Rural social survey of Hudson, Orange and Jesup consolidated school districts, Black-hawk and Buchanan Counties, Iowa

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Rural Social Survey of Hudson, Orange and Jesup Consolidated School Districts, Blackhawk and Buchanan Counties, Iowa

A farmers' park in a farming community.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND MECHANIC ARTS
C. F. CURTIS, D'rector
RURAL SOCIOLOGY SECTION

AMES, IOWA
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RURAL SOCIAL SURVEY OF HUDSON, ORANGE AND JESUP CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICTS, BLACKHAWK AND BUCHANAN COUNTIES, IOWA

By Geo. H. Von Tungeln and Harry L. Eells

SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY

This bulletin contains a detailed survey of the 385 farm homes and farm families living in Hudson, Orange and Jesup consolidated school districts of Blackhawk and Buchanan counties.

Farm people are constantly asking two questions. These are: (1) What can we do to make life on the farm mean more? (2) How can we, with the cooperation of those engaged in the scientific study of rural life, secure a richer and fuller farm life?” But before farm people can find or work out a constructive and satisfactory solution to these questions they must have accurate and first-hand information on two other questions. These are: (1) What have they in their community to work with? and (2) What has already been done and what is now being done to make farm life more attractive? Information on, or an answer to these latter questions alone can serve as a practical and scientific basis on which to build a program of action. Individuals and groups of farm people can then work constructively toward making farm life more pleasant.

The farm people of the school districts in this survey have taken the first step toward a realization of the above goal by taking this inventory of their individual and social assets and liabilities. With their assets and liabilities located, listed and analyzed the leaders of these communities can construct practical programs of community improvement on the basis of a practical and scientific analysis of actual conditions. The first purpose of this study may, therefore, be said to be that of furnishing each of these districts with a true-to-life picture of itself. With a true-to-life picture of their district, it should enable the people to build, cultivate and enrich their own physical, intellectual and spiritual growth. This in turn should enlarge and improve the social and economic assets of these communities. The second purpose of this survey is to furnish other Iowa rural communities with scientific knowledge of conditions in certain Iowa communities. It is also hoped this will induce some other communities to take similar inventories of their assets and liabilities, which will serve as a basis for their improvement.
METHOD OF STUDY

Professor H. L. Eells, of Iowa State Teachers’ College, or the Superintendent of the local school, personally interviewed each family in the three consolidated school districts during 1920-21 and secured the data with reference to each family on a separate blank. The officers of the various organizations and institutions were also personally interviewed. From these men and women was secured the information concerning all the activities of the communities not properly listed under the information collected from the individual families.

The classification, tabulation and interpretation of facts listed below, unless otherwise stated, are based on and are a compilation of the data thus collected.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION

The Three Districts: Every farm home in these districts has the services of a daily free delivery mail route. In addition to this mail service, there is a telephone in 97.6 percent, or 81 of the 83 farm houses in the Hudson district. One hundred twenty-eight, or 97 percent of the 132 homes in the Orange district have a telephone, and 136, or 77.7 percent of the 170 homes in the Jesup district have this service.

Hudson: Altho only one railroad, the Chicago Great Western, passes diagonally thru the Hudson district, passenger service and freight shipping facilities are very good and, perhaps, are ample for the district’s needs. This road was opened in 1883.

In the month of December, 1920, out of 800 tickets that were sold at the Hudson station, 540 were to Waterloo, 63 to Reinbeck and 44 to Cedar Falls.¹

During the same month there were 10 car-loads of freight received and 39 car-loads shipped out. Of the 39 car-loads shipped out, there were 19 cars of livestock and 19 cars of grain.

Orange: Two railroad lines touch the district, but no railroad station is located within its borders. The Chicago Great Western railroad cuts across the extreme northwest corner of the district. On this road there is a station two miles west of the west line of the district, a junction point just beyond the western boundary and a station in Waterloo, about two miles north of the northern boundary line of the district. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad cuts across two sections in the northeast corner of the district. In addition to the Rock Island station in Waterloo, there is another one and one-half miles east of the eastern line of the district. All of the section

¹Waterloo and Cedar Falls are located northeast and are 9 and 13 miles away, respectively. Reinbeck is 9 miles southwest. The population of Hudson is 408; Waterloo, 36,230; Cedar Falls, 6,316, and Reinbeck, 1,415.
lines in the district, except about six or seven miles, are marked with public roads. All but a very few of the homes in the district are located on the north and south roads.

The Eagle Center road which passes thru the center of the district north and south and the diagonal road, crossing the northwest corner of the district, have each been put to grade. The former is well gravelled, while the diagonal road has just been paved. (In 1924.) All the roads in the district have been graded and many miles of these roads are tiled laterally. Two of the east and west roads are partly gravelled. A good sized gravel pit has been located within the district, so that the expense of gravelling is not prohibitive.

Jesup: The main line of the Illinois Central railroad, from Omaha and Sioux City to Chicago, passes thru the center of this district east and west and affords very good passenger and freight service for Jesup.

All of the section lines within the school district except five or six miles, are marked by public roads. The Grant Highway passes thru the district from east to west and was hard-surfaced with concrete in the summer of 1922.

Many of the roads within the district have been graded and gravelled, furnishing good road surfaces for most all conditions of weather. The "Shady Grove" road, "Littleton" road and the main roads leading into Jesup are kept well graded and dragged.

HISTORICAL SKETCH AND LOCATION

Hudson and Orange districts are parts of Blackhawk county, while Jesup lies partly in Buchanan and partly in Blackhawk county. These counties are just east and north of the center of the state. Hudson district comprises most of Blackhawk township and a little over one section in Orange township. Orange district comprises all of Orange township, except the section in the Hudson district and, in addition, a little over four sections of Center township, just south of Orange. The Jesup district is made up from parts of several townships, which lie partly in Buchanan and partly in Blackhawk county. Each of these counties contain 16 townships of 36 sections each. When the first settlers came to these counties they found them open prairies, with the exception of narrow strips of timber on the banks of the streams. The soil is a black sandy loam; therefore, farm making for these early settlers was comparatively easy.

The following sketches on the organization of Blackhawk, Orange, and Fox townships will give the reader the historical beginning of these areas:

March 2, 1855, on petition of John Virden and others, it was
ordered by the courts of Blackhawk county that "townships 87 and 88, north of range 14, west, be organized as a civil township by the name of Blackhawk and that the first election shall be held at the house of (saith not) on the second day of April, A. D. 1855; and at the house of Byron Sergeant the first election was held. After the organization of the board the voters appeared and voted, to-wit: H. H. DeWitt, Warren, Baldwin, Harvey Washburn, N. L. Pratt, A. J. Tapp, Oliver Hughes, J. D. Ferris, Byron Sergeant, D. M. Ward, Albert Sergeant, and A. B. Rowe."

Orange township was organized under order of the Blackhawk county court, March 3, 1858, and was called Adeline township. The name in the following August was changed from Adeline to Orange. The only person ever holding an important political office during the first 40 years was D. F. Hoover, who was elected in 1891 as a state representative. Religiously, this township has been greatly influenced by the Church of the Brethren. The Brethren are commonly known as Dunkards.

Fox township was first settled almost entirely by Americans, but today only a few of these families remain and these are found in the eastern part of the township. Nearly all of the present farmers are of German descent. In the northern and western part of the township the people are mostly members of the Catholic church, while those living in the southeastern part belong to the Lutheran church. Jubilee is a small rural village with a postoffice, general store, harness and paint shop, blacksmith and wagon shop, meat market, and a cooperative store.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE VILLAGE OF HUDSON

The earliest record of Blackhawk county shows that just before 1850 a stage coach line ran between Eldora and Dubuque. After a few people had settled, an inn was kept on the site of what is now the town of Hudson. This inn, or tavern, became
the over-night stopping place of the farmers going to and from Dubuque, their shipping point on the Mississippi river, where they hauled their grain.

John D. Ferris came in the year of 1852 and was the first settler of Blackhawk township. No habitation stood west of him and only a log cabin marked the site of the now thriving city of Waterloo. It was in this year that elk, deer and a few buffalo were still seen in this vicinity.

In 1852 the first house on the site of Hudson was built by Hiram Ludington. Later in the fall, Adam Shigley came with his family. In the year 1859, John Ferris killed a buffalo on the A. J. Minish farm. That was said to have been the last buffalo seen in this part of the country. During these early years wild turkeys, quails, ducks, and geese were plentiful. They furnished a large part of the settlers' meat supply. It was not uncommon to go out with a gun and kill the meat for dinner during the forenoon preceding the noonday meal.

In 1857, the first town plot of Hudson was laid out by J. L. and Mary Aline and Asa Sergeant. The town was first called Greenfield.

In the same year, 1857-58, in the place where the bridge now stands, a sawmill was built by the Tewbury Brothers. It was later converted into a flour mill which was run successfully by James Holmes.

The first store was built in Hudson by A. H. Lane of Waterloo, in August, 1878. It served the seven families living in Hudson at that time and the farmers of the adjoining country.

In 1860, the first U. B. church was built at Jockeytown and was later moved to Hudson.

On the Bert Strayer farm was located a German Baptist church, which was built in 1877. The dimensions of this church were 36 by 44 feet. A few years afterwards, it was moved to Hudson in pieces and rebuilt into a Brethren church.

The elevator was built in the spring of 1884 by Brackett, Armstrong and Company of Marshalltown and was in charge of Byron Sergeant.*

**POPULATION**

The data on population in this study are on the family basis. The family has been taken as a basis of study because this gives the truest picture of the environment of those who now live or have lived until recently in these districts. All living members of the different families, whether or not they are now living in

*The above historical information was secured from Van Meter's History of Blackhawk County and from old residents. The village of Jesup in the Jesup district has had a very similar development.
the district, were included in the population figures. This means that there is some duplication in numbers. Where parents were still on the farm and had married children living on farms in the same district, the children were counted twice. They were first counted in the parental family and again in their own family. This duplication, and the counting of children not now residing in the districts, was about balanced by the hired men and women in the districts who were not enumerated in the population study. So the actual number of persons on the farms at present in these districts is not appreciably different from the figures given below. On this basis the population figures are: for the Hudson district, 398\(\dagger\) persons; for the Orange district, 686 persons; and for the Jesup district, 765\(\dagger\) persons.

