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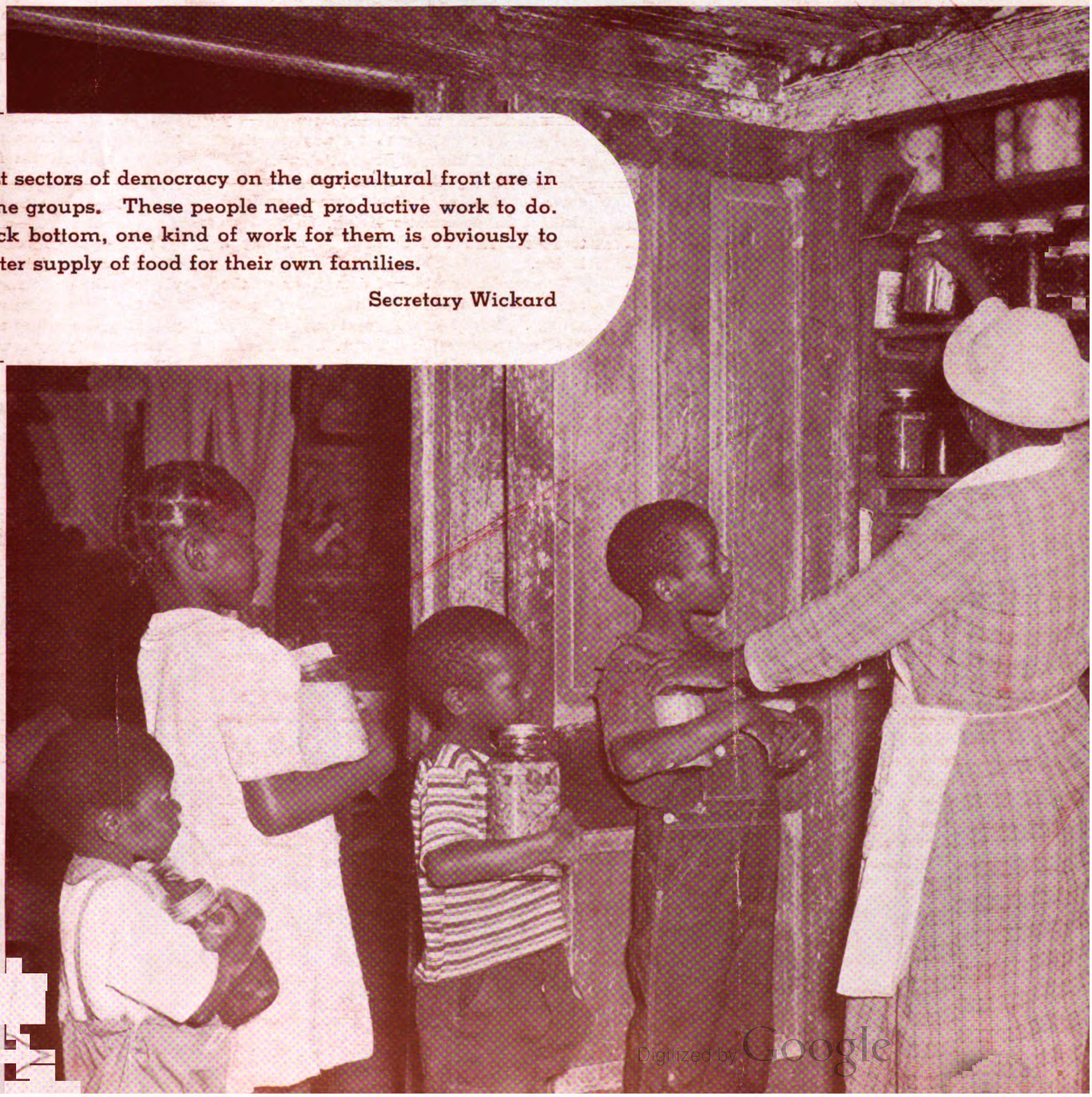
The weakest sectors of democracy on the agricultural front are in the low-income groups. These people need productive work to do. Starting at rock bottom, one kind of work for them is obviously to produce a better supply of food for their own families.

Secretary Wickard



A Platform for the New Year

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

The call this winter is for speed and more speed in spreading understanding of democracy through group discussion among farm people.

Every one of us needs a better understanding of democracy. Every one of us needs to try harder to make democracy work in the daily life of America.

All of us need to think democracy through. All of us need to work at democracy and make it a living force. As I see it, helping agriculture do this is today the double duty of every public servant.

American democracy will mean different things to different people. We wouldn't have it otherwise. The democratic way of life gives the other fellow room to disagree. But there are a few central fundamentals in the democratic ideal of every American. We hold sacred the civil liberties. Within the limits of decency and fairness everyone may speak and write and vote and worship as he thinks best. We hold also that the opportunities in our economy to do useful work shall be open to everyone in proportion to his ability to contribute skill or strength or ideas. And we hold that in our democracy the people shall have a voice in making the decisions that affect their own welfare.

Faith Justified by Works

These are the ancient faiths which must be justified by works if we are to make our defenses impregnable because they are manned by a unified people.

Starting from these basic premises, the people have got to think out for themselves their own schemes of democratic behavior. Thinking is terribly hard work. But there is a contagion about thinking. Like most work, it goes best when you work in a crew. The discussion method of thinking things out together trains the mental muscles and makes the job go further.

I charge you as an extension worker to put in the front rank of work to be done in the coming months, the job of helping our adult citizens and our young citizens educate themselves in the essentials of American democracy. I urge you to throw all of your resources into this work. Help your fellow-citizens to think democracy through and make democracy work.

We will support you to the best of our ability. Director Wilson and I are counseling with outstanding scholars in the field of democratic ideas and outstanding leaders in group-discussion methods. We plan to make available material which will be helpful in conducting discussions and training leaders.

Special attention is being given 4-H boys and girls for self-education in democracy. Here is the most important group of all. Give the boys and girls the chance in their formative years to understand true democracy and its functioning and they will grapple it to their hearts with hoops of steel. They will not suffer the doubts and fears and hesitations that have bedeviled our generation. For our fears about democracy spring from the thing that always inspires fear—lack of knowledge. Let's make 4-H Club work help these farm youngsters become tough-minded about democracy, and skillful in democratic living, as well as tough-muscled and skillful in making a living.

The weakest sectors of democracy on the agricultural front are the low-income groups. The door of opportunity is not open as wide to these people as it should be in a democracy.

In 1929, for instance, the lowest-income third of our farm families received only 8 percent of the gross farm income. In fact, in that so-called boom year of 1929, nearly a million farm families received a gross farm income of less than $400. Virtually the same situation existed in the cities. Some progress has been made in correcting this situation within the last few years, but a tremendous lot remains to be done.

Here is a front in the democratic battle where all of us must go over the top in a united charge. You want to live and I want to live in a democracy that does something about such problems as these. If we do not we run the risk of not having a democracy to live in. There must be productive work for these people to do, and they must be respected for doing it and rewarded fairly for doing it.

Starting at rock bottom, one kind of work for them to do is obviously to produce a better supply of food for their own families, and more of their own clothing and shelter and simple equipment with their own hands. Helping them develop this sort work is a job that our science and our e cation have shirked.

We need research that will develop types of vegetables and fruit and feed cr which will do best for the low-income fa family, using part of its working hours producing its own food. We need stronger effort on the part of the Extens Service and the vocational educational s tem and the Farm Security Administ tion to teach these people how to make best use of their time in home food prod tion and preservation, and in making th own equipment. We need to give grea attention to the AAA programs if we to help these families provide home fo

It is just common sense to double effort to make democracy work on the l income agricultural front.

Democracy in Farm Programs

It is common sense also to speed a strengthen our joint effort with farm p ple to make democracy work in the adm istration of the farm programs. Also planning the future application of the p grams county by county so they will c tribute most to building a permanent a satisfactory agriculture.

In 1938, the county land use planni program was put on its present basis the Mount Weather agreement between colleges and the Department and the la reorganization of the Department. Now years later, the program is in operation more than a thousand counties. In t coming year we ought to aim at a f program for 2,000 counties and some pha of the program in operation in ev county.

The land use planning idea, bringing gether in one powerful team for e county the farm people, the workers in State agricultural services, and the wo ers in the Federal agricultural servic bears the stamp of democratic genius. solicit your help and we pledge our s port in assisting farm people at the of thinking democracy through; streng ening democracy at its weakest point. low-income group; in making democra work through cooperative planning of ag cultural programs county by county.

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Farm Planning Schools for Illinois Agents

"It was really a pleasure to spend 3 whole days without interruptions on something that's as important as farm planning."

This is the way most of the agents attending the recent farm-planning schools praised the 3-day events held in Illinois.

Ray H. Roll, Gallatin County, said, "These schools are especially helpful, since there are so many agencies in each county trying to help the farmer. The planning schools help us to attack the farmers' problems as a whole, rather than as individual problems in crops, livestock, soils, or forestry. Attending the school away from my own county prevented interruptions, too. The school will help me to carry on with my own schools in farm planning without much outside assistance."

E. O. Johnston, of Piatt County, said, "Most of us haven't had enough experience in coordinating the whole farm plan for our cooperators. The farmer usually comes in to us with one problem at a time. But the farmers of the future who keep on top will plan long-time programs embracing all phases of the farm business. That's what these schools will help us as farm advisers to do better. As soon as I can arrange it, I am going to meet with AAA committeemen in Piatt County and take as much time as necessary to get them acquainted with farm planning. Then I will ask them to go home and complete a farm plan for their own farm. This training will not only help them plan their own farms better, but will help them to assist AAA cooperators and others in making proper adjustments in their farming operations."

Other farm advisers voiced similar opinions at each of the district planning schools. The schools were attended by a total of 89 county agents, 9 assistant agents, 3 farm bureau-farm management service fieldmen, 15 extension specialists, 3 farmers, 30 representatives from the AAA, SCS, FCA, FSA, and 5 out-of-State visitors.

The schools were requested by agents themselves following the 100 county farm planning schools held last winter. They were conducted by J. B. Cunningham and M. L. Mosher, extension farm management specialists; and R. C. Hay, agricultural engineering specialist.

Two days of each 3-day school were spent on a farm selected as a "laboratory" where a long-time farm plan was actually worked out. The first day was devoted to agricultural engineering problems. Farm advisers equipped with level outfits had actual experience in laying out contour or terrace lines and making contour maps of rolling portions of the problem farm.

The second day they made a physical inventory of the farm and paired off in the afternoon to plan a complete program for the farm. In making up the plan, the human, as well as physical, factors were considered. For example, it was considered in each case whether the farmer was a renter or whether he operated his own farm. Ages of the farmer, his wife and children were considered, as were debts, capital, yearly family needs, and retirement age.

Plan the land use program first, then plan the livestock to fit the farm. Afterwards plan the marketing program and estimate the expenses to determine the probable net income, suggested the instructors.

A night meeting was held on the second evening of each school to record the plans in the booklet, Planning the Farm Business. So interested were the agents in making their plans that many of them continued to work until almost midnight, even though the meeting was adjourned at about 9:30 p. m.

The next morning they were back on the job again at 7:30 and spent another 2½ hours putting the finishing touches to the various parts of their plans, preparatory to presenting them at a farm planning "clinic."

The farm planning "clinic" which occupied most of the third and final day, was attended by State and district representatives of the AAA, FSA, and the SCS, as well as by members of the departments of agronomy, dairy husbandry, animal husbandry, horticulture, and agricultural economics.

Out-of-State visitors who attended the "clinics" were P. V. Kepner, regional director of farm management extension of the United States Department of Agriculture; J. B. McNulty, farm management extension, University of Minnesota; H. T. Delp and A. T. Anderson, Farm Credit Administration, St. Louis, Mo., and E. C. Bird, county agricultural agent of St. Joseph County, Ind.

Using his farm as a laboratory for farm planning, Farmer Meredith points out to Illinois county agents some features of interest on his DeWitt County farm.

Out of the Red With Blueberries

This story of Maine farmers who joined their county agent in working out a system for making blueberries pay is told by Dorothy L. Bigelow, of the Review staff, who visited Knox and Lincoln Counties during the blueberry season.

The ultimate consumer eating blueberry pie.

■ Inland a few miles from the coast of Maine where rocky headlands meet the challenge of the sea, farmers have found a way to increase profit from blueberries.

Years ago, seafaring men laid the foundations here of a tradition of sailing and shipbuilding in coastal towns. Later, when men were needed to work in limestone and granite quarries in Lincoln and Knox Counties, the Finns came. When work dwindled in the quarries these northern immigrants settled with their families on the small farms thereabouts where the thin layers of soil scarcely cover the rocky hills.

Most of the virgin tall timber already had been cut to build ships and colonial homes up and down the coast.

How could these men make a living for their families? They tried different types of farming, but their incomes were low.

Extension work had already been started in Maine and in 1916, Roger Gowell was appointed extension county agent in Knox County, and in 1918 Sidney Evans became agent of Lincoln County. Studies made by these two showed the types of farming and the problems.

County Agents Gowell and Evans conducted economic demonstrations on silage corn, oats, and beans with farmers to show them the value of the work.

When the Knox-Lincoln County Farm Bureau was organized in 1919, a more definite program was prepared to meet the needs of the farmers through the help of the farmers themselves.

On the more fertile land they grew sweet corn, silage corn, apple orchards, and raised dairy stock and poultry.

But, on the wild and semiwild land—even where the gray ledges protrude through the acid soil—blueberries grow in abundance.

Farmers sold their blueberries to canning factories, but when the prices they received were low they became dissatisfied.

In 1932, the men of old American stock and those of Finnish descent talked together and decided that something must be done.

R. C. Wentworth had been working with them as their county agricultural agent since 1921. He knew them all by their first names and they called him "Ralph." He was the man to understand their problems.

At the University of Maine was another man who could help. County Agent Wentworth knew how much valuable aid Ray N. Atherton, marketing specialist, had given the farmers in organizing cooperatives. Mr. Atherton met the county agent in Rockland and together they talked with farmers.

The prices paid in New York for fresh blueberries were good. Why not organize a cooperative for shipping their fresh berries to cities? Farmers, eager to make a profit from their blueberry fields, agreed that the idea seemed sound.

Farmers Organize Cooperative

This group of farmers of Knox and Lincoln Counties organized the State of Maine Blueberry Growers, Inc., bought a building at West Rockport, arranged for credit, and installed a system of books.

Today, about 100 active members belong to this cooperative. Henry Kontio, the manager, says that each year the organization handles approximately 22,000 bushels of blueberries, besides handling several thousand dollars worth of blueberry equipment for its members.

Some of the farmers now have an annual income of about $3,000 from their blueberries alone.

Berries are packed in the fields in quart boxes, 24 boxes to the crate. Each quart box is covered with cellophane before it is placed in the crate. Owners are responsible for packing. The work is done in the fields by their families who also rake or pick the berries and put them through a cleaning process to rid the berries of all foreign matter such as leaves and sticks.

When a farmer brings his crates of fresh blueberries to the cooperative he decides to which buyer in the city he wants to have them shipped. His berries are then placed in the row of crates labeled for that merchant. After the manager has O. K.'d the product he gives the farmer a receipt. Later the farmer receives a check for his consignment.

To produce blueberries of finest quality farmers burn over about one-third of their blueberry field each year, usually in the early spring, after the snow has melted on the fields but before the frost is out of the ground.

On well-burned land the parts of the blueberry plants above ground are completely removed, but the root systems of the plant are not injured. During the summer—immediately following the burn—the blueberry plants are stimulated to rapid growth, but no berries are produced until the next year.

Farmers fight constantly to cut down the infestation of blueberry maggots. The burning over of the land helps. During the growing season calcium arsenate is dusted over the blueberry land to kill the flies as they loiter about on the foliage, before any considerable number of eggs have been laid.

There is little danger of there being excessive arsenical residue at picking time. Usually the rains are sufficient to wash the poison off. As an added precaution, inspectors take samples of berries from different places in each field. These samples are tested in a laboratory at the shipping plant. If the amount of the residue is above the United States tolerance the berries are not picked from that field.

Traps are set to determine the arrival of the flies. Mr. Wentworth then sends out notices to his farmers on when to dust and what material to use. Usually farmers put on two dusts each summer.

In 1940, Mr. Wentworth reported that 50,000 bushels of blueberries were harvested by cooperators and only 11 bushels were condemned.

■ A 4-H Club patriotic ceremony prepared by the State club staff of Wisconsin has been successfully put on at several of their county 4-H achievement day meetings, according to T. L. Bewick, State club leader of Wisconsin. He states that it has appealed to the public to a gratifying extent.

Texans Grow Their Own Food

TWO YEARS' FOOD CAMPAIGN THROWS NEW EMPHASIS ON LIVE-AT-HOME

One activity that has contributed materially to the health and physical well-being of Texas rural citizens during the past 2 years is the foods campaign used by the Texas Extension Service to throw a new emphasis on the live-at-home program into which all its self-sustaining farm enterprises have since 1933 been coordinated.

Through the food campaign every extension worker, as he carried on activities in his own particular field, has encouraged every farm and ranch family to work at the job of producing, conserving, and preparing food for home use. Through the work of land-use planning committees; through the home food supply demonstration of 4-H Club girls and home demonstration club women; through the whole farm and ranch demonstration; through agronomy, horticulture, dairy, poultry, and livestock demonstrations of 4-H Club boys and farm men—the importance and value of providing food for home use have been stressed.

Home-industries demonstrations have contributed to improvement in quality of home products as well as of products offered for sale. The development of farmers' cooperatives has led to group purchases of fruits, of fruit trees, to the establishment of freezer-locker-storage plants, and to other activities that make for the improvement of the food supply.

In landscaping activities, the relation of food-bearing plants; of windbreaks; of shade for livestock and poultry; of grassy areas about the place; of convenience in arrangement of gardens, orchards, and out-buildings, to food for the family, as well as to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the homestead have been emphasized.

The relationship of a well-nourished, well-poised body to a well-groomed, well-dressed person has been a part of the stock-in-trade of those who work on clothing.

The philosophy of good family relationships has helped to give each member of the family the privilege and the responsibility of helping produce, conserve, prepare, and serve food.

Through the food campaign a program of better cooperation between the Extension Service and Federal action and relief agencies; between the Extension Service and other educational agencies on activities relating to getting a better-fed people has been achieved.

Provisions in the programs of other agencies, such as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Surplus Marketing Administration, the Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, and the Farm Credit Administration, vocational agriculture and homemaking teachers have been important in getting more vegetables and fruits grown for home use; more pastures and feed crops for home dairy cows, meat animals, and poultry; more water facilities to irrigate gardens and orchards; more well-balanced lunches for school children; and more cooperative enterprises leading to the improvement of the food supply established.

Texas 1940 results, not yet completely tabulated, show a marked increase in production of vegetables and a great increase in conservation of food for the nonproductive months.

The increase in food production for 1939 as compared to 1938 was 20 percent in vegetables, with 131,908,149 pounds of vegetables grown; a 30-percent increase in fruit, with 3,730,198 pounds grown; and a 50-percent increase in stored foods, including 13,508,164 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats; and 6,822,430 pounds of fresh, dried, and cured fruits, vegetables, and meats.

In addition, more than 41,000 farm women and girls have memorized the Texas Food Standard and used it as a guide to making production and preservation budgets.

Everybody has worked—men, women, boys, and girls. Everybody has taken part in educational programs; men and women extension specialists; men and women county extension agents; men and women of other Federal action agencies and relief agencies, and other educational workers; men and women and boys and girls from the farms and ranches.

Extension literature related to the home food supply has been made more appealing. As a means of stimulating the mass of people to learn what foods are needed, a nutritional measuring rod, the Texas food standard, presenting scientific information on food needs of the body in brief simple terms, easy to read, easy to memorize, was printed on a pocket-size card and widely distributed.

A group of leaflets, the Starring Series, brief, popular in size, "enough alike to be a series but different enough to be exciting," has been published and released at regular intervals. The general pattern of the series is a brief statement on the nutritional value of the foods being written about, a few attractive recipes, some information on how to produce or purchase food, and something on the preservation or storage of food.

In addition to these, the general pattern of all extension publications has changed. They are all briefer and simpler, have more illustrations, and are more attractive in color and style.

The methods employed by extension workers have been more appealing. The whole foods picture, from production to utilization, has been presented—to the whole family—in ways calculated not only to give the information, but also to stimulate the imagination; to appeal to the sense of beauty; to startle by the magnitude of the quantity and value; to appeal to the smell and taste and make people so hungry for the product that they will go home and do something about producing or obtaining the quantity they need for their own tables.

Much of the increase in vegetable production is the result of another favorable growing season, and of the provision in the 1940 agricultural conservation program making the growing of a home garden of one-half acre with 10 varieties of vegetables, a soil-building practice that would earn a soil-building payment. Reports indicated that 5 percent, or about 7,000 of these gardens, are on farms that have never grown gardens before.

Several things have stimulated an increase in the conservation of food. There has been a revival of interest in simple inexpensive conservation methods—things that anyone can do no matter how meager the food preservation equipment and supplies, or the storage space, or the money for providing these. As a result, storage mounds have been used—small ones that will hold a week's supply of those products which, like silage, have to be used quickly when once the storage space is opened; and large ones into which the winter supplies of well-cured sweetpotatoes are being placed.

Because of the abundant supply of good fruits and vegetables more than usual interest has been shown in up-to-date information on canning, preserving, brining, and pickling. And, then the rapid increase in the number of freezer-locker-storage plants over the State—there are now approximately 100—has brought the possibilities of improved methods of storing good quality home-produced foods, especially beef, within the range of many families who formerly bought all they had or did without.

The whole activity is contributing to American stability and strength. It is helping people eat the right food, and eating the right food helps make people strong. Strong people, busy people, happy people constitute the first line of national defense.

Aiming at Agricultural Stability

R. J. BALDWIN, Director of Extension Service, Michigan

Clean sand beside blue waters is a source of delight to everyone. Sand piled high in dunes may be a fascinating playground. Sand moving with the wind becomes a menace to mankind.

Over a wide area along the shores of Lake Michigan wind-blown sand has become a serious problem. Drifting sand has covered wide expanses of fertile farm land. It has left a tract of ruined farms and abandoned homes. It has chocked creeks, ditches, reservoirs, and harbors.

In other areas, uncontrolled water has become a relentless destroyer. It has carried precious topsoil into rivers and lakes. It has gouged out slopes and hillsides. It has buried good soil beyond recovery.

These forces working over wide areas have created problems beyond the power of individuals to solve. But, since October 1937, it has not been necessary for individuals to work alone. At that time, the State law permitting the establishment of soil conservation districts in Michigan became operative.

Under the terms of this law, areas having common problems of erosion control may set up local subdivisions of government known as conservation districts. Through these districts, the local people may join their resources with the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, the extension service of the State college of agriculture, the department of conservation of the State government, and other agencies in making plans and carrying forward programs designed to control the depletion of soil and where possible to repair the damages already done.

The first district came into being in October 1938, in one of the lake shore counties in which serious wind erosion had made the people conscious of the need for united action. This was accomplished by the conservation committee of the board of supervisors, the county agricultural agent, and the extension soil conservationist working together to inform the local farmers of the district plan. The State soil conservation committee established under the new law accepted the farmers' petition, heard the farmers at the public hearing, and authorized an election under terms of the law. When the election was held, the vote was nearly unanimous for the district plan.

Six additional districts had been organized by October 1940 and have voted to come under the provision of the State law. Plans have been formulated and action programs are under way which integrate the resources of local people, the Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, County Land Use Planning Commission, and other Federal and State agencies concerned.

Local landowners file in to cast their ballot for or against a soil conservation district in Dalton Township, Muskegon County, Mich.

The problem of wind erosion presented a definite challenge to the State extension service. The fact that farms are small in this section of Michigan (the average is only 57 acres in Ottawa County) meant that our county agents had an intensive extension campaign on their hands. In a wind-erosion area, the indifference of one farmer to recommended erosion-control practices can endanger the success of the whole program. The educational job was made more difficult by the fact that the agent could not suggest the retirement of any sizable proportion of the farm to trees or grass as a means of combating wind erosion. These small farms had to be cultivated rather intensively if their operation was to remain economically practical.

The Extension Service accepted the challenge and inaugurated a widespread educational program for the formation of soil conservation districts in the wind-swept areas along Lake Michigan. The Extension Service arranged a series of farmer meetings to disseminate the information about the districts program. Extension specialists worked with technicians of the Soil Conservation Service in the development of proper rotations, species of seedings, and better land use. The help of the State department of conservation was secured in the development of plans for wildlife. The Farm Security Administration made cooperative loans to finance marl digging. Individual county agents played an important part in the work of districts organization, referendum, and election. But, perhaps, their most effective job was in s ulating and developing farm leadership in district areas.

Soil conservation districts in Ottawa Muskegon Counties now embrace nearl half million acres. Erosion resisting cr have been substituted for clean-tilled cr on acres of highly erodible lands. The g ing of livestock in woodlands is being redu to a negligible point. Tracts of abando land are being placed in trees or restored grasses; and such mechanical controls as races, dams, and contour furrows are be instituted where needed. Agricultural bility is in the process of being won for t sand-swept region because the farmers h adopted the districts program as their o and are accepting a proportionate share the responsibility for remedying the sad c dition of their farms.

