athens.
Hawaii	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Hawaii, Honolulu 14.
Idaho	Agricultural Extension Service, 317½ North 8th St., Boise.
Illinois	Visual Aids Service, University of Illinois, Champaign.

Indiana.....	Audio-Visual Center, Indiana University, Bloomington. Audio-Visual Center, Purdue University, Lafayette.
Iowa.....	Visual Instruction Service, Iowa State University, Ames.
Kansas.....	Bureau of Visual Instruction, University Extension Division, University of Kansas, Lawrence. Agricultural Extension Service, Kansas State University, Manhattan.
Kentucky.....	Department of Audio-Visual Services, University of Kentucky, Lexington 29.
Louisiana.....	Agricultural Extension Service, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3.
Maine.....	Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Univer- sity of Maine, Orono.
Maryland.....	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Maryland, College Park.
Massachusetts.....	Audio-Visual Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.
Michigan.....	Audio-Visual Education Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. Audio-Visual Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
Minnesota.....	Agricultural Extension Service, Institute of Agriculture, Univer- sity of Minnesota, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi.....	Audio-Visual Education, Department of Education, Jackson. Agricultural Extension Service, Mississippi State University, State College.
Missouri.....	Audio-Visual Center, Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau. Audio-Visual Department, Division of Continuing Education, University of Missouri, Columbia.
Montana.....	Office of Information, Montana State College, Bozeman. Montana State Film Library, Sam Mitchell Bldg., Helena.
Nebraska.....	Bureau of Audio-Visual Instructions, 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 Department of Education, State House Annex, Trenton 25.
New Mexico.....	Museum Film Service, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 1727, Santa Fe. Agricultural Extension Service, New Mexico State University, P.O. Box 757, University Park.
New York.....	Film Library, State Department of Commerce, 28 Howard St., Albany 7. Department of Extension Teaching and Information, College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca.
North Carolina.....	Bureau of Audio-Visual Education, University of North Caro- lina, Box 1050, Chapel Hill. Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College, State College Station, Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	Department of Information, Agricultural Extension Service, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.
Ohio.....	Division of Audio-Visual Education, State Department of Edu- cation, State Office Bldg., Columbus 15. Agricultural Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, Columbus 10.
Oklahoma.....	Audio-Visual Education Department, University of Oklahoma, Norman. Agricultural Extension Service, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.
Oregon.....	Department of Visual Instruction, Oregon State College, Corvallis.
Pennsylvania.....	Audio-Visual Center, Chatham College, 1500 Woodland Rd., Pittsburgh 32. Audio-Visual Aids Library, Pennsylvania State University, Uni- versity Park.
Puerto Rico.....	Agricultural Extension Service, University of Puerto Rico, Box 607, Rio Piedras.
Rhode Island.....	The Library, University of Rhode Island, Kingston.
South Carolina.....	Agricultural Extension Service, Clemson College, Clemson. Audio-Visual Aids Bureau, University of South Carolina, Co- lumbia 19.

South Dakota.....	Agricultural Extension Service, South Dakota State College, College Station.
Tennessee.....	Film Services Division of University Extension, University of Tennessee, Box 8540, University Station, Knoxville 16.
Texas.....	Visual Instruction Bureau, University of Texas, Austin 12. Agricultural Extension Service, Texas A&M College, College Station.
Utah.....	Audio-Visual Aids Library, Utah State University, Logan.
Vermont.....	Vermont State Film Library, University of Vermont, Burlington.
Virginia.....	Agricultural Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg 12. Bureau of Teaching Materials, State Board of Education, Richmond 16.
Washington.....	Office of Visual Education, Central Washington College of Education, Ellensburg. Audio-Visual Center, Washington State University, Pullman.
West Virginia.....	Audio-Visual Aids Department, The Library, West Virginia University, Morgantown.
Wisconsin.....	Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.
Wyoming.....	Audio-Visual Department, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FILMS WITH DESCRIPTIONS (all films are sound, 16-mm., except as otherwise indicated)

ADVENTURES OF JUNIOR RAINDROP. (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. (Teachers guide.)

AERIAL FREIGHT DELIVERY SERIES

Cargoing and Loading. (Color; released 1950. 20 minutes.)

Cargoing and loading techniques for airplane dropping of forest-fire fighting supplies and equipment.

Cargo Dropping. (Color; released 1950. 20 minutes.)

How cargo is dropped to forest fire crews from Ford Trimotor and DC-3 airplanes.

Cargo Retrieving. (Sound, color; released 1950. 21 minutes.)

How to retrieve fire supplies, cargo, and canopies from trees.

AGRICULTURE STORY, THE. (Color; released 1956. 13½ minutes.)

Why American agriculture is the most efficient and productive in world history is the major theme of this documentary film. The picture dramatizes the forces of nature, the gifts of science and research, and the great works of American farmers and machines operating in a free economy. Shows the functional services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the cooperative assistance rendered by the land-grant colleges and universities, by state agencies, and by American industry. TV.

AMERICAN FARM, AN. (Color; released 1952. 68 minutes.)

Depicts the daily activities on a typical large farm in this country as seen through the eyes of a foreign visitor, who is looking for the reasons for the productivity of United States farms. The visitor concludes that the high productivity is due to many factors, including contributions of private industry, State and Federal Government agencies, farm and nonfarm organizations, as well as individual initiative and family cooperation. (International Cooperation Administration film.)

AMERICAN SHIPPING IN TODAY'S WORLD. (Color; released 1958. 27½ minutes.)

Shows what the American Merchant Marine offers a young man as a life work: in trans-Atlantic passenger service; in cargo ships to the Orient; in coastal services, and as a crew member in the Great Lakes and other inland waterways. Demonstrates the value of the American Merchant Marine to our National Defense and our foreign and domestic commerce. (United States Maritime Administration film.)

APPLE HANDLING METHODS. (Color; released 1952; revised 1954. 30 minutes.)

This motion picture summarizes the results of research conducted in Pacific Northwest apple packing and storage houses which was designed to develop improved work methods, devices and equipment for handling apples into, within and out of these storage houses. The film shows the development of the handling methods used in the industry at the time the research was undertaken and appraises these methods. It also portrays the developments brought about by this research. One of these developments was the portable mechanical lift for high piling and breaking out high piled boxes of apples. A number of innovations, which were tested during the research program, are also portrayed. One of the most important purposes of this film is to acquaint the apple industry with the developments in materials handling and to stimulate individual operators to improve their present handling methods.

APPLE PACKING METHODS. (Color; released 1955. 28 minutes.)

This motion picture summarizes the results of three years of research work conducted in apple packing and storage houses in the Pacific Northwest which was designed to develop improved work methods and equipment for sorting, sizing, accumulating, and packing apples. The film shows the methods and equipment at the time the research work was undertaken and portrays significant developments brought about through the research. These developments include: (1) Improvement of the reverse roll sorting table by adding lanes and cull chutes; (2) a new "float-roll" sorting table; (3) a transverse roll sizer, which sizes by external dimension and operates at 2½ times the rate of the conventional weight type sizer; (4) a system of return flow belts for accumulating fruit which permits semiautomatic and automatic packing; and (5) an automatic box filler. The film also covers other packing room operations such as dumping, lidding, labeling and tallying.

AT HOME WITH WOOD. (Color; also b/w; released 1959. 11¾ minutes.)

Second in the series showing research work at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wis., on ways of improving wood products and finding new uses for wood. This film deals mainly with research on wood products for the home, as well as new types of house construction. The stressed skin panel and the structural sandwich construction of houses are explained. Also shows the research work with wood preservatives, paints, and outside finishing. TV. (First film in series was A PIECE OF WOOD, p. 31.)

AVALANCHES TO ORDER. (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. (Quiz) TV.

BACK THE ATTACK ON BRUCELLOSIS. (Color; released 1958. 27½ minutes.)

Shows how one farmer discovered this disease in his herd of cattle, the action that followed, and the organization and functioning of a County Brucellosis Committee. Damage caused by this easily-spread disease, its symptoms, and plans for its control and eventual eradication are reviewed. Use of the BRT (Brucellosis Ring Test) for locating herds that probably are infected is graphically portrayed. TV.

BANKING ON THE LAND. (Color; released 1946. 23 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. (Farm Credit Administration Film)

✓ **BASIC TECHNIQUE FOR HOME LANDSCAPING.** (Color; released 1958. 11½ minutes.)

This how-to-do-it film shows that the house that pleases the eye of passers-by is one that employs good landscaping. In the public area in front, symmetry and balance are desired; in the utility area in the back, the play and garden spaces are located for convenience and need; and the private, outdoor living area is planted in trees, shrubs and flowers to conform with either a formal or informal setting. TV.

BATTLE OF THE BEETLES. (Color; also b/w; released 1952. 15¼ minutes.)

This is a documentary film of the Engelmann Spruce Bark Beetle control project in western Colorado. It shows the damage done by these beetles, and how the Forest Service, with the technical assistance of other agencies, has been working to stop the spread of this insect infestation. At stake are several millions of acres of healthy Engelmann Spruce, growing on the national forests and national parks. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREELS

A report to the Nation of the research activities conducted at the Agricultural Research Center near Beltsville, Md., and other U.S. Department of Agriculture laboratories throughout the country. Produced primarily for television use.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 1. (B/w; released 1956. 5½ minutes.)

Film report on three research projects, including production of larger Easter lilies using the drug colchicine, improved buteric acid weed killers and a pilot plant for producing pelletized chemical fertilizer. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 2. (B/w; released 1956. 5½ minutes.)

Four research projects being conducted at Beltsville are shown. These include the Fatherless Turkey, Improved Weed Killer, Antibiotics for vegetable disease control and Twin Calf Research. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 3. (B/w; released 1956. 5½ minutes.)