**COUNTRY OF BIRTH**

**Hudson:** Of the male farm owner operators in this district, 33 were born in the United States and 3 in other countries. Thirty-two operators’ wives were born in the United States, 1 in Ireland, 1 in Canada, and 1 in Germany.\(^*\)

Of the farm tenants, 33 were born in the United States, 8 in Denmark, 4 in Germany, 1 in Bohemia, and 1 in Canada. The wives of the tenants, with but one exception, were born in the same country as their husbands.

**Orange:** Of the owner operators, 73 were born in the United States, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Canada, and 2 in Denmark. Seventy-one of the operators’ wives were born in the United States, 1 in Canada, and 2 in Denmark.\(^*\)

Of the tenants in this district, 52 were born in the United States, 2 in Denmark, and 1 in Germany. Forty-five of these tenants’ wives were born in the United States, 2 in Denmark, and 1 in Germany.\(^1\)

**Jesups** Of the 76 owner operators, 62 were born in the United States, 8 in Germany, 2 in England, 2 in Belgium and 2 in Denmark. Of these operators’ wives, 58 were born in the United States, 6 in Germany, 2 in Belgium, 1 in England, and 2 in Denmark.\(^1\)

Of the male tenant operators 72 were born in the United States, 8 in Belgium, 7 in Denmark, and 7 in Germany. Of the 82 wives of these tenants, 66 were born in the United States, 6 in Belgium, 3 in Germany, and 7 in Denmark.\(^1\)

**THE MARITAL CONDITIONS**

**Hudson:** Thirty-four of the 35\(^2\) male owner operators were married, and 47, or all, of the male tenants were married. The

\(\dagger\)These figures do not include the village population in these districts.

\(^*\)Others have no wives.

\(^1\)Some of the men are not married.

\(^2\)One owner operator is a woman.
average age of tenants at the time of their marriage was found to be two and one-tenth years less than that of farm owners at the time of their marriage. The average age of tenants at the time of marriage was 25.2 years.

**Orange:** Seventy-four of the 77 male owner operators were married, and forty-eight of the 55 tenants were married. The average age of the tenants at the time of their marriage was found to be one and one-half years older than that of the land owners at the time of their marriage. The average age of tenants at the time of their marriage was 25.5 years.

**Jessup:** Sixty-nine of the 76 male owner operators were married, and 82 of the 94 male tenants were married. The average age of all tenants in this district at the time of their marriage was one and one-tenth years less than the age of the land owners at the time of their marriage. The average age of tenants at time of marriage was 24.9 years.

Twelve and one-half percent of the farmers' wives were older than their husbands. Ten percent of the wives of farm owners and 15 percent of the wives of tenants are older than their husbands.

The average age of farmers' wives in these three districts is between three and four years less than the age of farmers.

**SIZE OF FAMILIES**

**Hudson:** The average size of the owner operator families in which there are children is 5.1 persons, and for the tenant families in which there are children it is 5.2 persons. The average size of all families in the district is 4.8 persons.

**Orange:** The average size of the owner operator families in which there are children is 6 persons and for the tenant families 4.8 persons. The average size of all families in the district is 5.2 persons.

**Jessup:** The average size of the owner operator families in which there are children is 5.4 persons and for tenants, 4.9 persons. The average size of all families in the district is 4.5 persons.

The average size of the Iowa farm family, according to the 1920 census, is 4.2 persons. It will be noted, therefore, that the average size of families in all of these districts is above the average for the state.

**HOW GENERALLY DO FARMERS DAUGHTERS MARRY FARMERS AND HOW GENERALLY DO FARMERS' SONS STAY ON THE FARM?**

**Hudson:** There are 59 children 20 years of age or over in the district, 28 males and 31 females. Somewhat over three-
fourths of these young people, when asked concerning their future plans, stated that they expected to make the farm their home.

According to data gathered in this survey, approximately 75 percent of the married farm boys and girls in the Hudson school district now live on the farm. Many of these young people have settled on farms of their own or on farms owned by members of their immediate families.

**Orange:** The number of children in the township 20 years old or over is 113; 56 of these are males and 57 are females. Almost 80 percent of these young people are interested in farm life and stated that they expected to live on the farm.

Somewhat over 75 percent of the young people who have married in recent years in this district are now on the farm. The desire to stay on the farm seems to be on the increase, according to community leaders, since courses in agriculture and home economics were established in Orange Consolidated School in 1916.

**Jesup:** There are 119 children 20 years of age or over in the families of the district, 65 males and 54 females.

Almost 75 percent of these young people, when asked about their future plans, stated that they expected to live on a farm. Sixty-nine percent of the married daughters married farmers and 70 percent of the married sons are farmers.

### TABLE I. SIZE AND OPERATION OF FARMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total no of farms</th>
<th>Operated by owners</th>
<th>Operated by tenants</th>
<th>Average size of farms operated by owner</th>
<th>Average size of farms operated by tenant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Average size in acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson district</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange district</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesup district</td>
<td>1921</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buchanan county</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>2,257</td>
<td>1,418</td>
<td>62.8</td>
<td>825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>2,168</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>2,358</td>
<td>1,252</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>1,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1900</td>
<td>228,622</td>
<td>147,305</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>79,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>217,044</td>
<td>123,003</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>98,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>213,439</td>
<td>121,888</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>99,064</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Table I shows that the size of the farms range from an average of 156.2 acres in Orange district to 221.2 acres in the Hudson district.* In Hudson district the largest farm is 630 acres. There are four other farms of 400 acres or more and but one farm of less than 80 acres. The largest farm in Orange district is 560 acres and there are 16 farms of 80 acres or less. The largest farm in Jesup district is 400 acres and three farms are less than 80 acres.

The larger farms are in the hands of tenants, particularly older tenants, indicating that the farms which are large enough to support two families are most likely to be leased. The largest class of landlords are retired farmers. (See table IV.) These facts are brought out in still other ways. In table III it is shown that in the Orange district, where the farms are smallest, the average age of the owner operators is greatest of the three districts. The average age of tenants is lowest in Orange and the average age of all landlords is greatest. In Orange the average age of retired landlords is greatest, and the average time owner operators have been farming is longest. In table III it is also shown that the average number of years of retirement from the farm is shortest in the Orange district.

DISTANCE FROM TRADING CENTER AND RAILROAD CENTER

Hudson: The average distance to the family's chief trading center is 2.44 miles. The nearest railroad station is the same for most of the district.

Orange: The average distance to the family's chief trading center is 4.5 miles. The distance is so great because the city of Waterloo, which is located just north of the township, was given as the chief trading center. The average distance to a railroad station is much less because of two stations just beyond the boundary of the district on two sides.

Jesup: The average distance to the nearest trading center is 3.14 miles and it is the same distance to the nearest railroad station.

TABLE II. RELATIONSHIP OR KINSHIP BETWEEN TENANTS AND LANDLORDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hudson district</th>
<th>Orange district</th>
<th>Jesup district</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sons</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sons-in-law</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brothers-in-law</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephew</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of all ten-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>36.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ants</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The average size of all farms in Iowa according to the 1920 Census is 156.8 acres. In 1910 it was 156.3 acres.
TABLE III. COMPARATIVE AGES OF OWNERS, TENANTS, AND LANDLORDS AND PERIOD OF OPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hudson (83 farms)</th>
<th>Orange (132 farms)</th>
<th>Jesup (170 farms)</th>
<th>Average (385 farms)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average age of owner operators (years)</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>47.5</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>46.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age of tenants</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age of landlords</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>54.5</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age of landlords still farming</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>49.8</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average age of retired landlords</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>61.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number years owner operators have been farming</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On present farm</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average time tenants have been farming</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On present farm</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above figures indicate that a large percentage of Iowa tenants are quite likely to succeed to ownership of the farms they now operate as tenants. This tendency seems to be on the increase. In 1915-16, 46.4 percent of the tenants in the Orange district were related to their landlords, as compared to the 56.4 percent as shown above, in 1920-21. Farmers are marrying just as young as a generation ago and, therefore, begin to raise their families as early as ever. But they live longer now than formerly, and many of them retire earlier in life. These factors mean that unless farmers die or sell out to their sons or sons-in-law before their death there will be a longer period of tenancy on these farms. But this system of related tenancy is a kind of partnership. It is not so likely to be exhaustive of soil fertility as in those cases where the tenant and landlord are unrelated to each other.

Owner operators are on an average eight and one-half years older than the tenants. Landlords are an average of seven and one-half years older than the owner operators and the landlords average about 16 years older than the tenants. The landlords who have retired average 12½ years older than the landlords who are still farming. Tenants have been farming on an average about ten years, while owner operators have been farming one and seven-tenths times as long. Both tenants and owner operators have been farming on their present farms about half as long as each has been farming.

TABLE IV. LANDLORDS: THEIR FARM EXPERIENCE AND PRESENT OCCUPATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hudson</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Jesup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of landlords who have lived on a farm</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of landlords who have never lived on the farm</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of landlords who have lived on the farm they now own</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of landlords who have never lived on the farm they now own</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of landlords now farming</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of landlords who are retired farmers</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of landlords in miscellaneous occupations</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of landladies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig. 2. Where some of the farmers of Orange district retire in the country around their church and school.

The average number of years since the landlord retired from the farm was 10 years for 20* of the 23 retired landlords in Hudson district; 12 years for 18* of the 22 retired landlords in Orange district and 14 years for 24* of the 29 retired landlords in Jesup district.

Over 80 percent of the landlords in Jesup district and over 90 percent of the landlords in Hudson and Orange districts have lived on farms some time during their life. Of those landlords who have lived on a farm, 72 percent now or have lived on the farms they own. Those landlords who have never lived on farms are, for the most part, bankers and business men living within or near the respective districts.