It is no Pollyanna figure of speech to that our county agents and technicians of Soil Conservation Service have worked as partners with district boards of supervis in the development of districts progra Our men knew full well that there were enough hours in the day for them to und take detailed farm planning and engineeri work. They have, therefore, regarded districts program as an invaluable ally the fight for economic farming practic They have labored to stimulate local init tive and responsibility in combating the pr lem and to educate farmers in advance to ceive the assistance needed from the vario cooperating agencies. There has been a c scious effort on the part of the State exte sion service, the Soil Conservation Servi Farm Security Administration, Agricultur Adjustment Administration, County La Use Planning Commission, and certain oth agencies, to make their work supplement a complement each other. The net result h been a single broad-gage program of conser ation and education.

The soil conservation district plan is splendid new instrument which can be us effectively where conditions demand promp united and aggressive effort. It fits in we with established methods of extension educ tion and with official programs responsibl for conservation of natural resources. is sound in that it builds upon local cooper tion and local leadership.

The goals to be achieved are worthy the effort. Wind and water; sun and soil plants and animals must serve man's need They must be made to supply his home com forts, stimulate his development, provide fo his security from generation to generation To achieve these goals natural forces mus be in constant control.

Arkansas Women Look to Defense

CONNIE J. BONSLAGEL, State Home Demonstration Agent, Arkansas

The general theme of the eleventh annual conference of the Arkansas Council of ›me Demonstration Clubs, held September and 5, was Developing a Cultural Environ-ent for Rural Living. The president spoke Home Demonstration Club Women as Con-rvators of Rural Culture. The program mbers, contributed almost entirely by club embers themselves, were built around this ntral subject. Many of the speakers inted out that in times of stress like these, e homemaker's responsibility in the mat-r of conserving standards of rural culture increased many fold.

Little groups of women talked together out other responsibilities that farm women ould assume when war threatens and the hole world is thinking in line with pro-ams of national defense. "What can we s an organization do to help," they asked. hey were really concerned. They were inking. At one of its between-session eetings, the executive committee talked and ade plans for the organization to function ost effectively. These plans were repeated the 390 club members making up the con-erence and were approved by them unani-ously.

Committee on Preparedness Appointed

As a result, on September 5, Mrs. R. C. Harville, president of the State council, an-ounced the appointment of a State home emonstration committee on preparedness, he members being: Mrs. Louis Oates, Con-way County, chairman; Mrs. Robert Cherry, Craighead County; Mrs. Clyde Taylor, Mil-er County; Mrs. G. T. Dunn, Jr., Chicot County; and Mrs. E. A. Haley, Grant County.

Mrs. Oates called a luncheon meeting of he committee the same day. At this meet-ng the members decided that similar com-nittees of 5 should be set up in all of the 7 county home demonstration councils and n the 2,067 home demonstration clubs.

"So much for the set-up, the organiza-ion," observed one member of the committee, 'but what are we going to do?" After much liscussion, it was agreed that the committee would not attempt to make plans or a pro-gram of its own, but rather to keep in touch with the progress of State and national de-fense activities and stand ready to carry out applicable plans relating to farm-family liv-ing, and to respond to demands that may be made on farm families.

"Getting ready and waiting are all right in their places but an idle committee is a committee soon dead," one woman suggested. Another, quiet until that moment, said, "Well, I remember our defense work during the last war and it seems to me what we need to do is to work harder on our present home dem-onstration program. Some phases of it are defense measures. We need better food, bet-ter health, and better homes for defense." And "better babies" spoke up another.

One idea led to another until all had agreed that the "live-at-home" program should be em-phasized with renewed vigor, that the first line of defense for any farm family is better health through a well-planned, home-grown food supply. Mrs. Oates said, "I think the county leaders in gardening, canning, poultry, and home dairy work ought to be the county home demonstration committee on prepared-ness." And so it was agreed. Likewise, in each of the clubs local leaders in foods and nutrition phases of the program make up the home demonstration club committees. It so happens that the chairman of the State com-mittee is a member of the State livestock board and of the State land use planning committee.

On September 19, the chairman's letter went out to all county council presidents. Each home demonstration agent got a copy, of course, along with the information that as these committees really were "live-at-home" committees, all specialists having to do with foods would be interested in helping with training schools planned for them.

As fast as home demonstration club com-mittees are organized, they are set the task of making a live-at-home inventory of their neighborhoods or communities. The second step will be discussions of the leaflet Better Living Through Well-Planned Family Food Supply. These discussions will take place in club meetings and during home visits made to nonclub members. Families will be "signed up" to follow the plan.

Ozark Community Takes Inventory

On October 17 the writer attended a com-munity land use planning meeting in an Ozark Mountain county. Forty-eight farmers and farm women were there. They talked of program planning and of local problems. The chairman who is president of the local home demonstration club announced that the home demonstration club committee on prepared-ness had visited every family in the com-munity and had taken inventories of the foods grown, conserved, and stored for the winter and that the chairman wanted to present those figures as representing a land use prob-lem as well as a point for attack in any pro-gram where farm-family living is involved. Her figures were a surprise even to some of the families who had helped increase them.

4–H Club members are assisting with these inventories through the schools in a few com-munities where families are widely scattered. Leaders developed through the mattress pro-gram will serve in some communities where there are no home demonstration clubs.

At this State meeting another committee important to agricultural welfare was set up, a committee on cotton utilization with Mrs. Joe Hardin, of Lincoln County, as chairman. Serving with her are Mrs. W. J. Cagle, of Woodruff County; Mrs. Rose Protho, of Pu-laski County; and Mrs. W. L. Woods, of Ashley County.

They are cooperating with the State cotton utilization committee and with the National Cotton Council. Partly as a result of their activities, all county fairs and home demon-stration achievement day programs have car-ried cotton displays. A cotton Christmas will be observed in most home demonstration clubs and many home demonstration homes.

Among resolutions passed were those to put increased vigor into the home-made homes program; to increase the number of better babies clubs and enrollees; and to continue gifts of household cotton and canned foods to the Arkansas Children's Home and Hospital which is the council's official charity.

Mrs. Harville says that, with an active home demonstration council in every county and a membership of 61,294 women in 2,067 local clubs, the machinery would seem to be adequate to give State-wide spread to any information or work whether it is routine or of an emergency or defense nature. They mean to have their machinery oiled and ready to go.

■ Before an audience of about 4,000, Sum-ter, Kershaw, Greenwood, and Richland Counties presented a pageant at the 1940 State fair demonstrating the 4–H part in better farm living in South Carolina.

The economic side of the program was por-trayed by Sumter County 4–H members with Mr. and Mrs. Proctor, both local 4–H leaders, and their three children, 4–H members, repre-senting the farm family. One of the scenes showed the importance of dairy products. Other scenes showed livestock, poultry, grain, and food preparation.

The second episode, health, was presented by Kershaw County members who crowned the State 4–H health king and queen as a climax to their scene showing health require-ments and the work of the county health physician and nurse. Greenwood County demonstrated recreational activities.

The grandstand audience took part in the opening group of songs and in the closing citizenship ceremonial which was staged by a Richland County 4–H group.

Forest Farming Profits Floridians

LAND USE PLANNING LEADS TO INCREASED INTEREST IN GUM FARMING

GUY COX, County Agricultural Agent, Columbia County, Fla.

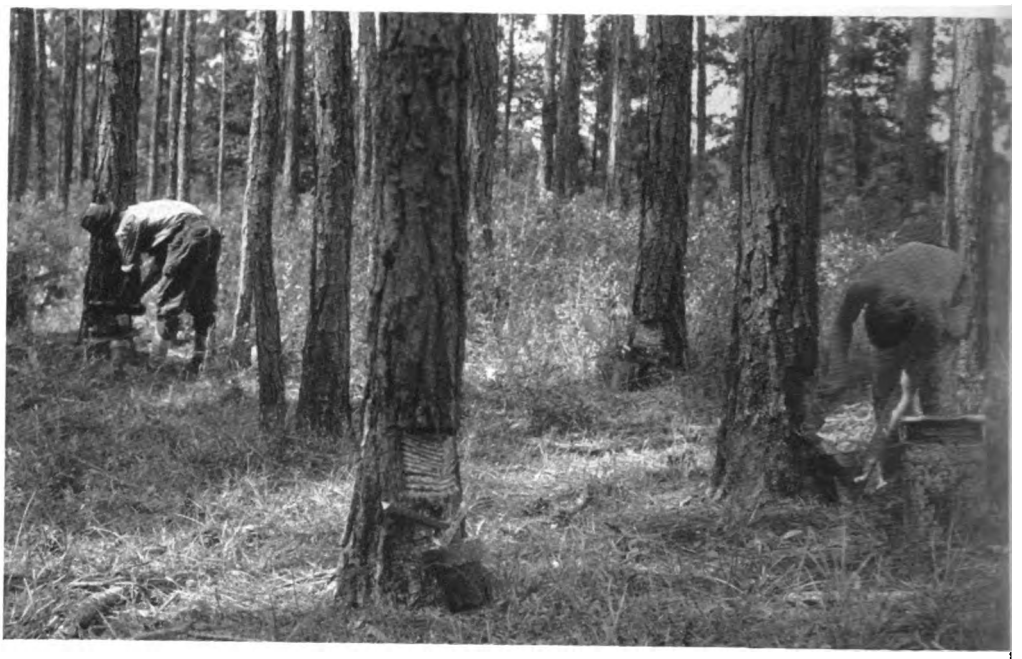
■ Away down upon the Suwannee River, among the towering cypresses and whispering pines, lies Columbia County, Fla. Columbia is one of those counties forming the northern tier of Florida counties and is bounded on the west by the Suwannee River. One has only to visit this county—70 miles long and 20 miles wide—to see its vast acres of lands that produce no cash crop, but there is potential wealth in its growing pines. No one is more conscious of this than is the native who has long since learned to look upon his pine as cash. Sources of cash from the pines are gum, sawlogs, piling, cross ties, posts, veneer blocks, pulpwood, stumps, and firewood.

Gum farming is farming for that product gathered from the slash and longleaf pine from a regular chipping of the face made through the bark into the outer ½-inch depth of the wood. It flows into a cup and from here is gathered for market. Gum is made into numerous products, including turpentine, rosin, shoe polish, paper sizing, and soap for the convenience of mankind.

Realizing the value and importance of pine to the people of this section, farm people in community and county land use planning meetings asked for help with their forest problems. The Florida Forest and Park Service and United States Forest Service, seeing the need, cooperated in the employment of a specialist in forest farm management under provision of the Norris-Doxey Act, with the Florida Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service collaborating.

When Clark Mathewson, project forester, arrived in Lake City, he found several men awake to the value of operating and carrying on forest practices, having tried them out in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, the Florida Forest and Park Service, and on the private holdings as extension demonstrators. These pioneers in gum farming as a cash crop were showing what could be done when one works the forest as diligently as he would his row crops of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sea-island cotton, and corn. Mr. Mathewson started to teach through actual demonstration by beginning work with these original forest farm operators.

A farm plan is the first step in perfecting a long-time forest farming program. The farm plan covers the complete farming operations with the Soil Conservation Service cooperating in making a 5-year plan for the cropland and the project forester making plans for the forest and woodlands. The Extension Service does the educational work with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration participating by making benefit payments to cooperating farmers for carrying out improved soil-building and soil-conserving practices.



Columbia County gum farmers dipping gum and chipping pine trees.

Demonstration farmers of this area, working in cooperation with Federal and State agencies, are showing neighbors and visitors that with careful planning and consistent effort the one-time waste-woodlands of the farm are now the source of a continuous and regular cash income.

The virgin yellow pine lumber of the southern forest is rapidly disappearing and with continued wasteful cutting will soon become a relic of the past. The forest farm program aims to avert this, for pine is an asset with many uses.

Long and straight pine is an excellent support to our large bridges, making a strong and lasting piling or pole for use where endurance is required.

The pine now furnishes cross ties over which one rides when traveling by the fast trains serving the South. It is over these ties that many of the southern fruits and vegetables, crated in southern pine for shipment, are carried by long freight trains to the markets of the North and East.

Farmers have learned that the young pine with proper treatment will make an excellent fence post. Pines are now finding their way through the pulp mill to be made into paper.

Stumps removed from cleared lands are a source of pine tar.

Pine as fuel is the reliable source for cooking those meals so relished by the farm family and so much enjoyed throughout the South.

Farmers in Columbia County using the forest and forest products as a cash crop find easily accessible cash markets for their products locally or in consuming centers. Nearby Florida and Georgia cities compete for the forest products—lumber for local sawmills, pilings and poles, and pulpwood for paper mills.

Finally, pine seed produced in this section is marketed throughout the Southeast. This is an income long neglected by the farmer, but as there are local markets, several carloads of cones are gathered annually or as regularly as the pine produces a seed crop.

The farm people welcome and are highly appreciative of the services rendered by Clark Mathewson, their local project forester, and the cooperating agencies helping them to better utilize the farm woodlands along with a more nearly balanced farm plan and land use program, which will lead to a more bountiful living and a contented farm people.

Land Use Shifts

Anchoring Kansas Dust

■ The Kansas Dust Bowl, comprising 54 Kansas counties, reports only 212,000 acres in a hazardous condition this year while last year there were 1,285,066 acres which county agents reported to be in a condition to blow even with normal winter precipitation.

Last year 26 of these counties faced a feed shortage, while in 28 feed supplies were only adequate to care for a limited livestock population. This fall with favorable weather, only one county is short of feed, 24 have an adequate supply and 29 counties have surpluses. The sorghum acreage nearly doubled in these counties. This served as a protection for the land as well as providing abundant livestock feed. Farmers in these 54 counties planted 3,315,827 acres of sorghum in 1940 as compared to 1,899,634 in 1939.

The most troublesome of these Dust Bowl counties have developed a modified adjustment program through their land use planning committees with the cooperation of AAA and the Extension Service. This modified program differed from the ordinary agricultural conservation program in that no payment was made for diversion; all of the grant to the farmers being based upon the extent to which soil conserving or soil building practices were performed. Sixty-four meetings and conferences were conducted at which the "modified program" was explained by an extension agronomist.

Two thousand three hundred and fifty-five farmer committeemen and leaders participated in these meetings. Ten southwest Kansas counties voluntarily adopted the plan. In these 10 counties major emphasis was placed on the stabilizing influences of an adequate sorghum acreage. The sorghum acreage in this area jumped from 379,000 acres in 1939 to 755,000 acres in 1940. Nine of the ten counties have surplus feed and in the tenth, the supply is adequate. The fall of 1939 found these counties with 211,000 acres of land in condition to blow; while on October 1, 1940, only 57,100 acres were in condition to blow. The tremendous influence of the combined efforts of Extension and Agricultural Adjustment was an important factor in focusing farmer attention toward feed production. The modified program area is now being expanded to include additional counties.

Revitalizing Worn-Out Kentucky Land

Shifting back to grass and timber, vast acreages of worn-out Kentucky land have been planted during the past year. It is estimated that there are 6 million acres of lespedeza in the State, 500,000 acres of clover combinations, and 200,000 acres of alfalfa. Half a million tons of lespedeza hay were harvested this year. To conserve the soil approximately a million tons of lime materials and the equivalent of 300,000 tons of 20 percent superphosphate were spread with at least 750,000 acres improved in this manner. Within 1 week after arrangements had been completed with TVA to distribute in the Tennessee Valley counties of Kentucky through cooperative soil-improvement associations, the limestone by-product of the Gilbertsville Dam project, Marshall County farmers had asked for 1,200 tons of limestone.

The difficulties and expense of bringing in limestone long distances were overcome in two Kentucky counties this year by the organization of cooperative associations. The Livingston County Soil Improvement Cooperative Association organized to operate a quarry at Smithland, distributed 10,500 tons of limestone in the first 8 months of the year. The Federal Bank for Cooperatives furnished funds for the purchase of quarry machinery.

In Perry County in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, through the Perry County Farmers' Cooperative Association, 4,500 tons of limestone have been distributed since June. With no quarry in the county virtually no lime was used by Perry County farmers 4 years ago, and less than 1,000 tons were used in the 3 years of 1937, 1938, and 1939. This year, through the cooperative association, truckers moved lime up the narrow valleys of Squabble Creek, Lost Creed, Leatherwood, Troublesome, and Buckhorn at the rate of more than 100 tons a day. Fighting stubbornly against rain, driving laboriously up the steep mountain grades and down the rock-strewn creek beds, which serve as the only roads to many farms, truckers so far this year have delivered lime to 770 of the 1,877 farms in Perry County.

Dairy Improvement

Artificial insemination associations as tools for dairy herd improvement in Wisconsin were first set up early in 1939. Since then, 7 groups have been organized, reaching a total of 1,200 herds of cattle.

Sires being used for these associations are, in nearly all cases, animals which have proved their ability to transmit 400-pound butterfat production or better to their offspring. This means that nearly 11,000 producing cows and heifers in these herds are now being mated to superior herd sires.

Iowa's Home Demonstration Glee Club

■ A home demonstration agents' glee club is Iowa's latest musical accomplishment. The club of 50 members, made up entirely of home demonstration agents, was the highlight of the annual Iowa extension banquet.

In accord with the Latin America music study which Iowa home project and 4-H girls are following this year, the glee club's premier performance featured two Mexican songs, Carem Carmela and Cielito Lindo. Apropos both Latin-American music and current cotton surplus discussion, a special arrangement of the boll weevil song as encore brought an ovation from the listeners.

The glee club was directed by Winifred Martin, new member of the extension rural sociology music staff. This glee club further supplements the annual music-study for Iowa's 93,000 farm women and 13,000 4-H girls. Out of this has already developed such special activities as 71 county-wide rural women's choruses, including 1,879 farm women, a growing number of rural community mixed choruses, and special choral organizations among 4-H girls and rural youth groups.

This work was developed by Fannie R. Buchanan, extension assistant professor of rural sociology and organization, Iowa.

Laying the Basis for Sound Judgment

One of the biggest jobs of the extension agent is to lay a foundation of usable fact so that rural people can act most wisely. Rapidly changing economic conditions, due to the critical times in world affairs, force important decisions on rural people. As citizens of a democracy, they need information in a usable form and more of it. Extension agents are working on the job. The county land use organization is proving its worth by stimulating interest among farm people in basing decision on solid fact. A canvass of the State reports shows that the need for more economic information is being met in a variety of ways, as indicated by some typical examples.

Sound Thinking On Common Problems

Land use planning is in various stages of development in 29 counties of Arkansas. County agents say this activity has been responsible for more deliberate and sound thinking by farm people on common problems than any other single phase of work. With due regard for world events and the agricultural situations in the Nation, State, and county, land use planning committees willingly faced facts to evolve county programs that would make the most of the natural opportunities.

From these committees have come the conclusions that farm people must follow the live-at-home program as the first line of defense, that some shifts should be made to crops having domestic market demands and possibilities, that domestic and local markets should be developed, and that local natural resources should be put to use, providing industrial employment.

More specifically, the land use planning committee of Independence County plans development of local phosphate deposits for agricultural purposes. Other communities have under consideration decentralized industries such as wood-using plants.

Prevents Sharecroppers' Strike

Land use planning in 41 counties in Missouri is giving farmers an opportunity to help in determining the best use to which the land can be put in each locality. In the process of land use planning the local people have set out to find the solution to many social, economic, and cultural problems. As this is done, the Nation is thereby strengthened.

The Mississippi County, Mo., land use committee helped to prevent recurrence of a sharecroppers' strike that gave the region an unwelcome notoriety about 1 year ago. A subcommittee was appointed to call a meeting of landowners to see what could be done on a voluntary basis to provide shelter and land for as many families as possible. The landowners made a survey of the county and created widespread sentiment to do everything possible to remove the conditions responsible for last year's disturbance.

Such activities as these which are being conducted by land use planning groups throughout the 41 counties undoubtedly will have a significant bearing on maintaining the morale of farm people. To give the people themselves a part in making plans tends to keep their spirits up.

Discussion Clarifies the Situation

Between 1,100 and 1,200 community organizations in Mississippi, with a membership between 50 and 60 thousand, are making a definite contribution to preparedness by discussion of national strength, morale, patriotism, health, food and food supplies, land use, conservation, and other economic and social problems affecting general welfare. Besides these communities which conduct organized programs, 15 counties are carrying on organization programs similar to these community programs. In either instance, the organization work is tied into the county program as developed by the county policy and planning committee. Factual information is supplied by the Extension Service and other agencies. The discussion-group method is employed in the formulation of individual and group viewpoint.

Farm Women Survey Facts

The Florida Council of Senior Home Demonstration Work, composed of 32 county councils, at its annual meeting in June centered its program around the general agricultural program. Representatives of the Extension Service, AAA, the land use planning committee, and the Federal Surplus Commodities Administration all discussed the national and international situations. Council women, about 150 in number, continued the discussion from the standpoint of Florida situations. A State-wide program was adopted which emphasized need for the women to study agricultural situations, that each of the 318 home demonstration clubs in the State would devote the programs of at least two meetings to such subject—so reaching the more than 9,000 women enrolled in home demonstration clubs.

At the request of the State supervisor of home economics education, a home demonstration agent led discussion at each of the 15 district meetings for public-school teachers on how agricultural conditions affected home and family life, and explained the general agricultural program from that point of view. More than 1,000 teachers attended these meetings.

Taking Stock of Resources

Land use planning committees in 252 counties and in some 800 communities in Texas have brought farm leadership and the agricultural agencies of the Government together to take stock of the resources in land, livestock, equipment, and people. They have analyzed the problems confronting farmers and ranchmen. They have worked out ways to use their own resources and the assistance available from Government agencies in working out solutions to a substantial number of these problems.

This may be illustrated by San Saba County which was designated by the State land use planning committee as a unified county in 1940. Among the tangible results of land use planning in this county is an increase in the number of active farm leaders from about 10 to approximately 50. The committee was able to put into effect adequate control measures against poisonous range plants discovered during a vegetative survey made by the SCS, and to establish a cooperative erosion-control-demonstration area utilizing both the Extension Service and SCS in planning for farms and ranches.

Because of its effective leadership, San Saba was designated as the initial county in District 7 for the cotton mattress demonstration program and as a demonstration county for TVA superphosphate. The county land use plans were developed in 14 community meetings in which 750 farm people participated. The 4-H Club and adult demonstrations have been built upon the recommendations of the land use planning committee.

"Can we make a living on farms in this community, or should we move out and turn the country back to range?" This was a question of paramount importance to members of the land use planning committee of Dixie community, Idaho, at its first meeting in February 1938. Years of drought, low

es, erosion, decline in yields, all contrib-
d to a situation that was leading to farm
ndonment, tax delinquency, mortgage
eclosures. In addition, the country did
show promise for the growing of cash
eat.

As a result of a survey of this community,
eral agencies have become interested in
ir situation. The Soil Conservation Serv-
made a conservation survey and set up
CCC spike camp. The Farm Security
ministration is lending money to help
mers make needed changes, incuding loans
the development of water facilities, for
ablishing seedlings of pasture and alfalfa,
d for purchasing livestock, and also loans
4–H Club members for the purchase of 40
es and 9 bred Guernsey heifers. In ad-
ion to supervision of 4–H projects the Ex-
nsion Service has also helped to establish
number of test plots for grasses and other
rage crops in this community.

Land Use Committees Use Facts

County land use planning committees in
ew Mexico have used economic informa-
on to good advantage in making recom-
endations for their agricultural program in
e county.

In Luna County it is estimated that the
ean growers were able to make $39,762 by
aking changes in their dates of planting.
t was formerly customary for the bean
rowers in Luna County to plant their beans
round May 20. The available information
howed that the individuals who planted a
onth or so later produced higher yields
nd did not have as much rust. The county
nd use planning committee recommended
hat all bean producers agree not to plant
efore June 25. The extension agents, with
he help of the planning committee, were
ble to get nearly every farmer in the county
o follow these recommendations. It was
stimated that the bean production was in-
reased 200 pounds per acre.

Economic information in regard to the de-
truction of grass and crops by jack rabbits
urnished to the county planning commit-
ees was the basis for a program of control
nd eradication carried on in 6 counties.

A survey of the damage to cotton and
heat by cutworms and other insects was
urnished to the planning committees in
ounties where cotton and wheat are major
rops. These surveys were worked out in
ooperation with the Bureau of Entomology
and Plant Quarantine and other agencies.

In Eddy and Chaves Counties land use
planning committees with the help of exten-
sion agents were able to secure funds from
the 22 cotton gins and oil mills in the two
counties, to pay the salary and traveling ex-
penses of an entomologist during the period
from June to September 1940.

In Columbia County, Oreg., as a result
of county program planning, particular em-
phasis was given to water supply and sanita-
tion during the past year. Three community
gravity water systems have been installed,
bringing fresh mountain water to 88 families,
the education, organization, and engineering
activities having been provided by the Ex-
tension Service.

Young Farmers Study Their Job

To reach young farmers too old for 4–H
Club work and not old enough to definitely
take part in county and community adult
activities, a three-year course of instruction
was organized in cooperation with the Exten-
sion Service and the various branch experi-
ment stations in Kansas. These short courses
were 2 days in length and were designed to fit
the respective sections of the State.