Report on recommendations for use of Zoysia grass for lawns, plastic covers for stack silos, and virus-free strawberries. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 4. (B/w; released 1956. 6 minutes.)

This film shows the use of atomic energy as a research tool, research with light and plants and the battle against the Mediterranean fruit fly in Florida. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 5. (B/w; released 1956. 5¾ minutes.)

This film shows two research projects conducted at Beltsville. The wet and dry method of seed inoculation is shown and use of inedible fats in feeds for Beltsville White Turkeys. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 6. (B/w; released 1956. 6¼ minutes.)

Research proves that the use of stilbestrol, a powerful hormone-like chemical, cuts beef-feeding costs; that meat from steers fattened with small amounts of stilbestrol is safe for us to eat; also a new process for producing delicious fruit juice powders, and new methods of tanning leather. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 7. (B/w; released 1957. 5 minutes.)

Results of research in using inedible fats to grow more pounds of turkey with less feed; and synthetic detergents, useful in either hard or soft water, are being developed from animal fats. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 8. (B/w; released 1957. 5½ minutes.)

Recovery of cortisone from agave and other foreign and domestic plants; and use of surplus inedible fats in production of improved plastics. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 9. (B/w; released 1957. 4¾ minutes.)

Shows the various treating processes and effectiveness of research results to produce durable creased cotton, and flame-proofed cotton. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 10. (B/w; released 1957. 5 minutes.)

The use of dry milk products to produce better candies; Global Spread for bread; a paint that bends without cracking, and other new paints being developed. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 11. (B/w; released 1957. 5¾ minutes.)

Longer-lasting scorch-resistant cloth; plastic foam from castor oil; fungicidal paint resistant to mold; and a machine for better cleaning of cotton seed. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 12. (B/w; released 1957. 5¾ minutes.)

Uses and effects of Gibberellic Acid on plant life growth; uses of Dextran, the blood plasma extender in hospitals and blood banks. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 13. (B/w; released 1958. 6 minutes.)

Production of potato flakes and development of shrinkproof wool by a simple chemical treatment. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 14. (B/w; released 1958. 6¼ minutes.)

Entomologists study the common housefly; scientists develop supima cotton; and discovery of powdered forms of fruit juices, also better-producing hybrid lambs. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 15. (B/w; released 1958. 6½ minutes.)

Discovery that shaded bee hives increase honey production; three agricultural scientists receive Distinguished Service Awards; instant canned rice processed; and eradication of screwworms with radiant energy from cobalt-60. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 16. (B/w; released 1958. 6¾ minutes.)

Chemical control of Mesquite trees increase more forage for grazing; taste testing for off-flavor problems of soybean oil; more high quality wool from fleece and underground water storage project. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 17. (B/w; released 1958. 6¼ minutes.)

The Echoscope, an electronic device, may be a valuable tool for obtaining meatier pork chops; American and Soviet scientists exchange visits; study of Spotted Alfalfa Aphid control; a new and better way to turn straw into paper, and development of new food processing for space-age living. TV.

BELTSVILLE NEWSREEL No. 18. (B/w; released 1959. 6 minutes.)

Removing radioactive fallout from soil; the versatile dried egg; improved grasses for the southwest; and the successful conclusion of the Mediterranean fruit fly campaign in Florida. TV.

BETTER LIVING THROUGH RESEARCH. (Color; released 1958. 21¼ minutes.)

Shows examples of research work of the Department in the fields of food and nutrition, textiles and clothing, housing and household equipment, and family economics. It takes the viewer on a visit to the research laboratories of the Institute of Home Economics at Beltsville, Md., and demonstrates some of the tools, equipment, and methods of work. TV.

BETTER SEEDS FOR BETTER GRASSLANDS. (Color; released 1955. 31 minutes.)

This is a story of the breeding and release of better legume and grass varieties for grassland improvement. It begins with the work of the plant breeders and the testing that precedes the release of an improved variety. Then it shows the long process of increasing seed supplies by successive stages from a small handful of breeder seed to the immense quantities of certified seed needed for planting by farmers. The film describes the activities of the Foundation Seed Project and the extreme care that is taken all along the line from the breeder's laboratory to the farmer to make sure that seed of the new varieties is good seed—true to name and variety. TV.

BIG GAMBLE, THE. (Also 35 mm. b/w; released 1953. 15 minutes.)

A dramatic picture showing the farmer's struggle against the forces of nature in the production of crops and how the Federal All-Risk Crop Insurance program eases the financial burden when crop failure strikes. The film also points up the farmer's contributions to the national economy, and the serious effects of impaired farmer buying power when crop damage and crop failure hit agricultural communities. This picture will appeal to all groups—city dwellers and farmers alike. TV.

BLOCK THAT TERMITE. (Also 35 mm., 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. (Color; released 1947. 15 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 of 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.

BLUE TONGUE. (Color; released 1954. 9 minutes.)

Describes the history and shows the symptoms, lesions, and pathology characteristics of blue tongue, catarrhal fever of sheep. Describes the epizootiology, including insect transmission, hosts, communicability, and means of prevention and control. Useful in providing visual information to the veterinarian and student on this hitherto foreign disease, now known to be established in this country. (Produced in collaboration with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and the California State Department of Agriculture.)

BOVINE CONTAGIOUS PLEUROPNEUMONIA. (Color; released 1956. 28 minutes.)

Reports the incidence of this destructive disease of cattle and depicts with excellent color photography a detailed study of tissue and organs affected by the disease. Shows how this disease that threatened the American cattle industry 70 years ago is controlled by vaccination and other measures in Australia, where this picture was made by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. A brief statement by the Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Research Service, introduces the film.

BRUCELLOSIS RING TEST. (Color; released 1956. 5¾ minutes.)

Introduces the methods and techniques of a presumptive herd test for brucellosis. The B.R.T. is applied to milk samples from dairy herds as a screen procedure to locate herds containing infected animals. The infected herds, once located, are officially blood tested to locate and identify the individual animals. Supplements information in *THE TRIPLE THREAT OF BRUCELLOSIS*. TV.

BUILDING FOOD SALES THROUGH BETTER MERCHANDISING. (Color; released 1959. 15½ minutes.)

An excellent training tool for retailers or merchandising groups, the film presents a study of sales results obtained for different types of store displays of canned foods. Conclusion: there is a best way of displaying merchandise in terms of sales and upkeep. TV.

BUILDING THE FIRE LINE. (Color; released 1952. 27 minutes.)

A training film showing a typical forest fire problem and the tactics used by the fire boss, foreman, and crews—including locating the fire line, deployment of men, assignment of tools, and choice of effective control and suppression measures. (Produced in cooperation with the State Foresters of the Northeastern States.) TV.

CICADA. (Also 35 mm., 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. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1937; revised 1953. 19 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 pad 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 2 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. TV.

COMPASS FOR AGRICULTURE, A. (Color; released 1952; revised 1959; 21½ minutes.)

This film describes the origin of the crop reporting work in American agriculture beginning about 1839. Shows in detail the Federal-State cooperation in collecting and compiling the statistics for the Crop Report. Gives a clear understanding of the wide coverage of the Crop Reporting Service and how the information is used by the Government to benefit the farmer. TV.

CONSERVATION RESERVE OF THE SOIL BANK. (Color; also b/w; released 1959. 6 minutes.)

This film presents the objectives of the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank and shows some of the conservation uses of cropland placed in this agricultural program. Contains several good scenes of wildlife, attracted by the conservation practices. Suitable for use at meetings of farmers and civic and wildlife associations and for schools from elementary upward. TV.

CONSERVATION VISTAS. (Color; released 1959. 14½ minutes.)

This film presents classroom and outdoor activities that add interest to the teaching of conservation. Teachers are introduced to a wide variety of conservation experiences—from those found in their everyday environment to the more ambitious programs of school forests and school conservation camps. Specifically designed for teachers, school administrators and school boards, and is particularly suitable for educational conferences, workshops, institutes, and classes of teachers and student teachers.

CONSUMER EDUCATION SERIES. (Color; also b/w; released 1952.)

A series of short films, produced especially for television, dealing with various fruits, and vegetables. Directed at the consumer, each film shows the selection, care, and use of a particular commodity. The titles and commodities dealt with are as follows:

AHEAD OF 'EM ALL (cabbage), 5½ minutes.

AN APPLE A DAY, 5½ minutes.

BITE 'EM AND C (oranges), 5½ minutes.

FOURTEEN CARROTS, 5 minutes.

GOOD THINGS TO COME IN PEARS, 5½ minutes.

IT'S A PEACH, 6 minutes.

IT'S A SNAP (beans), 5½ minutes.

JUICED FOR YOU (grapefruit), 5½ minutes.

ONIONS AND MORE ONIONS, 4½ minutes.

POTATOES ARE APPEALING, 5 minutes.

PRUNES ARE SWELL, 6 minutes.

QUEEN OF THE VEGETABLES (tomatoes), 5½ minutes.

COOPERATIVE WOOL—FROM FLEECE TO FABRIC. (Also 35 mm., 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 for their wool members is shown in detail.

CORN. (Color; also b/w; released 1953. 16 minutes.)

Portrays measures to be taken, as a result of extensive research, to increase the yield per acre of corn to fill the needs of future generations of our ever-increasing population. Emphasizes the use of hybrid corn, sound land preparation techniques, better planting and picking practices, and modern storage methods. The menace of insects and rodents to corn both on the stalk and in storage is also depicted. TV.

COTTON—FIBER WITH A FUTURE. (Color; released 1959. 14¼ minutes.)

A beautifully filmed report to the nation on the latest developments in scientific research to make cotton an increasingly desirable and economical product. Tells the story of modern cotton growing, harvesting, ginning and processing, with emphasis on the effects of years of research to improve farming methods and varieties of the cotton fiber itself. Reveals the versatility and adaptability of this natural fiber, as yet unmatched by any one of man's synthetics. TV.