As regards present occupation, most of the landlords have retired from farming, yet those still farming exceed the number engaged in miscellaneous occupations. Of the landlords in miscellaneous occupations are three bankers, two butchers, two manufacturers, two real estate men, an auctioneer, a doctor, a druggist, a furniture dealer, a garage man, a lawyer, a life insurance man, a lumber dealer, a mail carrier, an oil man, a postmaster, a railroad laborer, a truck driver, and two work at odd jobs. One banker has four farms.

**TENANTS EXPECT TO BECOME LANDOWNERS**

*Hudson:* Of the tenants who do not own land, 78 percent stated that they expected to become land owners at some future time. Of this number, 55 percent expect to become land owners thru purchase and 23 percent by inheritance.

*Orange:* Of the tenants who do not own land, 94.4 percent stated that they expected to become land owners in the future.

*Information not available on the rest of the retired landlords.
Many of these men expect to become owners thru inheritance*

Jesup: Of the tenants who do not now own land, 55 percent stated that they expected to become land owners at a future time. Forty-two percent of these tenants expect to become land owners thru purchase and 13 percent by inheritance.

INCREASE AND CHANGE IN TENANTRY

Hudson: During the last five years, 11 owners of farms have retired and their farms have gone into the hands of tenants. Twenty-one farms operated by tenants have had one or more changes of tenants during the last five years. Fifteen of the rented farms have retained the same tenants during the last five years.

Tenantry in the Hudson district is quite marked, but the type of tenant is not the kind who will do poor farming. Many of the farms are rented to sons or sons-in-law, a large percentage of whom expect to become owners of the farms they now operate. Then, too, the farms are large, which means that only the better type of tenant will, for the most part, be found in the district. The poorer types of tenant cannot handle large farms.

Orange: Within the last five years, 20 owners have allowed their farms to pass into the hands of tenants, but 14 of these farms went into the hands of sons or sons-in-law. The other six were rented to men not related to owner operators. Twenty-

Fig. 3. This farm has been in the hands of tenants for many years.

*Table II shows that almost twice as many tenants in this district are related to their landlords as in the other districts. This doubtless accounts in part for the much higher percentage in this district who expect to become landowners.
six of the rented farms in the Orange district are in the same hands now that they were five years ago. Fifteen out of the 26 tenants on these farms are related to their landlords. Nine of the rented farms changed tenants during the last five years and only one of these tenants is related to the landlord. A total of 31 tenants are related to their landlords, or 56.4 percent.

The tenant situation in Orange district is unique, in that the percent of tenantry is comparatively low and a large part of it is not the kind that will result in a lack of care of the farms or interest in the schools, churches and community development. The survey shows that over half of the tenants are related to their landlords.

Seventy-two percent of the farms in this district did not change ownership during the five-year period and 47.3 percent of the rented farms did not change tenants during the same period.

_Jesup:_ The survey shows that 56 owners have lived on the same farm the last five years. Eleven sold their farms to other farm owners and 9 tenants bought farms during the last five years. Twenty-three owners rented their farms during the last five-year period, 48 of the farms changed tenants during the same period, and 23 tenants had not moved during the last five years.

Tenantry is quite prominent in the Jesup district. The survey shows that a large number of the owners of the rented farms live some distance from their farms, which makes the problem of the local school, roads and other public improvements much more difficult. These distant, absentee landlords have little interest in these projects and some of their taxes are contributed to the communities where they now live.
Fig. 5. A modern farm barn with all modern conveniences.

LOCATION OF FARM HOME ON STATE, COUNTY OR TOWNSHIP ROADS

Hudson: Of the 82 definite answers on location of homes, 19 are on a state or primary road, 17 on county, and 46 on township roads.

Orange: Of the 132 definite answers on location of homes, 30 are on a state or primary road, 17 on county roads, 85 on township roads.

Jesup: Of the 156 definite answers on location of homes, 11 are on a state or primary road, 46 on a county and 99 on township roads.

Most of the state or primary roads in these districts have been put to grade. Most of them are gravelled or paved.

TABLE V. LIFE INSURANCE.

Farmers when questioned as to life insurance reported as follows:

Hudson: Of 84 farmers
- 51 reported that they carried some form of life insurance.
- 16 reported that they carried no life insurance.
- Some did not believe in life insurance.

Orange: Of 132 farmers
- 71 reported that they carried some form of life insurance.
- 34 reported that they carried no life insurance.
- Some did not believe in life insurance.

Jesup: Of 170 farmers
- 88 reported that they carried some form of life insurance.
- 57 reported that they carried no life insurance.
- Some did not believe in insurance.

Sixty-six percent of the 317 farmers reporting carry some form of life insurance.

FARMS WITH NAMES

Twenty-three of the 83 farms surveyed in Hudson district, 36 of the 132 farms in Orange district and 7 of the 170 farms in Jesup district have special names. Naming of farms gives the farm home a special individuality corresponding to that of the city home with its street name and house number. All farmers should christen their farms with names which have special sig-
**TABLE VI. CONVENIENCES ABOUT THE BARN AND THE FARM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hudson district</th>
<th>Orange district</th>
<th>Jessup district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total no. of farms in district</td>
<td>Total no. of farms in district</td>
<td>Total no. of farms in district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total no. of tenant farms in district</td>
<td>Total no. of tenant farms in district</td>
<td>Total no. of tenant farms in district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convenience</th>
<th>No. of all farms with</th>
<th>No. of tenant farms with</th>
<th>No. of all farms with</th>
<th>No. of tenant farms with</th>
<th>No. of all farms with</th>
<th>No. of tenant farms with</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manure spreaders</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manure carrier</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas engines</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain elevators</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silo</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractors</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trucks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milking machine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayloader</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-row corn plow</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshing machine</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windmill and tank</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running water in yard</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream separator</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang plow</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn husker</td>
<td>*No data taken</td>
<td>*No data taken</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn binder</td>
<td>*No data taken</td>
<td>*No data taken</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Had data been collected on these items, the figures would have shown a higher percentage of farms with these conveniences than in the districts where figures were secured.

Significance for the particular farm. This would give the farm individuality and the farm family would have new pride in and an attachment to their home.

**ORGANIZATIONS, ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP AND BREEDERS OF PURE-BRED LIVESTOCK**

**Hudson:** The chief farmers’ organizations in this district are cooperative. They are a farmers’ telephone company, a cooperative creamery and a cooperative shipping association. The telephone company has been operating for 20 years, the shipping association only a few years and the creamery for 30 years. In the district live two of the pioneer pure-bred stock producers of Black Hawk county and of the state of Iowa. One owner operator produced a world’s champion Belgian stallion, Farceur 7332, and is said

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*Fig. 6. World’s champion Belgian stallion, Farceur 7332 (72924) foaled and reared on a farm in the Hudson district. Sold in 1917 for $47,500.*
to have produced more champion Belgians than any other breeding farm in America prior to 1921. A well-known middle west Percheron breeder is also an active farmer in this school district. The district claims 25 other farmers who are breeders or owners of purebred stock, principally Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, Hampshire and Poland China hogs.

**Orange:** This district has long been known for its successful farmers’ cooperative associations which are: a cooperative telephone company, a cooperative egg marketing association, a cooperative livestock shipping association, cooperative creamery, and numerous threshing and silo filling rings.

The farmers’ cooperative telephone company has grown from an initial membership of 70 patrons in 1902 to 125 patrons at the present time. Switching privileges are maintained in Waterloo, with the Bell Telephone Company thru the payment of an annual due.

The cooperative egg marketing association started in 1914 with 10 members and has 22 active members at the present time. Each member stamps his eggs and carton containing eggs with
a certain letter. In case any egg is not strictly fresh as guarantee, the producer is known and must replace the bad product. The eggs are all sold to a single grocery store in Waterloo for four cents above the market price for eggs. In 1920 the members sold 21,280 dozen eggs.

The stock shipping association was organized in January, 1921, with 101 members, and during the first eight months 42 carloads of livestock were shipped.

The cooperative creamery, the oldest cooperative organization in the township and one of the oldest in the state, was organized in 1899. The creamery was located four miles south of Waterloo until 1921, when a new modern plant was built in Waterloo so that all farms within a radius of 8 to 10 miles might have the benefit of a purely farmers' cooperative organization. The new organization, known as the Waterloo Cooperative Dairy Company, has over 200 stockholders, every one of whom is a milk producer.

Practically all threshing is done by cooperative threshing machines, owned usually by about 10 farmers to the outfit. From seven to nine farms generally cooperate on a silo filling outfit, of which there are four in the district.

There are 17 prominent breeders of purebred stock in the district. Five are breeders of Shorthorns, four of Herefords, four of Holstein-Fresians, two of Angus, and one each of Guernseys and Ayrshires. One of these breeders, in particular, has won a wide reputation. He started with Angus cattle nearly 30 years ago. His services are now sought as a judge of Angus cattle at state, inter-state and inter-national stock shows.

*Jesup:* In this district there is a farmers' mutual telephone
company, a farmers' cooperative elevator and live stock shipping association, and a farmers' cooperative creamery.

The telephone company, from a small beginning in 1902, has grown so that it now covers a radius of 15 miles, with 669 phones.

The cooperative elevator, known as Farmers' Grain and Stock Company, grew out of a livestock shipping association which was organized in 1918. This company now owns two elevators, a flour and feed warehouse, coal sheds and other storage facilities. This company shipped 6,160 head of hogs and 2,126 head of cattle during 1921. Practically all the stock went to Waterloo. It did a larger business during 1921 than in 1920.

The Farmers' Cooperative Creamery was started in 1890. At present 1,441 cream and 60 milk customers bring their products to the creamery. About 750 tubs of butter are being shipped at present (October, 1924) to the New York market. Recently one farmer received a check for $463.38 from this creamery for one month's cream or butter-fat produced by his herd of Jerseys. It is anticipated that Jesup creamery in 1924 will make more than 2,000,000 pounds of butter.