The first year's course was on soil man-
agement and crop production, the second year
on livestock production and feed utilization,
and the third year's course on farm organiza-
tion and management.

Experiment station staff members and ex-
tension specialists were used as instructors
for the short courses given. County agents in
the respective counties enrolled young farm-
ers between the ages of 18 and 30. The first
school was held in 1937; 4 such schools were
held in 1938; and 6 were held in 1939 with
enrollees coming from 55 counties in the State
and an attendance range from 20 to 60 young
men per school.

These short courses are being continued in
cooperation with each branch experiment sta-
tion until the full 3-years' course has been
given. In January and February 1941, simi-
lar schools are being started in 15 individual
counties in the State.

In addition, the Division of Agriculture at
Kansas State College is holding a 4-weeks'
short course from January 6 to 30, 1941, for
60 young farmers from 51 counties in the
eastern half of the State. These young men
are to be from the ages of 21 to 40 years.
They must be leaders in their communities
and counties and actually farming for them-
selves. This short course is being financed
from a scholarship fund made available to
the State college.

We feel that these short courses are begin-
ning to fill a very definite need in our rural
educational, social, and economic structure by
reaching a class of young people who have not
heretofore been reached by any other program.

Community Groups Need Specialized Information

Meetings have been held in California to
discuss with specialized producers, such as
citrus growers, apricot growers, and apple
growers, special marketing problems arising
out of the current economic situation.

During the current year economics special-
ists alone presented information concerning
the foreign demand situation at 74 such meet-
ings before an audience of 5,725, and informa-
tion concerning the subject of expanding home
markets at 93 similar meetings, having an
attendance of 6,559. Commodity specialists
have presented similar information before ad-
ditional groups.

In addition to these meetings, many others
have been held by the county staff alone. In
1939, county agents held 340 such meetings
dealing with marketing, and 268 meetings
dealing with agricultural outlook. In addi-
tion, 4,169 office calls concerned outlook and
marketing. The 1940 figures will show this
interest undiminished.

Facts Change Extension Program

The work of land use planning committees
is definitely influencing extension programs
in Indiana, according to the county agents.
For instance in Vigo County, a good agricul-
tural county, the land use planning study
brought out the fact that there are 800 part-
time farmers (about one-third of the farmers
in the county) with from 1 to 3 cows, 25 to
100 chickens, 2 to 10 pigs, and a garden.
These people had no extension program.

A dairy extension program for a farmer
with 10 to 15 cows selling milk at from 2 to
3 cents a quart does not apply at all to the
part-time farmer who sells the milk of 1
or 2 cows to his own family at 10 to 12
cents a quart. So the county agent is devel-
oping a program to meet the needs of the
latter group.

Studying the Defense Needs

In Worcester County, Mass., a series of
meetings, which will eventually reach every
town in the county, are being held to acquaint
people with the defense situation. These
meetings are a cooperative effort on the part
of several organizations, with the local de-
fense chairman appointed by the Governor of
Massachusetts in charge of the meetings.

The Extension Service agents help in or-
ganizing the meetings, supplying facts on the
outlook, foreign markets, and other pertinent
information and looking after necessary de-
tails. Rural and urban folks are invited to
these meetings, and the average attendance
so far has been around 50. At these meetings
the extension agents have also taken the op-
portunity to explain rural policy work, as
land use planning is called in Massachusetts.

The New York State Emergency Agricul-
tural Defense Committee was created on June
22, 1940. Soon after, similar committees were
organized in each agricultural county. One
of the first jobs in some counties was to study
the seed supply situation, especially of those
seeds normally imported from Europe. These
committees of farmers are studying agricul-
tural resources and needs and are ready to
move promptly as conditions require.

■ In Iowa, the slogan of the 4–H Clubs for
1940 was "Citizenship Through 4–H." Dis-
cussions throughout the State were conducted
on "Our Job in Preserving Democracy."

Streamlining the Foods Program

■ The fundamental extension program of better food for the farm family appears in a number of new guises. Utilizing newer developments such as freezer locker storage, land use planning, and agricultural adjustment, extension agents are looking to the goal of adequate food for the farm family.

Freezer Lockers

The rapid increase in the availability of freezer lockers affords an opportunity to extension agents in many States. In Iowa, for example, approximately 80 percent of the farm families use freezer lockers. This method of storing food has promoted better diets through the increased use of fresh frozen fruits, vegetables, and meats, produced on the farm. To help the good work along, meetings with farm men and women and refrigerated locker operators were held in 50 Iowa counties last year. The nutrition specialist gave instruction in preparing the food for the locker, in managing locker space economically, and in using frozen foods.

In Illinois, especially in the northern two-thirds of the State, the increasing number of cold-storage locker plants emphasizes the transition from home curing of meats to payment of a cash outlay for this service in centrally located locker plants. A large percentage of the plants are operated as separate enterprises unattached to other businesses. It has been estimated that plant patrons save about 6 cents per pound by processing their own meats through the locker plant, as compared with purchase at retail prices and many of them use better quality meats than they would be willing to purchase.

The State of Washington now has more than 300 commercial cold-storage lockers, with an average of 291 individual lockers to the plant, supplying the needs of some 75,000 families—both rural and urban. Lockers are being used for the storage of meats, fruits, and vegetables.

Soon after the use of cold-storage lockers became known in the State, the Extension Service recognized a need for training farm people in their use. Training meetings have been held every year since, reaching many farm people throughout the State. During the fall and early winter of 1940, Rae Russell, extension nutritionist, and Con S. Maddox, extension animal husbandman, conducted 16 meetings in various parts of the State.

Interest in community refrigeration for better living is growing in southern rural districts where electricity has been installed. Last year, in Elmore County, Ala., county agent J. E. Morriss cooperated with farmers in the Holtville community in the erection of a cold-storage and quick-freeze plant which was patronized by about 75 farm families during the first 4 months it operated. The plant was erected on school property, and is being operated in connection with the school where vocational agriculture is being taught to farm boys.

Freezer-locker storage systems have been installed by commercial concerns in several Arkansas counties. In Craighead County, Ark., more and more farmers are storing their meats, fruits, and vegetables in a plant which has a capacity of 260 lockers.

Land Use Planning

The land use planning study in Pinellas County, Fla., showed a nutritional need which the home demonstration program is trying to meet by emphasizing variety fruit plantings. This affects at least 250 families in a citrus county.

Under the land use program in New Mexico, three farm family food supply demonstrations were set up in representative problem areas last February. Specialists in livestock, dairy and poultry, nutrition, horticulture, agronomy, and economics are cooperating with the county workers in Chaves, Eddy, and San Miguel Counties.

In the 14 Louisiana parishes where land use planning has reached the recommendation stage, a definite acreage on a family-size basis has been recommended by the committees for a home garden and a home orchard. In Lincoln, the unified parish, definite goals for the number of new gardens and orchards to be established, the number of old gardens and the care of old orchards have been set up.

The interest in fruit has been very active in Louisiana with 20,000 fruit trees planted during the past year and a definite program on the care of home orchards in 31 parishes. Attendance at orchard field day meetings at Calhoun Experiment Station was surprising. Many came 100 miles and willingly tramped all over the station, sometimes in mud ankle deep with the thermometer well up in the 90's to study the results of the experiments.

Wisconsin also showed renewed interest in the home fruit supply with approximately 200 spray rings active in the State directly or indirectly traceable to extension orchard improvement work. Membership in these rings total 2,000 families. Each family produces approximately 4 bushels of fruit per family member each year for home consumption. In addition, each family markets an average of more than $50 worth of fruit.

More Data

The need for more information on the actual situation in regard to food needs and food supply in specific localities has been met in a variety of ways. Production records on food for home use and the value of food were kept by 20 families in Napa County, Calif. The summary of these records has been used throughout the State to encourage home food production to supplement family income. Studies made in three counties show the greatest value of home production in California is in improving the family nutrition rather than in increasing money saving.

In addition to analyzing home accounts of Iowa women in extension projects, the home management specialists are directing the analysis by WPA statisticians of about 1,200 records kept by Farm Security Administration families of their spending and their home production. As records are kept of quantities of food produced and purchased, this analysis will be an indication of the adequacy of home food production possibilities and dietary lacks of Iowa farm families in the lower income group.

Surplus Commodities

The school-lunch program made possible by the Surplus Marketing Administration has been used effectively in practically all States. Home demonstration agents and home demonstration clubs have taken the lead in establishing lunchrooms. Sumter County, Ga., is a typical example with a lunchroom in 8 of the 10 schools in the county. The home demonstration clubhouses are being used for the preparation and serving of the lunches. All the equipment was furnished by club members. Canned foods were put up by club members in the community cannery. Menus are planned by them and the lunches are usually prepared by home demonstration club members who are on WPA. Supplies given by the Surplus Commodities Corporation are a wonderful help.

In Kansas 12 organizations cooperate in putting on the school-lunch program in every county in the State. In Maine the school-lunch work has been responsible for coordinating programs of the Extension Service, Health Department, and Education Department.

Home demonstration clubs in Seminole County, Fla., canned more than 2,000 quarts of foodstuffs for school lunches, and Holmes County, Fla., reports pantries of canned goods ready in 12 lunchrooms.

County agents in cooperation with the Extension committees have helped to obtain sponsors in the rural schools and to organize women's groups for aid to the school-lunch program in New Mexico. Often extension women's groups serve as sponsors.

In Quay County, where a unified project on child health is being conducted through the cooperative efforts of the various agencies, such as the Extension Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Public

Health Department, and the schools, a survey was made of school children to determine their dietary habits and standards. As a result of this survey, every school in the county served hot lunches to the children during the 1939–40 school year.

In some of the schools WPA aid was available but, where it was not, in addition to sponsoring the project, the women's extension groups attended to the matter of preparation and serving of lunches. Quay County was the only county in the State where all schools in the county, including city schools, offered hot lunches for school children. Surplus commodities, supplemented by additional foodstuffs obtained by sponsors, were used.

School lunches were improved in Tehama County, Calif., when 34 nutrition project leaders were trained by the home demonstration agent to give a demonstration and talk on the lunch from home. Parents, as well as children—a total of 800 persons—attended the demonstrations which reached every school in the county. Teachers report that there is an improvement in the lunches brought from home.

Wheat Facts for Washington Farms

The faith of Washington wheat farmers in their agricultural extension service stood them and the entire Nation in good stead in the fall of 1939. With the war clouds breaking rapidly over all of Europe and promising to spread over the entire world, a wave approaching hysteria swept over the wheat-growing section of the State.

Farmers remembered the $2 a bushel wheat of World War 1; they remembered how early expansion of acreage planted had meant quick fortunes to many in the area. The threat of heavy overplanting was imminent throughout the entire district.

With reliable Government reports at hand and in constant touch with the situation both at home and abroad, extension specialists realized that such a planting of the thousands of fertile Washington wheat acres would mean disappointment and ruin not only to many farmers in the Pacific Northwest but would also work a hardship on the markets of at least the entire coastal area. In 1919 Washington had 2,495,000 acres which produced wheat—1939 plantings for the 1940 crop threatened to equal if not surpass that mark.

From the State extension office came news stories calling the attention of farmers to the heavy supplies of wheat in Canada and in Australia, the surplus of wheat in the United States and virtually every other producing nation in the world. In these news articles farmers were urged not to abandon the AAA program and risk the results of years of work in overplanting on an uncertain demand situation.

At the same time the news articles were released, R. M. Turner, assistant director and extension economist, talked to AAA community committeemen of eastern Washington at Colfax urging them to explain the situation to fellow farmers and discourage the idea of heavy fall plantings of grain.

The news articles were given widespread publication by cooperating newspapers. Triple A committeemen talked to their neighbors. Farmers listened. With but few exceptions the idea of overplantings was abandoned. The total Washington wheat acreage was 2,080,000—the lowest point, with the exception of 3 years, since 1926.

Resulting price and market situations proved beyond any doubt that the Extension Service had been right in advising against the overplanting of wheat. The confidence of farmers in their Extension Service was further bolstered.

Again in the fall of 1940, Mr. Turner took the front position speaking for the Extension Service. Again the issuance of news articles was coupled with a series of talks before four district AAA conferences at which farmer comitteemen from throughout the State were called in to discuss the 1941 program.

Before these conferences, Mr. Turner again explained the outlook for the wheat situation and again counseled against any overplanting on the basis of the war situation. Local papers carried the reports of the talk, coupled with releases to the weekly rural press of the State.

Again farmers of Washington listened. Reports at this time at extension and AAA offices indicate that there is no serious danger of overplanting in the State for 1941. Officials of the State AAA office readily declare that a considerable portion of credit is due extension activities for averting any threat of abandoning the farm program.

More Arkansas Seed

While home production of seed has been a live-at-home measure for a number of years in Arkansas, special emphasis was placed on this practice because of war-affected foreign seed sources. As a result of this effort county agents report that about 600,000 pounds of vetch seed was saved last spring. In addition, some quantities of hop clover and alfalfa seed also were saved, and agents report a very large quantity of lespedeza seed harvested this fall. In short there will be a greater number of local seed sources because of this emphasis.

A Report on Slides

During the past 2 years we have been using colored slides effectively for reports and meetings. I usually carry the camera with me in the car and when I find a farm practice which might be of interest to others in the county I take a color picture. Usually I plan to have the farm operator in the picture and this gives a local touch. I have also taken pictures at demonstrations such as of plow adjustment, herd analysis meetings, and various engineering practices.

For the past 2 years I have presented my annual report to the local board of supervisors by showing 25 to 30 local pictures which demonstrate various phases of the extension program as carried out in our county. I am also frequently called on to meet with future farmer groups at banquets and with agricultural teachers in their group meetings. I have found the showing of local pictures an effective way to present what is going on through our program locally. The audience seems to enjoy this type of illustrated talk with local color.—*Irvin B. Perry, county agent, Cortland County, N. Y.*

Home Economics Reading Courses

Reading courses designed to enable Illinois homemakers to continue their own education are proving popular. For the third year these courses are sponsored jointly by the Federation of Home Bureaus, the Extensions Service, and the Illinois State library.

The State library assists local libraries and individuals to obtain the books recommended by the home economics extension staff, and the Home Bureau Federation stimulates interest among the members in enrolling for the courses.

The 13 courses being offered are art, related to home and personal living; child development and guidance; clothing and textiles; family and social relationships; family economics, including consumer problems; food and nutrition; health, home care of the sick and first aid; the house and its surroundings; mental health; music for the home; recreation and entertainment; rural electrification; and sex education. Most frequently chosen courses in 1939 were family and social relationships, art in the home, the house and its surroundings, and child development. The course on mental health is offered for the first time this year.

The plan provides that each homemaker may earn a certificate in her chosen course by reading a certain number of books suggested on that phase of homemaking and then preparing a brief written report on each book. Certificates are awarded by the State library.

More than 1,000 homemakers enrolled in the reading courses first offered in 1938. Last year homemakers in 44 counties actively participated in the library project.

Stamp Plan Opens New Farm Markets

Five Million Dollars Worth of Surpluses Bought With Blue Stamps in October

New and substantial markets for farm products are being opened in the United States through the Food Stamp Plan of the Department of Agriculture.

Economic surveys conducted in the more than 200 Food Stamp areas now in operation furnish daily evidence that the tables of the needy families offer a great potential market for surplus farm foodstuffs. This domestic market is one that will not be easily upset by overnight changes in foreign situations. Properly developed it means outlets for surpluses which formerly glutted farm markets. From the viewpoint of the consumer, it means that the Surplus Marketing Administration through the Food Stamp Plan has taken steps to assure millions of men, women, and children in low-income families that they will get more adequate diets.

Bridging the gap between surpluses on the farm and want in the cities, this new food-purchasing power made available through the Stamp Plan acts as a syphon pumping millions of pounds of surplus foodstuffs each month from the farms through the normal trade channels to the tables of families who need it most.

In October about 2,200,000 persons spent $5,000,000 for surplus foods through the use of blue food order stamps. Of the total stamp buying power used for the 19 items on the surplus list about 14 percent was spent for butter; 14 percent for eggs; 17 percent for cereal products; 12 percent for vegetables; 13 percent for fruits, and 30 percent for pork products.

Potatoes appeared on the surplus list for the first time during October and accounted for 5 percent of all blue stamp purchases. This means that families using the plan consumed 15,361,000 pounds of potatoes during the month. They also ate nearly 2,158,000 pounds of butter bought with blue stamps. It would take more than 100,000 cows to produce the milk needed for this amount of butter.

Other blue stamp purchases made during October included 2,657,000 dozen eggs; 17,456,000 pounds of flour; 7,647,000 pounds of other cereals; 10,450,000 pounds of pork products; a combined total of 7,245,000 pounds of dry beans, fresh snap beans, cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes; 2,478,000 bundles of beets, carrots and celery; and carloads of apples, pears, oranges, raisins and dried prunes.

By spring, when areas designated but not yet in operation are opened and additional areas are brought under the plan, officials of the Surplus Marketing Administration expect that at least 5,000,000 people will be using food stamps. It is estimated that this will provide new markets of more than $10,000,000 each month for the producers of surplus farm crops. At the rate surplus purchases have held for recent months, needy families taking part in the stamp plan will then be consuming on an annual basis about 70 million pounds of butter; 80 million dozen eggs; 175 million pounds of pork; 70 million pounds of lard and carloads of fruits and vegetables.

Commodities on the list of nationally designated blue stamp foods for the December 1 to 31 period are: fresh grapefruit, cabbage, onions (except green onions), Irish potatoes, apples, pears, oranges, butter, raisins, rice, pork lard, all pork (except that cooked or packed in metal or glass containers), corn meal, shell eggs, dried prunes, hominy grits, dry edible beans, wheat flour and whole wheat (graham) flour. In addition, fresh spinach is available for the December period in the stamp plan areas of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

Efforts are being made to keep the surplus list as flexible as possible in order that farmers confronted with a seasonal surplus problem may receive immediate and direct benefits. When the program first went into effect on May 16, 1939, there were only nine foods on the surplus list. They were butter, shell eggs, dry edible beans, dried prunes, oranges, fresh grapefruit, wheat flour and whole wheat (graham) flour, and corn meal. The surplus commodities have been changed from time to time, in accordance with changes in economic conditions and seasonal factors. On July 16, 1939, oranges and grapefruit were dropped and a number of new commodities added. These included rice, fresh peaches, fresh pears, cabbage, peas, tomatoes and onions. In October 1939, peaches, cabbage, peas, tomatoes and rice were dropped from the list, and raisins, apples, snap beans and pork lard were added. Other changes have been made from time to time.

Seasonal surplus problems concerning vegetables of major commercial importance were attacked through the Food Stamp Plan for the first time on June 10, 1940. During the season of vegetable surpluses, designations under the plan were reexamined periodically and changes were made in line with seasonal conditions. Flexibility of the plan made it possible to expand market outlets speedily for relatively short periods, meeting the current needs of seasonal production trends and changes in any area. This resulted in increased distribution and use of those vegetables which were produced primarily for nearby markets.

Through the operation of the Food Stamp Plan, merchants are becoming more aggressive salesmen for the farmers, at the same time that these producers of agricultural commodities are provided with wider market outlets for foodstuffs which needy families would otherwise not be able to buy.

To Illustrate News Stories

By taking quite a number and quite a variety of pictures each year, we have available to people here in Chemung County a rather useful picture file. As these pictures are finished, they are mounted in a looseleaf notebook with two or three prints on a page. The prints are hinged at the top with gummed strips so that information about the picture may be written under it. A key number for each picture is used and this key indicates the place where the negative will be found in the card index file.

These pictures are used primarily for illustrations in news stories and timely topics written for the Extension News and the daily and weekly papers. We also find the pictures useful when we prepare film strips for use in meetings. Some pictures, of course, have value only immediately after they are taken. Others, however, are useful for several years. For example, we used this year pictures of the operation of a farm combine and pictures of tobacco harvesting that were taken several years ago.—*L. H. Woodward, county extension agent, Chemung County, N. Y.*

Bromegrass Popular

Bromegrass is booming in Michigan. Michigan farmers purchased and planted 500,000 pounds of Canadian and Western seed in 1940 enough for 100,000 acres, nearly doubling previous acreages. The plant previously had become popular in Kansas and in the Dakotas for its drought resistance. Now farmers in Michigan are turning their attention to seed production.

Health "H" in Oregon

Last year there were 9,160 Oregon 4–H Club members enrolled in the health project. Estimated enrollment will approach the 12,000 mark this year. The work done in these health clubs is correlated with health subject matter in the regular school curricula and is carried on in close cooperation with local health units and clinics in various counties. Hundreds of these boys and girls through their health club work have secured samples of their home drinking water supply which they sent to the Oregon State College Bacteriology Department to be tested. The result has been an improved water supply in many places.

Hawaii Strengthens Her Position

H. H. WARNER, Director of Extension, Hawaii

Falling in line with the sister agencies on the mainland, the Hawaii Agricultural :tension Service is doing everything in its wer to help prepare America for any ıergency.

Problems affecting national defense in ıwaii differ from those in the States. For stance, Hawaii is not self-sufficient and is rced to import 70 percent of her food sup- ies. This is contrasted to conditions on e mainland where huge food surpluses are ailable throughout the country.

Racial differences in the Territory can also contrasted. A large Japanese population esents difficulties of language, and problems the older generation, and of dual or phenated citizenship among the younger. s will be explained later, the Extension rvice is successfully solving these problems.

To counteract the importation of foods, the xtension Service this year is exerting every fort to have all rural people, including plan- ıtion laborers, raise home gardens. Both ıe county and home demonstration agents ave placed this project on their must list. s an experiment, one assistant agent has een stationed at Ewa plantation to work ›lely with the employees.

At the same time, plantations are raising ıore winter vegetables for mainland ship- ıent, which could easily be diverted into local ıannels if the emergency should arise. ugar and pineapple plantations are also rowing test plots of livestock feed and egetables for human consumption so that ! they are required by the United States rmy to produce food and forage they will e able to present a list of crops which under ıeir growing conditions, can most success- ılly be raised.

The question of racial groups and dual citi- enship is scrambled. Many young Japanese ho were born in the Territory before 1924 we allegiance both to the United States and › Japan. This has brought a rather un- ealthy situation which the Extension Service nd other Territorial agencies are clearing up.

All dual citizens are urged to expatriate ther from one nation or the other. As Presi- ent David L. Crawford of the University of Iawaii stated: "The fate of dual citizens, or ence-straddlers, will probably be the most npleasant if actual hostilities occur."

Y. B. Goto, assistant in agriculture exten- ion, and Fuyuki Okumura, West Oahu county gent, have been leaders for years in the ex- atriation movement. At the present time hey are giving additional time in the further- ıg of this movement.

The young Japanese who were born in Iawaii became dual citizens because their arents registered them at the Japanese Con- ulate at the time of their birth. They have lived for years in this state without bother- ing to change their status, but now conditions are becoming unpleasant for them. It is en- couraging to report that in recent months the number that have applied to be expatriated from Japan has increased enormously.

In still one other way the Territory of Hawaii differs from the mainland. Children of Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, and Korean parentage do not have the same background that mainland youngsters possess. They have not been brought up on the legends of George Washington and the cherry tree, Abe Lincoln studying by candlelight, or Bill Cody riding the pony express. They have not been un- consciously indoctrinated with the fact that people living in a democracy have the privi- leges of free speech, universal suffrage, and the choice of occupations.

By means of a special Americanization course, University Extension and 4–H Club members are taught this at regular monthly meetings. Besides learning about our Federal Government, the club members are shown the obligations and duties that citizenship en- tails. In other words, they learn that a good citizen is an active citizen who promptly takes part in all civic duties required of him.

Members of the Extension Service believe that a common background makes for a united people. They are doing all in their power to teach the young people of Hawaii the past history of the United States and make them proud to be citizens of the greatest Nation on earth.

Honored for Meritorious Service

Fourteen extension workers were honored for meritorious service in extension by their fellow workers in Epsilon Sigma Phi, the National Honorary Extension Fraternity, at the annual Grand Council meeting held in Chicago, November 12 with 80 delegates from 48 States, Puerto Rico, and Alaska present. Dr. T. B. Symons, director of extension in Maryland, presided as grand director.

The highest award given by the fraternity, the distinguished service ruby, was given to I. O. Schaub, dean of the school of agricul- ture and director of the extension service in North Carolina. Certificates of recognition at large were presented to the secretary-treas- urer of the Grand Council, Madge J. Reese; Dean J. L. Hills, of Vermont; and George Banzhof, county agricultural agent in Milam County, Tex.

Others to receive certificates of recognition for which three States in each region were eligible to nominate candidates this year were: Tom M. Marks, county agent at large, Oklahoma; H. H. Williamson, director, Texas; Bright McConnell, county agricul- tural agent, Richmond County, Ga.; Dr. Ruby Green Smith, State home demonstration leader, New York; Margaret Brown, State home demonstration leader, Pennsylvania; Dr. Joseph Cullen Blair, dean and director emeritus, Illinois; Thomas X. Calnan, county agricultural agent, Barnes County, N. Dak.; R. J. Baldwin, director, Michigan, Pren Moore, poultry specialist, Idaho; Dr. Fabian Garcia, director, experiment station, New Mexico; Frank P. Lane, county agent leader, Wyoming.