CROP THAT NEVER FAILS, THE. (Also 35 mm., 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 United States savings bonds is excellent armor against future calamity. For adult farm groups at any time; especially good for reinforcing peacetime bond drives.

CULL FOR PROFIT. (Color; released 1951. 9 minutes.)

Produced with the cooperation of the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, this film encourages the practice of culling out low producing birds in laying flocks. It shows the time when economical and convenient to cull, and describes the physical characteristics to look for in determining which birds to unload and which to keep. The film shows that maintaining healthy layers will, in the long run, lead to more profit. TV.

CURING PORK COUNTRY STYLE. (B/w with color sequence; released 1945. 18 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, p. 31.

DAYS OF A TREE. (Color; also b/w; released 1956. 28 minutes.)

A boy and his Dad eagerly set out on a fishing trip that will take them to Dad's favorite boyhood fishing haunts. Dad is chagrined and the boy disillusioned to find the once clear streams now a mass of charred debris, laid waste by repeated forest fires through the years. The boy learns this is only one of many places throughout our country damaged by forest fires. Dad conducts a home demonstration for his son to show the effects of fire and water upon the soil. They visit a State Forest Service Station and learn of the fire prevention and control measures constantly under way by State, private, and Federal conservation agencies—all working together to keep fire out of America's forest. Here they learn, too, of some good fishing spots undamaged by fire. (Produced in cooperation with the State Foresters of the Northeastern States.) TV.

DEAD OUT. (Color; released 1948. 21 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. (Produced in cooperation with the State Foresters of the Southern States.)

DEFENSIVE DRIVING. (B/w; released 1953. Running time, 13 minutes.)

A filmograph (filmstrip on motion picture film) designed for safety training in the Soil Conservation Service—how to avoid accidents by anticipating and allowing for hazards created by other drivers and adverse traffic and weather conditions.

DO IT WITH E'S. (Color; released 1951. 23 minutes.)

This is an inservice safety training film. The three E's of safety—Education, Engineering, and Enforcement—are demonstrated by practical examples. Typi-

cal Forest Service accident prevention problems are solved by the Forest Ranger as he applies the three E's to his work.

DO UNTO ANIMALS. (Also 35 mm., 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.

DON'T LET IT HAPPEN. (B/w; released 1950. 10 minutes.)

Black-and-white version of THEN IT HAPPENED, page 41. TV

EASIER WAYS OF LOGGING. (Color; released 1952. 26 minutes.)

This film is designed to encourage farmers and other woodland owners and operators to log more safely and economically. It points out the many sources of information on better logging, which are available from the lumber industries, trade organizations, forestry organizations, equipment manufacturers and the Government. It shows how woods work can be made easier by giving attention to some of the time-proven fundamentals of logging and how good forestry can be an aid to better wood production. (Photographed in Eastern United States.) TV.

EPIDEMIC, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN CANADA. (Color; released 1958. 16 minutes.)

Shows how the 1952 outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Canada's Saskatchewan was eradicated very quickly and successfully. Describes and illustrates how disease affects cloven-hoofed animals, the destruction of infected or exposed animals, and imposition of strict quarantine measures. (Produced by Health of Animals Division, Canadian Department of Agriculture.)

ERADICATING THE KHAPRA BEETLE. (Color; released 1957. 13½ minutes.)

The Khapra Beetle is the world's worst pest of stored grain and its damage in elevators and warehouses in affected areas of California, Arizona, and New Mexico is forcefully portrayed in this film. The striking scenes of control measures make this an unusual and vivid picture; huge elevators and warehouses are covered with giant plastic tarpaulins and fumigated with methyl bromide gas to kill these insects. (Produced in cooperation with the California Department of Agriculture.)

EROSION. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1948. 5 minutes.)

One of a series of four films prepared especially for school use. This film tells the story of manmade soil erosion and what it has done to our productive land. It distinguishes between natural erosion and manmade 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 SOIL AND WA-

TER CONSERVATION, TOPSOIL, and WATER for other films in this school series.

EUROPEAN CORN BORER, THE. (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. (Color; released 1948. 18 minutes.)

The 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. (Quiz.)

EXTRA FOREST DOLLARS. (Color; also b/w; released 1952. 13 minutes.)

The National Forests make an important contribution to the Nation's economy aside from their production of timber. The picture portrays the sources of products not usually linked with the forests, such as stuffing for furniture, candy, cascars, and many other products. National Forests in every part of the United States make their own extra contributions to the Nation's welfare, happiness, and prosperity. Here is shown how wise use and protection of our forest resources, coupled with native American ingenuity and industry, can keep our forests growing their special products for extra dollars. TV.

FARMER COOPERATION IN EUROPE. (B/w; released 1954. 28 minutes.)

Position of the independent farmer in Europe's developing economies, described and explained. European farmer cooperatives, their development, growth, desirability and stabilizing effects on the agricultural economies of many countries, and their democratic methods of operating, shown and described. Examples of many individual fields of agriculture in which cooperatives function in Europe today, including dairying, meat processing, cold storage, cereal processing, fisheries, poultry processing, shown and described. Peripheral agricultural fields in which farmer cooperatives are active, including farm insurance, agricultural implement pooling, fertilizer manufacturing, scientific research, and home education programs, shown and explained. (International Cooperation Administration film.)

FARMER COOPERATIVES TODAY. (Color; released 1956. 20 minutes.)

This film is a report by the Farmer Cooperative Service on farmer cooperatives, what they are, the jobs their members call on them to do, and how they do

them. It outlines the many types of cooperatives that farmers have set up and the kinds of services they perform. (Contains some scenes from FARMERS WORKING TOGETHER.) TV.

FARMERS OF JAPAN. (Also 35 mm., 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. (Produced in cooperation with Department of the Army.) TV.

FARMERS WORKING TOGETHER. (Color; also b/w; released 1952. 19 minutes.)

Describes the operations, organization, and general activities of farmer cooperatives. Outlines the principle of cooperation and shows how farmers use co-ops to market and process their products; to purchase farm supplies; and to provide themselves with business services such as credit, insurance, electricity, and telephone. Shows scenes of cooperatives in every part of the United States. TV.

FEDERAL VETERINARIAN IN AGRICULTURE, THE. (Color; released 1959. 13¾ minutes.)

This is the story of the USDA Veterinarian—his past successful animal disease eradication campaigns; his present duties in maintaining the health of America's livestock and poultry; and his future challenges in the continuing advance of veterinary medicine. The film portrays the Federal Veterinarian's vigilance at our borders, seaports and airports and his research activities at especially constructed laboratories. TV.

FEEDING FARM ANIMALS. 16 mm. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1946. 19 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. (Color; released 1947. 29 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 ANT ON TRIAL. (Color; released 1959. 28¼ minutes.)

Dramatic photomicrography and animation combine to tell the serious story of the imported fire ant. In their constant search for food and shelter, fire ants are shown as they interfere with farm machinery operations and construction crews, and menace workers in the fields and children at play. Shows underground honeycomb of chambers inside an ant colony, where ants lay eggs, and develop into larvae and pupae, and reveals the four major adult forms of the insect. TV.

FIRE IN THE FOREST. (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. (Produced in cooperation with the State Foresters of the Northeastern States.) TV.

FOOD AND SOIL. (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. TV.

FOREST FIRE FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH. (Color; released 1945. 41 minutes.)

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

FOREST SERVICE ENGINEER, THE. (Color; also b/w; released 1959. 24¼ minutes.)

This is the story of the Forest Service engineers—men who share with forest rangers the responsibility of managing, protecting, and developing the resources of the National Forests. They design and supervise the construction of all the roads and trails and other facilities necessary for the many activities on the National Forests, and are responsible for surveying and mapping forest areas. Two engineers tell how they feel about the challenge of the job and the opportunity to work for their fellow Americans. TV.

FOREST SMOKECHASERS. (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.

FRIENDLY WATERS. (Color; released 1958. 6¾ minutes.)

Tells the story of the floods that occurred in the southwest in the spring of 1957. Shows the land treatment and floodwater retarding dams operate to prevent flood damages within a watershed. Scenes taken at the height of the 1957 floods in Texas and Oklahoma. Although one section of the country is portrayed, the film is useful in explaining some of the principles and functions of the watershed protection throughout the United States. TV.

FROM THE GROUND UP. (Color; also b/w; released 1955. 13 minutes.)

This film tells the story of the soil surveyor and the work he does in studying and mapping farm soils. It explains the importance of productive soil to the populations of the world. The soil surveyor shows how the soil conservationist uses the information gained on the soil survey to help the farmer develop his conservation farm plan. (Produced in cooperation with the National Plant Food Institute.) TV

FROM THE RIDGE TO THE RIVER. (Color; released 1955. 26 minutes.)

This film tells the story of local watershed organization. It explains the land treatments and the work on the water courses and tells how they are integrated to provide a watershed protection program which will give both farmers and city folk a greater security against floods. Several professional actors are used and a real watershed situation has been dramatized to make this film more enjoyable. TV.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND COOPERATION. (Also 35 mm., 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, ultraconservative, 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.

FRYING PAN AND THE FIRE, THE. (Color; released 1947. 18 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 poster at the end of the film. (Quiz)

FUNGI SNARE AND DESTROY NEMATODES. (Also 35 mm., 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. (Color; released 1946. 7 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.

GOOD EGG, THE. (B/w; released 1955. 6½ minutes.)

A magic show, in which the magician is narrator, furnishes the device by which the maximum number of attractive ways of preparing eggs is presented in the shortest time. Animation and live action shows the nutritive value of eggs, basic egg dishes, and ways in which eggs are combined with other foods. (Produced in cooperation with the Poultry and Egg National Board.) TV.

GRASS AND BRUSH FIRE FIGHTING. (Color; released 1945. 28 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. (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. (Quiz.)