A census of livestock breeders shows 38 farms raising pure-bred cattle, viz., Jersey, 16; Holstein, 10; Shorthorn, 6; Guernsey, 4; Herefords and Angus, 1 each.

**EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS**

Iowa was the eleventh state in the United States to enact a school consolidation law. This law was passed in 1873, and the first consolidated school in the state was built in 1895 in Buffalo Center, Iowa. In 1897, Iowa passed her first consolidated school transportation law.

Consolidation in each of the districts included in this study was a process of gradual evolution. In Hudson district, after the subject of consolidation had been agitated for a number of years, ten automobile loads of school patrons visited the new consolidated school at Melbourne. Those who went on this trip were convinced of the advantages of consolidation, but it required a second election for consolidation to carry in the Hudson district. The second election was favorable and the new school building was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1916.

In Orange district, a community literary society organized in the winter of 1908-9 by teachers and parents first fostered the idea of school consolidation. The first vote on consolidation held in 1914 was against consolidation almost three to one. The second vote held in the summer of 1915 resulted in a three to one vote in favor of consolidation. By September, 1916, a
All are consolidated and each demands college graduates for teachers in the high school. All teachers in the grades must have had at least two years of college training. Hudson and Orange each have five acres in the school grounds and Jesup has eight and one-half.
new consolidated school replaced the 10 one-room schools of the district.

In Jesup district, an organization known as the Community Club and composed of both townsmen and farmers, created sentiment for a consolidated school as one phase of their program of activities. This club, in May, 1916, appointed a committee of six local, representative men to visit consolidated schools in the western part of the state to gather first-hand information on all phases of consolidation. These six men, tho originally not enthusiastic supporters of consolidation, unanimously reported in favor of such a change at a public meeting the day before school election. The vote for consolidation carried seven to two. By March, 1918, a new consolidated school, one of the largest and best equipped in the state, replaced a dozen of the old one-room rural schools.

SOME RESULTS OF CONSOLIDATION

The farmers and village people of Hudson, Orange and Jesup school districts are providing their children with excellent educational facilities and opportunities. Their consolidated schools have been models for study by delegates from over a dozen states and from a number of foreign countries.

The Orange and Jesup school districts are among the larger districts in the state, thus providing the financial, educational, professional and social opportunities that smaller districts cannot always enjoy.

Consolidation in all three districts has greatly increased the school enrollment;1 promoted more regular attendance; lengthened the school term; enabled farm boys and girls to advance faster under the direction of better qualified teachers and has given them up-to-date four-year accredited high school courses without leaving the farm. In the Orange township, for example, before consolidation in 1915, there were 32 students in high schools and 8 in colleges from the one-room school districts. In 1920-21, five years after consolidation, there were 80 pupils in the local high school and 23 persons from this district in colleges. Three times as many young people from this district have gone to high school and college since consolidation.

The school tax rate stands about half way between the school tax rate of the surrounding cities and the tax rate of the surrounding one-room rural school districts. The benefits derived from consolidation have increased many fold. The auditoriums,

1In the open country district of Orange where there has been no appreciable change in population, the enrollment in the one-room schools in the last year before consolidation was 129. Five years later school enrollment was 225. Recently, there were graduated from the eighth grade in this district 34 pupils in a single year, while in an adjoining township of one-room schools, there were 4 pupils graduated from the eighth grade the same year. (Iowa State Teacher's College Bulletin, Vol. XXII, No. 8, p. 18.)
TABLE VII. SIZE, ENROLLMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND COSTS OF SCHOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section of land in the school district</th>
<th>Hudson</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Jesup</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of pupils enrolled</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enrollment in high school</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of high school teachers</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of grade teachers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pupils transported</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of school routes (miles)</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of horse-drawn wagons</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average cost, per pupil, per month</td>
<td>$62.80</td>
<td>$57.50</td>
<td>$54.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School taxes per acre of farm land</td>
<td>$1.06</td>
<td>$1.19</td>
<td>$1.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School tax rate (mills)</td>
<td>$0.37</td>
<td>$0.40</td>
<td>$0.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1The Orange district has the smallest enrollment in its school because there is no village in the district as in the two others.
2The enrollment in junior high school (7, 8 and 9 grades) is 40 in Hudson district, and in the junior high school (8 and 9 grades) in Orange it is 35. Jesup has no junior high school.
3For Hudson and Orange, these figures include only the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades; for Jesup, the ninth grade is included.
4The average length of the school routes traveled by three motor busses in this district is four miles. Drivers of the motor busses furnish their own busses and maintain their upkeep. Their average monthly wage is $100. Each district owns its own horse-drawn wagons, the drivers furnishing only the horses. The average cost, per pupil, per month, for transporting pupils on the motor bus routes is $4.
5Bulletin of Iowa State Teachers' College, "Growth of Consolidated Schools in Iowa," Sept., 1921, pp. 8-11.

or high school assembly rooms, are the scenes of many community meetings. The schools have their literary societies, Y. M. C. A.'s, Y. W. C. A.'s, boy scouts, girl reserves, and parent-teachers' associations. A full four-year high school course, a longer term of school and all the community advantages offered by these schools at such a small additional cost has sold the consolidated school idea to the patrons.

A happy mixing of farm and village children is also found in the two districts which include villages. In the Hudson district, 121 of the 232 children live on farms, while in the Jesup district, 205 of the 340 children live on farms.

SPECIAL SCHOOL WORK

Jesp provides an annual short course for older boys who have dropped out of school before completing the eighth grade, or the high school course. A special instructor is provided for this work. The course is offered in mid-winter when the farm work is lightest and is such that these boys can take the time to attend school for a number of weeks. The work is so correlated with the regular school work as to make available the necessary equipment for effective work and practice.

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS GRADUATE FROM HIGH SCHOOL

Another thing of interest is the ratio of boys to girls who complete the high school course in the purely open country district of Orange. In this district the number of high school
graduates of the first four classes, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 was 48. Of these 27 were boys and 21 girls. The state census of 1915 shows that all persons in Iowa who have attended high or preparatory schools, 59 percent are women, and that 64 percent of those who have attended these schools four or more years are women.*

DISTRIBUTION OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

The Orange and Hudson districts have about the same enrollment. Almost one-half of the children in the Hudson district live in the village of Hudson. The Hudson high school graduates for the first four years, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, number 53. Of this number 8 are teaching, 11 are in college, 6 are in business, 2 are farming for themselves, 10 of the young women are married, and 16 are at home helping their parents. Of the graduates of the first four classes in Orange, 48 in all, 8 are teachers, 23 are in college and 17 are living on farms, either married or single. Of those in college, three are training to become nurses and three are attending business college.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Domestic science, agriculture and manual training are offered in all three schools. Each school is well equipped to carry on these different lines of vocational work. Hudson and Orange schools together employ one agricultural instructor who devotes half-time at each school. A music supervisor divides her time between these same schools. Jesup has a full-time agricultural teacher. In each of the districts, the teacher of agriculture is employed for 12 months of the year. During the summer months he directs the club work of club members and helps them prepare for their stock show exhibits.

SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Entertainments and gatherings which bring the people together are: lecture courses, concerts, operettas, educational mo-

*Iowa State Census, 1915, page XL.
tion pictures, stereopticon pictures and lectures, basketball games, high school parties, declamatory contests, community orchestra and band concerts, corn and poultry shows, community fairs, stock shows, father and son and mother and daughter banquets, farmers’ institutes, community club meetings, Farm Bureau meetings, and others. All of these gatherings and organizations help to link the schools, the farms and the farm and village people together in their many common interests. More complete and successful cooperation in various economic enterprises have resulted from the people learning to know each other and their common interests thru these meetings and gatherings. People learn to know and like their neighbors better and discover that they have many interests and problems in common. They find the solution of their problems often made easier by interchange of ideas and discussions. Every consolidated school should be, in addition to a center of learning for the childhood and youth, a generating and service station for all in the community.

TABLE VIII. SUGGESTIONS FOR SCHOOL BETTERMENT AS GIVEN BY PATRONS

The following replies were given to the question, “Would you recommend any changes in the present public school system and methods?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hudson</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Jesup</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory, no change desired</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More satisfactory transportation</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better school bus drivers</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in curriculum</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better discipline</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax too heavy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Give less time and importance to athletics</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children go downtown too much at noon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm school lunch in cold weather</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better care for beginners</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No card playing and smoking</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let superintendent and teachers alone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free text books</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacherages ought to be built</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Older boys bother younger ones</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More visiting by parents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School work too hard</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniformity of dress among high school girls</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over half of the 223 farmers reporting on this question were satisfied with their present school system and had no changes to suggest. Of the 107 farmers who recommended changes, 58 percent desire more satisfactory transportation and better school bus drivers. Sixteen other changes were mentioned by the others.

TABLE IX. EDUCATION OF FARMERS AND THEIR WIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dropped out of school in or with grades</th>
<th>Dropped out in or with high school</th>
<th>Dropped out in or with college</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUDSON Farmers</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(83 farms) Wives</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORANGE Farmers</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(132 farms) Wives</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JESUP Farmers</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(170 farms) Wives</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The percentage of farmers' wives attending high school is higher in each district than that of their husbands, tho the percentage attending college is practically the same for both. About three percent more owners than tenants attended high school and college. One and one-half percent more tenants' owners.

TABLE X. FARM LIBRARIES*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Owners'</th>
<th>Tenants'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesup</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Libraries of less than 10 volumes were omitted. Accurate data were also lacking in a few cases.

TABLE XI. PAPERS AND MAGAZINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Weekly</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Owners:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesup</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenants:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesup</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very few of the farmers claim that they read all their papers and magazines. Seventy-three, however, said that they attempted to read headlines and get the main ideas out of all their papers. The greatest number of papers and magazines found in one home was 25.