Homecoming for Former County Agents

Highlights of the Michigan annual extension conference occurred during the twenty-fifth annual county agricultural agents' banquet when 45 men who formerly served as county agricultural agents sat down with the 75 now in service at an "All Michigan" products ban- quet. Origin of all the 48 items on the menu was within the State.

Seven men at one table constituted an un- usual group. They represented all the men who have ever served in Antrim County in the county agent's office.

Response from men all over the United States followed invitations from the men now in county-agent service.

In annual meetings, the following elections were announced during the conference week:

Michigan Home Demonstration Agents' As- sociation: Margaret Linsell, Kalamazoo, pres- ident; Mary Bullis, Allegan, vice president; Mrs. Margaret Reed, Jackson, secretary-treas- urer—all reelected.

Michigan County Agricultural Agents' As- sociation: Hans Kardel, Charlotte, president; L. R. Walker, Marquette, vice president; Gor- don R. Schlubatis, Coldwater, secretary-treas- urer.

Epsilon Sigma Phi, Alpha Psi chapter: R. L. Olds, Kalamazoo, chief; Olga Bird, East Lansing, assistant chief; A. B. Love, East Lansing, secretary-treasurer; Don Jewell, Beu- lah, annalist.

New Officers for Land-Grant Association

At the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities held in Chicago, November 11–13, 1940 the following officers were elected for 1941: president, F. B. Mumford of Mis- souri; vice president, A. G. Crane of Wyo- ming; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Cooper of Kentucky; executive committee, the presi- dent of the association, T. O. Walton of Texas (1941) chairman, C. E. Ladd of New York (1941), J. J. Tigert of Florida (1942), O. J. Ferguson of Nebraska (1942), C. E. Friley of Iowa (1943), T. B. Symons of Mary- land (1943), E. G. Peterson of Utah (1944), and W. C. Coffey of Minnesota (1944).

Kansas Agent Takes Air Pictures

■ Airplanes can serve practical purposes in extension work as well as in transportation and war. One Kansas county agent who recently tried out the aerial method found that color photographs of his county as seen from above have proved to be powerful drawing cards for community meetings, and that they are effective in building public approval for the extension program.

The experimenter was Joe Smerchek, county agricultural agent of Sumner County. Mr. Smerchek's experiment came about through his acquaintance with James Herrick, a Wellington resident who owns a two-passenger cabin plane. One day in mid-August, Mr. Herrick took County Agent Smerchek for a 2-hour ride over the central part of the county, covering an area with a 10-mile radius. Mr. Smerchek took along his 35-millimeter camera loaded with color film. He snapped 17 photographs from aloft, getting pictures of farmsteads, contour planted sorghums, contour resodding of pastures, several general farm views showing field patterns and crop rotation lay-outs, views of a newly constructed and sodded football field (Agent Smerchek served as technical advisor on the sodding), the Wellington park and swimming pool, and several views of sections of the city.

The flight also gave the county agent a chance to make a field visit, for the plane landed briefly on a farm near Mayfield owned by Mr. Herrick, and Agent Smerchek took a depth-of-moisture test to see if an alfalfa seedbed was ready for planting.

The airplane photographs were first used at a chamber of commerce meeting where the county agent discussed 4–H Club activities. After the program, the organization voted $200 to support the county 4–H Club fair for 1941.

The pictures also are being used at a series of township farm bureau meetings. Attendance at these meetings has been greatly increased over previous years, and Agent Smerchek believes that much of the credit for that is due to the aerial photographs. At these meetings, the air views are used in combination with other local color pictures illustrating 4–H Club work, landscaping, bindweed control, forestry, and general scenic shots.

Mr. Smerchek is one of the many county agents who have become ardent believers in the use of natural color film. Although he exposed his first roll only last March, he already has a collection of 75 good local color photographs. The number is increasing steadily. Black and white photographs are not being neglected, for the agent carries two miniature cameras, one being loaded with black and white film. One of the cameras and an exposure meter belong to Mr. Smerchek. The other camera is the property of the county farm bureau.

Wisconsin Makes Film Strips

■ In May of 1939, district meetings of the county educational committee were held in the five soil-type areas of Wisconsin.

These meetings were attended by members of county educational committees which include in their membership, a member of the AAA county committee, the county superintendent of schools, and the county agricultural agent.

These meetings were called by the State educational committee to discuss and plan an educational program on agricultural conservation.

One of the subjects discussed was that of visual aids and of course, film strips came in for considerable discussion. As a result of the discussion it was apparent that film strips could serve a very useful purpose in encouraging conservation and soil-building practices.

The general opinion was that the problem was so nearly alike in each county that greater efficiency and less duplication of effort could be obtained by building up these film strips on an area rather than on a county basis.

The task of working out the general pattern of these strips was delegated to Forrest Turner, who, as a member of the Wisconsin extension staff, has worked closely with the agricultural conservation program since its very beginning.

After each picture and script sequence had been worked out with the assistance of the county agent leader in each area, the material was passed on to subject-matter specialists and county agents for criticism and suggestions.

Final editing of readers, legends, and sequences was made by the extension editor's staff and the county agent supervisors. Help in editing and preparing the material for processing was given by the Federal Extension Service.

Photographs to illustrate the story were obtained from many sources, including county agents, extension specialists, Soil Conservation Service, and the Wisconsin Conservation Commission.

The films were used by county agents and county and community committeemen at many types of meetings, and were very enthusiastically received and considered very helpful.

In a good many counties these strips were used in meetings held in practically all communities as a part of the agricultural conservation educational program. It is likely that these strips will be used again this winter for presentation to groups which have not already seen them.

Many Wisconsin extension people are taking 35-millimeter color photographs for use in 2- by 2-inch slides, and it appears likely that these will replace the black-and-white strips in many counties.

To Improve Living Conditions

Last year, home demonstration agents held 308 meetings in Maine in which 3,825 rural women discussed and classified the various areas within their communities, according to their opinion of prevailing living conditions. They, at the same time, supplied the data which made possible comparisons by townships of living conditions in all counties of the State. Furthermore, to aid in the improvement of these situations, the women in each community indicated the three items most needed to improve present living conditions.

One of the needs mentioned in 32 different communities was that of additional medical service. Through news releases, these needs were publicized and, as a result of inquiries, a list of these towns was supplied to 35 different doctors or nurses.

County Motion Pictures

Sixteen county agricultural extension associations in Pennsylvania have reels of 16-mm. local motion picture, and seven additional counties have partial reels. Most of this film is in color. Ten county agents have motion-picture cameras. Activities of 4–H Clubs, especially their round-ups, are filmed more than any other class of extension activities. Tours, field meetings, livestock extension projects, and method demonstrations comprised the next most popular type of subjects photographed in motion pictures. General agriculture of the county is the basic theme of four of these films. Every county which has local movie film also is developing a set of 2-by-2-inch color slides of extension work. In some counties movies were developed first and then the slides, but in most counties the slides came first. The conclusion drawn from observation to date indicates that as visual aids the local movie film and slides are complementary, not competitive.—*George F. Johnson, specialist in visual instruction, Pennsylvania.*

■ The establishment of ponds under the AAA program in Kansas makes irrigation available to farms. This has increased garden production. The use of these ponds has also permitted the most effective use of grassland in livestock production. The pond-building program in Osborne County, one of the central western Kansas counties, constructed 250 ponds in 1939; and for 1940, the county farm plans show a total of approximately 700 additional ponds.

Lespedeza for Defense

J. W. BURCH, Extension Director, Missouri

The products of the soil are an essential part of the defense of any nation. Recognizing the extent to which erosion control, maintenance of soil fertility, and profitable production of crops and livestock products are essential to the Nation's safety we readily understand the relation of lespedeza to national defense.

More than 166,000 Missouri farmers are growing some 5 million acres of Korean lespedeza. They are using this crop to provide supplementary pastures, hay, and seed, and as a soil builder.

In assisting in bringing about this rather remarkable result, the Agricultural Extension Service has worked in closest cooperation with the field crops department of the Missouri College of Agriculture and the ACP State committee. The activities of the Extension Service in helping to bring about this result have been many and varied.

The value of lespedeza in the cropping system of Missouri has been explained in virtually every county in the State at the annual soils and crops conferences. These conferences have been followed by local meetings conducted by the county agents—many of them on farms where lespedeza is being grown—trips to crops experimental fields at Columbia and elsewhere in the State, farm demonstrations, and publicity through the press, radio, and circular letters. In the early days of the crop, county agents assisted farmers in obtaining lespedeza seed.

The acreage mentioned above as devoted to lespedeza for the most part represents an addition to the acreage normally devoted to legumes. Such an addition has had, and is having, a profound influence on feed production, soil-erosion control, and fertility maintenance. What is happening on the individual farms using this crop is illustrated by results obtained by the Missouri Experiment Station. At Columbia over a period of 4 years a combination of wheat and lespedeza pastured out completely gave 303 pounds of beef per acre or a corn equivalent of 48.3 bushels per acre. On adjacent land over an 8-year period in a good rotation, corn has averaged 21 bushels per acre.

At the Bethany Experiment Station, Korean lespedeza has proved to be almost equal to alfalfa in erosion control.

This crop has made profitable the farming of hundreds of thousands of acres of land in the State which otherwise was of marginal or submarginal grade. In so doing, it has played an important part in bringing about a trend toward more livestock on the farm, and, to a considerable extent, doing away with the effort on the part of many farmers to meet their interest and taxes by heavy grain cropping.

During the 25-year period from 1910–35 the trend of livestock production (meat, wool, and milk) was definitely downward. During the 5-year period, 1936–40, coincident with the expansion of lespedeza acreage, the trend in livestock production has been definitely upward in Missouri. It would seem logical to assume that our ability to produce grain (when and if necessary) is also definitely on the upward trend.

Thus, we see that through playing an important part in introducing lespedeza to the farmers of the State, the Agricultural Extension Service has contributed materially not only to the conservation of our natural resources but in adding to those resources. In this manner, the Extension Service has added materially to the defense powers of the Nation.

4-H Club Members Learn About Citizenship

"We, who have just taken the pledge of citizenship, accept the opportunities and responsibilities that will be ours as young citizens of these United States of America. We will strive each day to live up to the obligations and responsibilities for which citizenship in a democracy stands."

These words will be repeated by thousands of New Mexico rural young people during 1941 when they take part in the 4–H Club citizenship ceremonial. The event is designed to enable young people to appreciate our democratic way of life as a heritage to be defended with a spirit and faith based on a thorough understanding of all that is involved.

This ceremonial will be one of the goals and the climax of the 4–H citizenship program which will be carried out by community 4–H Clubs in more than 500 rural communities of the State this year. Uppermost in the minds of the 8,000 New Mexico 4–H Club boys and girls will be "Learning to be a better citizen by being one."

In each bimonthly 4–H Club meeting, club members will discuss, demonstrate, and study ways and means of improving themselves and also their associates. In public meetings of both adults and young people, 4–H Club groups will present citizenship programs. Also, through their club projects, elementary economics will be studied in order that rural young people will understand the situation as it exists today and probable changes that may occur in the future.

The theme of the 1940 4–H Club year, A Healthy Home and a Healthy Body, ties in closely with the 1941 theme of citizenship, as health, through proper nutrition and a healthy home life, makes for better citizens.

Big 4–H Club County Fair

A 4–H Club fair, which is a vital force in the county, is the result of cooperation between a newspaper editor, Charles Timothy Jewett; the Kiwanis Club of Anderson, Ind.; and the 4–H Clubs of Madison County, Ind.

In the old days, Madison County had a county fair, but for some reason this petered out and became little more than a carnival. Because some believed that a fair would be a real asset, the Madison County 4–H Club Fair was inaugurated. There, farmers and city people could mingle and learn more about the opportunities and resources in the county. The Kiwanis Club sponsored this fair. Started on a small scale several years ago, the fair in 1940 boasted 500 livestock entries, as compared to 350 the year before. This achievement is now considered one of the most outstanding performances of the year's 4–H program in the county.

"Our 4–H Club boys' and girls' Madison County Fair," says Editor Jewett, "has become one of the best county fairs in Indiana."

Seed Production in Oregon

The small seed production development work of the past 10 years in Oregon is still expanding. In 1939 small seed crops occupied more than 200,000 acres of Oregon cropland and brought Oregon farmers approximately $5,000,000. This year the acreage was approximiately 300,000. These small seed crops, largely soil conserving in nature, for the most part were grown on land which formerly produced wheat. Due to the fact that certain seed supplies from foreign countries have been shut off, the project became doubly important this year. During the fall of 1939 and in 1940, the Extension Service cooperated closely with the AAA in expanding the acreage of winter legume seed, Austrian winter field peas, and hairy vetch, marketed through a "grant of aid" program to southern farmers. The acreage planted for harvest in 1940 was 135,000 acres, practically double the acreage of these seeds grown the previous year.

Postmaster Invited

A meeting of Federal agencies working in this area was found to be very much worth while. I invited all the agencies that I could discover in the area: Federal Forest Service, WPA, FLB, PCA, Farm Security, Post Office REA, ACP, Smith-Hughes teachers, and myself. We ate together and spent about 3 hours visiting. Many problems were brought out and much information exchanged.

I invited the Rogers City postmaster because it occurred to me that with all the mail (mostly franked) that we dump on the post office it might be well that they know more about the work we are all trying to do, and perhaps they might feel more like toting the mail if they knew more of the part they played in the scheme of things.—*Jack Brown, county agricultural agent, Presque Isle County, Mich.*

Cooperation Advertised

A plan for putting the cotton-mattress program over in a Negro community was told to me by Len G. Robinson, chairman of the Bakewell Colored Community Organization. Every family in the area made application for a mattress. When the cotton and ticking were delivered to his community, he called a community meeting. At this meeting he divided the people into four groups—the older women were known as tickmakers, the older men as cotton fluffers, the young men as mattress beaters, and the young women tuft seamstresses. He kept all the materials in the community house until the last mattress was complete. He packed the 40 mattresses together and called in the people, and had a discussion on what could be done by community cooperation, and gave each family its mattress.—*S. E. Mullins, assistant county agent, Hamilton County, Tenn.*

Contribution to Defense

National defense appears to us to consist of two parts; namely, military and naval preparedness against possible invasion, and the creation of an economic environment in which the majority of our people can earn a decent living which will provide them with the shelter and food necessary for health and vigor and the basis for feeling this country is worth defending.

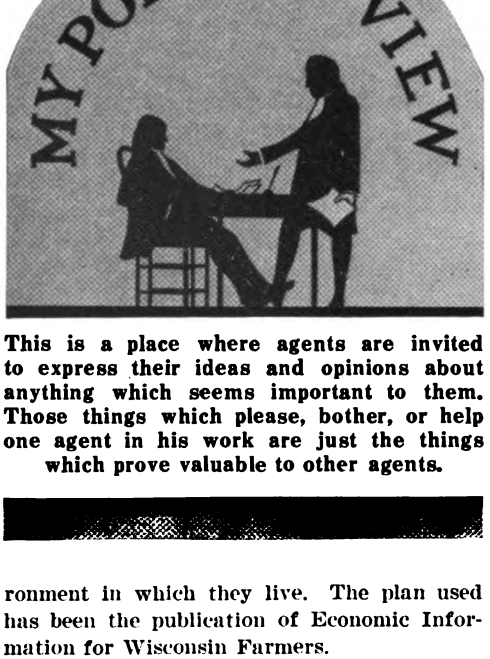
The efforts of the Extension Service have always been directed toward these ends. Some of the specific things which we might mention are farm management work directed toward making it possible for farmers to increase their earnings and zoning work in northern Wisconsin directed toward securing the type of settlement which will reduce Government costs and result in the more efficient use of the resources of that region.

During recent months our extension specialists in agricultural economics have been attempting to give our farmers a basis for a better understanding of the economic environment in which they live. The plan used has been the publication of Economic Information for Wisconsin Farmers.

Last October the probable effects of the war on agriculture were discussed. During 1940 attention has been given to various ways of increasing the income of agriculture as a whole. The possibility of increasing farm income by adjusting production; by shutting out imports; by expanding our foreign markets and by securing higher prices from consumers has been discussed.

Efforts have been made to get the farmers to understand the problems of consumers, especially that vast group of city consumers whose problem, like that of the farmer, is low income. It was pointed out that there are great inequalities in income among the city consumers as well as between farm and city incomes. And the dependence of farm income on the total income of the city workers has been stressed.

In general, then, we feel that the continuation of the regular program of the Extension Service in its effort to make for a more satisfying life among farm people is the best contribution which the Extension Service in Wisconsin can make to the national defense under the present circumstances.—*W. W. Clark, associate director, Wisconsin, in a letter to Director Wilson, November 2, 1940.*



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

Fortified With Fact

Agricultural planning committees in 38 Montana counties are engaged in inventorying their agricultural problems and resources. In 11 counties doing intensive planning, community and county committees are seriously studying all problems which have a bearing on the relationship of population to resources. These include low incomes, tenancy, soil erosion, taxation, uneconomic units, farm credit, land use, and marketing.

In considering these problems and their interrelationships, much thought and speculation have been given to possible changes in the economic situation as a result of World War II, and while it has been impossible to formulate any very definite policies, yet it is believed our farm people are alert to the situation and therefore will be in a better position to meet any emergency. Likewise, as contrasted with the period following World War I, a better informed farm population, fortified with the farm program, will undoubtedly be better able to withstand the shock which is expected.

Since the planning work, as conducted in this State, is thoroughly democratic, it is a practical demonstration of how the process can be made to work for the common good. Such experience, if sufficiently widespread, will be an important factor in helping to maintain our democratic institutions and ideals.

It is also becoming increasingly apparent that farm people, because of their appreciation of the problems which lie ahead, are recognizing that they must think in terms of the welfare of their communities, the State, and the Nation if they are to prosper individually. This is a significant and hopeful trend.—*Horace G. Bolster, State extension land economist, Montana.*

■ More than 100 Iowa rural recreation leaders took a 5-day short course on music, drama, games, and hobbies. The school was sponsored by the Iowa State College, the American Youth Commission, and the State board of vocational education, for the purpose of making better use of recreational talent at rural meetings.

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IN BRIEF

4-H Assists Land Shift

To assist with the shift from unprofitable dark tobacco to beef cattle production, 4-H boys and girls in Kentucky are raising 1,100 beef calves and growing the feed to finish them for the market. In Todd County, club members bought 68 cows with calves at their sides. The calves were finished for the December market weighing 700 to 900 pounds. The cows have been re-bred to purebred bulls.

Safety in the Home

More than 2,800 families in California report making some change in the house to prevent accidents. "Safety in the Home," a team demonstration for either adults or 4-H Club members, was written by two home demonstration agents for the State 4-H convention at Davis. This demonstration has been repeated in many communities at meetings of men and women, 4-H Club meetings, and at home demonstration meetings. Check sheets have been filled out by 3,000 women at group meetings.

Credit for Gum Farming

A gum-farming program is under way in Lafayette County, Fla., initiated by the county land use planning committee. After studying the returns from turpentine timber leased to turpentine operators, the income from turpentine products sold, and the amount of farm labor available, the committee decided that some farmers could realize more from their turpentine timber by working it themselves. To do this, credit was needed, so the Farm Credit Administration was told of the study. The Production Credit Association agreed to finance farmers wishing to do gum farming, and credit was obtained from the PCA and local sources.

Pre-School Clinics

In the Maine communities where the pre-school conferences for physical examinations of children were held for the second or third time, the results of extension contacts were very apparent. In Winslow, Kennebec County, for example, where pre-school conferences have been held every year for several years, the children brought, with but two exceptions, were well, healthy, had good food habits, and, insofar as the parents could supply them, adequate diets. The improvement in the health and nutrition of these children over a period of years is apparent, both in their records, which are kept from year to year, and in their appearance. The two exceptions were families who brought their children to a conference for the first time.

Special effort has been made during the past year to reach people outside the regular extension groups and assist them with nutrition problems. Pre-school clinics, held in cooperation with public health nurses and local doctors, have been the most effective means of contact. These, with the follow-up calls made on mothers who attended clinics, have resulted in many of these mothers attending other extension meetings.

Help With Subsistence Farming

Approximately 12,000 acres of land owned by the Sugar Centrals of Puerto Rico have been set aside for the use of day laborers employed at the Centrals to grow food for their families. These men are employed only part of the time and are faced with the problem of supporting their families the entire year on part-time wages. The use of a few acres of land per family has helped solve the problem. Extension agents have been active in helping with the planting plans for these families and in encouraging the canning and preserving of any surpluses. In addition to the sugar Centrals, many of the larger individual farmers in Puerto Rico are following similar practices with their employees.

Extension Agents for a Day

Each year the high school of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., sends out its senior class to take over all the public offices of the city for a day for the purpose of learning all they can of how services are being rendered. Six were assigned to the extension office of Chippewa County, three for the 4-H department, and three for the county agent. The forenoon was spent in explaining the history of extension and the program of work, and the afternoon was spent out in the county in practical work.

Feed-the-Family-First Program

The cooperative purchasing of garden seeds was supervised by the Farm Women's Bureau of Kanawha County, W. Va., last year, and 230 packages were sold to the home demonstration club members and to rural families interested in having better gardens. "We believe that having seeds available at a reasonable price has aided these 230 families in having better planned gardens and a greater variety of vegetables produced," said Home Agent Eleanor Bigelow, who had charge of the work. She distributed 200 garden plans and gave 3 talks emphasizing planning, fertilizing, and disease and insect control.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ CARL CONGER, county agricultural agent of Pawnee County, Kans., is convinced that a good picture printed in a local newspaper will get results. Noting that applications for assistance under the county's recently organized soil conservation district were coming in rather slowly, Conger took a photograph showing results of such erosion-control work on a well-known farm. Within 5 days after the picture appeared in a local newspaper, 12 applications from farmers were received at Conger's office, in contrast to the 1 or 2 a week which had been coming in previously.

■ BENNIE F. WILDER, home demonstration agent in Madison County, Fla., has been asked by the school board to serve as chairman of a county-wide committee to beautify the grounds of all school buildings in the county.

■ H. EARL YOUNG, age 61, State leader of farmers' institutes, at Purdue University, and for many years editor of various farm magazines circulating in the Middle West, died on November 14.

Born and reared on a farm near Mason, Mich., Mr. Young served as editor of the Indiana Farmers' Guide, the Farmers' Review Magazine, and Illinois Farmer Magazine.

He spent a year with the Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and later served as secretary of the Illinois Farmers' Institute, Springfield, Ill.

In 1931 he was placed in charge of commercial and industrial gardens for the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief for Indiana, cooperating with the Purdue University horticulture department. In 1938, he was named State leader of Indiana Farmers' Institutes, in which position he was serving at the time of his death.

ON THE CALENDAR

Ninety-second Boston Poultry Show, Boston, Mass., January 15–19.

National Western 4-H Club Round-Up, Denver, Colo., January 20–25.

Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, Spokane, Wash., January 21–23.

Association of Southern Agricultural Workers Meeting, Atlanta, Ga., February 5–7.

4-H exhibit at annual convention of the American Camping Association, Washington, D. C., February 13–15.

Eastern States Farmers' Exchange Annual Meeting, Springfield, Mass., February 25.

Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., March 7–14.

Circulars on Credit and Co-ops *available for young people*

WHEN your 4–H Club members and older young people step out and start farming on their own, they are going to be faced with the problem of when to use credit, what kind of credit to use, and where to get it. If they are going to farm successfully, they must also be able to market their products and purchase their supplies to the best advantage. Are you preparing them to meet these problems? You do not have to go it alone—the Farm Credit Administration has prepared circulars on cooperative credit and business organization especially for young people. Some of these are listed below.

Circulars discussing the sound use of credit—

ABC's of Credit for the Farm Family—Cir. 15
Using Credit Instruments—Cir. 16
The Credit Road to Farm Ownership—Cir. 18
Short-Term Credit—A Good Farm Tool—Cir. 21
The Profitable Use of Farm Credit—Cir. E-4

Circulars descriptive of services of Farm Credit Administration units—

Selecting and Financing a Farm—Cir. 14
Federal Land Bank and Land Bank Commissioner Loans—Cir. 1
Loans by Production Credit Associations—Cir. 3
Loans to Farmers' Cooperatives—Cir. 6

Circulars discussing the operation and problems of local cooperative associations with which the farmers deal—

Using Your Co-op Creamery—E-6
Using Your Livestock Co-op—E-7
Using Your Co-op Elevator—E-8
Using Your Co-op Gin—E-9
Using Your Wool Co-op—E-10
Using Your Purchasing Association—E-11
Using Your Fruit and Vegetable Co-op—E-12
Using Your Poultry and Egg Co-op—E-13
Using Your Fluid Milk Co-op—E-14
Insuring Through Your Farmers' Mutual—E-15
Using Your Production Credit Association—E-17
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Forming Farmers' Cooperatives—E-19
Financing Farmers' Cooperatives—E-20
Managing Farmers' Cooperatives—E-21
Merchandising by Farmers' Cooperatives—E-22
The Story of Farmers' Cooperatives—E-23

Circulars listed may be obtained in limited quantities by writing to either the Farm Credit Administration of your district or to the Washington office.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 12 FEBRUARY 1941 NO. 2

AN Editorial

How Much Obligation?