GRASS: THE BIG STORY. (Color; released 1953. 29 minutes.)

This is the story of a crop that is indispensable—for the production of beef and milk for an ever-increasing population; for the improvement of the soil for growing other crops; for the termination of soil erosion, land waste, and floods. Shows how grass turned poor land in the Southeast into profitable dairy pasture; unprofitable wheatland in the Midwest earned a profit with cattle and sheep; use of wornout ground in the Cornbelt recovered with grass and legumes; water and wind erosion in the prairies and mountains halted with reseeding and proper range management. Application of agricultural science and use of results of constant research at Federal and State experiment stations will enable every farmer and rancher to reap the benefits of a grassland agricultural program. (Produced in cooperation with the land-grant colleges.) TV.

GRASSHOPPERS CAN BE CONTROLLED. (Color; released 1955. 21½ minutes.)

This film demonstrates HOW grasshoppers can be controlled, through individual and community action in spraying infested areas, to minimize the damage caused by this insect—one of the farmer's most dangerous enemies. Ravenous and indiscriminate eaters, they attack such varied crops as corn, cotton, wheat, small grains, grasses, truck crops, and leaves and bark of both fruit and shade trees, not only in the so-called "grasshopper States," but throughout the United States. The film explains conditions that are good and bad for egg laying and multiplying and shows how serious outbreaks may develop. TV.

GREATEST GOOD, THE. (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. (Quiz.) TV.

GROW YOUR OWN. (Also 35-mm., sound, b/w; released 1945. 16 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'TS" designed to bring home, through exaggeration, the many pitfalls that might mar the success of an amateur gardener.

GYPSY MOTH. (Color; released 1953. 28 minutes.)

Since 1869, when a few gypsy moths escaped from a Massachusetts scientist who was attempting to breed them with silkworms, this foreign insect has threatened the forested regions of North America. The story told by this film is how Federal-State activity has limited this foliage-feeding pest to New England and eastern New York and is slowly but surely reducing its area of infestation. TV.

HANDLING AND STORING APPLES IN PALLET BOXES. (Color; released 1959. 23 minutes.)

This motion picture presents the methods, devices, and equipment developed through 2 years of engineering research on handling and storing apples in pallet boxes. Pictures various design criteria for use in constructing pallet boxes and compares the use of such boxes with the conventional methods of handling apples in standard boxes. Shows and evaluates methods and equipment used in moving and handling apples in pallet boxes. Cooling rates and the influence on bruising and quality of apples with the differently designed boxes are summarized. A new designed and tested automatic pallet box filler, which makes sizing into storage a possible reality, is presented in action.

HANNIBAL VICTORY. (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, Mo., 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. (United States Maritime Administration film.)

HARVESTING NATIVE GRASS SEED. (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.

HARVESTS FOR TOMORROW. (Also 35 mm., 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. (Color; released 1946. 18 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.

HEARTWATER. (Color; released 1947; revised 1950. 15 minutes.)

This film shows the distribution of the disease Heartwater, a septicemic, infectious, noncontagious disease of sheep, goats and cattle, characterized by high fever and nervous symptoms. It describes and shows the symptoms of the disease, means of diagnosis, methods of spread and measures for control. The life cycle of the vector, the bont tick, is also shown. (Produced by Union Education Dept., & Vet. Res. Inst., Onderstepoort, Union of South Africa.)

HERITAGE WE GUARD, A. (Also 35 mm., 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 everincreasing 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.

HIDDEN MENACE. (Color; released 1958. 23 minutes.)

A graphic film story of the menace of pests and diseases that can be unwittingly carried from one country to another. Those already brought into the United States from foreign shores cost billions of dollars annually, adding to the price of every agricultural product we use or eat. The film points out ways pests and diseases hitchhike with the millions of persons entering or returning to the U.S. every year and shows what Mr. and Mrs. Traveler can do to help both customs inspectors and American agriculture. TV.

HOG CHOLERA—AFRICAN SWINE FEVER, A COMPARISON.
(Color; released 1956. 23 minutes.)

Shows the autopsy of several swine affected with hog cholera. African swine fever, often called wart-hog disease, a highly fatal disease of swine in Africa, is described.

This film provides valuable visual information to the veterinary student and veterinary practitioner on these two serious diseases of swine. It will also be of particular value to veterinary diagnosticians and regulatory officials. (Produced in cooperation with the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.)

HOME ON THE RANGE. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1942, revised 1946. 9 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 waterholes, windmills and watering tanks; deferred grazing and contour furrows. A fast-action roundup 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.

HORSE SENSE. (Color; also b/w; released 1953. 23 minutes.)

A training film designed for new Forest Service employees whose work puts them in the saddle. Safe handling and proper care of horses are stressed. TV.

HOW ANIMAL LIFE BEGINS. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1939. 9 minutes.)

Short version of *IN THE BEGINNING*, p. 26 condensed for school use. Shows how life begins. A rabbit is used to show ovulation, fertilization, and early development of the mammalian egg.

IMPORTED FIRE ANT, THE. (Color; released 1959. 13¼ minutes.)

Dramatic photomicrography and animation combine to tell the serious story of the imported fire ant. Shows underground honeycomb of chambers inside an ant colony, where ants lay eggs and develop into larvae and pupae, and reveals the four major adult forms of the insect. (Short version of *FIRE ANT ON TRIAL*. p. 20) TV.

IN COMMON CAUSE. (Also 35 mm., 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. (Also 35 mm., 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.

IT'S CARVING TIME. (Color; also b/w; released 1956. 4¾ minutes.)

Introduces "side carving," showing step-by-step this new and easy way of carving a roast turkey: the bird is turned on its side, the wing and leg removed, and the meat sliced and arranged on a serving dish. TV.

IT'S NO PICNIC. (Color; also b/w; 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 become 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. TV.

JAPANESE BEETLE, THE. (Color; also b/w; released 1957. 13 minutes.)

Tells the story of this insect ravager of more than 250 farm, field and fruit crops, and ornamentals. Reviews the history of this pest from its New Jersey entry through its damaging spread west to Illinois and south to Georgia. Illustrates the life cycle, habits and methods of combatting it. The viewer learns about Federal and State control programs and necessary quarantine regulations. Tested methods of battling this beetle, revealed in the picture, will be found helpful to the farmer and gardener. TV.

KIDS MUST EAT. (Also 35 mm., 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 the 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 46 million school children.

KNOW THE EGGS YOU BUY. (B/w; released 1949; revised 1954. 5 minutes.)

By visiting an egg-grading plant where eggs are candled and cartoned, and a market where the eggs sold are Government grade labeled, 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. TV.

KNOW THE POULTRY YOU BUY. (B/w; released 1956. 4 minutes.)

Stresses the importance of USDA inspection and grade labels in the buying of poultry in retail stores. Indicates the many forms of ready-to-cook poultry and the cooked and partly-cooked items available on the market and gives recommendations for handling frozen and fresh-chilled poultry in the home. TV.

LAND CHANGES, THE. (Color; released 1957. 15 minutes.)

A newspaperman unfolds a story of how wornout land, practically worthless, can become a real asset to the local community. The film shows how land was acquired for national forest purposes on the Shawnee, the Hoosier, and the Wayne National Forest in the Ohio Valley—how such land was improved by reforestation, protection, and proper management to help man and his community to prosper. TV.

LIFEBLOOD OF THE LAND. (Color; released 1947. 19 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. (Quiz.)

LITTLE SMOKEY. (Also 35 mm. Color; also b/w; released 1953. 12 minutes.)

A documentary of SMOKEY, the forest fire preventin' bear, narrated by Hopalong Cassidy. A little brown bear cub, found clinging with burned paws to a charred tree, becomes famous as SMOKEY THE BEAR. His career is followed with enthusiasm by the school children of America—from his burned-out home in the Capitan Mountains of New Mexico to the National Zoo in Washington, D.C. Now a full grown bear, SMOKEY is the living symbol of the need for applying fire prevention measures on all forests in the United States. For grade 1 to adults. TV.

LIVESTOCK COOPERATIVES IN ACTION. (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. TV.

LONGER LIFE FOR WOOD. (Color; also b/w; released 1954. 17 minutes.)

Designed to show the average user of wood the economic advantages of using treated wood in places where decay is likely to occur. Shows the value of good construction, and how improper construction can lead to early decay in wood. Portrays treatment of wood with preservatives in commercial treating plants, as well as home treatments on the farm and in the city. TV.

LOOK AT SOVIET AGRICULTURE, A. (Color; released 1959. 18 minutes.)

A film report of a visit to the USSR by the Agricultural Economics Delegation of the USDA. The delegates traveled more than 12,000 miles within Soviet Russia to see farms, research stations and other agricultural enterprises in ten major farming regions. The areas included in this film are the Crimea, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, West Siberia, and the northwest region near Leningrad. Also shows the delegates visiting the All-Union Agricultural and Industrial Exhibit in Moscow. This exhibit serves as a showcase for Soviet citizens and as a centerpiece to impress visitors from other nations. TV.

MAINTAINING GOOD VOLTAGE ON RURAL DISTRIBUTION LINES. (B/w; released 1953. 37 minutes.)

This film is a training aid to electric power system operating personnel to assist them in providing better electric service. It illustrates methods that may be used to evaluate voltage conditions on rural distribution systems. Means for voltage improvement are suggested. TV.

MAKE MINE CHICKEN. (B/w; released 1957. 4 minutes.)

Against a soft musical background, animated figures show and a narrator tells that chicken has universal appeal and is versatile, being appropriate for many dishes and meals and people of all ages. Five basic cooking methods are discussed and many tempting dishes are displayed. (Produced in cooperation with the Poultry and Egg National Board.) TV.

MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS ABROAD. (Color; released 1957. 17 minutes.)