TABLE XII. NEWSPAPERS—DAILIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Hudson</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Jesup</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waterloo (2)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago (4)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines (2)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago market (1)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas City (1)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cedar Rapids (2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis (1)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubuque (1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Paul (1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln (1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals**: 126 139 172 437

Weekly local newspapers: 67 14 47 128
wives than farm owners' wives went to high school, but four percent less went to college. At present more boys than girls are graduating from high school in the Orange district. (See page 223.) The number of daily newspapers going into the farm houses of these three districts averages slightly over one per home.

TABLE XIII. MAGAZINES RECEIVED IN FARM HOMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classes</th>
<th>Hudson</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Jesup</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No homes in district</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile, children's and youth's</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiction</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General interest</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>News review</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and Mechanical</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel, literary and science</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literary and News</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization publications</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifty-one different magazines are received. On an average there is about one regular magazine to a farm home. There is a great dearth of children's magazines. Only eight percent of the farm homes receive such magazines.

TABLE XIV. AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATIONS WHICH FARMERS SUBSCRIBE FOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of magazine</th>
<th>Hudson</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Jesup</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. homes in district</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa farm weeklies</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National farm weekly</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National farm monthly and semi-monthly</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily farm market</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized dairy periodicals</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock breed papers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Swine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cattle</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm mechanical publications</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa farm monthly and semi-monthly</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry journals</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee journal</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table XIV shows that 51 different farm papers are subscribed for. More than half are weekly publications. The three farm papers subscribed for in largest numbers are general farm publications published in Iowa. Three-fifths of the farm papers received are general in content, dealing to some extent with most of the different phases of the farm and farm life. The other two-fifths generally treat of but one particular phase of the farm, usually some breed of livestock. These are more specialized and are more technical journals.
TABLE XV. RELIGIOUS PAPERS IN FARM HOMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of homes in district</th>
<th>Frequency of publication</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Monthly</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesup</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Slightly less than one-third of the farm homes receive religious papers. Nearly two-thirds of the religious papers in these districts go to the Orange district into the homes of the members of the Church of the Brethren.

TABLE XVI. STATE AND GOVERNMENT BULLETINS RECEIVED AND READ

To the question, “Are State and Government Bulletins Received and Read?” the following answers were received:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Receive and read them</th>
<th>Occasionally receive and read</th>
<th>Do not receive them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Jesup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION

Hudson: In 1860 a Sunday school was organized at Jockey-town school house, which formed the first United Brethren church in the country the following year with a membership of 15. In 1877 they built their first church, which in 1884 was moved to Hudson. The present church was built in 1900. The church membership gradually increased and at present is 155. The Sunday school with eight classes has over 100 members and an average attendance of about 60. The activities of the church are well organized and socialized. The Christian Endeavor has over 30 members, each of whom leads the meeting in his turn. The Ladies’ Aid has over 20 members.

The Baptists organized in 1884 and held their services in the United Brethren church. Later, the Baptists moved into the Brethren church, where they held Union Sunday School until 1892, when their church was completed.

The Brethren church of Hudson was organized in 1882. Of the 11 pastors who have served the church, two have served ten years each. The Congregational church members held their services in the Brethren church for a while. The Brethren church is justly proud of a number of its men who have become prominent in other communities.

Orange: The religious denomination that predominates in the Orange district is known as the Church of the Brethren and the church is called the South Waterloo Church of the Brethren. The organizers and charter members came from Pennsyl-
Fig. 12. An open country church located at the center of the Orange district. It is the only church in the district.

Vania about 1860. The first meetings were held in a small log farm house and later in four different schoolhouses, while their old-time "love feasts," the great communion and fellowship meeting of the year, were held in newly-built barns. The first church building, completed in 1869, was replaced in 1913 by a large modern $35,000 structure, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. In addition to this cash outlay, much labor was contributed by members. It has a full basement providing ample room for social activities. There is a nicely furnished rest room, where during church services small children are well cared for. The church membership is 267, of whom 202 are adults. The average attendance at the Sunday morning services is greater than the total membership. This congregation has furnished seven foreign missionaries, and is now providing full support for three and partial support for a fourth.

This district is quite a unique example of religious stability, in that there is but this one church in the district, and most of the families of the district belong to it, or attend services there. It is a strictly rural church and all of its members live in the country. It is supported principally by assessments. There is a per capita tax of one dollar per member and one dollar and fifty cents additional for those over 18 and under 21 years of age. Members over 21 are assessed four dollars additional unless they have a property valuation above $3000. In the latter case, the financial board of the church may levy assessments sufficient to meet the remainder of the year's budget on a pro rata basis.

This church is a conspicuous example of what a rural church
can do in a field that is large enough to furnish a real following
and where denominational, cut-throat competition does not do
its destructive work. It demonstrates that farm people can
have a real church home and a strong church if they will but
combine their resources and talents upon few churches. In this
day of the automobile it is altogether practical to do so.

This open country church has the largest membership and
the best equipment of any of the churches in the three districts.
It is lighted by electricity, steam heated, has a salaried janitor
or custodian, 20 separate Sunday school rooms, a well-equipped
kitchen and a large dining room in addition to the large audi­
torium. The average Sunday school attendance is over 300, all
of whom live in the country and half of whom are adults. It is
a church in which agriculture and religion mix to the advan­
tage of both and to the common enrichment of rural life.

Jespup: There are four churches in the Jesup district, Bap­
tist, Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian.

The Baptist church was organized in 1862. It has a member-

| TABLE XVII. CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AND DENOMINATIONS OF OWNERS. |
| TENANTS AND WIVES |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Denomination</th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>Jesup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
<td>35*</td>
<td>35†</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>76†</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>72‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5†</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2†</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of the Brethren</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2†</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2†</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latter Day Saint</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4†</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3†</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1†</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiritualist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Presbyterian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total no. members</strong></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent</strong></td>
<td>63.8%</td>
<td>94.3%</td>
<td>87.0%</td>
<td>90.8%</td>
<td>65.8%</td>
<td>79.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TENANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of the Brethren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congregational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evangelical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lutheran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Brethren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total no. members</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percent</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*One owner is a woman.
† Some of the single men have their mother, a sister or sisters keeping house for them.
The number of women is, therefore, greater here than is shown for farmers' wives
under marital conditions.
‡ German, Danish and Swedish Lutherans.
Fig. 13. The four churches in the village of Jesup, Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, Presbyterian. The church buildings in the village of Hudson are very similar.

ship of 74 adults and 6 children. Eleven members are non-resident. The church attendance averages about 50 Sunday mornings and 35 Sunday evenings. The Sunday school has a membership of 25 adults and 50 children. The average attendance is about 20 adults and 40 children. A young people’s society of 22 members meets weekly before the Sunday evening service. There is a flourishing social circle and a Ladies’ Aid society.

The first Catholic church was erected in 1882 with the cooperation of 13 families, which by 1894 had increased to 35 families. Soon after, the present church was built and equipped. The membership at present is 500, including 100 children. Ninety children receive doctrinal instructions in the moral and Christian law on Saturdays and Sundays. For convenience of the regular members, the hours for Masses on Sundays and holidays of obligation are 8:30 and 10:00 a.m. On the first Sunday in January each year, a complete financial statement, which gives the exact amount contributed by each person during the year, and a detailed account of the expenditures, is handed to each family.
The Methodist Episcopal church has a membership of 175 adults and 35 children. The average church attendance is about 120 in the morning and about 35 in the evening. The Sunday school has an unusually large proportion of adults, having a membership of 112 adults and 80 children. The average attendance at its seven Sunday school classes is about 65 adults and 35 children. The orchestra is composed of 10 to 15 pieces from the young people's class. There is no basement under the church, so the social gatherings are held in the lecture room and kitchen. The church support is $2500, not including benevolent contributions for missions.

The Presbyterian church has a membership of 161 adults and 14 children, and has an average church attendance of 100. The Sunday school has a membership of 38 adults and 71 children. The church support for 1921 was $2660.

Table XVII shows that farm women are more likely to be church members than their husbands, whether owner or tenant. Eighty and two-tenths percent of the farm women and 70.6 percent of the farmers in these districts are church members. This is considerably higher than it is for Iowa as a whole, where approximately 60 percent of the women and 40 percent of the men are church members.

Table XVIII shows the correlation between church membership of parents and the church membership of their children.

**TABLE XVIII. CORRELATION OF CHURCH MEMBERSHIP OF CHILDREN 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER WITH CHURCH MEMBERSHIP OF PARENTS**

(Only families in which one or more children are 10 years of age or over are included)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Children 10 years and over</th>
<th>Children 15 years and over</th>
<th>Children 20 years and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total no.</td>
<td>No. church members</td>
<td>Total no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families where both parents, or living parent, belong to church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesup</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families where neither parent is member of church</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesup</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families where father is not a member, but mother is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesup</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families where mother is not a member, but father is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudson</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesup</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Here it will be noted that where neither parent belongs to a church none of the children belong to church, with a single exception. In two earlier studies which the Rural Sociology Section has made it was also found that where neither parent belonged to church none of the children belonged to a church.* This seems to show that church memberships are recruited and reinforced only from church families.

In many cases where only one of the parents is a church member this membership is held in a church outside of the community. This doubt accounts, in part at least, for the comparatively small number of children in these families who are church members. This should convince parents of the advantages of maintaining their church membership in a local church.

**SOCIAL CONDITIONS**

**COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES**

All of the community activities in these districts other than the more purely religious or church activities, are centered in and about the schools and the school equipment. Each district has a community council, the business of which is to correlate and coordinate all of the district’s activities. This makes both for efficiency and general community interest in all and each activity. These councils are made up of a representative from each organization in the district. The following is the personnel of one of these councils: president of school board, superintendent of schools, president Women’s Christian Temperance Union, president ladies’ club, president of mothers’ club, president of the Orange club, president of the Farm Bureau, elder of the church, superintendent of Sunday school, secretary of farmers’ cooperative creamery and the manager of the band. Each of the other councils is likewise representative of all interests in its district.