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work

■ How much obligation rests on extension workers in helping rural people to understand the critical issues of the day?

Democracy was once taken for granted, but today it is being reexamined. Just what is democracy? Which of its elements are we most anxious to defend and preserve? Many thoughtful people are giving the matter consideration. For example, In Defense of Democracy by Frank Murphy and This Credo for Democracy by Archibald McLeish come to mind. Many other articles of faith are printed in magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, and book form every day in the week. Americans are thinking about their way of living. They know that democracy is facing an efficiency test. They are interested in having America show the world that democracy can be efficient.

Much excellent material is available, and it has been given wide distribution; but the average man needs more than reading. He needs more than the mere presentation of facts as every extension worker knows. He needs to participate—to learn by doing.

The Heart of Democracy

Participation by citizens in policy making is the heart of democracy. The challenge of democracy is whether the common man and woman can understand changing situations quickly enough to meet them effectively. This is a challenge to extension agents, to educators, to leaders in every field of endeavor. It is a challenge and an obligation.

To meet this challenge, extension agents have an invaluable fund of experience in working with farm people and some new resources in the way of Government programs.

Among these resources I should like to mention particularly land use planning. Land use planning committees can be a direct link between the discussion, planning, and action of farmers themselves, and the discussion, planning, and action of responsible administrators. Land use planning is a means by which the county planning committee and the representative agencies of the State and Federal Governments can agree on a coordinated farm policy for the county with important economic and technical facts before them. They can arrive at decisions which lead to a sensible adaptation of public action programs to varying local conditions. Thus the thinking of farm people becomes a regular part of the functioning of action programs, helping to bring about the adjustments which will contribute more to the immediate and long-time interests of rural people.

However, the discussion of the problems of public welfare is not confined to land use planning meetings, as the many articles in this number show. Meetings of home demonstration clubs, 4-H Clubs, rural youth groups, farmers' organizations and every occasion on which farm people get together can be used to discuss defense, citizenship, democracy, and the pertinent issues of the day.

I was interested in the discussion on industry, labor, and agriculture at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation recently. Similar conferences of farmers and businessmen, rural and urban representatives of men and women's organizations, and city and farm youth are being held now in every State of the Union. It is one of the encouraging signs of the times.

Yes; this activity is an encouraging sign of the times, but only a sign to show the way. Discussion opportunities are open to the thousands, but it is the millions who must act with intelligent understanding if democracy is to be effective.

A third of the population live in rural areas. They have usually served as a strong stabilizing influence in national affairs. They can act as a stabilizing force in 1941 if their decisions reflect an understanding of the general welfare—of how the situations affecting agriculture will react on all the people.

What obligation do extension agents have in helping rural citizens to reach such an understanding? It seems to me it is in the field of wider recognition of important social problems. Farm people are feeling the need for more factual information about these matters and for more frequent opportunities to discuss them with their fellows. The extension workers can help them get the information they want; help them learn the techniques of a skillful discussion leader; help them organize for regular discussion; and demonstrate to them the possibilities in discussion.

We in Washington have given a great deal of thought to how best we can support county extension agents in their efforts toward more and better discussions on affairs of public importance. The matter kept coming up at our annual extension staff conference in December—in connection with land use planning, with reaching low-income groups, with the extension role in nonmilitary preparedness, and in other phases of our work.

The Most Important Topics

In this present emergency we agree that discussion is a potent means of education for democracy—an effective way of making facts understandable and usable. Extension has always been a democratic institution, and discussion has occupied an important place in the procedure when new ideas were to be introduced. The present situation calls for more and better discussions and calls for them now. Because we believe this, we recently brought together a group of scholars who have given much thought to public affairs, that they might outline for extension workers some of the topics which they believe need better understanding at this time. You will hear more about these topics later, and I believe that the thoughtful considerations of these eminent people will be a definite help to all of us.

The success of democracy depends upon the degree of enlightened participation of all the people. The effectiveness of such participation depends upon how well we can make the essential facts understood. We have made a beginning in our land use planning meetings, in our AAA educational meetings, in rural-urban discussion groups and in our many other activities.

The obligation of extension workers in this is a matter for thought by all of us.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For February 1941 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Land Use Planning Aids National Defense

J. D. MONIN, Jr., In Charge Land Use Planning, Extension Service, Missouri

In October 1940, when the United States Army selected a site of 20,000 acres near Weldon Spring, Mo., for an ordnance plant, it was the natural thing for the community land use planning committee to put the problem up to the St. Charles County land use planning committee as to what should be done. Many stories were finding their way around and many half-truths were causing people to get unduly excited. These committeemen knew that was unnecessary. If the Army were going to purchase the site, that was all right. But why should not people be informed and the task done in an orderly manner?

The State land use planning committee called on the Missouri Experiment Station, Agricultural Extension Service, and Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for all available aid. These agencies asked representatives from the Soil Conservation Service, Farm Security Administration, and Agricultural Adjustment Administration to meet with the community land use planning committee, the county land use planning committee, and a consultant of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. These problems divide themselves into two groups—those of the people and those of the agencies who were to help.

The problems of the people were: (1) Has the area definitely been decided? (2) If so, is R. Newton McDowell authorized to option this land from us for the Army? (3) What is the procedure to be followed in the optioning? (4) When will I get my money? (5) When will I have to move? (6) What would the tenant get? (7) Where will we move to? (8) What will we do with livestock and machinery on so quick a move?

The problem of the agencies was—how many people are out there and what is their economic condition?

At this meeting the decision was made to hold a general meeting in the area to discuss these questions. The agencies agreed to coordinate their available manpower and make a survey of each family giving information as to what problems could be expected in moving out and the help that would be needed from the agencies, or any other available source.

The meeting was held on the night of November 26 with about 1,000 persons present. After the questions listed had been answered by the agent for the United States Army, other questions were asked from the floor. The survey was explained and the reason for taking it given.

This survey revealed that 81 families needed no help, 12 families needed help to purchase land sufficient to make a living, 37 needed help in locating a farm, 32 needed help to locate nonfarm residence, 46 needed help to locate work, 32 needed financial aid for moving, and 15 needed help for subsistence for the family. Then there were the other things, such as, baling of hay, sacking of grain, trucks for moving, temporary residences, work list for labor, caring for livestock outside the area until permanent location could be secured, which for many would be March the first, because that is the date farm leases are up in Missouri, or commonly called Missouri moving day.

Following the summary of the survey, a conference was held on November 26 of Missouri representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; the regional director, a member of the Legal Division, State director and county supervisors of Farm Security Administration; representatives of Farm Credit Administration; county extension agent; home demonstration agent; and Rev. Fr. William Pezold of Cottleville, Mo. At this time in analyzing the cases, 39 were turned to Farm Security to look after, 31 to Employment Service, 17 to county extension office, 12 to Social Security Committee, 5 to Farm Credit Administration, and 80 needed no assistance except for what questions they may want to ask of the land-use planning committee or county extension office as to the location of farms, or such information.

The problem of temporary and permanent location was well met when 113 land-use planning committeemen, 94 soils and crops committeemen, and 15 Agricultural Adjustment Administration committeemen living in the county, sent in the location of every available vacant house in St. Charles County with the facts about its condition, storage, and barns. Farms from all over Missouri and adjoining States were listed at the county agents office, giving the location and equipment. This has saved many miles of traveling and the selling of much livestock and machinery.

The problem of moving meant contacting the Highway Commission in regard to licenses for farm trucks for moving. Available trucks were listed. Boxes, storage cases, and sacks were collected. As to the problem of work, the names and addresses of all hirable persons have been listed with contractors and employment agencies. What to do with livestock has been answered by many farmers offering to keep them for a small fee. The farmer keeping dairy cows pays the owner for milk produced while the cows are being kept.

So that the tenants may get their full share, a legal agreement was made with the owner, at the time the option was taken, the agent for the Army agreeing to pay the tenant direct when the money for the farm was received from the Government.

Two community sales were held for the surplus materials that farmers did not want to move.

The Farm Security Administration has made loans and grants to people to move if they are in the economic bracket making such action permissible. Some special rulings were necessary. Other agencies also made special dispensations to meet the emergency. The United States Army, under the procurement division, has tried in every way possible in consideration of their position to deal fairly with all people concerned.

Where To Apply the Effort

J. M. NAPIER, Extension AAA Agent, South Carolina

"We must now plan to reach with an effective farm program a much larger percentage of farm families through the combined efforts of all interested agencies than was formerly possible with the facilities available," said Director D. W. Watkins. In his efforts to carry out Director Watkins' instructions, J. M. Napier, pioneer county agent and now Extension AAA agent, evolved a new approach which has been welcomed with enthusiasm by South Carolina extension workers.

It is felt that a more effective approach to better farm living among deficit food families in South Carolina is being made by the State extension service and the State Triple-A organizations than has been made in former years. In an effort to develop a more effective method in reaching these families, South Carolina is making a new approach to this old problem. The method is based on the cooperation and coordination of certain phases of activity of the two State organizations mentioned, coupled with the enlistment of local volunteer leadership among farm people.

A widespread adoption of a live-at-home type of farming was the fundamental principle on which Dr. Seaman A. Knapp founded the farm demonstration work. Thinking farm people and farm leaders have always recognized the soundness of this type of agriculture. Many of them have "campaigned" through the years to bring about a more widespread adoption of the practices which make for better farm living. Their tools or avenues of approach have consisted mainly of demonstrations, meetings, news articles, and circular letters.

For some years there has been a growing feeling that a more effective approach was desirable in presenting the live-at-home idea to farm people. Some have felt that the question has been discussed and written about so often that all hands concerned, farm people, editors, extension workers, and others have sometimes been bored by the almost endless repetitions of this subject. It has reached this almost threadbare state primarily for the reason that in the vast majority of instances agricultural leaders have had to deal mostly in generalities. On the whole they have dealt with farm people as a group and not with individual farm families who were deficient in food production. They have had to fire broadside shots into the brush, rather than being able to aim at the individual in the open.

On this point I do not wish to be misunderstood. I know that much good has been accomplished through the established extension methods already mentioned. The results attained in South Carolina and other States in the live-at-home programs have been well worth all the efforts expended.

In our new method of approach definite facts have been collected on food production and nonfood production covering more than 95 percent of the farm families of the State. As a result, the Extension Service and the State Triple-A know which families are producing the various staple food crops; they know those families which are not producing certain food crops; they know the amount produced; they know where they live; they know whether they are landowners or tenants, and if they are tenants they know the landowner's name. Based on these facts, extension workers and volunteer local farm leaders are making their approach and recommendations for better farm living. These facts were obtained as the result of cooperation between the South Carolina Extension Service and the State AAA.

The two organizations entered into a cooperative agreement in January 1940 and jointly employed a county agent to head up extension educational activities in connection with the Triple-A program in the State. One phase of this work resulted in a food-crop production survey being made by the Triple-A performance supervisors at the time of checking performance.

Previous to this a report form carrying the Triple-A work sheet serial number covering the farm in question was prepared which provided for ascertaining the following information: Names of landowners, renters, sharecroppers, or wage hands in blank county who are producing in 1940 for home use all, a part, or none of the following food and feed needs: corn, wheat, vegetables, sweetpotatoes, Irish potatoes, sirup, meat, milk, poultry, and improved pastures. In addition the report provided for type of tenure of family surveyed, post office, name of community, and number of children in family. In the case of nonlandowners the name of the owner was ascertained.

A preliminary anaylsis covering more than 122,000 farm families shows among other things that in 1940, 12 percent of them planted no corn, 66 percent no wheat, 73 percent no sorghum, and 30 percent no sweetpotatoes. It was also found that 40 percent of the families had no milk cows and 20 percent had no hogs to kill.

After a representative sample of the survey sheets had been received in the county office, the extension agents summarized the results and presented them to their county program planning committees. At that time, the planning committees and the agents selected a small group of key workers in each community. A few days later these were called together in a county meeting and pertinent facts were presented to them relative to the situation in the county as a whole.

The next step was for the local leaders to sponsor a meeting in their respective communities of all farm families in that vicinity. The extension agents presented a summary of the facts as related to that community and pointed out the patriotic, economic, and nutritional importance of each family adopting a plan of farming which would result in better farm living. All deficit food families present were given an opportunity to sign a simple pledge card stating in effect that they would cooperate by planting either or both winter vegetables and wheat.

To prevent dissipation of efforts and concentrate on the immediate problems at hand, it was thought best that all attention should be directed for the time being to those crops that should be planted in the fall months, namely, winter vegetables and wheat. It is planned to approach the seeding of all crops on a seasonal basis. After giving those present an opportunity to sign a pledge card, the general meeting was adjourned, but the key workers remained. To this latter group the names of the deficit families who had not signed a pledge card were given. From this point on the local leaders began to contact those whose names they had selected.

It was realized in the beginning that the success of this method of approach would depend largely on the organizing ability of the county extension agents. It was also anticipated that the volunteer leaders must not only be interested and public-spirited individuals

ut they must also possess tact, originality, nd ingenuity.

In short, they must be able to devise plans nd suggest to the deficit families ways and neans of getting a job done.

To illustrate this point, a certain community ad not produced any sirup during the past everal years. It was pointed out that this vas due to the fact that the man who formerly operated a sirup mill in that community ad died, the mill had disappeared, and no one n the area now had either the facilities or skill o cook sirup. Some of the local leaders suggested that a cooperative order be placed for eed cane; that a mill and vat be purchased; nd that someone be engaged who understood rocessing sirup. These ideas have since been rystallized into a definite plan by this group f volunteer workers.

It has been impressed upon the local workers that this is not a fly-by-night undertaking, but that they constitute a definite and permanent group with a long-time job on hand. One of the most gratifying features of the plan has been the uncovering of latent leadership and development of new leaders.

The mechanics of this method of approach to better farm living is still in process of development and it is too early to attempt to make an appraisal of its value. South Carolina has had only a limited experience in the use of this new machine, yet those interested in its operation have already been able to make improvements. As time passes they feel that they will be able to make it smoother running and fill a worth-while place in furthering a program of better farm living among deficit food families.

Forum Discussion Crystallizes Problems

HUGH A. FRANDSEN, County Agent, Brookings County, S. Dak.

■ No problem pertaining to agriculture is too great or too small for the Brookings County Agricultural Forum. In addition to agricultural topics, the problems of labor, religion, economics, education, and other subjects that capture the interest of the forum members have appeared on the programs.

Although each meeting is closed with a summary of the discussion it is the purpose of the members not to come to any definite conclusion on any problem but to create a better feeling and understanding regarding the viewpoints of others.

The well-rounded extension program enjoyed by Brookings County farm people at the present time is due largely to the work of the agricultural forum. Through this organization the county livestock, crops, and forestry improvement associations were formed, and the subjects and opinions of the forum members, who represent nearly every township in the county, are always considered in preparing the program of work.

Crop-improvement work has expanded each year to such an extent that nearly every farmer in the county is reached through some phase of it. Demonstration plots, weed-control work, and the increasing of new varieties released from South Dakota State College station are activities of this organization. The Livestock Improvement Association has established the motto, "Better Sires for Brookings County" and holds a sire exchange day each year for the purpose of distributing better sires in the county and showing livestock men the importance of using good sires.

Through the Forestry Improvement Association several hundred dollars worth of trees have been purchased through different nurseries and the State department of agriculture. These trees have grown to beautify more than 200 farm homes and rural schools. Special prizes have been set up for rural schools showing the greatest improvement in schoolground beautification.

It is a policy of the forum members to invite business men to certain meetings each year. The topic chosen for such meetings is one of interest to both businessmen and farmers, and it is felt that through a discussion of this type a better understanding is achieved.

Perhaps one of the reasons for the continued interest and attendance at the meetings of the forum, which was organized April 1, 1937, through the efforts of G. A. McDonald, Brookings County extension agent at that time, and a discussion group specialist from the Department of Agriculture is due to the fact that each meeting starts promptly at 8 o'clock whether anyone is present or not, Chairman Swenning declares. The discussion is continued for 2 hours, closing at 10 o'clock sharp, followed by refreshments of coffee and cookies.

John Swenning, long-time resident and farmer of Brookings County, was elected chairman at the first meeting and has served in that capacity at each meeting since. Chairman Swenning takes great pride in the fact that he has missed only one forum meeting since its organization, and then it was because he was out of the county. The democratic policy of this organization is expressed by the fact that a temporary discussion leader is appointed for each meeting by Chairman Swenning. As the forum meets every other Thursday throughout the year each member has an opportunity to serve in that capacity. The organization has grown from the original 25 members who attended the first meeting to a group of more than 75 who attend various meetings throughout the year. The average attendance is 20.

One of the highlights in the history of the forum organization was a broadcast over the NBC hook-up during the National Farm and Home Hour in June of 1938. The topic discussed at this broadcast was "What do rural communities need most?" Many comments from listeners throughout the Nation were received by various individuals taking part in the broadcast. In addition to this the forum broadcasts occasionally over KFDY, the South Dakota State college radio station.

Another highlight in the forum history was a visit from John G. Crawford of Sydney, Australia, who was touring the United States getting information on farm leasing and agricultural policies. Mr. Crawford made a special visit to Chairman John Swenning's farm and discussed democratic policies of the forum and the methods used in creating interest in the organization with the intention of taking this information back to Australia with him.

Which Way for Rural Youth

■ Which Way for Rural Youth was the subject of a joint session of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, meeting November 12 in Chicago. The problems and interests of older rural youth were discussed by youth themselves as well as by State leaders of older rural youth. Esther Ekblad, a young woman from Kansas represented the Farmers' Union point of view; Dale Clay, an Illinois boy, spoke for the young people of the Farm Bureau; Johnson Lee Crapse, of South Carolina, spoke for the extension point of view; and Donald Cassens, of Illinois, spoke for the Grange youth. These points of view were checked against the observations and experiences of Jane Hinote, State club agent of Missouri; C. C. Lang, assistant State 4-H Club leader of Ohio; Hallie L. Hughes, State Girls 4-H Club agent of Virginia; Robert C. Clark, rural youth specialist of Iowa; Jane Maher, Milwaukee, Wis., State country life conference.

The topic, Which Way for Rural Youth, was presented under three main subheads: What are some of the problems of rural youth? What are some of the things that are being done to solve them? In what direction are rural youth moving?

This session was stimulating because it presented the problems of rural youth so vividly. The problems were presented not only by the youth themselves but also by those in close touch with their problems.

Colored Stills Are Better

CHARLES L. EASTMAN, County Agent, Twin County (Androscoggin and Sagadahoc), Maine

■ After some 25 years of taking pictures hit or miss, I have definitely come to the conclusion that I am no longer interested in just pictures. I am determined to get something that will attract attention, hold it, and tell the story. In pursuit of this idea, I purchased some good but very inexpensive books on photography, both stills and movies, studied such bulletins as were available, and began to put a little more thought into taking pictures, including composition, backgrounds, lighting, and similar problems of photography.

My experience in color began first with movies. In the beginning, neither the farm bureau nor the Extension Service had the money to buy motion-picture equipment. I bought a good second-hand movie camera for $25 when the price of new ones was $85 and up. Today an equally good camera can be bought for $37.50 to $39. I also bought my own projector. I planned to use them in extension work with a little personal stuff on the side.

I Try Color

On a vacation trip I purchased a couple of color films to try them out. The results were so good, the contrast so much better, the pictures so much more interesting and the details so very much better that I decided to try color in a little film strip camera which had been used for some years with good results for film strips. The lens in this camera happened to be a very good one but was not adjusted to color. Pictures were better than black and whites by far, but not good enough.

There did not seem to be any money available from the farm bureau and Extension to purchase a camera with a good lens adjusted to color; so again I bought my own.

The next problem was to get a suitable projector. A dealer offered to lend one of his best projectors for use in a series of organization and membership meetings. I told the committee groups that, if they liked the new color pictures and the projector well enough to do a little better than usual in their coming membership campaign, probably the projector could be bought from the increased membership fees. It worked!

Since then I have taken a complete series of colored photographs of wild ornamental shrubs, cultivated ornamentals, farm buildings and grounds to illustrate the better home-grounds project.

I have also taken pasture pictures, pictures to be used in high quality roughage work, and other subjects too difficult to be shown in black and white. Pictures of these difficult subjects are just ordinary in black and white, but color shows the subject just as the eye sees it. Our farm bureau president said, "Your color pictures of our home grounds make them look better than they really are. I just don't understand how you do it."

Colored slides are not much more expensive than black and white film strips, and they have the decided advantage that one can rearrange them in any order desired. The colored slides are prepared by the manufacturers and the cost is included in the purchase price of the film.

Color is slower than black and white, and the exposure has to be longer and, in general, one should have bright sunlight. Avoid early morning and late afternoon pictures because they will have a reddish or a bluish tinge in the distance. Provided one has special filters for these rays, such pictures may be taken satisfactorily. But even without filters distance pictures in color are better than in black and white. As color is slower, it is all the more necessary to have an extra good lens and to use only a lens adjusted to color.

How do the people like colored pictures? Meetings are more interesting and they draw better crowds. The folks get the ideas better and they adopt more practices as a result of color pictures.

I have frequent calls to address the Grange. In general, I try to stick pretty close to our calling, but like many other speakers before mixed bodies of old and young, farmers and nonfarmers, find it a little difficult to keep everyone interested. The colored slides on home grounds have proved very popular; in fact, too much so.

There are two or three calls a week to show them to Granges. Perhaps the results before a mixed crowd for entertainment is not as good as before a group of business farmers and their wives, but in any group there are always several that are interested enough to do something about it. They request the agent for further information and for landscaping plans. I make new friends and make my work more effective. Though calls are numerous I am trying to accept them all because it seems so worth while.

It would take a most unusual speaker to approach the effect that even a mediocre speaker can secure with 15 or 20 good color slides.

To anyone contemplating the purchase and use of color equipment, I would say that a light meter is indispensable and preferably one of the photo-electric eye type. These are not always infallible but are good under most conditions.

What are the limitations of color other than expense and slower speed? I have found a couple by sad experience. The first one occurred when the forestry specialist saw a good honeysuckle shrub with the ornamental berries that it bears, he said, "Take that." Without thinking much about the foreground the agent got the picture. The honeysuckle bush and the berries were just splendid, provided you saw them, but the thing you really saw was an unmowed lawn and patches of dead grass which not only stood out in the foreground as in any black and white picture, but being in color it looked ten times as bad and as prominent as it would in black and white. In other words, you must use the very closest care in details of foreground and background because the slightest fault, either dead grass, a single weed, or a dead branch in your shrub all are fatal to a good picture and stand out like the proverbial "sore thumb," only more so when color is used.

About the Blue Sky

We accidentally learned something about blues. In trying to show some beautiful sky effects projected on a screen of buff tint, I found them a very poor sea green. I may be wrong, but my interpretation is that the blue sky projected on a yellow background gives a greenish effect rather ghastly to behold if you are interested in really good pictures.

I should like to conclude by saying that if a county agent or anyone else is willing to take the time and trouble to learn to take really good pictures in black and white, color will prove worthy of their effort. If I did not believe this, I would not spend my own money on color pictures. And just one last word: Please do not get the idea that you can always take good pictures without a tripod or with one of these flimsy little affairs that will sway in the wind. Last of all, use a good beaded screen. Yes, it all costs money, but the results have made us glad that we spent it.

Rural-Urban Conference Brings Results

MILDRED KINGSLEY WELLMAN, Home Demonstration Agent, Rock Island County, Ill.

When the Secretary called 50 rural and urban women to Washington almost 2 years ago to discuss problems affecting the American home, he launched a movement which was timed for growth. More than 20 States have obtained help from the Department of Agriculture for one or more such conferences and undoubtedly there are many others not reported. Typical of a successful rural-urban discussion is this one in Moline, Ill., where both men and women put on a rousing good discussion.

■ Though it has been but a few months since our Moline rural-urban discussion conference, definite results are already appearing. The awareness of people in general that democracy is faced with challenge and the definite feeling that people themselves can take action to cope with the present situation is here whether as a result of the conference or as a factor which contributed to its success.

The six factors which I believe were responsible for the impression which our conference has made in the county are: (1) long and careful preparation, together with fine cooperation from all concerned; (2) the very wide representation of persons attending; (3) the fact that men were added to the group for the first time, thereby "stepping up" discussion; (4) equal participation by men and women in the discussion; (5) the fact that both professional and lay people have the ability to confer and to act together over their common problems; and (6) the fact that the Moline area, comprising four cities and five counties is a manufacturing center for farm implements with a close feeling of interrelationship between rural and urban peoples.

I suppose the conference had its beginning in the fact that I was exceedingly impressed with the program which Dr. Carl F. Tauesch, of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and his assistants planned for the Illinois farm and home advisers' conference, in October 1938, at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Particularly impressive were the discussion sessions which were used as a means of bringing forth diverse views and of stimulating constructive thought upon controversial problems facing the American people.