Crops produced on 1 of every 10 acres in the United States are exported. To promote the world marketing of these farm products, the Department's agricultural attachés serve as eyes, ears, and voice of American agriculture in 60 foreign locations. Pictured in this film are the promotional efforts in representative countries to increase the use of our farm products and how agricultural trade groups and private industry team with the Government in building friendship and prosperity for us and our world neighbors. TV.

MARKETING RESEARCH PAYS OFF. (Color; released 1959. 12½ minutes.)

Agricultural marketing research—research that saves many millions of dollars a year in costs of marketing farm products—is the theme of this picture. Shows USDA scientists at work improving marketing methods, reducing processing and handling costs, expanding markets for farm products, and providing a better living for Americans. Resulting savings are many times the cost of the entire research program. TV.

MECHANIZED TRAIL EQUIPMENT. (Color; also b/w; released 1958. 28 minutes.)

An in-service training film showing the safe and proper operation of mechanized trail graders and winches. This equipment is especially developed for forest trail construction and maintenance.

MEN WHO GROW COTTON. (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 10 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. TV.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. (Color; also b/w; released 1954. 28 minutes.)

A group of young school boys (Smokey Bear's Junior Forest Rangers) sets out to do something about the loss of a school forest through fire. The film shows how the every-day unsafe habits of kindly people can cause devastating forest fires through negligence and thoughtlessness. They "didn't mean to start a forest fire." Safe habits in the forest are emphasized. (Produced in cooperation with the State Foresters of the Northeastern States.) TV.

MODERNIZING MARKETING FACILITIES. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1955. 27 minutes.)

Shows the facilities used in bringing food from the farmer to the consumer and how both facilities and methods of handling are being modernized. A documentary, with actual scenes of marketing activities, this film shows the operation of some of the largest perishable food markets and outlines how a typical city may solve the problem of modernizing or establishing new wholesale food markets. Shows both good and poor marketing facilities and methods of handling perishable farm products. TV.

MOST DANGEROUS COMBINATION, A. (Also 35 mm., 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.

MOUNTAIN WATER. (Color; released 1950. 17 minutes.)

People in much of the western part of our country live entirely at the mercy of the mountains for their supply of life-giving water. Most of the moisture, in the form of snow or rain, falls on the mountains rather than on the valley lands. This picture shows the function of mountain vegetation in conserving and regulating water supplies for industrial, agricultural, and domestic uses. (Quiz.)

MY CONSERVATION RESERVE ACRES. (B/w; released 1957. 4½ minutes.)

The story of how a farmer and the local Soil Conservation Service technician work out a plan for participating in the conservation reserve part of America's Agricultural Soil Bank Program. The farmer's land capability map is used as a guide to determine which fields are less productive and are better planted to trees and grass. Sources of assistance are suggested. TV.

NAGANA. (Color; released 1947; revised 1950. 20 minutes.)

This film depicts the symptoms, diagnosis and control measures of Nagana, an acute or chronic infectious disease of domestic animals in Africa, transmitted by the tsetse fly. Methods for controlling the fly and the disease include: surveys, reduction of wildlife game, eradicating fly-breeding areas and the use of insecticides used by aircraft and in dipping solutions for animals are shown. (Produced by Union Education Dept., and Vet. Res. Inst., Onderstepoort, Union of South Africa)

NEW LOOK AT ELECTRIC FARMING. (Color; released 1957. 10 minutes.)

The film features several uses of electricity in farm production and shows a renovated and completely electrified farm kitchen. TV.

NEW USES FOR FARM PRODUCTS. (B/w; released 1959. 20 minutes.)

Reviews highlights of U.S. Department of Agriculture researchers in their constant quest for new uses for many products. Includes reports on instant mashed potatoes, improved cotton fabrics, starch research, better plastics, and other new and improved products. Most scenes were shot at the Beltsville, Md., and regional Utilization and Research Development Laboratories. Film should interest farm and general audiences and school science groups. TV.

ONLY A BUNCH OF TOOLS. (Color; released 1949. 26 minutes.)

A dramatic film on the use of small tools in firefighting, 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. (Produced in cooperation with the State foresters of the Northeastern States.)

OUR MAGIC LAND. (Color; also b/w; released 1957. 16½ minutes.)

No greater magic exists than the wonder of life itself—a seed dropped in the earth magically pushing through the soil to become a stalk of full-kerneled corn or a fine tree sheltering and feeding the wildlife of the forest. Nature asks only man's cooperation—to keep a protective cover of plants and trees on the land, and to keep the rivers and streams clean and clear. In this film a magician brings his provocative tricks of magic in a setting of carnival gaiety to point up the finest magic of all—Man and Nature working together to maintain and improve Our Magic Land through conservation. TV.

OUT OF THE WOODS. (Color; released 1955. 15 minutes.)

Points up typical farm forestry problems and how one hard-pressed farmer solved them profitably, with the aid of the local Service Forester. It also deals with improvement of a small sawmill for greater economy and efficiency. TV.

OUTBREAK. (Color; also b/w; 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 did cooperatively to combat it.

PIECE OF WOOD, A. (Color, also b/w; released 1957. 14½ minutes.)

The U.S. Forest Service Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., are chemists, physicists, botanists, pathologists, foresters, and engineers—all working toward one goal, to find out for the American people everything possible about wood; and through research, to determine better and more efficient uses of forest products. Studying the properties of new varieties of trees make it possible to use trees never before considered worthwhile. By foreseeing the need, the Forest Products Laboratory has been able to assist industry to meet the Nation's growing needs for pulp and paper products. Continuing research in this field promises still cheaper and simpler processes to satisfy the even greater demands of the future. Wood, the oldest material used by man, is becoming the newest in many forms—through fabrics and chemicals, through low-grade lumber made first class by paper overlays, through tremendous laminated arches, and through many other modern developments—as forestry scientists and industry continue to work hand in hand to transform trees into myriad things in daily need and use. TV.

PLANTING SEEDS INDOORS. (B/w; released 1953. 4 minutes.)

A USDA garden topic, made especially for television, showing the preparation of vermiculite and sphagnum moss and the planting of vegetable and flower seeds in pots. TV.

PLUM ISLAND ANIMAL DISEASE LABORATORY. (Color; released 1958. 23½ minutes.)

Viewers are taken on a tour of the unique nine million dollar structures on a small island off New York's Long Island coast. Here is the Nation's first laboratory for the study of foot-and-mouth disease and the center of research to determine ways of eradicating foreign contagious animal diseases. Shows the careful safety measures provided for both animals and men, isolation safeguards, and facilities provided to conduct experiments designed to guard America's livestock. TV.

POLE INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE. (Color; released 1954. 22 minutes.)

Designed for technical personnel of Rural Electrification Administration co-ops, this film shows how to "make old poles young" by stressing the importance of proper inspection of utility poles and demonstrating sound maintenance practices.

PORK ON THE FARM. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1940. 21 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.

POWER AND THE LAND. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1940; revised 1951. 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 themes 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.

PRESCRIBED BURNING IN THE SOUTH. (Color; released 1959. 23½ minutes.)

An in-service training film designed to inform foresters and fire suppression crews as to the objectives, planning, execution, and benefits of correct prescribed burning in pine forests of the Southern Coastal Plain. Prescribed fire, properly planned and executed, is a useful management tool. Among its benefits are control of undergrowth, reduction of fire hazards, improvement of wildlife habitat, and control of brown spot in young longleaf pine. TV.

PRESIDENT PLANTS A TREE, THE. (Color; also b/w; released 1959. 7 minutes.)

The White House has a special significance for all American citizens. Each President has left his mark on the official executive residence. Some of the finest contributions to its beauty have been trees planted by our Presidents on the White House lawn. Many of these trees are shown in their present splendor. Here, following tradition, President Eisenhower plants the tree of his choice for future generations to enjoy. TV.

PREVENTING WIND EROSION ON THE GREAT PLAINS. (Released 1958)

These films show how good land use methods and practices can be combined to prevent wind erosion and conserve rainfall in a region with climatic extremes. TV.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. (Color, also b/w; 8¼ minutes.)

Set up a time schedule for making land use changes and installing conservation practices, so costs and income will hit a practical balance from year to year.

STUBBLE MULCH FARMING. (Color, also b/w. 5¼ minutes.)

A year round system in the Great Plains for protecting cultivated land against harm by high winds and water.

TILLAGE PRACTICES. (Color, also b/w. 6 minutes.)

The best tillage enables the most profitable crop production with the least damage to soil structure and cover.

TREE WINDBREAKS. (Color, also b/w. 5½ minutes.)

Plan each windbreak carefully and correctly in relation to prevailing winds; what it must protect; to stabilize the soil, and protect growing crops and livestock.

PLANTING GRASSES. (Color, also b/w. 6½ minutes.)

Good land preparation; proper seeding methods; adaptability to soil and climate are necessary for desirable grasses.

RANGE GRAZING PRACTICES. (Color, also b/w. 6½ minutes.)
A grassland management plan to improve and maintain the range for the greatest possible long-term returns from grass.

PRODUCTION CREDIT DOES THE JOB. (Color; released 1953. 30 minutes.)

This picture tells the story of the Production Credit Associations and how they finance essential farm and ranch production. (Farm Credit Administration film.) TV.

PSOROPTIC SHEEP AND CATTLE SCABIES. (Color; released 1956. 12 minutes.)

A film describing the history of the disease in the United States symptoms in cattle and sheep affected with psoroptic scabies, loss of wool and hair, evidence of itching and irritation, and demonstration of causative mites including photomicrography of the mite. Methods of treating infected and exposed animals are also shown, and the principles of sound scabies eradication procedures are outlined.

RADIO INTERFERENCE FROM POWERLINES. (B/w; released 1953. 45 minutes.)

This film is a training aid to electric power system operating personnel to assist them in providing better electric service. It shows the causes of radio interference from powerlines.