**MEDICINE, EDUCATION AND RELIGION ON THE ATHLETIC COUNCIL**

That the school activities have the support of the entire community is shown by the personnel of the Community Athletic Associations. The officers of one of these associations are: President, a local physician; manager, the superintendent of schools; secretary-treasurer, a local minister. The people of these communities believe in a blending and intermingling of their work, education, recreation and religion. The marked success of this combination, as shown by the superior results in

*Bulletins 184 and 193, Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.
each of these four fields of human endeavor in these districts, forces one to conclude that these people have found in this system a superior method of dealing with their varied community problems. Many of these activities educational, recreational and social are staged by the children enrolled in the schools. Their parents, older and younger brothers and sisters, friends and school patrons, are interested spectators. But there are also many activities of the educational, recreational and social type in which the people of all ages in the districts participate both as performers or exhibitors and as spectators. Both classes or groups of activities are considered community affairs and are staunchly supported and fostered as such. Babies, children, adults and aged folks all mingle together and assume their role in these activities. Each of these districts, therefore, functions as a well-organized community with a balanced, well-planned program to meet its many and diversified needs.

In addition to the usual school work done by the school children, there are a number of other lines of work or activities which are actively participated in largely by the school children of the districts. Each of the following organizations or activities is found in one or more of the three districts: high school Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.; intra and inter-scholastic athletic contests; Boy Scouts; Girl Reserves; boys’ and girls’ glee clubs; class plays or programs; declamatory contests.

There are also the following organizations and activities, each of which is found in one or more of these districts and actively participated in by members of the community as a whole: community receptions for teachers; community receptions for newcomers in the community; alumni and friends banquet; lecture course; literary society; parent-teachers meetings; community band and orchestra programs; Farm Bureau and farmers’ institute meetings and short courses; Christmas and Thanksgiving programs; community picnic days; father and son and mother and daughter banquets; community fairs and grain and stock shows; boys’ and girls’ work and exhibits; community sports (ball games between owners and tenants, farmers and sons, etc.); Fourth of July celebrations; school visiting days; commencement activities.

The Blackhawk county Y. M. C. A. secretary takes an active part in many of these community activities.

Hudson: Community meetings of one form or another are held on an average about every two weeks. Community singing, readings, a paper and talks are parts of nearly every program, supplemented with frequent mirth-provoking debates, vocal, instrumental and whistling solos, duets or quartettes. An orchestra or glee club program, and an occasional playlet, pan-
tomime, or impersonation by local talent, a movie, or a lecture by some outside man or woman are important features of other programs. Over 200 attended the father and son banquet last year and the mother and daughter banquet carried out by the Community Council thru its appointed committees was even larger and more successful. Other banquets were the Junior-Senior banquet, which resulted from the sale of lecture course tickets by high school students. Fifteen girls of Hudson district and 17 girls of Orange district presented a Chinese operetta. Visitors' day at school brought some member or members from nearly every family to the schoolhouse one day during Visitors' week. The declamatory contest, senior class play and commencement were other notable events of the school year. Parent-teachers meetings are held several times a year. A three-day farmer's institute was held. Three of the high school boys taking the Smith-Hughes course placed fifth, sixth and eighth at the Dairy Cattle Congress at Waterloo. Later the dairy judging team won first place at the Iowa State College in a dairy cattle judging competition with high school teams from all over the state. Two of the boys from Hudson and one from Orange High School won the championship of the state in stock and grain judging. Three high school girls went to a three-day Y. W. C. A. conference at Des Moines, the first conference of its kind ever held in the state. Six high school boys attended the first annual Older Boys' Conference at Waterloo, held under the auspices of the County Y. M. C. A. Thirteen boys and 13 girls are active members of boys' and girls' calf and pig clubs. Five boys and eight girls are members of a garden club. Four boys and six girls are members of a poultry club and seven boys and three girls are members of a potato club.

It was found that 60 of the 83 farmers are members of some farmers' organization. Twenty-five belong to a country social club, and two to the Greater Waterloo Association. This is an association of Waterloo business and professional men and farmers and has as its purpose a study of the common problems of these groups.

Many of the farmers' wives also belong to social clubs in and around Hudson. The greater number belonging to the Country Social club, or the Clover Leaf club. Other social or semi-social clubs to which a number belong are, Ladies' Aid, Good Luck club, Tuesday Study club, D. A. R., and Lincoln Cemetery association.

In noting the number of picnics, contests, fairs, socials, games, it was found that there were 29 different and distinct recreational institutions attended or taken part in by the people of Hudson district. Seventy-two of the 83 families visited at-
tended the last Cedar Valley Fair, 64 attended the Cattle Congress, 17 attended the chautauqua, 13 attended the Lecture Course, 24 attended the local Fourth of July celebration, 18 attended the State Fair and 15 attended picnics.

A CALENDAR OF EVENTS AS ARRANGED BY THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL*

The following is a list of the programs and entertainments which were to be held during the year 1921-1922 as shown by the calendar worked out by the community council. These events are to be given a clear right-of-way on these dates in this district.

Fri., Sept. 9—Community Reception for Teachers.
Sat., Oct. 1—Lecture Course—Metropolitan Glee Club.
Fri., “ 7—Literary Program.
Fri., “ 14—Band and Orchestra Program.
Fri., “ 21—School of Instruction to Voters.
Fri., Nov. 4—Literary Program.
Fri., “ 11—Literary Program.
Fri., “ 18—Literary Program.
Fri., “ 25—Lecture Course. Dr. Parry.
Fri., Dec. 2—Literary Program.
Fri., Jan. 6—High School Party.
Fri., “ 16—Laporte Basketball Game (Here).
Sat. “ 17—West High Basketball Game (Here).
Tues., “ 20—Farm Bureau Program.
Fri., “ 23—Jesup Basketball Game (Here).
Fri., “ 23—Christmas Program in afternoon.
Fri., Jan. 6—High School Party.
Sat., “ 14—Dike Basketball (Here)
Fri., “ 20—Dunkerton Basketball Game (Here).
Fri., “ 26-27-28—Farm Bureau and Short Course.
Fri., “ 3—Literary Program—Slides and Talk on Hawaii.
Fri., “ 17—Music and Literary Program.
Wed., “ 20—Lecture Course—Williams (Experimenter).
Fri., Mar. 3—Literary and Slides.
Fri., “ 10—Eighth Grade Program.
Fri., “ 17—Miss Mombers Program.
Fri., “ 24—Musical Program.
Fri., “ 31—Freshman Program.
Fri., Apr. 7—Miss Sharp's Program.
Fri., “ 14—Misses Failier's and Miller's Programs.
Fri., “ 21—Musical (Vocal and Instrumental).
Fri., “ 23—Sophomore Program.
Thrs., May 4—Senior Class Play.

*This council consists of eleven members, each representing some organization or interest in the community.
Fri., May 5—Senior Class Play.1
Fri., " 13—Junior Class Program.
Fri., " 20—Musical Program.
Thrs., " 26—Commencement Program.
Fri., " 27—Picnic Day.

Orange: The consolidated school in this district was conceived and built with the idea of making it the center of community activities as well as a schoolhouse, and the assembly room and gymnasium of the high school are generally used for all community activities. A community literary society, organized in 1908-9 by teachers and patrons of the district, initiates and continually fosters new ideas. It has been an organizing center of thought and progress in the community from the time it was organized and was largely responsible for the development of the consolidation idea in the township, which led to the building of the new consolidated school in 1916-16. It has over 200 active members and holds meetings every Friday evening during the winter months. Programs for the school year 1921-22 consisted of eight literary programs, at three of which slides were also shown, eight programs by the high school and upper grade classes, seven musical programs, five basketball games, a three-lecture lecture course, two farm bureau meetings, a community reception for teachers, a community council meeting, a parent-teachers’ meeting, a declamatory contest, a high school party and commencement. The literary programs at various times consist of debates, readings, dialogs, plays, vocal and instrumental music, impromptu speeches, current events, essays, talks and other programs which utilize every type of talent possessed by the children, young people and parents of the district.

A number of the newer forms of recreation and education have come into the community only since consolidation. Some of these are agricultural short course, corn and poultry shows, community orchestra and band, lecture course, father and son and mother and daughter banquets, basketball, declamation contest, Hi-Y meetings, Girl Reserves, motion pictures of the educational type, stereoptican pictures and farm bureau meetings.

Over two-thirds of the farmers in the district belong to some farmers’ organization other than the cooperative creamery. More than 10 percent of them belong to two or more organizations. Nineteen of the farm women belonged to the W. C. T. U., 19 to the Mothers’ club, 10 to the Orange club, 8 to the Ladies’ Aid society, 4 to a ladies’ club, 2 to the Missionary society, 2 to the Sunshine club and one each to the Country club, Waterloo club and Community club.

1This play was given in the neighboring district the second night.
Farmers’ children belong to the following boys’ and girls’ clubs: 9 to a poultry club, 3 to a garden club, 2 to a pig club, 1 each to a corn club and a calf club. Two belong to a school club.

**MUSIC IN THE SCHOOL**

A part-time vocal music teacher spends two and one-half days per week at the school, and the other half is spent in the Hudson school. Vocal music is taught in all grades and in the high school at regular periods. At vacant periods the music teacher assists pupils who have difficulty with carrying tones or are monotones.

For instrumental music, an instructor is hired who conducts the community band and orchestra and gives private lessons to all who desire to take them. The band and orchestra give programs at stated times during the winter and open air concerts during the summer.