Later several Rock Island county home bureau members participated in and heard panels and general discussion led by Drummond Jones, and they, too, looked forward to additional discussion opportunities.

As the rural-urban women's conferences developed, following the original one in Washington, they were watched closely by the women of the county, some of us even questioning Mrs. Elsie Mies, who attended the original one. Subsequently, contact was made with the Division of Program Study and Discussion in the late fall of 1939. Our plans were approved by the Illinois Extension Service in agriculture and home economics in January 1940, and I was invited to be among the onlookers at the Illinois conference held in Bloomington, in February 1940, so that I could get first-hand information as to the techniques necessary in developing such a conference. Later Mr. Jones, who had conducted that conference, suggested that men be included in our conference, an experiment in this type of conference, and the first of its kind in the country.

In July 1940, the home bureau board appointed a committee of three—all women—which met twice. At the first meeting a list of names was compiled of approximately 30 persons from rural and 30 from urban areas. Great care was taken to have all walks of life represented—country, city, and village; farmers, homemakers, rural and urban youth, members of cooperatives, organized and nonorganized agriculture and labor; representatives of various government agencies, such as A. A. A.; Extension Service; clients of the F. S. A., N. Y. A.; public schools; directors of relief; small business men, managers, capitalists, and professional people, such as doctors, county judges, and ministers; service groups, such as Y. M. C. A. and the chamber of commerce. This list was divided among the members of the committee, contacts to be personal, where possible, and the rest to be reached by a personalized circular letter explaining the aims of the conference and inviting attendance, also stressing that 2 days must be allowed. It was emphasized that the conference was purely educational, in no sense political.

The second meeting of the committee of three women was a check-up meeting on lists. Also, definite plans were made as to place for the conference and other necessary details. This meeting was attended by Mary S. Ligon, home adviser at large from the State extension service.

No further meetings of the committee were held, but a constant check was made by telephone, to substitute and to make personal contacts, where necessary. The latter method was essential in obtaining organized labor, management, and capital.

A circular letter was sent to all persons interested about 3 weeks prior to the conference, giving exact plans. This was followed by "reminder cards" sent 5 days before.

I personally contacted the managers and farm editors of the local metropolitan papers, so that they would understand the aims of the conference. It was felt, of course, that part of the value of the conference would be lost unless the 200,000 people who comprise the population of this area knew of its broad objectives which were to gain understanding and cooperation between various groups. The press, which has always been very helpful, did an excellent job of high-class coverage.

Among the results which have already developed from the conference are the following:

A teachers' study group in northern Rock Island County changed its monthly meetings from book reports to discussion meetings on the problems facing the local village and rural schools.

A definite request has come from the labor representatives and other groups to train discussion leaders so that this type of program could be incorporated into their meetings.

Representatives from various women's groups are considering organizing a "Group Action Council" to serve as a coordinating agency in order to make the programs of their organizations more effective. A committee to plan for this is to meet in January.

Two rural youth groups have organized discussion units which meet monthly in addition to their regular organizational meetings.

A rural pastor, with the cooperation of the Extension Service, is developing a rural-urban discussion conference in northern Rock Island County.

A rural-urban youth conference is to be held in Moline in March.

■ At the Massachusetts Leaders' 4–H Camp, the discussions centered on various phases of a strong national defense program such as those concerned with "human conservation," and "retrimming our mental apparel." In Massachusetts, there was also developed a splendid technique for the discussion of better citizenship among club members by having them develop an "account with the United States" with three columns headed by "What I have received from the United States," "What I have repaid to the United States to date," and "Balancing my budget," or "What I have decided to do further in the repayment of my indebtedness to the United States."

Vegetable Growers Push Marketing in Twin Cities

■ Encouraged by the first year's progress and results, Minneapolis and St. Paul growers are eager to continue the Twin City vegetable marketing program which was set up last spring.

This vegetable marketing program was patterned after that of the Northeastern States. It was made possible through the employment of an assistant county agent, Ralph V. Backstrom, who works in several counties near the Twin Cities. Helping to direct his efforts was the Twin City Vegetable and Potato Council, also organized last spring, which is made up of County Agents K. A. Kirkpatrick, of Hennepin County, as president; and Robert Freeman, of Ramsey County, as secretary; officers of the Minneapolis and St. Paul producer's associations, as the executive committee; and D. C. Dvoracek, State extension marketing specialist, as adviser.

The principal objective of this program is to increase returns to growers by developing closer cooperation between growers and distributors so as to obtain a more orderly and efficient sale of vegetables, fruit, and potatoes produced in the area.

Promotional and publicity work to stimulate increased consumption of vegetables was accomplished through radio, newspapers, magazines, cooking schools, demonstrations, letters, and personal visits.

Efficient Distribution

By being informed on local market conditions, anticipated peaks and surpluses, growers and distributors were able to keep vegetables moving into consumption areas in a more orderly and efficient manner. Special merchandising campaigns were atempted so as to attain more effective distribution of peak production. Truckers were kept informed of local peaks and surpluses so that surpluses could be moved to other markets. The Surplus Marketing Administration cooperated through surplus buying and the Food Stamp Plan.

Growers believed that there was a need for marketing machinery to move more surplus vegetables to nonsurplus areas in the Northwest and in other sections where local supplies do not satisfy the demand. A step was taken in that direction by writing to and interviewing truckers and wholesale dealers.

Special merchandising campaigns last season were the Minnesota Apple Week, in which the Northwest Chain Store Council cooperated, and Home-grown Vegetable Week, with the St. Paul Food Stamp Plan cooperating.

A survey was made for the Surplus Marketing Administration, which began purchasing on the Twin City Markets August 20 and stopped October 11. During that time approximately $45,000 worth of cabbage, onions, carrots, tomatoes, snap beans, beets, and celery were purchased.

Current crop and market information was believed to be necessary, and representative growers cooperated with the Minnesota Cooperative Reporting Service in this new type of reporting. Growers liked the reports, as they were made especially with their problems in mind. Acreage figures were also accumulated for Hennepin and Ramsey Counties.

More standardization and uniformity in quality of products and in kind and size of containers were urged. New types of packaging were demonstrated to the growers.

Arrangements were made with all seven of the Twin City radio stations to carry daily broadcasts from June 15 to September 15, giving consumers information about vegetables. Assistant Agent Backstrom visited the markets each morning at 5:30 to make a survey of the "best buys" for the day and to have this information relayed to all the radio stations. In addition to the daily market news bulletin, radio stations featured numerous special broadcasts.

Radio time on vegetables totaled approximately 100 minutes per week, with an estimated value for the season of $8,500, based on commercial time rates. This publicity was especially effective because most of it was worked into established radio programs of many years' standing.

Twin City and county newspapers also were cooperative in presenting information on vegetables. Twin City newspapers carried a daily item about vegetables, which averaged about 1,200 column inches for the season, besides frequent pictures and feature stories. The Associated Press sent out vegetable market releases 12 times during the season, covering the metropolitan daily papers of the State. Based on regular space rates, newspaper publicity has been valued at approximately $6,500.

Although there are no figures to prove the dollars and cents value of the publicity to the 3,000 growers in the Twin City area, many comments and observations indicate that it was decidedly helpful.

A consumer education program for the winter months was initiated this fall by developing a series of color slides stressing vegetable buymanship, including lessons in judging quality. It is planned to show these slides to women's organizations.

Plans are being made to enlarge the program for next year. Twin City growers agree that vegetables need more advertising, and that last year's program was a start in the right direction.

Growers, distributors, and all others concerned feel that the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service has taken an important step forward in its marketing program by sponsoring the vegetable marketing work last season.

The extension marketing specialist and the county agents say that this experiment was an excellent demonstration of what assistant county agents in marketing can do. They believe that the use of assistant county agents has definite possibilities in helping producers of other farm commodities to understand the problems involved in the more efficient marketing of those products and lead to positive action. Such an extended marketing project would tend to provide a more balanced extension program by combining a more aggressive attack on marketing with that on production problems.

North Dakota Leaders Discuss Defense

Leaders in training in North Dakota heard one of the most talented groups of experts on international relations ever to assemble in the State at the second annual leadership training conference.

This year's theme, North Dakota—Its Place in National Defense and International Relations, embraced much of the current thinking in the State and Nation.

Dr. Edvard Hambro, son of Karl J. Hambro who was president of the Norwegian parliament at the time of the German invasion, led the conference in discussion of European relations. A noted student in this field, Dr. Hambro arrived in the United States only recently after fleeing Norway last spring and living in England since then.

Dr. Wallace McClure, an Under Secretary of State from Washington, D. C., discussed Latin-American relations, and G. V. Ferguson, managing editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, led the discussion on Canadian-American relations.

Prof. S. L. Witman, director of the Institute of Government at Omaha University, Omaha, Nebr., summarized the whole international relations picture with a presentation of world affairs in general. Harry Terrell of the economic policy committee, Des Moines, Iowa; Robert C. Clark of the Iowa State College Extension Service; Ursula Hubbard of the Carnegie Endowment, New York City; and a number of outstanding North Dakota leaders appeared on the program.

Gov. John Moses, Mrs. Gladys Talbott Edwards of the Farmers Union, the Most Rev. Aloysius Muench of the Fargo Catholic diocese, W. W. Murrey, president of the State federation of labor, and many other leaders attended.

National Defense—The Farmers' Duty

MRS. E. H. FULKS, a Farm Woman of Stone County, Ark.

Chairman of the Stone County home demonstration committee on preparedness in her own county, Mrs. Fulks has given a great deal of thought to the subject of national defense. Her conclusions on how the farmer and his family can contribute to preparedness have been presented to the Stone County agricultural committee, the county home demonstration council, and other groups. The common sense in her suggestions has a much wider application than Stone County alone.

■ In thinking of national defense, our first problem is, perhaps, to determine just what we mean by national defense as related to the work-a-day farmers and other citizens of Stone County, Ark. National defense, according to my idea, is anything that makes the Nation stronger, that protects its people, and helps us to withstand an enemy—whether that enemy be an army or a smaller-than-usual income.

We all know that lowered farm incomes are bound to develop from the loss of our foreign markets. Due to present war conditions across the Atlantic, and across the Pacific, too, it is either impossible to ship our goods, or they could not be accepted by former buyers if we could ship them. England was one of our major markets, and now the great danger of shipping from deep-sea mines, torpedoes, submarines, and other things not so easy to understand, makes it impossible for us to sell our cotton and other goods to this market. Germany formerly also purchased much cotton, but for obvious reasons is no longer buying from us, or, more properly—we are not selling to her. Now you can readily see that if this continues we will lose a great source of our national income.

We might look at the matter this way, the Nation as a whole, is in much the same position that you would be in if, for instance, you were selling a pound of butter a week to your neighbor. That pound of butter sold for 25 cents, the only cash you took in, and with this cash you bought a dime's worth of sugar and 15 cents worth of coffee each week. Suddenly your neighbor could no longer buy the butter from you and there was no one else in the community who could afford to buy the butter. Obviously, you would have to do without the sugar and coffee you had been buying with the income from the butter!

However, you still have the butter on hand, or the raw cream. For the sake of economy you cannot destroy the cream, or if it has been churned, the butter. What would you do? I can tell you! You would seek ways to use the butter in your cooking at home. Haven't you housekeepers, or homemakers, done that very thing many times? Well the Nation is trying to find ways to use the cotton that cannot be sold. In your own mind now, can you not see that just this is a form of defense? Then, too, our leaders are finding other things for us to plant instead of the cotton. They are suggesting new ways to use cotton in the home. Many of them so practical that it amazes us that we, ourselves, have not thought of them earlier. So, it is that we must decide to use most of the cotton grown at home, either in things we make or things factories make for us and that we find in the stores.

Now to me, national defense is as much a part of the farmer's duty as it is the soldier's duty. It is our work to so plan our living that it will not be necessary to sell so much to get our money with which to buy other things. In other words, the part our Stone County farmers have to play in the national defense is to "live at home" in the true sense of the words. Stone County is an integral part of the Nation, just as each of us is a part of the county. We must so plan our farming and our living that the fact of the predicted lowered farm incomes will not hurt us, lower our living standards, nor cause us to go hungry.

It is very true that a nation is no stronger than its people. And we cannot be strong as a nation or as individuals unless we have the proper food. Whose duty, but the homemaker's and the farmer's, is it to see that we are properly fed? The homemaker must plan her living so that it can be raised at home. The farmer must see that she has what she needs grown on the farm. This is the essence of a live-at-home program. This can be done only through a planned program, such as many of us have carried out in the past. This means raising and canning vegetables and fruits and meats enough for a full year's supply, raising poultry and seeing that the family owns at least two good milk cows that will keep them in milk and butter the year round. It means encouraging the men to raise their own feed and to build trench silos for the winter's feed supply.

Our part of the national defense is not only to see that our own families carry out this program of living at home but to preach it and to tell it at every community gathering, whether it be home demonstration club, community night, or what-not. Our leaders will seek to find new markets for our products, to protect our incomes, and to help us in all ways, but in the meantime, we must help ourselves. We must live as happily as possible and as comfortably as possible. We are fortunate here in Stone County that the garden is easily grown, the season long, and the people of the county already familiar with the plan of living-at-home from what we grow.

We must develop a stronger community spirit. Petty differences must belong to the past, for we are now a part of the national plan and there is no room for internal strife, whether in club, community or county. These points, then, are what we must consider in the future.

We must use our cotton at home.

We must plan our living so that we can grow practically everything at home.

We must not only practice these things, but teach others to do the same.

We must so plan our families' meals that we will develop strong bodies and alert minds.

New Hampshire Discussions

■ Total defense, soil conservation, land use, assistance to rural draft boards in respect to selective service, farmers' and homemakers' work for 1941, and a variety of other topics came up for discussion in the annual conference of the University of New Hampshire Extension Service, December 18 to 20.

A panel discussion on defense and health included Harry O. Page, State commissioner of public welfare, acting as chairman; Dorothy G. Williams, extension nutritionist, Cornell University; Elizabeth Murphy, State board of education; Elizabeth E. Ellis, New Hampshire extension nutritionist; and Phillip B. Hearn, program supervisor of the Surplus Marketing Administration, as members of the panel. Nutrition, better living, and community organization filled one afternoon program.

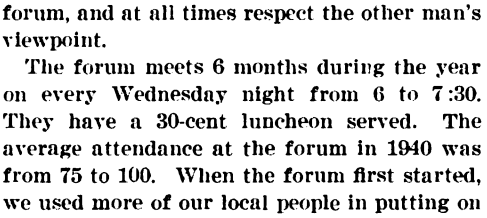
The widened general extension program of the university was considered with reports on radio, photography and visual aids service, lecture service, music, geology, education, and other general extension activities designed to help the people of the State.

President Fred Engelhardt of the University led the discussion of how the county offices can best carry on the general extension work along with the agricultural work. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, State director of selective service, discussed with the agents the proposed assistance they can give to rural draft boards in respect to selective service questionnaires.

Let's Talk It Over

THE FRANKFORT FORUM, of which the county agent had a definite part in establishing some 14 years ago, is still continuing its activities through the winter months. The attendance averages around 100 people a week. The purpose of the forum is to disseminate timely information that affects the people of Franklin County. A few of the "don'ts" that the forum has followed, which account for its successful operation, are as follows: Don't just present one side of a question. Don't attempt to have a long-time program worked out. Don't allow the forum to be a sectarian group. Don't enter into discussions of a controversial nature within the community. Don't suppress free thinking. Don't discourage free discussion, by sarcastic replies on the part of the leaders of the forum, and at all times respect the other man's viewpoint.

The forum meets 6 months during the year on every Wednesday night from 6 to 7:30. They have a 30-cent luncheon served. The average attendance at the forum in 1940 was from 75 to 100. When the forum first started, we used more of our local people in putting on the program, but since world-wide conditions have changed so rapidly within the past few months, we have been using more outside speakers in an attempt to bring before our forum, the many problems which our society is faced with.—*Robert M. Heath, county agricultural agent, Franklin County, Ky.*



If you are chairman, don't make speeches to your group. Stop anyone from monopolizing the time, even yourself.

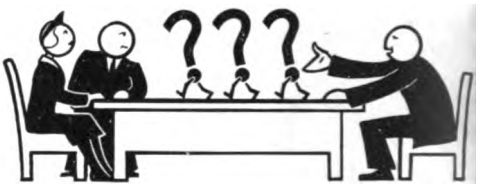
TO LAUNCH THE AAA PROGRAM Arizona used discussion groups. More than 1,400 persons attended the 36 junior and adult discussion meetings conducted in 9 counties. Two panel discussions on "The Effect of Reciprocal Trade Agreements on Arizona's Agriculture" were held. A very fine discussion took place the first evening but the second evening was very poor. This can be attributed to the fact that a month intervened between the 2 meetings, and the man who gave the best talk the first evening became so enthusiastic at the second meeting that he spoke for 45 minutes. He did this in spite of repeated warnings that he must confine himself to the allotted time. From this experience, it would seem that the chief requirement for holding panel discussions is that after adequate material has been prepared and presented that the panel members be held strictly to the allotted time. Another thing which is necessary is that the panel shall rehearse some of the points they are going to take up before the meeting.—*A. B. Ballantyne, rural sociology specialist, Arizona.*

POULTRY AND CITRUS PROBLEMS are discussed at regular farmers' meetings in Los Angeles County, Calif. To increase contacts with old-time, larger poultry operators who failed to attend general extension meetings in very large numbers, yet who needed information, poultry discussion groups in five poultry areas have been established. These groups of about 15 leading poultrymen in each area have served as a splendid means of disseminating information. With a total following of several thousand poultrymen in Los Angeles County, members of the discussion groups have been able to assist in spreading sound poultry practices to every section of the county.

These old-time poultrymen will attend discussion groups regularly. They seldom attend the usual extension meetings because, as they say, beginners ask so many trivial questions, thus wasting time. The "old-timers" may not have the information, but will ask no questions because it lowers their prestige. A further waste of time results because the extension agent must explain subject matter in detail so that all present understand the problems.

On the other hand, the discussion group meetings the same group of more advanced poultrymen will attend regularly, so each month's discussion can be built upon last month's, rather than spending considerable time bringing each new person up to date. The size of the group permits each member to participate in the discussion and the interests of the group are more uniform. Furthermore, the extension agent does not tell them what to do but discusses various problems with them. The meetings are all dinner meetings. After eating together the group is very congenial, and the discussion around the dinner table promotes friendship. Those participating feel that the time spent has been very profitable.

During 1939 four farm bureau citrus discussion groups were organized by the farm bureau and Extension Service in Pomona, Covina, Whittier, and San Fernando. The purpose of these farm bureau discussion groups is to give to the leading growers in the county an opportunity to get together in small groups for the purpose of studying their problems. In some cases they have become action groups as well as study groups —*C. V. Castle, agricultural agent, Los Angeles County, Calif.*



If you are chairman, ask questions instead of making statements, and pay attention to the answers. Give people credit for wanting to answer questions adequately and sincerely.

A NEWSPAPER FORUM on What's Wrong with Citrus was featured in Florida discussion meetings. Growers and shippers wrote dozens of letters for this forum, giving their ideas of what's wrong with citrus and what in their opinion should be done to solve the problem. There were almost as many opinions concerning what's wrong with citrus as there were letters written. A tabulation of these opinions indicated most growers and shippers are confused as to the real problems facing the industry. These letters indicated the state of confusion in the industry and stimulated discussion on what the major problems are. They gave the opportunity of presenting facts on outlook, cost of production, cost of marketing, and the possibilities of reducing production and marketing costs, as well as the need for cooperation on the part of both growers and shippers.—*D. E. Timmons, marketing specialist, Florida.*

DISCUSSION INSTITUTES in New Jersey give the farm people taking part the spotlight, whenever possible. The plan is to get the local men and women to take the responsibility of conducting the meetings. A series of county-wide meetings has been held in the Cape May County Courthouse for the discussion of timely social and economic topics. A citizens' committee sponsored the meetings. During the second year of the series, the total attendance, as taken on attendance blanks, was 565 persons, mostly nonfarm persons. Nine percent were farm people. The meetings are believed to have offered citizens opportunity to gain valuable information and to

In all parts of the country, farm people have been gathering together with their extension agents to analyze current economic and social problems. More than 282,000 discussion meetings were conducted in some 2,000 counties during 1939 by men and women extension workers and 620,000 local leaders trained by them. The 1940 figures will show an even greater number. Various forms of discussion technique were used, principally forums and jury panels. Extension agents have used discussion as a means of acquainting rural people with agricultural programs and in stimulating rural thinking, as shown in these reports.

resent their own views in helpful discussion eriods. One meeting resulted in a move to ek a large W. P. A. project on mosquito ontrol.

Meetings will be continued in 1941 under a omewhat different plan. Our office is co-perating with a group which will meet sev-ral times at Wildwood, N. J. Our home lemonstration agent is now meeting with our ounty committee to decide whether or not to epeat the county institute in the same form s in the last 3 years. My own efforts are to e directed to farmer group discussions which re growing out of the work of our county nd use committee.—*Henry H. White, County gricultural agent, Cape May, N. J.*

A NUTRITION ROUND-TABLE discussion vas held at Reno, Nev., under the joint uspices of the Extension Service and the laternal and Child Health Division of the Nevada State Board of Health. Mrs. Mary S. Buol, home demonstration leader, was in harge of this conference which considered he general family nutrition problems as they xist throughout the State. A nutrition onsultant discussed vitamins and minerals n connection with family feeding problems nd general food selection. A member of the niversity of Nevada faculty discussed the sychology of establishing nutrition habits. Each of these discussions was in the nature f a round-table conference and individual roblems and situations were brought up rom time to time. The meeting was at-ended by the public health nurses and the omen extension agents in the western part f the State.—*Hellen M. Gillette, home dem-nstration agent at large, Nevada.*

GLEANING DISCUSSION MATERIAL for he meeting on How Well Do We Know Our amilies, was solved by getting the informa-ion from the women themselves. Each oman attending the preceding meeting was sked to write down one problem or ques-ion that would concern her family. These tatements were tabulated and the questions ere used as a basis for the family discussion.

Tabulating the 300 questions was inter-sting work. The results showed 300 ques-ions had been asked and 97 out of the 300 ere the same. The majority of the women ere interested in knowing how they could rrange their work to have more time to ead, pursue hobbies, and play with their amilies. The question as a whole pointed to efinite problems in family relations. The nalysis of the questions will be saved and sed in planning future problem discussions nd talks to be given on programs before ther groups or organizations.

Where could one find better material for talks and debates than from questions like these: How can I get members of my family to do things without nagging? How much money should a family of three spend? How can I get my husband interested in community affairs? Should I encourage or discourage my boy, 20 years old, who wants to start farming? How can I keep my children home at night? This list of questions aroused a great deal of interest among people of other organizations, particularly the home economics teachers who are holding discussion groups with their students.—*Catherine Maurice, home demonstration agent, Harford County, Md.*

TIMELY TOPICS have been discussed in the annual programs of 25 home economics clubs in Madison County. The presidents of 23 clubs report such discussions as having been very successful, and 17 expected to incorporate 1 or 2 discussions in their programs for the following year. Topics discussed were: What are the needs of our community? Does installment buying pay? What are the problems of our rural youth? What are the problems of our schools? Why don't people pay more attention to fundamental health practices? What shall the major project be for the year? Which is the better citizen, the modern girl or her grandmother? How shall we bring harmony between brothers and sisters who are near the same age? How may we become more intelligent buyers? Does budgeting pay? What do parents do to their children?—*Ruth Wimer, home demonstration agent, Madison County, Ind.*

If you are chairman, get people to introduce themselves and seat them where they can see each other. Whenever you can, sit on same level as the group.

INTENSIVE STUDY OF DISCUSSION METHOD was tried out in Vermont with a seminar group of 20 selected farm agents, home agents, club agents, specialists, and land use planning leaders. They gathered for 2 days of study, practice and planning in each of 4 successive months—September, October, November, and December. Sometimes participating were the educational director of the Vermont Farm Bureau and the State lecturer of the Grange. Some of the questions discussed were: What is the final objective of an organized discussion program? What is the practical immediate objective? When is group discussion in order, when out of order? How can discussion be combined with lecture and demonstration? How is discussion as a method of extension teaching related to discussion as a method of group study and analysis of its own problems? Do the people need help in study of home and community problems in State, national, and international aspects? What is the responsibility of extension workers to basic social and economic problems?

How can we strengthen group discussion programs of past years? What problems have discussion leaders run into? What is the discussion leader's job? And what techniques work best, in doing the job and coping with the problems they face?

And about land use planning—how is group discussion related to it? A cross-section discussion group in every community to better root county plans and recommendations in the thinking of the people? How relate discussion to action? And how select and train local leaders for discussion? How get the idea across more clearly to the main body of professional agricultural workers? What should be included in a local discussion leader training conference program?