RAINBOW VALLEY. (Color; also b/w; released 1954. 28 minutes.)

This picture portrays the work and responsibilities of the United States Forest Ranger in the service of the American people. Illustrated are many of the activities in which all forest rangers engage in protecting and managing the resources of the National Forests. Also shown are the multiple benefits of the National Forests in the form of timber, water, grass, wildlife, and recreation. TV.

RAINDROPS AND SOIL EROSION. (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.

RAISINS YOU BUY, THE. (Color; released 1957. 4½ minutes.)

This short film tells the story of how California raisins are cleaned, processed, and packaged so that consumers may have sound, wholesome fruit. The role of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's Inspection Service is featured as inspectors examine raisins (a) upon delivery to packing plants to determine maturity and wholesomeness, and (b) after processing to determine cleanliness, quality and condition. Pictures several ways raisins may be used. TV.

REALM OF THE HONEYBEE. (Also 35 mm., silent, b/w; released 1932. 62 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. (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.

REBUILDING WITH GRASS. (Color; also b/w; released 1952. 20 minutes.)

Millions of acres of depleted public and private range lands in the United States today are providing little forage for livestock. In addition, these rundown lands constitute a potential danger to the water supply of a large part of the Nation. Ranchers in Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and New Mexico tell about their work in reseeding and improving the management of their own lands. They show how eradication of sagebrush and other worthless plant growth and the reseeding of wornout range restore the land. The good forage is fattening their livestock for greater and continuing profits. TV.

RICHER RANGE REWARDS. (Color; released 1946. 30 minutes.)

A western cattie-man, on the advice of a neighbor, goes to the Jornada Experimental Range near Las Cruces, N. Mex., 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. (Quiz.)

RINDERPEST. (Color; released 1955. 18 minutes.)

A technical picture, designed for veterinarian training, this film describes the history and shows geographical distribution of this disease of cattle, sheep, and goats. Shows the lesions and pathological changes of all organs and tissues affected. Provides excellent visual information to the veterinarian and student on this foreign disease and outlines measures used to prevent its introduction into this country. (Produced in collaboration with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and the Department of Defense.)

RISE AND FALL OF THE MEDFLY, THE. (Color; released 1958. 15½ minutes.)

A dramatic presentation of a successful all-out campaign to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly, the world's worst pest of citrus. The medfly found in Florida in 1956 was eradicated in 19 months by a bait spray, applied by aircraft and ground equipment. More than 7 million acres were treated in 28

counties in Florida at a cost to the Federal and State governments of about 10 million dollars. Florida industry estimated it would have cost 20 million dollars a year to live with the pest.

RIVER RUN. (Color; also b/w; released 1951. 15 minutes.)

Too often, privately owned forests have brought only transient prosperity to owners and communities alike because of poor forestry practices. This picture shows that proper management of forests can bring continuing prosperity over the years, benefiting owners, the community and the Nation. Vividly portrayed is the once familiar log drive which has almost vanished from the American scene. Shows how the Machias River watershed in Maine has been supplying timber continuously for almost 200 years, and how Machias River drives are still being made by the descendants of the river drivers of old. TV.

RIVER, THE. (Also 35 mm., 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 conscious 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.)

RURAL COMMUNITY DEFENSE. (B/w; released 1959. 13½ minutes.)

We can't hope the danger of the H-bomb will go away. We have no choice but as a nation, a community, as an individual, to plan for survival in the event of enemy attack. If war should come, farmers will play a crucial role in providing America with life-sustaining food, fiber and shelter. This film shows that farm families can plan NOW for survival—by developing community survival plans and by preparing to meet emergencies. (Produced in Cooperation with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.) TV.

RURAL CO-OP, THE. (B/w; released 1948. 21 minutes.)

Tells the story of how the idea of cooperatives arose and spread in Rockingham County, Va., until in a short 10 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.) TV.

RURAL USA—THROUGH INDIAN EYES. (Color; released 1953. 50 minutes.)

This film records the experiences of a group of 23 State extension directors from India in traveling from New York to California, through Washington, D.C., and the States of Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, New Mexico, and Arizona. Since Extension Service organization and procedures are illustrated and explained in the film, it will be useful to all beginning extension workers. (Ford Foundation film.)

SAFETY FOR SURE. (Color; released 1959. 10¾ minutes.)

A safety training film, designed for in-service use. Features a chalk talk by Forest Service artist Harry Rossoll. The film points out the SURE way to safety and the four key points to be taught on any job: size up the situation; use your Safety Code and follow instructions; protect your fellow workers, and establish an alternate plan. The positive points, if carried out, can prevent injury. TV.

SAVE MORE LAMBS. (B/w; released 1951. 7 minutes.)

This film is designed to show farmers how to properly care for the ewe before and after lambing in order to cut down death losses among baby lambs. This picture is especially useful during the lambing season. TV.

SAVE THE SOIL. (Also 35 mm., 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.

SCRAPIE. (Color; released 1954. 8 minutes.)

Briefly reviews the history of scrapie, an obscure disease of sheep; illustrates the key symptoms, indicates methods of careful diagnosis, and tells ways of combating the disease. Of particular value to practicing veterinarians, veterinary college students, state and country authorities, and to sheep raisers. (Produced in collaboration with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and the California State Department of Agriculture.)

SELECTING HENS FOR EGG PRODUCTION. (B/w; released 1950. 5 minutes.)

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

SELECTION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. (Color; released 1951. 15 minutes.)

This is a demonstration film showing the three points—need, quality, and price—for consumers to consider in buying fruits and vegetables. Using lettuce, carrots, celery, cabbage, citrus and other fruits as examples, the film illustrates the points of good "buymanship." Fred Cole, Massachusetts Extension Service marketing specialist, does the demonstrating. TV.

SIGN OF DEPENDABLE CREDIT, THE. (Also 35 mm., 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. (Farm Credit Administration film.)

SILENT KILLER. (Color; released 1959. 12 minutes.)

Choice spruce and fir forests are attacked by the spruce budworm, a silent killer that can wreck a forest. This film shows a control project being carried out by Federal and State agencies cooperating with affected landowners. They bring this epidemic under control by using airplanes for spraying and by following carefully laid plans of foresters, entomologists, and other scientists.

SMALL SAWMILL, THE. (Color; released 1954. 20 minutes.)

This film is designed to stimulate the interest of owners and operators of small sawmills in more efficient production, better quality of lumber, and more complete utilization of sawtimber and sawlogs. It shows the transformation of a small dilapidated, unproductive sawmill into an efficient and productive operation. (Filmed in the East.) TV.

SMOKE JUMPER TRAINING

Series of three films covering the program established for training a smoke-jumper. (Condensed version, SMOKEJUMPERS.)

Part 1—INDOCTRINATION. (Color; released 1947. 19 minutes.)

Explains to a group of Forest Service trainees, in a classroom, the general principles and uses of parachutes and accessory equipment.

Part 2—GROUND TRAINING. (Color; released 1947. 18 minutes.)

Demonstrates the physical conditioning preparatory to and necessary for jump training. Also show how trainees get accustomed to jump equipment.

Part 3—JUMP TRAINING. (Color; released 1947. 20 minutes.)

Demonstrates the techniques of jumping from planes and fighting routine fires.

SMOKEJUMPERS. (Color; also b/w; released 1949. 10 minutes.)

Shows how the United States Forest Service has developed its own airborne squadron—smokejumpers, or parachute firefighters—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 firefighters 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. TV.

SMOKEY BEAR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION—Series I. (Shorts.)

Short films combining animated cartoons with "live" action. Smokey Bear comes to life and does the narration. Released 1950. TV.

No. 1. ONCE UPON A TIME. (Also 35 mm., 4½ minutes, b/w.)

Story of a family who obey all rules of safety in their use of fire in the woods.

No. 2. IT'S UP TO YOU. (Also 35 mm., 3 minutes, b/w.)

Direct appeal to everyone for help in preventing forest fires.

No. 3. DON'T BLAME LIGHTNING. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, b/w.)

Rules of safety with fire in the woods.

SMOKEY BEAR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION—Series II. (Musical trailers.)

Animated cartoons depicting forest fire prevention with musical background by male quartet and narration by Smokey Bear. Released 1951. TV.

No. 1. OLD MACDONALD. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, b/w.)

No. 2. ALOUETTE. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, b/w.)

No. 3. LONESOME ROAD. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, b/w.)

SMOKEY BEAR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION—Series III. ("Pledge" trailers.)

Animated cartoons combined with "live" action. Smokey Bear makes direct appeal to everyone for help in preventing forest fires. Released 1953. TV.

No. 1. BREAK YOUR MATCH. (Also 35 mm., 40 seconds, b/w.)

No. 2. USE YOUR ASH TRAY. (Also 35 mm., 40 seconds, b/w.)

No. 3. OBEY THE FIRE LAWS. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, b/w.)

SMOKEY BEAR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION—Series IV. ("Jack-the-Flipper" Trailers.)

Animated cartoons of Smokey Bear confronting Jack-the-Flipper with the results of his carelessness with smokes and fire in the forest, showing the devastation resulting from forest fires and the need for everyone to help prevent forest fires. Released 1955. TV.

No. 1. SMOKEY WARNS FLIPPER. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, color; also b/w.)

No. 2. FLIPPER RETURNS. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, color; also b/w.)

No. 3. SMOKEY HAUNTS FLIPPER. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, color; also b/w.)

SMOKEY BEAR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION, SERIES V. ("Little Boy" Trailers.)

Animated cartoons of Smokey Bear discussing with a little boy the disastrous effects of forest fires. Released 1957. TV.

No. 1. SMOKEY'S FLOOD STORY. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, color; also b/w.)

No. 2. FOREST DISASTER. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, color; also b/w.)

No. 3. TREES TAKE TIME. (35 mm., 20 seconds, b/w.)