**PHYSICAL EXERCISES, GAMES AND PLAY**

Farmers’ children in this open country school are taught how to play and are given supervised physical education as a regular part of their school work and training. This training is given under the supervision of the teachers. Both indoor and outdoor games and exercises are carried on. The following daily schedule will show the system used and the time allotted to each division or class:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First primary</th>
<th>10:00–10:15 Setting up exercises in gym</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Second primary</td>
<td>10:15–10:30 &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First intermediate</td>
<td>10:30–10:45 &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second intermediate</td>
<td>10:45–11:00 &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr. high school boys</td>
<td>11:00–11:40 M.W.F. Setting up exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11:40–12:00 Tu. Th. Basketball, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr. high school girls</td>
<td>11:00–11:40 Tu. Th. Volley ball, games,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11:40–12:00 M.W.F. exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. high school boys</td>
<td>12:00–12:40 M.W.F. Basketball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12:40– 1:00 Tu.Th.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. high school girls</td>
<td>12:40– 1:00 M.W.E. Exercises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12:00–12:40 Tu.Th. Volley ball, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jr. high school boys and girls</td>
<td>1:45– 2:00 Games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First primary</td>
<td>2:15– 2:30 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second primary</td>
<td>2:30– 2:45 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First intermediate</td>
<td>2:45– 3:00 &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In order to prevent congestion on the playground, the primary grades have lunch from 11:40 to 12:00 and play from 12:00 to 12:40 under the supervision of the teacher.

The intermediate rooms have lunch from 12:00 to 12:20 and play from 12:20 to 1:00. This plan gives systematic physical development, systematic play supervision and a noon hour carefully ordered for lunch. The lunch period is from 15 to 20 minutes.

http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/bulletin/vol18/iss224/1
In the high school, school is not dismissed at all, but each division has its separate period for gymnasium work and lunch. From 11:00 to 12:00, while the Junior High School is at lunch and play, the Senior High School is at work. From 12:00 to 1:00, while the Senior High School is at lunch and play, the Junior High School pupils are at work. This plan seems to work well in this school, where the children all come from the farms and bring their lunches with them. It also seems to work well in that it groups the children naturally on the age basis.

Jesup: One of the great potential and increasing possibilities of a consolidated school district is the community activities it can foster and the community spirit it can and does generate and develop. Jesup consolidated school buildings and grounds are planned so as to contribute very generously and effectively to community development. The high school auditorium is the scene of many community meetings, especially during the winter. The school cooperates with the township and county farm bureau organizations in providing regular gatherings all open to the public. Programs for special days such as Armistice day and Thanksgiving day bring the people of the district together and develops a community solidarity. The high school has maintained a lyceum course for several years. Committees representing various civic organizations of the district have at their disposal a room in the building. The school building was built and is owned by the public and it is the aim of the school authorities to encourage its use for any purpose which will serve the community in a wholesome way. School entertainments of every kind, held in the building, attract the entire populace. Literary society programs, given by high school societies, of which there are three, present programs every two weeks on Friday evenings, at which the average number of those in attendance, aside from students, is from 40 to 50.

As a part of its accepted community service, the school encourages club work of various sorts. The clubs which were especially successful the past year were poultry clubs, canning clubs and Jersey calf clubs. Members of these clubs exhibited at county, district and state fairs with success.

A somewhat smaller percentage of the farmers in this district are members of the county Farm Bureau, but a large number of them belong to the Jesup Farmers’ Shipping and Buying association. Then, too, a majority of the farmers and their wives and children belong to the Jesup Community club. Most of the village families also belong to this club. This club is well organized and has a regular group of officers which constitute the Community Center Council. The purpose of the club is educational, recreational and social. It meets and conducts programs regularly throughout the year in the school building.
This club has been the means of building up and perpetuating a cooperative community spirit and solidarity between the farm and village people.

**TABLE XIX. REASONS WHY BOYS AND GIRLS LEAVE THE FARM**

The answers to the question, "What in your opinion is the chief reason which causes boys and girls to leave the farm?" are summarized below. It is apparent that according to the farmers' own opinions: (1) the defects in farm environment and farm life conditions, the improvement of which are largely within the control of farm people themselves, are a greater cause of boys and girls leaving the farm than the allurements of the city; (2) that lack of social life—the starvation of the psychic and social self—is a greater cause than any other single cause; and (3) that children are not as much to blame as parents and the environment with which they surround the children for the city-ward trend of farm boys and girls.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Hudson</th>
<th>Orange</th>
<th>Jesup</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Defects of the farm:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No pay and too much work</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough spending money and recreation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough social life, recreation, vacations and amusement</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too long hours; too steady a grind; too much hard work</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not interesting nor attractive; lack of conveniences</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of farm education in school</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lure of the city:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher wages and more frequent pay</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready money and social advantages</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More money, less work</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorter working hours, easier work</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorter hours, more style, good time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easier life, better opportunities</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better dress and appearances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parents' fault:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents to blame</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough companionship between father and son</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of partnership; too little pay</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents too strict</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Boys' and girls fault:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't want to work, farming not good enough, don't like farm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cars make young people discontented, and sending children to high school in town educates them away from the farm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RECREATION**

Rural folk generally do not fully realize the importance of recreation in a satisfied farm life. As there is plenty of work on the farm which the children can do, play to many farm parents means reducing the efficiency and amount of farm work their children perform. However, some farmers, especially the
younger ones, realize the fallacy of robbing childhood and even adult life of play and they see in it one of the main causes of dissatisfaction with farm life. They realize that a well-balanced ration of work and play creates a greater interest in work and, therefore, increases work efficiency in both quantity and quality.

Because they have discovered the importance of recreation, these communities surveyed have half-day or whole-day community picnics, half-day holidays for ball games, trips and other social and recreational activities. This is as it should be. It is evidence of the fact that the farmer is coming to be master of his work, that he is driving his work rather than being driven by it. In other words, the farmer is beginning to realize more that a certain amount of wholesome play mixed in with the work of himself and his children is like lubricating oil to the machine. As oil makes the machine work better and last longer, so does play lubricate the work of the individual.

The figures below show how concretely the parents of these districts link up with the recreational activities of their children.

**TABLE XX. PARENTS' INTERESTS IN THE RECREATION OF THEIR CHILDREN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hudson 83 homes</th>
<th>Orange 132 homes</th>
<th>Jesup 170 homes</th>
<th>Total 385 homes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-cent</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Per-cent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Do the farmer and his wife take some active part in their children's games?</em></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>42.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Are children given any holidays other than Sunday and regular holidays which they can count as their own?</em></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In each district there are some families with no children. In other families the children are either too young or too old to be involved. In a few cases, the replies were too indefinite to be counted. As a result, only those families are included in the number columns as answered, but the percentages are based on the total number of families so as to show the percent of all families who participate or do not participate in the games of the children.*

**TABLE XXI—FARMERS’ INTEREST IN BOYS’ AND GIRLS’ CLUB WORK**

The farmers who have children of club age were asked whether they were willing to have their children become club members and whether they gave the children any encouragement to join these clubs. This, of course, excludes the farmers who have no children or no children of club age. Excluding these families and considering the remaining ones as 100 percent, we have the following figures:
PARENTS ENCOURAGING THEIR CHILDREN TO SAVE

The farmers were asked if they made any concrete effort to develop the habit of thrift in their children by giving them money or other means of beginning savings accounts. It was found various practices were followed by farmers to develop saving habits in their children. Some gave them money outright and suggested to the children that they put a part of it in a savings account. Others gave their children money with the understanding that a certain part must be put into a savings account. Others gave the children a pig, a calf, or the use of a piece of ground on which to grow corn or raise other crops which they could sell for the proceeds. Some gave their children an interest in the chickens, hogs, etc., either with or without the understanding that the child should save a part of his or her returns. Still other cases were found where the fathers sold the child a pig or calf and took his or her note for the purchase price, the note to be paid when the animal was sold.

From one-half to two-thirds of the families with children old enough to fit into such a scheme were following some one or a

---

Fig. 14. A farm house with a lawn playground.
combination of the above plans more or less consistently with their children. Practically all of the farmers who were following this method of teaching their children the habit of thrift were enthusiastic about the benefits derived therefrom, both to the parents and the children. Some of them saw in it immediate financial returns because of more and better and increased interest in farm life. Others viewed it as one of the strongest means of attaching their children to farm life and of building up a real co-partnership between themselves and their children. The American farm boy is not happy unless he feels that he is doing something worth while. Enabling him to acquire property of his own and interspersing his work with a reasonable amount of wholesome fun and recreation is one of the best ways of leading him to realize that his work and life on the farm are worth while, in financial returns and in the enjoyment of life.

Table XXII shows the following interesting facts as to conditions which prevail among owners and tenants and as to younger and older farmers.

1. In each of the three districts the younger men operate the smaller farms. This is true both with owners and tenants.

2. The younger tenants are far more likely to be related to their

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE XXIII. HOME CONVENIENCES AND HOME ENVIRONMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total no. of homes...</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total no. of tenant homes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. of all homes</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No. of tenant homes</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Size of homes in rooms**
- **Running water**
- **Bath tub**
- **Indoor toilet**
- **Electric lights**
- **Gas lights**
- **Power washer**
- **Electric iron**
- **Gas iron**
- **Carpet sweeper**
- **Vacuum cleaner**
- **Furnace, hot water, or steam heat**
- **Telephone**
- **Refrigerator**
- **Gas cook stove**
- **Oil cook stove**
- **Pianos**
- **Other musical instruments**
- **Sleeping porches**
- **One-story houses**
- **One and one-half story houses**
- **Two-story houses**
- **Two and one-half stories**
- **Automobiles**

---

1Organs, phonographs, clarinets, horns, victrolas.
2Three horns, 29 victrolas, 11 phonographs, 14 organs, 3 violins, 1 trumpet and 1 clarinet.
3Victrolas, violins, phonographs, organs, cornets, horns.