Such in general were the questions that came up for discussion as the leadership passed from one group member to another. Discussion, appraisal, discussion, appraisal, discussion, appraisal—discussion of problems, appraisal of leadership and group participation: such was the order of each day.—*Morris B. Storer, Northeast Discussion Specialist, B. A. E., in charge of seminar.*

Highlights of the 1940 Extension Record

Increased Activity in Conservation, Land Use Planning, Discussion, Mattress Making, Nutrition, and Other Significant Adjustments of Local Programs To Meet Current Needs

The extension program during the past year has reflected changes in the economic situation brought about by the European war. Contracting foreign markets and a rapidly developing defense program have necessitated shifting emphasis to those parts of the program which helped to meet the new problems. Conservation of natural resources both in better health and nutrition among farm people and in soil fertility has received a great deal of attention.

The Food Supply

The food and nutrition work took on the characteristics of a whole-family, whole-extension service program. It was tied up closely with outlook, land use planning, and with national defense. It focused attention on the low-income group, whose nutrition problems are often deep-seated, and led to more effective cooperation with other agencies working on this problem. State food and feed supply committees of extension specialists, sometimes called better-living-from-the-farm committees, functioned in many States. The food supply campaigns of Tennessee and South Carolina aimed to get farm families to grow 75 percent of their food and feed needs. The Texas food campaign, by correlating all the extension forces behind it, achieved excellent results. School lunches increased rapidly with the availability of surplus commodities and the increased emphasis on nutrition. Several States formed school lunch committees. State and regional nutrition conferences were held in some States, and before the close of the year almost all the States had formed State nutrition committees representing all agencies interested in nutrition goals.

Programs for home demonstration clubs reflected the interest of farm people in economic problems, in health and in citizenship. These clubs also reached a larger segment of rural people than in previous years. This was exemplified in New Hampshire where every home demonstration agent set as her goal the reaching of 50 percent more women in her county.

Discussion groups for farm youth grew in popularity, and a special interest was evident on questions relating to democracy and citizenship. The citizenship ceremony which took an important place in the 1939 and 1940 National 4-H Club Camps was used effectively in California, South Carolina, New Mexico, and other States during the past year.

The mattress-making program of 1940 which was carried on by the Extension Service in cooperation with the AAA and Surplus Marketing Administration helped approximately 1,000,000 low-income farm families to obtain surplus cotton from which to make mattresses for their own use. More than 12,000 communities, first in the South, later in other sections, established mattress-making centers where extension agents and volunteer local leaders gave instruction in mattress making. This effective contact with low-income farmers has helped many of the families make a start toward a more satisfactory level of living with the help of an extension worker.

We Keep Our Sleeves Rolled Up

In spite of the fact that I have had close acquaintanceship with extension work since I started as a county agent in Montana in 1913 and should know its caliber, the record of accomplishment that I read in the 1940 extension reports is truly amazing. The new decade ushered in an era of even more rapid transition than the 1930's, requiring quick thinking and frequent adjustments in action. That the county extension agents and local leaders—men and women—responded ably to the accelerated tempo of requirements is reflected in the record for 1940.

If I were to generalize on one extension task that I believe will be most important this year, I would say: *Help farm people to understand quickly and intelligently the passing scene and to take the action best fitted to cope with the situation.* The year 1941 may be a crucial one in the history of our country and may challenge more than ever before our abilities and our stamina.

After reviewing the extension record for 1940, I am confident that the educational arm of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State land-grant colleges has its sleeve rolled up and is sufficiently strong and far-reaching to contend with whatever service it is called upon to perform.

M. L. WILSON,
Director of Extension Work.

Land use planning carried on intensively in 1,540 counties has served to focus attention on the principal problems of the county. More than 125,000 farm men and women served on State, county, or community planning committees. In gathering together all the available information on their local situation, in making up the land-use maps, in studying the living conditions of these land types in their own locality, they have acquired a better understanding of economic and social problems.

Soil conservation is one of the problems often brought up by land-use committees, and much is being done to hold the soil and maintain its fertility.

Grasses Save the Soil

As a result of the coordinated efforts of the AAA and the Extension Service, pasture improvement practices involving the use of lime, phosphate, and the planting of adapted grass and legume mixtures have been widely adopted by farmers. Increases of 100 percent or more in the use of lime annually are reported in a majority of the States east of the Mississippi during 1940.

Ranchers and farmers in 17 States of the Western Great Plains area utilized the AAA program effectively in restoring grass to the range, conserving water, and controlling wind erosion. In 1939 over 25,500,000 acres of range land were reseeded by national reseeding practices, and 21,000 earth dams and reservoirs were built. For retarding water run-off and controlling erosion, 8 million feet of spreader terraces were constructed.

There has also been a marked increase in the new seedings of annual and perennial legumes and grasses, the AAA recently reporting 41,429,653 acres of new seedings under the program in 1939. Green manure and cover crops were aided by the AAA program and encouraged through Extension agencies, with a total of 25,933,710 acres planted under the AAA program in 1939.

Nearly 5,800,000 farmers cooperated in the AAA program in 1939, representing 78 percent of the total cropland in the United States. It is estimated that more than 6,000,000 farmers took part in the 1940 agricultural conservation program.

The emphasis given to conservation and sound land use has been an important factor in arousing the interest of farm people in forestry problems. In some counties the work of land use planning committees has led to the revision of county extension programs so as to give more attention to forestry needs

In studying local situations farmers have gained a clearer understanding of conditions and of the important place that forestry may hold in the broad-gauged program for land use adjustments.

Land use planning and survey data confirm the existing need for the reforestation of large areas of lower grade farm land. Forest tree planting for timber production and other purposes continues on an increased scale and is being stimulated by AAA forest tree planting practices and benefit payments.

Home-Made Homes

Extension agents have been instrumental in creating interest in the use of home-grown timber for farm building purposes, and much has been accomplished in States actively pursuing this work.

The C. W. A. rural housing survey taken in 1934–35 was used to a greater extent during 1940 than in past years because farm people are becoming more conscious of the need for improving rural housing.

In areas where lumber and stones are available, farm families have been demonstrating to each other that a good farmhouse can be built with very little cash expenditure, if one takes the trouble of collecting the available materials from the farm and is interested enough to obtain help on the knowledge and skills required for home building. The Extension Service in Arkansas trained a group of young men on how to build stone foundations, and they, acting as leaders, conducted demonstrations wherever farmers were interested in this phase of rural housing improvement.

With farmers often bearing the brunt of tax payments in rural areas, farm groups have been encouraged to prepare tax maps in order to discover overlooked properties, and to reappraise farm lands on the basis of actual values and of current and future income possibilities. They have made studies of possible improvements in local government and services to meet shifting economic needs, perhaps through concentrating on essential services and eliminating those which prove to be nonessential. Detailed attention has been given to many of those economic and social problems, often associated with tenancy, which tend to depress many rural areas.

Planning for the Community

In 1940, a major effort was made to assist groups of farm men and women in the consideration of community problems, such as relocation of roads, schools, and isolated farm families, and to decide on steps to be taken. Women who are on community, county, and state land use planning committees have become familiar with basic data relating to family living expenditures and the value of home-produced food, fuel, and housing. Such data has thrown light on the farm family living problems that needed to be attacked at once, such as rural housing, expansion of rural electrification, and how household equipment could be obtained to lessen the labor of the homemakers.

Maine conducted a "level of living" study to obtain pertinent family living data and thus helped farm people become aware of pertinent problems. Fourteen counties undertook the study, and the results listed the following problems as most important: Expansion of electricity, running water, improved roads, bathrooms, and off-the-farm employment.

An increasing number of farm families made their farm and home financial plans together and recorded expenditures so that adjustments and changes for the next year could be based on facts. Preliminary estimates of the number of farmers keeping accounts or cost-of-production records are well above a hundred thousand.

Older 4–H Club members have assumed the responsibility for assisting in making the yearly family financial plans, keeping the necessary records, and the analysis of the records as a basis for the next year's plan through family councils.

Extension workers also took a prominent part during 1940 in assisting cooperative groups, representing close to a million farmers, to maintain sound business management in the sale of a third of a billion dollars worth of crops and livestock, and in the purchase of supplies in excess of 50 million dollars. They have helped an additional 350,000 individual farmers in their marketing problems in the sale or purchase of 150 million dollars worth of farm produce and supplies.

And, to meet the swiftly changing requirements of a developing national defense program, of the ups and downs of livestock and crop production, and of the cyclical shifts in employment and industrial activity, special efforts have been made during the past year to keep farmers abreast of shifts in current demand, changes in prices of farm products and supplies, and stocks available for market. Emphasis has also been placed on the potentialities of demand and supply for the period when the 1940 crops and livestock may be expected to reach the market.

County Agents Honored

Recognition for unusual records of service was given to 57 county agents from 20 States by their fellow members of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents at their annual meeting in Chicago. Each received a distinguished service award diploma at the annual banquet. These men were recommended for the award by their own State association on a written record of their service and achievement in their home counties.

This is the third year such awards have been given and about 130 agents have received them. Those honored this year are: C. F. Lund and B. S. Hinkle, Arkansas; Raymond E. Wing, Connecticut; Alden E. Snyder, B. W. Tillman, and F. J. Blackburn, Illinois; LeRoy Hoffman, Stewart Leaming, and J. A. Wood, Indiana; Durk Offringa, Emmett C. Gardner, Leslie J. Nickle, and Lewis Plager, Iowa; Preston O. Hale, C. E. Lyness, and Geo. W. Sidwell, Kansas; H. S. Long, W. R. Reynolds, P. R. Watlington, H. J. Hayes, and J. F. Graham, Kentucky; Charles Eastman, Maine; Francis C. Smith, Massachusetts.

H. J. Lurkins and Carl Knopf, Michigan; Robert Freeman, Willis Lawson, C. G. Gaylord and Raymond Aune, Minnesota; J. F. Purbaugh, G. E. Scheidt, and Geo. Kellogg, Nebraska; W. Ross Wilson, New Hampshire; Carl Bibbee, Harold S. Ward, C. C. Caldwell, O. L. Cunningham, R. W. Munger, and W. S. Barnhart, Ohio; Ira Hollar, L. I. Bennett, W. E. Baker, and Fred Ahrberg, Oklahoma; A. W. Palm, South Dakota; W. H. Upchurch, Henry L. Alsmeyer, W. S. Millington, C. C. Jobson, A. L. Edmiaston, J. C. Patterson, O. P. Griffin, and Elmo V. Cook, Texas; Archie L. Christiansen, Utah; I. M. Ingham, Washington; G. F. Baumeister, H. G. Seyforth, and Harvey J. Weavers, Wisconsin.

The new officers elected for the coming year are: President, E. V. Ryall, Kenosha, Wis.; vice president, J. M. Thomason, Forrest City, Ark.; and secretary-treasurer, C. C. Keller, Springfield, Mo.

Also elected to the board of directors of the association are the following four regional representatives: W. K. Delaplane, Wabash, Ind., north-central region; E. D. Beck, Alice, Tex., southern region; E. G. Ferguson, Chinook, Mont., western region; and Leo Hayes, Wampsville, N. Y., eastern region.

Round Table on Round Tables

A feature of the Maine Annual Conference late in January was an hour of open discussion on Discussion—what good is it? and When is it good? under the leadership of the regional discussion specialist from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. After two 20-minute statements by a farm man and a farm woman on How should the extension program be determined? the meeting broke up into eight groups of seven or eight each for an hour's discussion of that same subject under leaders selected from the agent and specialist staff.

After lunch, the group secretaries made up a panel with the two farm spokesmen to pool the ideas of the eight groups and prime a continuing open forum discussion on the same subject. A backward glance finished off the day with an analysis of the problems, and an intensive study of the job and method of discussion leadership.

Books For Everyone in Shannon County, Mo.

Nine hundred persons, young and old, in the hills of Shannon County, Mo., are regular patrons of a 4,000-volume county library that has grown in 4 years from the pioneering efforts of a few rural women banded together in home economics extension clubs. This library system now includes seven community libraries, a repair unit, and a book truck serving all parts of the county once a month.

All this had its beginning early in 1937 when the Winona Home Economics Extension Club established a small library for the benefit of the local community. First housed in a corner of the town hall and later in a small building made with logs from a historical pioneer home, this library attracted wide interest and encouraged three additional clubs to start similar projects.

The very next year, the Shannon County Council of Home Economics Extension Clubs, meeting at Eminence, the county seat, decided to work toward the objective of having community libraries in all the communities represented. At that time there were but four clubs in the county, and their presidents constituted the personnel of the county council.

Following the action taken by the county council of the women's clubs, the library movement was approved by the county extension board as a part of the official plan of work for 1939. With the help of the county agent's office and that of the State home demonstration staff, the clubs made rapid progress in this phase of their work during 1939. Reports made at their county achievement day in October that year revealed that all of the four clubs had developed community libraries that had become both popular and useful.

The original unit at Winona had added many more books, and the service had grown in popularity. At Birch Tree an abandoned church building had been repaired and used to house books collected by club members and their friends. At Shannondale, where the Evangelical Church maintains a community house, the minister, Vincent W. Bucher, turned over his study for use as a library. At Eminence, the county seat, Wm. A. French, Ozark poet and publisher, gave the use of his front office which still is used by the headquarters unit of the county library system.

So great, in fact, had been the benefits in these four communities that there was a general feeling that an effort should be made to develop the library movement on a county-wide basis. To devise ways and means of doing this, a committee was appointed, including two representatives from each of the four communities. This committee contacted the county court, the county extension board, local and State representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service, and the State and district offices of the Work Projects Administration.

Again the county extension board recorded its approval of this work at its annual meeting on November 10, 1939, and adopted at this time, as a part of the county plan of work for 1940, a proposal to make library service available to as many communities as possible. From this point the progress of the movement was rapid.

A county library board was elected on February 8, 1940. Soon after that date, the Extension Service began the educational work leading to the organization of several additional home economics extension clubs. The county court and the county superintendent of schools approved the use of some $300 of county school money for the purchase of books recommended for supplementary reading by the State educational department. The Work Projects Administration agreed to come in with 1,000 books and funds for the library pay roll as soon as the local people could raise funds for housing, supplies, book truck, and travel.

All requirements were met by midsummer, and the cooperative agreement between local, State, and Federal groups went into full effect including operation of the book truck, early in September. Additional branch libraries have been established in communities where newly organized home economics extension clubs now carry the responsibility of local sponsorship at Deslet, Summerville, and Round Spring. Even more recently organized, a group of rural women at Montier expect soon to establish the eighth unit in the county library system.

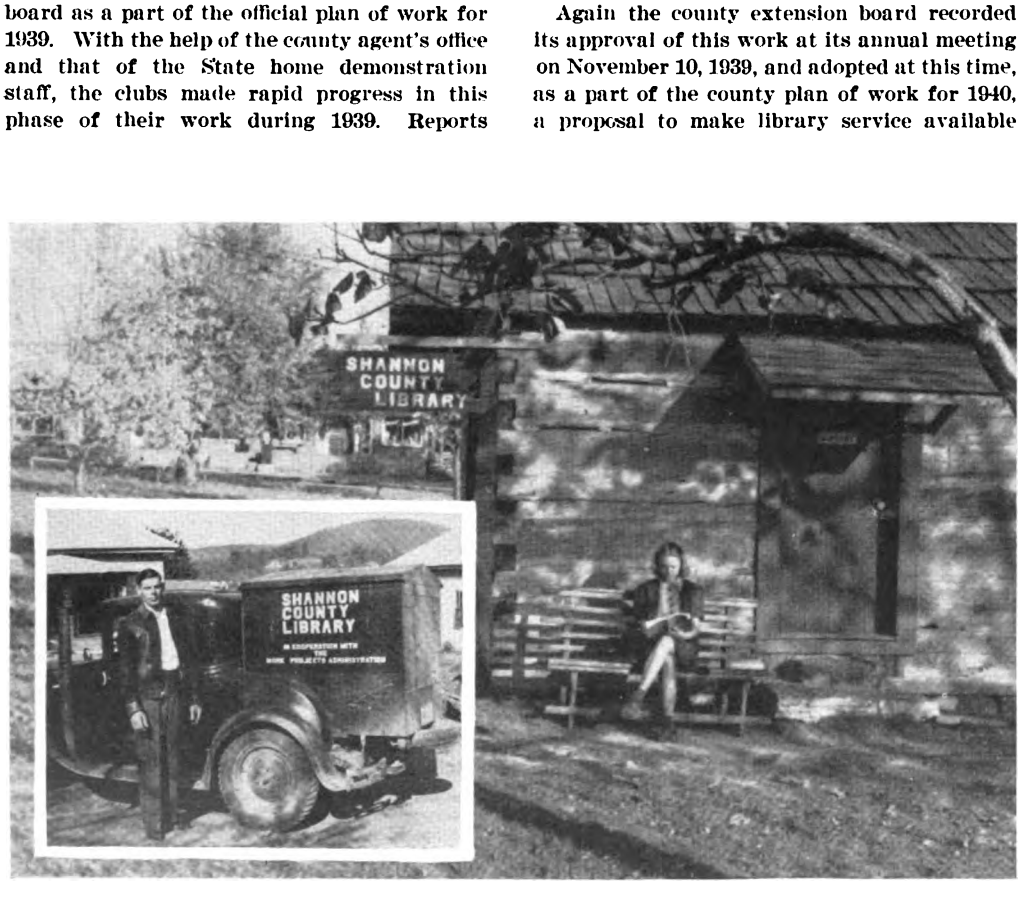
The popularity of this service is attested by Mrs. Georgia McDaniel, county librarian, who supervises the work from county headquarters and also makes the rounds of the county each month in the book truck. There are now more than 900 approved borrowers' cards in regular use, in addition to 325 paid memberships in the county library association. Book circulation by the end of September 1940 had grown to more than 2,000 volumes per month. The book truck, carrying from 300 to 500 books, covers a 283-mile circuit each month, servicing borrowers at various branch libraries, country stores, schools, and other appointed centers.

Most significant in this development, in the opinion of the State home demonstration staff and County Agent Robert L. Bridges, is the harmony with which local groups have worked together, first establishing four widely separated library units, popularizing the idea of library service, and finally winning the cooperation of outside agencies interested in this mode of education.

During the year 1940, after 3 years of sound growth through local initiative, this framework for a county-wide library system attracted the attention of the Work Projects Administration and became the nucleus of a county library demonstration.

Under this new arrangement, the local people finance the housing for headquarters and branch libraries, all necessary supplies, and the book truck and its maintenance. The Work Projects Administration pays the library supervisor and clerks, the repair workers, and the driver of the book truck. The individual last mentioned is on the road not more than 4 days a month and works at other times as a cataloger and clerk.

And thus the work goes on—a thoroughly



mocratic educational service reaching out to e most remote communities of the county oneered, sustained, and expanded by the home onomics extension clubs. More than 2,200 these clubs are now at work in Missouri, ith 45,000 rural women striving to make mmunity dreams come true.

These organizations sponsor 4–H Clubs and ise money to send county champions to State id National contests. They organize Bible hools, singing schools, bands, and orchestras. hey conduct book reviews and establish book id magazine exchanges.

They set in motion recreational and social tivities to interest the young people. They old picnics, parties, fish fries, meetings, and urs in which young and old take part. They ganize health clinics, enlisting the help of ysicians and nurses in campaigns to immunize children against contagious diseases.

They buy land for parks and playgrounds, later adding the necessary equipment and improvements. They improve parks, roadsides, schools, churches, and other community centers. They bring about the building of new churches, community houses, telephone lines, and libraries.

They contribute annually to a loan fund for rural students at the State university. They send food and clothing to orphanages and old peoples' homes. They are continually helping the sick and unfortunate in their own communities. It is reported by one club in the Ozark hills of Missouri that a member past 60 years of age walked and hitch-hiked 5 miles and back one cold winter day to help make warm mittens for the children of "poor" families.

Youth Can Understand Their Problems

When young men and women from farm and city met to talk over their problems ound the table, intelligent analysis was companied by tolerance, reports Newton W. ines, extension rural sociologist in Neaska. A group of these youth assembled Omaha to explore their common interests id to discuss the future for young people ing in a modern world.

The 2-day conference was sponsored by the xtension Rural Youth Organization and the maha Junior Chamber of Commerce. The ureau of Agricultural Economics of the nited States Department of Agriculture, furshed the discussion leadership. While the nferees sensed difficult days ahead, they ced the future with confidence and without ar. After the 2-day conference was over, ey demanded a later meeting. As they said, Ve just opened up our real problems. Anher 2 days and we'll really get at some ggestions on solutions."

In this first rural-urban meeting of youth wide group of interests was represented: ganized labor, business groups, law students om the University of Omaha and Creighton niversity, the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A., e National Youth Administration, the . P. A., the Farm Bureau Federation, the armers Union, and the Grange contributed oices in the conference. Catholic and Protstant churches were represented. Enthusism, fun, and good feeling permeated the scussion. The tolerant open-mindedness of e young people themselves helped them to pproach their problems with mutual underanding and frank expression. This group f young people around 25 years of age took r granted that their problems were interoven with the complexities of modern living id welcomed the opportunity to talk them ver.

No prepared outline was used at the conerence and questions discussed ranged over a wide variety of subjects. Here are some of the problems appearing: Big machinery and big farming; the replacement of men by women in many positions; adjustment of supply to demand; and control of agricultural output as industry controls its production; the establishment of an educational system which will enable youth to use its creative powers in suitable jobs; the relationship of labor organizations to farm organizations and the wisdom of their cooperation; the advantages and disadvantages of more direct channels from producer to consumer; reasons for the bogging down of our economic system. Then came such questions as these: Is our standard of living too high? Is youth taught to live on such a high standard that he refuses to undertake the establishment of a home on a meager income? Is our educational system responsible for a feeling among young people that "white-collar" jobs hold better prospects than "overall" jobs? (It was clearly brought out that while our educational system left this impression, the opposite is true.) How can youth live a useful, well-rounded life and what does this include? Is democracy itself worth perpetuating? (No voice questioned the desirability and necessity of democracy for our future well-being.)

They discussed the scarcity of jobs and the confusions in our economic system, deciding that the system itself does not belong to any special group of people but to the whole people. The examination of the workings of our economic system led them to suggest that it is not quite the "bugaboo" they first had thought, and that it simply has to do with the function of exchange of goods produced.

There were a few adult observers present but the conference itself was entirely in the hands of youth. No one attempted to manage their thinking or their expression and observers were impressed by the procedure in discussion, both democratic and efficient, which these young people worked out as they went along.

It was possibly of greatest significance that the discussion toward the end turned to an analysis of the meaning of social contributions in a democracy. One youth suggested that young people have been taught to get ahead by walking over the shoulders of their fellows, and that the time has come when social responsibility ought to be the criterion for success in living. They decided that everyone should be trained to make a social contribution.

They spoke of a spiritual conception to which people give themselves; they said for most people it was more than physical attainment. Whether they liked or not, these young people knew that they were living in times of revolutionary character. They said until men and women are able to use their intelligence in straightening out this youth problem they will be living in a state of confusion and unrest. If youth and adults will begin to do some thinking and take some action, there need be no youth problems, they concluded.

Tax Facts

The fact that the assessed value of Iowa farm land has little relationship to sale value and productivity, and always is near a predetermined township average, was revealed in the findings of 30 county agricultural planning committees, reports Roland Welborn, an Iowa State College economist. Where there were wide differences in the quality of land, good land bore less of the tax burden than poor land, in proportion to income-producing capacity.

Where good land was assessed at 40 to 65 percent of its sale value, poor land in some cases was assessed as much as 600 percent.

High-value lands in northern Iowa were under-assessed in comparison to poor-quality land in southern Iowa.

Iowa county agricultural planning committees cooperated with the State tax commission in working out procedures for the development of uniform assessments throughout the State. They also are making maps showing assessment variation on every 40 acres for their counties, and are working out what they consider to be equitable ranges in assessments for different soil types and different land uses in the counties.

■ In Puerto Rico, material on citizenship training has been mimeographed in Spanish for the use of 4-H Club members. A. Rodriguez Geigel, Director of Extension, states "Here in Puerto Rico, we have started at the bottom, by teaching first municipal government and the significance of the ballot in a democracy. Every club member must carry on this work as an integral part of his work . . . The goal is to shift from municipal government to State government and then to National Government, including a discussion of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution."

New Jersey Plants Lever Tree

■ New Jersey's 10,000 4–H Club members paid tribute to the late A. F. Lever, the man who helped make their work possible, when they inaugurated the first 4–H grove to be planted in his memory. A young red gum from the estate of Mr. Lever at Columbia, S. C., was set out as the initial planting in the grove, with an impressive ceremony in which club members participated as one of the high lights of the second annual 4–H Club Day at Rutgers University, October 5.

The Garden State took the lead in following a suggestion made by M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension, that trees from the estate be planted by 4–H groups of the country in honor of Mr. Lever's efforts as coauthor with Hoke Smith of the bill establishing Extension Service work in land-grant colleges. A lover of trees himself, Mr. Lever had large numbers of them planted on the grounds about his home, among them many handsome specimens of oaks.

New Jersey's grove will consist largely of red oaks, trees native to almost all parts of the State, with a tree being planted each year by young 4–H Club nature lovers. It is hoped that the tree-planting ceremony will become a tradition to be followed by club members until a thriving grove has been established. A plot of ground for the planting has been definitely set aside by Rutgers University near the entrance to its stadium, and in the years that lie ahead it undoubtedly will become a familiar landmark.