No. 4. FIRE AND FLOOD. (35 mm., 10 seconds, b/w.)

SMOKEY BEAR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION—Series VI. ("Junior Forest Ranger" trailers.)

Animated cartoons. A happy little boy enjoys his forest friends—the trees and all the forest animals. He protects his friends by helping Smokey Bear prevent forest fires. Released 1958. TV.

No. 1. FOREST BLESSINGS. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, color; also b/w.)

No. 2. FOREST FRIENDS. (Also 35 mm., 1 minute, color; also b/w.)

No. 3. FOREST CARE. (Also 35 mm., 20 seconds, b/w.)

No. 4. JUNIOR RANGER. (Also 35 mm., 20 seconds, b/w.)

No. 5. CAMPING. (Also 35 mm., 10 seconds, b/w.)

No. 6. TREES. (Also 35 mm., 10 seconds, b/w.)

SMOKEY BEAR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION—Series VII. ("Space Age" trailers.) Also 35 mm., b/w., released 1959.) Available in 60-second and 10-second versions.

A little boy remembers to look down, while everyone looks up at earth's satellites. He discovers a camp fire that is about to get out of hand; Smokey Bear joins him in putting out the almost disastrous fire. TV.

SMOKEY BEAR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION—Series VIII. ("Green Thumb" trailers.) (B/w; released 1959.) Available in 60-second and 20-second versions.

A little boy is admired for his "green thumb" ability to grow the biggest and best fresh fruits and vegetables. It is a sad experience for him and the community to learn that replacement of trees burned by a forest fire cannot be done quickly, but takes a long time. TV.

SMOKEY BEAR FOREST FIRE PREVENTION—Series IX. ("Smoke Smeller" trailers.) (B/w; released 1959.) Available in 60-second, 20-second and 10-second versions.

Story of a little boy who sniffs around for scents that he likes. One day he smells smoke and realizes there is a fire in the forest and hurries to find Smokey Bear to put out the fire. TV.

SMOKEY THE BEAR. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1952. 4½ minutes.)

Eddy Arnold, on a camping trip with a group of young boys, reminds them of their responsibility in helping to keep fire out of our forests. To the delight of the boys, he plays the guitar and sings them the song, "Smokey The Bear"—while "Pierre, the cook," doubles as short order cartoonist. TV.

SNOW HARVEST. (Color; released 1946. 24 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.

SNOW RANGER. (Color; also b/w; released 1951. 15 minutes.)

National Forest ski areas furnish low cost, wholesome winter recreational opportunities for the expert and the beginner. This film shows how the Snow Ranger, official representative of the Forest Service, works tirelessly in cooperation with the National Ski Patrol for the enjoyment and safety of thousands of winter sports enthusiasts. It portrays facilities available on some of the most popular ski areas in the United States, a brief session with a skiing class, and how skiers are safeguarded from their own errors. TV.

SNUFFY—SMOKEY BEAR'S PAL. (Color; also b/w; released 1958. 4 minutes.)

Here is a cocker spaniel's version of helping Smokey Bear prevent forest fires. This game little fire-fighting dog, Snuffy, ardently supports forest rangers in their constant vigilance to detect fires in the forest, and in their efforts to keep them from getting out of hand. Snuffy is the narrator. TV.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1948. 9 minutes.)

One of a series of four films prepared especially for school use. 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.

SOUTH GROWS GREEN, THE. (Color; released 1948. 43 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. (Color; released 1950; revised 1956. 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. TV.

STEP-SAVING KITCHEN, A. (Color; released 1948; revised 1949. 14 minutes.)

The film shows a modern farm kitchen designed and built by the Department of Agriculture. 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, dishwashing, and other kitchen operations to point up the ease and facility with which all features of the kitchen are utilized. TV.

TAILOR-MADE SHEEP. (B/w; released 1951. 10 minutes.)

The film tells the story of the work done at the United States Sheep Experiment Station, DuBois, Idaho, in developing two breeds of sheep which are well adapted to the conditions of the American range and market. The important characteristics of the two new breeds—the Columbia and the Targhee—are shown and described. The film will be of interest to sheep raisers in 11 Western States and Texas where large numbers of sheep are produced. TV.

TELEPHONE AND THE FARMER, THE. (Color; released 1952; revised 1954. 32 minutes.)

This tells vividly how the people in one community answer the question, "Just what do you have to do to get a telephone out here in the country?" Filmed in a typical rural community, with a cast of actual farmers and townspeople, the picture shows how better rural telephone service will benefit you and your community and how you can get it. Hampered and isolated by an inadequate telephone service, the people of the community decide to form a cooperative and seek financial assistance provided through the telephone loan program of the Rural Electrification Administration. How they succeed in obtaining the loan and establishing a modern telephone service is the heart of the story. The film points out that REA telephone loans can help existing companies expand and improve their telephone service. TV.

TESCHEN DISEASE. (B/w; released 1953. 13 minutes.)

Teschen disease is a contagious virus disease of swine, attacking the brain and nervous system. The film shows characteristic symptoms of the disease from its earliest manifestations, through convulsions and final paralysis. Although no cases have been reported in the United States, it is widespread over most of Europe and causes serious economic losses. In this age of heavy world travel, the introduction of Teschen disease to this country is a constant threat. It is important for those interested in protecting the health of our livestock to know as much about this enemy as possible and be prepared to combat it if necessary. Edited and narrated from a silent film by the Robert Koch Institute, Berlin, Germany. (Produced in cooperation with the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.)

THEN IT HAPPENED. (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. (Quiz.)

THERE COMES A TOMORROW. (Color; released 1958. 26¾ minutes.)

This film demonstrates the need of stimulating community-wide concern for effective forest fire prevention measures. A part-time farmer learns "the hard way" about the need for precaution in burning debris. His neighbors leave their own work to fight a forest fire started by his carelessness. Before the fire is controlled, it causes considerable damage to property, timber, and land. Some of the people in this forest community accept the responsibility of working together to control local forest fires. They know that deterioration of land values threatens the community's economy. Many others learn that all must work together to keep these fires from starting, if they want to retain community values. They get help from State and Federal agencies in planning for protection and management of their farm woodlands. (Produced in cooperation with the State Foresters of the Northeastern States.) TV.

THIS IS YOUR FOREST. (Color; released 1955. 9 minutes.)

A simple story of a ranger explaining what his district is "for" to two Boy Scouts. Scenes of all national forest activities. Filmed in the Northern Lake States. TV.

THREAT OF THE CATTLE FEVER TICK, THE. (Color; released 1954. 15 minutes.)

Presents a sharp reminder of the danger of the cattle fever tick to American cattle and gives a brief history of the 30-year campaign waged to eradicate tick fever in Southern cattle. Portrays the significance of the precautions taken to see that the tick does not gain another foothold in our country. Points out that the manner in which the tick became incriminated as the carrier of this deadly disease "is one of the classics of modern research and a direct contributor which led to many medical discoveries within the last half-century." While the picture is of particular interest to cattle raisers, it tells a dramatic story that has much to offer all who deal with livestock, including the consumer. TV.

THREE SQUARES, THE. (Color; also b/w; released 1956. 13 minutes.)

We think of food fit for a king as something very special yet everyone of us eats better today than the kings and knights of old. For the first time in history, perhaps, we can be sure of getting our "three squares" daily. The reason, of course, is that only in recent times have we learned the art of preserving foods—all kinds of foods—so that they retain their nourishment and taste good besides. In **THE THREE SQUARES**, live action and animation are artfully combined to tell how canning started, how it grew, what it means to us, and what it can mean for future generations. (Produced in cooperation with the National Canners Assn.) TV.

TIMBER AND TOTEM POLES. (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.

TIMBER RESOURCES REVIEW. (Color; 6½ minutes. Also b/w, 4½ minutes. Released 1956.)

An animated film, based on nationwide survey of America's timber resources. It presents, in colorful fashion, some of the major highlights of the extensive survey . . . factual material which concerns every American. "TRR" shows where we stand today and also takes a "look ahead" at our future timber needs. TV.

TODAY'S CHICKS. (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. TV.

TONGASS TIMBERLAND. (Color; released 1948. 18 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. (Quiz.)

TOPSOIL. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1948. 11 minutes.)

One of a series of four films prepared especially for school use. 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, SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION, and WATER for other films in this school series.

TRANSPLANTING HEN'S OVA. (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 BANK. (Color; also b/w; released 1956. 12½ minutes.)

This film shows how tree planting fits into America's Agricultural Soil Bank program. Interestingly illustrated are the values of tree plantations in conserving soil and water, in providing shelter for wildlife and recreational opportunities for the farm family, and as a source of additional cash income. Nursery and tree planting practices are shown. There are scenes depicting the types of cropland eligible for planting in trees under the Conservation Reserve of the Soil Bank and information as to sources of assistance available to farmers. TV.

TREE GROWS FOR CHRISTMAS, A. (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. TV.

TREE IS BORN, A. (Color; also b/w; released 1959. 29 minutes.)

The same basic procedures that have been used in producing better agricultural plants and animals are being employed in producing faster-growing, healthier, better-formed forest trees. The film shows the techniques Forest Service researchers employ to produce hybrid pines through controlled pollination and through the selection of superior pines and use of their natural seed. Time-lapse photography shows a pine cone opening and tree seeds germinating and growing. TV.

TRIPLE THREAT OF BRUCELLOSIS, THE. (Color; also b/w; released 1951. 27 minutes.)

This tells the story of brucellosis, a disease which takes from the farmer, the stockman huge revenues in lost meat and milk. Brucellosis each year infects over 1,000,000 dairy cows causing abortion and sterility. A similar number of beef cattle, swine, and goats are infected. Brucellosis attacks humans in acute and chronic forms. They are susceptible through contact with infected animals or the meat of such animals, or through drinking the raw milk of an infected cow or goat. The film shows the nature of the disease as its attacks animals and humans and recommends four methods for control and eradication of brucellosis. It contains important historical data on the discoverers of brucellosis and the development of vaccines. TV.