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TABLE XXII. SOME INTERESTING THINGS ABOUT FARMERS 35 YEARS OLD AND OVER AND FARMERS 34 YEARS AND UNDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners 35 and over</th>
<th>Owners 34 and under</th>
<th>Tenants 35 and over</th>
<th>Tenants 34 and under</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUDSON</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owners</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average size of farm in acres</td>
<td>200.3</td>
<td>160.4</td>
<td>279.1</td>
<td>179.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent related to landlord</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave. no. ing</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave. age at time of marriage</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ave. size of family</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families having cars</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families having 2 or more cars</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families having modern homes*</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families having partly modern homes*</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent with high school education</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent with college education</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>76.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of men church members</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent belonging to farmer's org.*</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>70.4</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent belonging to 2 or more farmer's org.*</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent carrying life insurance*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ORANGE         |                     |                      |                    |                      |
| Owners         | 70                  | 7                    | 23                 | 32                   |
| Average size of farm in acres | 163.0 | 123.4 | 163.1 | 143.4 |
| Percent related to landlord | 20.3 | 9.8 | 12.8 | 5.9 |
| Ave. no. ing | 25.2 | 24.9 | 26.3 | 25.0 |
| Ave. age at time of marriage | 5.9 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 4.4 |
| Ave. size of family | 94.3 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 93.7 |
| Percent of families having cars | 32.9 | 0 | 21.7 | 3.1 |
| Percent of families having 2 or more cars | 56.4 | 37.5 | 36.8 | 20.0 |
| Percent of families having modern homes* | 30.6 | 25.0 | 36.8 | 36.6 |
| Percent of families having partly modern homes* | 21.0 | 50.0 | 21.1 | 28.8 |
| Percent with high school education | 8.1 | 25.0 | 10.5 | 25.0 |
| Percent with college education | 85.7 | 82.7 | 77.7 | 84.4 |
| Percent of men church members | 61.4 | 75.0 | 52.2 | 80.0 |
| Percent belonging to farmer's org.* | 11.3 | 12.5 | 77.7 | 16.0 |
| Percent belonging to 2 or more farmer's org.* | 48.4 | 87.5 | 77.7 | 80.0 |
| Percent carrying life insurance* |                      |                      |                    |                      |

| JESUP          |                     |                      |                    |                      |
| Owners         | 66                  | 10                  | 52                | 42                  |
| Average size of farm in acres | 145.7 | 137.3 | 184.5 | 156.8 |
| Percent related to landlord | 17.9 | 8.3 | 13.2 | 6.1 |
| Ave. no. ing | 26.5 | 23.3 | 26.8 | 22.5 |
| Ave. age at time of marriage | 5.0 | 3.8 | 4.5 | 3.7 |
| Ave. size of family | 89.4 | 100.0 | 73.1 | 92.8 |
| Percent of families having cars | 4.5 | 10.0 | 3.8 | 2.4 |
| Percent of families having 2 or more cars | 24.1 | 30.0 | 11.6 | 14.5 |
| Percent of families having modern homes* | 20.7 | 10.0 | 13.7 | 7.2 |
| Percent of families having partly modern homes* | 13.8 | 30.0 | 6.5 | 17.5 |
| Percent with high school education | 1.7 | 20.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Percent with college education | 62.1 | 90.0 | 67.3 | 64.3 |
| Percent of men church members | 55.2 | 70.0 | 43.1 | 47.4 |
| Percent belonging to farmer's org.* | 32.8 | 20.0 | 6.0 | 13.1 |
| Percent belonging to 2 or more farmer's org.* | 63.4 | 80.0 | 61.0 | 61.8 |
| Percent carrying life insurance* |                      |                      |                    |                      |

*Percentages are based on the number of accurate reports in each group. In a few cases this is one or two less than the number indicated in the total column at the left.
landlords. This is a hopeful aspect of farm tenantry, for it indicates that a constantly increasing percent of the tenants are sons or sons-in-law who follow their fathers or fathers-in-law on the farm. These tenants are for the most part future owners of the farms they now operate.

3. Farmers are marrying younger than formerly as shown by the age at time of marriage of the younger men as compared with the older men. The 1920 Federal Census shows that this is true also for all of the United States. These figures show a larger percent married of all persons in the younger age groups than in former decades.

4. With but one exception, the younger farmers are more likely to have automobiles than the older ones. A number of questions arise regarding this, such as: (1) Do the younger farmers have cars even tho they may not be as able to afford them, or are they better farmers and can better afford cars even tho they operate smaller farms? (2) Do some of the oldest farmers not desire cars, even tho they can afford them?

5. In two of the three districts among the owners, the younger men have the higher percent of modern homes. This is true also for the younger tenants in one case. Modern homes in this study means homes with running water, bath room and toilet, central heating system and either gas or electric lights. If the home has only some of these conveniences, it is listed as partly modern.

6. The younger farmers have had more high school and college training than the older ones.

7. The younger farmers, with but one exception, have a higher per-

**TABLE XXIV. FARMER OWNED AUTOMOBILES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost of car</th>
<th>HUDSON Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
<th>ORANGE Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
<th>JESSUP Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$500-$700</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$700-$1000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1000-$1500</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1500-$2000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $2000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of cars...</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. families</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with no cars</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families with two or more cars</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>52*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Four owner families had three cars each, 1 in Hudson, 2 in Orange, and 1 in Jessup.
Fig. 20. Eight of the better farm homes of the districts.
per centage of church membership than the older ones. This is quite con
try to a very common opinion.
8. The younger farmers are more likely to hold membership in
farmers' organizations.
9. The younger farmers are more likely to carry life insurance.

APPENDIX

RE-SURVEY OF ORANGE DISTRICT

The student of rural life problems needs to know not only
what are the actual conditions which prevail in the country at
any one time, but he also needs to know what changes are taking
place, the nature of such changes and the rapidity with which
they come about. To enable him to know these latter facts he
must from time to time go back over the same field and make a
re-survey of conditions.

The Orange district was first surveyed by the Rural Sociology
Research Section in 1915-16.* It was re-surveyed by the Sec-
tion in 1920-21. It is, therefore, now possible to note the changes
which have taken place in a period of five years and such
changes are noted in this appendix.

There is a slight difference in the two studies as made which
should be noted. In the earlier study there were 142 farm fami-
lies, while in the latter there are 132. The percentages in the
tables are based each on the figures for the respective study.

These differences in number of families came about as fol-
lows: In 1915, before consolidation of the schools was com-
pleted, our study included the whole of Orange township. This
study included a number of very small tracts along the north
edge of the township near the corporation line of Waterloo and
a number of one-half to two-acre tracts at the center of the
township where a number of farmers had built homes and re-
tired near the church. In the 1920-21 study three farms on
the west side of the township which are in the Hudson con-
solidated school district are not included and neither are the
small tracts referred to above. Omitting these small tracts in-
fluences the percentages in at least two of the tables below, but,
otherwise, no appreciable difference is caused by omitting
them. The two tables affected are: the one on size of farms and
the one on modern conveniences. If these small tracts had been
included in the second study, the size of farms operated by own-
ers would be less than shown in the figures. On the other hand,
had they been included, the percentage of modern conveniences
in the other table would have been higher than those shown
for 1920-21, because almost all of the homes on these small
tracts are modern in every respect.

*Bulletin No. 184: A Rural Social Survey of Orange Township, Blackhawk County,
Iowa.
The percentage comparisons following reveal the changes which have come into this district in the brief period of five years.

**Changes which took place on the 132 farms in the five-year period, 1915-16 to 1920-21:**

- No change on 66a farms, or 50 percent.
- Change of ownership on 37b farms, or 28 percent.
- Farms change from tenant to owner operator 16, or 12.1 percent.
- Farms change from owner to tenant operator 20, or 15.2 percent.
- Farms with a change of tenants 9, or 6.8 percent.

  a. Twenty-six of these are tenant farms, but have had no change of tenants in the five years.
  b. Sixteen of these farms changed from tenant operation to owner operation as shown in the next group, and five of these tenants succeeded themselves as owners of the farms they were on. These 16 farms are counted twice.

It is, of course, known that there is a complete change of farm ownership as well as of all other property once each generation. The above figures are changes that are largely in addition to this generational change and shows something of the frequency of changes even in a rural community like this one in which there is more than average stability to more than average Iowa rural homogeneity of population.
### Size of farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>150.1</td>
<td>167.8</td>
<td>157.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>159.4</td>
<td>151.6</td>
<td>156.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent of tenants related to landlords

In 1915-16 there were 46.4 percent
In 1920-21 there were 56.4 percent

### Percent of tenants expecting to become landowners

In 1915-16 there were 93.4 percent
In 1920-21 there were 94.4 percent

### Average age of farmers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Average number of years farming

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent belonging to farmers' organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent of children who are married living on farms

In 1915-16 there were 75 percent
In 1920-21 there were 75 percent

### Country of birth: Percent native born

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Owners' wives</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
<th>Tenants' wives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>93.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Marital condition: Percent of farmers married

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>87.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>87.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Age at time of marriage in years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent of farmers carrying life insurance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Percent of farmers and farmers' wives belonging to church

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>83.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>90.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent of families having automobiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Owners</th>
<th>Tenants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1915-16</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>44.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>94.8</td>
<td>90.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Percent of Homes Having Modern Conveniences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1915-16</th>
<th></th>
<th>1920-21</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All homes (142)</td>
<td>Tenants (56)</td>
<td>All homes (132)</td>
<td>Tenants (55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average size of homes in rooms...</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Running water</td>
<td>40.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath tubs</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indoor toilet</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric lights</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>29.5</td>
<td>21.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas lights</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power washer</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>45.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric or gas iron</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpet sweeper</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vacuum cleaner(^1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnace, hot water or steam heat</td>
<td>50.7</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>89.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>21.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas cook stove</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil cook stove</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeping porch(^2)</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piano</td>
<td>56.3(^3)</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>51.5</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Carpet sweepers and vacuum cleaners were listed together under carpet sweepers in 1915-16.
2. In the 1915-16 figures, ordinary porches were included which were used all or a part of the year as sleeping porches. In the 1920-21 figures, only regular sleeping porches have been included.
3. Organs were included here in 1915-16 while only pianos were listed above in 1920-21.

### Comparison of Facilities on Farms and in Farm Homes in United States, Iowa and Orange Consolidated School District.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
<th>Water piped into house</th>
<th>Gas or electric light</th>
<th>Automobile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States(^*)</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>73.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange district</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>93.9</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>93.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^*\)Abstract of the 14th census, pages 748-9.