TRULY YOURS—THE DRESS THAT FITS. (Color; also b/w; 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. TV.

TYPICAL TELEVISION INTERFERENCE PATTERNS. (B/w; released 1953. 12 minutes.)

Demonstrates various types of television interference patterns which are most noticeable on TV receivers. Although primarily for technical personnel concerned with television interference complaints, it is also suitable for the general public. TV.

UPSTREAM WHERE FLOODS BEGIN. (B/w; released 1954. 11 minutes.)

A filmograph (filmstrip on motion picture film) telling the story of the watershed protection work of the Soil Conservation Service. It explains how conservation land treatment and the construction of small upstream structures lessen the threat of flood damage and benefit the farming community. The work done on Sandstone Creek in Oklahoma is used to demonstrate this program. TV.

VESICULAR DISEASES OF ANIMALS. (Color; released 1944; revised 1951. 11 minutes.)

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

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA. (Color; released 1954. 16 minutes.)

Tells the story of the outbreak of vesicular exanthema in 1952, its rapid spread, and measures taken to control it. Shows disease symptoms; depicts differential diagnostic field tests, and reviews Federal-State-Industry cooperation in eradication efforts, including the proper cooking of garbage fed to swine to curb the spread of vesicular exanthema as well as other diseases. The film stresses that any campaign to control outbreaks and eradicate animal diseases requires the cooperation of everyone connected with the livestock industry, from the producer to the consumer. Produced in collaboration with the Office of Civilian and Defense Mobilization, this picture is a graphic example of the dangers of infectious diseases to the livestock industry of the Nation. TV.

VICIOUS CIRCLE. (Color; released 1954. 21 minutes.)

This picture portrays the avian type of tuberculosis, which causes an annual loss of several million dollars to owners of chickens and hogs. Although the disease is now most prevalent in the North Central States, its spread is a threat to all farms in the United States where chickens are raised. As shown, detection of tuberculosis in poultry flocks is difficult and, when found, prompt measures should be taken to eliminate the disease. Once tuberculosis is eliminated, it is recommended that, in all flocks maintained for egg and food production, the entire flock be replaced at least every 18 months, both to prevent recurrence of the disease and to maintain top efficiency of laying hens. In flocks maintained for breeding purposes, the tuberculin test should be used annually with prompt removal of reactors for slaughter, followed by thorough

cleaning and disinfecting of premise where poultry is maintained. Since hogs contact the disease by their association with chickens, it is necessary to segregate them to avoid contamination. TV.

VISION IN THE FOREST. (Color; also b/w; released 1957. 5 minutes.)

Features Vaughn Monroe and his family enjoying a camping trip in the forest. Chris Monroe wanders away from the others and sees a Smokey Bear poster come to life. She hurries back to camp with the news and everyone agrees that Smokey is a good friend of the forest and its wild creatures. Songs featured in this film include "Racing with the Moon," "Riders in the Sky," and "Smokey the Bear." The Monroe family shows how we can all cooperate with Smokey to prevent fires from getting started in our forests. TV.

WATER. (Also 35 mm., b/w; released 1948. 11 minutes.)

One of a series of four films prepared especially for school use. 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 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 EROSION, SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION and TOPSOIL for other films in this school series.

✓ **WATER FOR FARM AND CITY.** (B/w; released 1959. 13½ minutes.)

This film portrays the effect of water upon the land and its people. It shows areas which never have enough water . . . where people have to buy even the water they drink; areas which have more water than they can use; those where water comes all at once, and those where nature herself helps control a year-around supply. Presents case studies of farmers and ranchers from Maryland to Washington who join forces with nature to help sustain us all. (Revision of WATER FOR A NATION.) TV.

WATER FOR THE WEST. (Color; also b/w; released 1957. 25 minutes.)

The Rocky Mountain watershed furnishes water for millions of people and hundreds of communities from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Almost entirely on publicly owned lands, it is being hard pressed to service increasing year-around demands for water. This film shows how forest and watershed scientists at experiment stations in the forests and on the range are trying to find the best ways to increase the yield of useful water without damaging the soil and the other important resources of the National Forests. TV.

WATER ON THE FIRE. (Color; released 1952. 27 minutes.)

A film for training forest fire fighters in the most effective use of water in extinguishing various types of burning fuels in the forests of Eastern United States.

(Produced in cooperation with the State Foresters of the Northeastern States.)
TV.

WATERS OF COWEETA. (Color; also b/w; released 1953. 20 minutes.)

A documentary film showing the results of 20 years of research work at the hydrologic laboratory on the Coweeta experimental forest in the Nantahala Mountains of North Carolina; illustrates how the management of our forests affects the flow of water in the streams. Students, teachers, engineers, and scientists visit Coweeta to find out the results of basic research and applied watershed management. The relationship between water and forest is becoming more widespread each year as one which affects the lives of all of us in one way or another. (Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 117 available.) TV.

WATERSHED WILDFIRE. (Color; also b/w; released 1958. 21 minutes.)

The Santa Inez Watershed on Los Padres National Forest in California was damaged by wildfire which raced up the steep brush-covered canyons, destroying the protection of vegetative cover in its wake. To help control and suppress this holocaust, U.S. Marines, California State fire fighting personnel and Indian forest fire fighters cooperated with Forest Service fire fighting crews for weary days and nights until the area was safe, and the closed highways and railway rights-of-way could be reopened to traffic. The importance of immediate reseeding of such area to help prevent devastating floods with the advent of the rainy season is emphasized. Here, scorched earth was the price of human carelessness. Everyone's help is needed in support of fire prevention, fire detection and fire control—to keep earth's green blanket on our western watersheds and to keep water flowing to the people of the West. TV.

WHAT IS A FARM WORTH? (Color; released 1947; revised 1957. 18½ 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 auger, and see the profile in a highway bank. They check on the erodibility 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. (Produced in cooperation with the University of Illinois—Farm Credit Administration film. TV.

WILDLIFE AND THE HUMAN TOUCH. (Color; also b/w; released 1952. 18 minutes.)

The National Forests are one of the most important and largest wildlife producing areas in the country still available for recreational use, including hunting and fishing. Many people do not fully appreciate the extent and complexity of habitat management on the National Forests and the benefits derived from them. This picture shows characteristic forest animals in their natural habitat—and what the Forest Service is doing to improve the habitat and at the same time manage the forests for the benefit of all users. TV.

WILDLIFE AND TIMBER. (Color; also b/w; released 1957. 6½ minutes.)

On the Ocala National Forest in Florida, the two major crops are wildlife and timber. The interesting management relationship between the two is portrayed—how cutting of timber, for instance, also improves habitat for deer, quail, turkey, and other wildlife. Years of research and practical experience lie behind the scientific timber management practiced. Here, as on other National Forests, Federal, State and private agencies cooperate in exploring ways to better manage the wildlife habitat and the wildlife crop. TV.

WOODLAND MANNERS. (Color; also b/w; released 1952. 19 minutes.)

Millions of people visit the National Forests each year—for recreation, sport, rest, and relaxation. The recreation areas on these forests are of inestimable value, but they must be kept sanitary, attractive, and serviceable to remain that way. This picture shows that it is up to everyone who visits the National Forests to observe the necessary sanitary measures, to be careful with fire, to use just plain good American manners, and to leave his picnic spot in as good or better condition than he found it. Only by so doing can we continue to enjoy the swimming, hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, picnicking, and the unsurpassed beauty to be found on our National Forests. TV.

YOUR MEAT INSPECTION SERVICE. (Color; released 1956. 27½ minutes.)

Graphically tells the story of those who guard the wholesomeness of our nation's meat supply—the Federal meat inspectors. Shows their watchfulness over sanitary conditions in stockyards and processing plants, examination of live animals and carcasses, and testing of meat products in laboratories for healthfulness, so that the American consumer can have full assurance that meat with the "stamp of approval" is a quality product. The film instills a new understanding of the value of the famous symbol—the purple stamp that says and means U.S. Inspected and Passed. TV.

NEW FILMS

BREAKTHROUGH. (Color; released 1960. 27½ minutes.)

By showing examples of research work under way in the Department's Agricultural Research Service, this film is designed to interest college science students in a career in agricultural research. Shows the challenges offered in the research fields of farm economics, entomology, animal husbandry, animal disease and parasites, agricultural engineering, soil and water, and crops, and reveals the constant and continual probing and studying that are necessary before a "breakthrough" can be achieved. TV.

NEW ALASKA, THE. (Color; also b/w; released 1960. 27¼ minutes.)

Alaska is our "last" frontier, and yet our newest as well. It is a colorful and interesting land. The film shows how the National Forests of Alaska, through timber, water, recreation and wildlife, and the multiple-use management of these resources, contribute to the expanding economy of our 49th State. The work of the Forest Service is shown, as well as other activities and the colorful scenery of Alaska. TV.

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A number of 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.

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1. USDA films not included in the above list are either not cleared or are not recommended for general television use.
2. Loan of USDA films listed in this catalog is made with the understanding that prints will not be cut, altered, or changed in any manner.
3. Films may be used on sponsored programs provided there is no tie-in to the advertising of sponsor's product, either directly or implied.

For the convenience of persons desiring to use scenes from Department films, the Motion Picture Service maintains a stock film library of basic agricultural scene. Information regarding use of this footage will be furnished with each request. This footage is available on a reimbursable basis.

OTHER TELEVISION FILM SERVICES

For information on availability of film clips produced specifically for use as features by producers of agricultural or consumer television programs, write or call the Radio and Television Service, Office of Information, USDA, Washington 25, D.C. (Phone: DU 8-5747.)

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