Charles E. Potter, field agent of the Extension Service, journeyed to New Brunswick to congratulate an enthusiastic 4–H contingent upon its recognition of the value of tree planting and conservation, and to join in its tribute to a true pioneer. The tree planting ceremony, planned by club members in collaboration with Kenneth W. Ingwalson, State leader of 4–H work; and E. L. Scovell, New Jersey's extension forester, embraced representatives from every county in which there is a club program—20 in all. They were led by the State's four delegates to the 1940 National Encampment, Ruth Beatty, of Stewartsville, Lillian Tindall, of Trenton, William H. V. Davis, of Somerville, and William M. Paterson, of Freehold.

And now for a brief glimpse of the ceremony itself. October 5 was a perfect autumn day. And the spirits of 2,500 4–H Club girls and boys ran high as they paid their second annual visit to the Rutgers campus. After the morning's program and a picnic lunch under trees arched with reds, browns, and dusty-yellows, the 4–H grove planting took place. Music by a group of 4–H Club musicians gave it a rousing, happy send-off, which carried over into the group singing of God Bless America—probably heard many miles from the Rutgers Stadium! Mr. Potter's greetings on behalf of the Washington office followed, and then came the actual planting.

A large four-leaf clover, some 30 feet across at its widest point, had been outlined on the site of the grove a short time before the ceremony, and it was effectively used in emphasizing the significance of 4–H Club work. A group of 10 club members stood in each of the four leaflets, captained by a Washington Encampment delegate, and every one of the 40 boys and girls carried a box of soil brought from his respective county. The four leaves of the clover were designated, of course, as head, heart, hands, and health.

At a given signal, the leader of the first group stepped forward as she and the county delegates in her group pledged their heads to "clearer thinking" with the "sincere wish that the head or crown of this tree reach ever upward toward the stars and increase in grace and beauty." Then, in single file, each boy and girl walked to the tip of the clover stem, where the tree had been placed in its hole, ready for planting, and poured his box of soil into the excavation.

The same ceremony was followed by the next group, which pledged hearts to "greater loyalty" and the hope that the "heartwood of this tree will be strong and remain ever loyal to its head and roots."

The third group pledged hands to "larger service" with the wish that "the roots of this tree will take and maintain firm grip upon this good topsoil, securing its safe anchorage throughout its long life."

The group representing the fourth H—Health—concluded the donation of soil to the tree as it pledged its health to "better living" and expressed the belief that "this tree will enjoy a long and useful life symbolic of all the hope that Mr. Lever held for agricultural extension work."

As this part of the ceremony drew to a close, the four Washington delegates made the formal presentation of the A. F. Lever memorial tree to Rutgers "as a token of all the university has done for us through its Extension Service." It was accepted by Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers. A musical version of Joyce Kilmer's celebrated Trees—supposedly inspired by an old oak in New Brunswick—sung by Evelyn Davis, of Somerville, and the familiar Song of the Open Country, brought an inspiring ceremony to a fitting conclusion.

New and Revised Film Strips

■ The following film strips have been completed by the Extension Service in cooperation with Soil Conservation Service, Forest Service, and the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and Plant Industry. The film strips may be purchased at the prices indicated, from Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. At the same time order and remittance are sent to the above firm, a copy of the order should be sent to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, requesting authorization to make purchase. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Extension Service. Mimeographed lecture notes for use with each film strip will be supplied by the Extension Service.

Series 586. *Frozen Food Lockers and Your Food Supply.*—This series supplements Animal Husbandry 16, Cold-Storage Lockers for Preserving Farm-Dressed Meat and Miscellaneous Extension Publication 47, Storage of Fruits and Vegetables in Community Freezer Lockers. 63 frames, 55 cents.

Series 589. *The European Corn Borer and its Control.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 1548, The European Corn Borer; its Present Status and Methods of Control, and Department Bulletin 1476, A Progress Report on the Investigations of the European Corn Borer; and illustrates the distribution, life history, character of injury, and control of the European Corn Borer. 52 frames, 55 cents.

Series 590. *Soil and Water Conservation in New York State.*—Illustrates both faulty farm practices that lead to soil and water losses and progress made in the adoption of such practices on New York farms as will tend to conserve these resources. It envisions coordinated land use by groups of farms within watersheds. 49 frames, 50 cents.

Series 593. *More Abundant Wildlife.*—Illustrates the manner in which AAA farm programs contribute to the care, protection, conservation, and restoration of wildlife. 73 frames, 60 cents.

Series 594. *Stepping Out in Cotton.*—Shows ways to use some of the many new and interesting kinds of cottons in dresses, coats, and other kinds of clothes for women and girls. It also shows the full-fashioned hose designed by the Bureau of Home Economics to utilize American-grown cotton. 31 frames, 50 cents.

Series 595. *Southern Pines Pay.*—Shows by contrasted views the results of farming timber as a crop. Timber growing is now a major industry in the South because timber is in demand, requires only little attention or expense to grow, and gives good money returns on the investment. Supplements story told in publication, Southern Pines Pay, Miscellaneous Publication 357. 50 frames, 50 cents.

Series 597. *Tree Planting for Soil Conservation in the Central Hardwood Areas.*—Shows how the thousands of acres of land in the central hardwood area of the Ohio Valley, eroded and valueless because of unwise cultivation, can be made profitable through reforestation and wise management. Emphasis is placed on the detailed, step-by-step process of transplanting nursery stock. 48 frames 50 cents.

Series 598. *Tree Planting by SCS—CCC Camps in the Central Hardwood Area.*—Illustrates principally in detail the process of transplanting nursery stock selected to suit given site conditions. Planting crews of SCS and CCC Camps are shown at work in this reclaiming eroded and unproductive land in the central hardwood area of the Ohio Valley. 49 frames, 50 cents.

Revisions

The following series have been revised and brought up to date. Users of the illustrated lectures should be sure that they have the latest revision, thus making use of the latest knowledge the Department has to offer. Old film strips and lecture notes should be discarded to avoid conflicts.

Series 20. *Production of Alfalfa East of the 95th Meridian.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletins 1722, Growing Alfalfa, and 1839, The Uses of Alfalfa, and illustrates the value and production of alfalfa. 48 frames, 50 cents.

Series 41. *Types and Breeds of Beef and Dual-Purpose Cattle.*—Supplements Farmers' Bulletin 612, Breeds of Beef Cattle. 39 frames, 50 cents.

Have You Read?

Rural America Lights Up, by Harry Slattery, 142 pp. Washington, D. C. National Home Library Foundation.

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, in a recent speech before members of an REA cooperative at Cassopolis, Mich., said: ". . . 10 years ago I doubt if any person in this great crowd would have thought it possible that thousands and thousands of miles of electric lines would soon reach out to bring light and power to American farm homes . . . Yet today this is occurring. The change is truly amazing."

How this amazing change was brought about, and why it became essential to help bring it about, is told in simple, forceful language by Harry Slattery, Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration, in his new book, Rural America Lights Up.

There is probably no one in the country better qualified to tell the fascinating story of the metamorphosis of rural electrification than the author, who for many years has been a leader in the people's cause. Just as he fought for the conservation and development of our national resources, he is now developing rural electrification, which is as important to our national welfare as it is to our rural population.

There have been more rural electric lines built within the past 5 years of the REA's existence than in the entire previous history of the electrical industry. But, the present comparatively cheap power enjoyed by hundreds of thousands of farm people did not "just happen." First the demand of the farmers for service roused the utilities from their snug hibernations in the warmth of thickly settled areas, where they lived on the honey of high profits. They yawned, and even stretched a little, but the efforts were too much—and too short-lived to accomplish much.

The REA's first efforts were full of awkward difficulties. Legal barriers, like barbed-wire entanglements, hampered its cooperative borrowers. The problems of bringing down costs, while developing a substantial type of construction, tested the mettle of its engineers. The story of how these, and dozens of other perplexing problems have been ironed out is of interest to every one concerned with developments of benefits to the country at large.

How farmers on REA "self-help" projects, who had despaired of ever obtaining electricity, are now cutting their own poles, digging post holes and getting service by means of their own efforts, is reminiscent of American pioneer days. A chapter is devoted to them and the remarkable programs they have worked out to help themselves and to save money, by means of group purchasing of appliances.

A survey made within the past year showed 3,500 industrial users on the lines of 395 REA cooperatives. Classification revealed 115 different types of enterprises, which included a number of products essential to our national defense.

Rural America Lights Up answers the questions that the public has been asking in a way that all can understand.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work.*

Discussion Reference List

The following are some of the bibliographies and reference lists of inexpensive pamphlets and other material which will be of interest to discussion groups:

American Council on Public Affairs. Committee on Economic Defense. Total Defense. 15 pp. 1940. American Council On Public Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Bingham, A. M., compiler. America's Role in the World, a reading list. National Education Journal, vol. 29, pp. 139–140. May 1940. Published by National Education Association, 1201 16th St. NW., Washington, D. C.

Burke, A. J. Some current references on education in a democracy. New York State Teachers' Association, 152 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y. (Mimeographed.)

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Division of Intercourse and Education. Handbook for Discussion Leaders, America's Problems as Affected by International Relations. Edited by U. P. Hubbard. 112 pp. 1940. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 700 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

Matthews, M. A., compiler. Education for World Peace, The study and teaching of international relations, select list of books, pamphlets and periodical articles, with annotations. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Reading list No. 33, revised 1937.

Matthews, M. A., compiler. Peace Education. Select list of references on international friendship for the use of teachers, students, and study groups. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Reading list No. 38, 24 pp. 1939.

Matthews, M. A., compiler. Youth Movement. List of works on the youth movement, with selected references on student societies, and some accounts of youth-serving organizations. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Reading list No. 19, rev. 13 pp. 1940.

Gaffney, M. W. Student Forums in Democratic Education. Social education, vol. 4, pp. 168–169, March 1940. E. H. Hunt, editor. Published by American Book Co., 88 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

National Education Association. Education for the Common Defense, Twentieth Observance, American Education Week, November 10–16. 31 pp. 1940. National Education Association, 1201 16th St. NW., Washington, D. C.

Sycour, A. E., compiler. Education Geared to Democracy's Needs. A selected reading list. Wilson Bulletin, vol. 13, pp. 401–3. February 1939. Published by H. W. Wilson Co., 950–972 University Ave., New York, N. Y.

Timmons, W. M. Decisions and Attitudes as Outcomes of the Discussion of Social Problems (with bibliography). 1939. Published by Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Studebaker, J. W. and Williams, C. S. Forum Planning Handbook. Prepared for study and discussion for planning groups of educators and civic leaders (with bibliography). U. S. Office of Education Bul. 1939, No. 17, 71 pp. Washington, D. C.

U. S. Office of Education. Public Affairs Pamphlets. An index to inexpensive pamphlets on social, economic, political, and international affairs. Rev. 1937. U. S. Office of Education. Bul. 1937, No. 3, 85 pp. Washington, D. C.

U. S. Office of Education. Forums for Young People. A study of problems and plans involved in providing forum discussions for high-school and college students, and for young people in the community. U. S. Office of Education. Bul. 1937, No. 25, 113 pp. 1938. Washington, D. C.

THEY SAY TODAY

To Preserve the American Way of Life

"The first World War injured our entire national economy, and no industry was hit harder than agriculture. But out of the troubles of farmers grew a better realization of what must be done to help make democracy effective. Farmers found that they must organize and work together. To some this may have seemed a slow process, but out of it, among other things, have emerged national farm programs for agriculture. These programs are built from the bottom up.

"Nowadays, the second World War is having an injurious effect upon our economy and the economy of the world. But out of this war already has emerged a clearer realization of the value of democracy and the danger to it from unbridled force and aggression. Using the democratic processes, this Nation is arming to preserve freedom and to see to it that the enslavement of millions of human beings will pass like the nightmare that it is.

"In this effort to meet the threat to our liberty, the Nation can count upon your organization and farmers everywhere. In a time of crisis, America knows it can depend upon the men who live upon the land. It has been so in the past, it is so now, and it will be so in the future.

"To rearm effectively, however, means more than men and munitions. It means an equitable distribution of the wealth from our unparalleled material resources, help for the underprivileged, security for workers and farmers, and whatever else that is necessary to keep democracy a dynamic force."—*President Roosevelt in message to the American Farm Bureau Federation, December 10, 1940.*

Industry, Labor, and Agriculture

Everybody is thinking now in terms of defense. It is high time. Rather too vaguely, but still sincerely, men in all walks are indicating a recognition that the central and most precious thing we want to defend is democracy. In that work we wrap up the best values of the still-living American dream.

And that is indeed what we do have to defend. It really requires defense. Defense of it really requires unity. Unity requires sound bases.

The great wish for effective national unity is a natural reaction to the things in the world which threaten both our material national interests and our philosophy of freedom.

The challenge of totalitarianism constitutes the emergency aspect of the "national unity" need. Even this, however, has two vital phases. The first is the necessity of pulling together so as to organize with the maximum speed the maximum of sheer military defense. The second, which involves looking beyond planes, tanks, guns, ships, and mechanized infantry divisions, concerns the deeper challenge of totalitarianism to democracy in this country or anywhere.

That challenge has to do with the workability of free institutions in the modern world. The essence of the accusation of totalitarian theorists and practitioners against the democracies is that the democracies are incapable of achieving enough voluntary unity among their groups to solve problems that are national in scope. The task of defense itself, therefore, must necessarily include the meeting of this underlying challenge as well as the preparation of armaments.

Looking at the whole thing broadly, with any degree of historic perspective, the need for achieving greater national unity appears not as something that has been created by the second World War but as something that existed, regardless of the war, that has been made more desperately urgent by the war, and that therefore must be dealt with at a greatly accelerated pace.

America has tended to be divided by certain forces of the industrial age. One of the broadest aspects of division has been that between city and country. It is a division which is familiar in history from the time when men began to "settle." It has played a large part, if not indeed a determining part, in destroying civilizations in the past; it could play a similar part in destroying our kind of civilization today.

In other words, "imbalance" between agriculture and industry, about which in recent years we have been hearing so much, and about which I intend to say more later, has existed before and, not being remedied, has been ruinous. And the real significance of the complex agricultural programs that America has been going in for is that, however imperfect, they represent the first attempt in history by a great nation like ours to check the drift toward complete submergence of agriculture before it is too late—not as a mere military policy but as a matter of preserving our system. If this could be understood, the attitudes of millions of city people toward the farm programs would be much more constructive.

I shall not develop that further, but shall simply say it is imperative that the rural-urban chasm in America be bridged. This involves primarily a more thoughtful appreciation by city people, city "interests," and city institutions, including the press, of the vital significance of balanced urban-rural life in a society that wants to stay capitalistic (based on private property) and that wants to stay free.—*W. W. Waymack, vice president, Des Moines Register and Tribune, in address before American Farm Bureau Federation, December 11, 1940.*

AMONG OURSELVES

■ CHARLES L. EASTMAN, author of the article in this issue on the use of color slides, was one of those who received a distinguished service award from the National Association of County Agricultural Agents this year. "With 15½ years of distinguished service in Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, he richly deserves this award," writes Clarence A. Day, extension editor in Maine.

■ J. M. NAPIER, author of the article, Where to Apply the Effort, has served, with the exception of a short period in the early twenties, continuously as a county agent in South Carolina since July 1, 1913. He has been in one county, Darlington, since August 1, 1914, so he knows the county agent angle. Given temporary leave of absence from his duties as county agent to head up the AAA educational work in South Carolina, he lists as assets the fact that he has "been through the mill" and fairly familiar with farm conditions in the State. Mr. Napier told the story of the South Carolina food and feed survey to an AAA conference of district agents which met recently in Washington.

■ MRS. MYRTLE FULKS, author of the article, National Defense—The Farmer's Duty, has been a member of the Pleasant Grove Home Demonstration Club ever since it was organized 6 years ago. She is a real farm woman and keeps accurate records of her flock of 175 English White Leghorns. She figured a net profit of $300 last year which she spent in home improvement. She finds time to raise a large garden and this past year canned 600 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats for the family of 3, her husband, and 13-year old son Travis, who is a 4-H Club member. She is president-elect of the Stone County, Ark., Home Demonstration Council.

■ MRS. MILDRED WELLMAN, author of Rural-Urban Conference Brings Results, has been home demonstration agent in Rock Island County, Ill., since September 15, 1936. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, she taught for several years in Iowa before coming to Illinois and making a name for herself as an energetic and efficient agent.

■ JACK SHELTON, formerly State agricultural agent and vice director of the Texas Extension Service, has accepted the position of general agent of the Farm Credit Administration in Houston, Tex.

■ JOHN BRADFORD, well known among extension agents for his work in training local recreation leaders, died December 8 after a brief illness. He trained recreation leaders in every State in the Union, working closely with the Extension Service and with other public and private agencies. His work in this field will be sadly missed.

284785 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

Using the Review

Your extra copy of the October EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW has been received and turned over to the local stamp plan office. We are using every means we can think of to induce the merchants to push surplus commodities so that the sales from cash sources may also increase. Any idea as to how to do this job helps. The story entitled "Use of Surplus Commodities Strengthens Health Defense" helps make the grocers want to get on the "band wagon." The picture shows what others are doing and how they are doing it.—*E. V. Ryall, agricultural agent, Kenosha County, Wis.*

In Favor of 4–H

I was interested in Mr. Clayton's article in the November REVIEW on factors contributing to 4–H success. I agree with all the things he says in his article, more or less, but in reading it I was stimulated to think of some of the other significant aspects of 4–H Club work which it seems to me contributed to its success.

I have not the time right now to write out in detail these different points; but, first of all, I would say that club work is psychologically sound in that it provides learning situations which are actually a part of life experience and is not in any way an artificial laboratory situation or pure theory.

I think it is socially significant because of the way in which the program is an actual part of the community life and meets the needs of the people who participate. I think the program is economically worth while because it is an actual enterprise and not the sort which merely has young people making articles for the purpose of winning a temporary award. Its moral and character-building importance is inevitably constructive, since out of the associations centering around work, play, and other activities, character is developed.

From another point of view I think the program is politically opportune in that more than a million young men and women of adolescent age are engaged in kinds of activities which give them a sense of ownership and interest in the welfare of the communities of which they are a part. Radical movements rarely develop from among people who own something and have a vested interest in the country in which they live.—*Robert G. Foster, Advisory Service, Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Mich.*

ON THE CALENDAR

Northeastern Dairy Conference Annual Meeting, Philadelphia, Pa., March 4–5.

Eastern States Regional Conference, New York, N. Y., March 5–7.

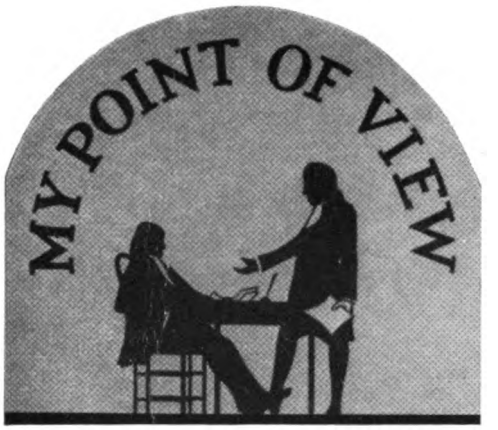
Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex., March 7–14.

Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association 65th Annual Convention, San Antonio, Tex., March 18–20.

Western Arts Convention, Chicago, Ill., Theme—Humanizing the Arts for Service in Contemporary Life, March 19–23.

National 4–H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18–25.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill., June 22–26.



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

Getting Consumer Cooperation

Consumer education must go hand in hand with producer's efforts. Otherwise the producer may not receive reimbursement proportionate to his efforts. This has been found especially true in the case of the production of quality eggs in Montana, where producers have been slow to adopt methods which will result in production of high quality eggs. Nor can they be blamed, because many times about the only thing they get out of their efforts is the personal satisfaction of a job well done. Storekeepers declare they cannot afford to pay producers on the basis of grade since consumers will not pay more for a quality product.

On the other hand it has been difficult to reach consumers. Meetings for consumers are poorly attended, and the average consumer does not realize there is anything he or she should know about eggs. Even the passage of a State law establishing egg grades has made little impression. The law requires that all eggs sold retail be sold on grade and that the containers (cartons or sacks) bear the seal of the grade contained therein.

But people are interested in the efforts of their boys and girls. Therefore, the Montana Extension Service decided to tackle consumer education concerning quality eggs from a new angle. A 4-H Club demonstration contest was worked out, the winner to receive a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago with all expenses paid.

The idea was not to get people to come to the demonstration as a separate attraction, but, rather, to have club members give a demonstration at regular meetings of some service club, ladies' aid, civic group, or any other urban group. When urban organizations learned about the contest and found that the number of meetings were significant in determining the winner, their reaction was what we had hoped for. They were anxious to help the girl in their county by helping her to meet as many groups as possible. Once gaining entree, the girl was able to put on her demonstration and not only convince consumers that they should purchase eggs according to grade but also tell them what constituted the various grades and how to recognize them.

While the contest was conceived to educate consumers, as carried out, we found it had even greater value to the eight 4–H girls taking part. The girls who accomplished most were those who sincerely tried to convince consumers of the value of purchasing eggs on the basis of quality. In doing this they found satisfaction. They appeared at 95 meetings of one sort or another and contacted 2,800 people.

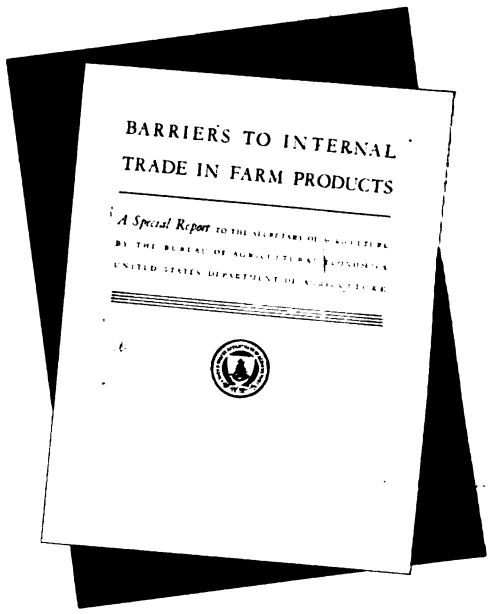
The campaign was featured at a time of the year when prices for the various grades have the greatest spread. This was a distinct advantage.

The score card developed by the 4–H leader and the nutrition and poultry specialists worked better than expected. At the suggestion of the nutrition specialist, participation in the demonstration was limited to 2-year foods-preparation girls, 15 years or older; and this seems to have worked out well.—*Harriette E. Cushman, poultry specialist, Montana Extension Service.*

CONTENTS

REPORTS to the NATION

Charged with new duties as an over-all planning and research agency of the Department, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is issuing some of its findings in special reports to the Nation at large. The themes are timely and of Nation-wide significance. Problems and potential solutions are outlined. These reports usually cut across bureau lines, to give a comprehensive accounting to the people of the subject involved.



BARRIERS TO INTERNAL TRADE IN FARM PRODUCTS, with a foreword by the Secretary of Agriculture pointing out the critical importance to every economic group of these barriers to free trade between States. The report does not make specific legislative recommendations but indicates where change is needed and the direction new legislation or regulation might wisely move.

TECHNOLOGY ON THE FARM counts the costs and values to our farmers of many new changes found in machines, animals, plants, tillage, and processes. It states the problem, describes technological contributions of recent decades, and discusses their importance and relation to farming and national welfare.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE FOOD STAMP PLAN covers discussional matters like reasons, objectives, theory, effects, public reaction to the plan, and potentialities. It recites facts regarding methods, commodities involved, and costs.

THE WHOLESALE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETS OF NEW YORK CITY. This describes present marketing conditions in New York City, movement of goods through this marketing system, and costs. It indicates the wide significance of this market. It analyzes faults and shows how the system can be improved and why reorganization of the present market will not be enough.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORTS IN PREPARATION

A PLACE ON EARTH sketches the changed circumstances which led the Federal Government to encourage the development of subsistence homesteads for industrial workers. Are they succeeding or are they failing? Investigators answer bluntly, recording interviews and observations made at "thirteen new colonies."

STATE LEGISLATION FOR BETTER LAND USE analyzes current experience of the States in drafting and administering eight types of State land use legislation: rural zoning, water laws, soil conservation districts, farm tenancy, structure and function of rural local government, rural tax-delinquent land, State purchase for land use adjustment, and management and development of State and county lands.

Extension Service REVIEW

MARCH
1941
VOL. 12 • NO. 3

he road of Destiny which we are to travel
the future seems to point north and south
mong the Americas. The American repub-
cs control a large share of the world's
upply of foods and fibers. They can min-
nize the possibility of ultimate military
ttack if they unify their economic power.
—Henry A. Wallace.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For March 1941 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at 75 cents a year, domestic, and $1.15, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Agriculture—the Backbone of the Americas

Agriculture plays such a vital role in the economics of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere, especially those of Latin America, that it must be considered in any plans for hemispheric solidarity. Effective inter-American cooperation depends upon expansion of Latin-American trade. This expansion in turn depends upon the development of Latin-American products which are needed in the United States.

A look at the map shows that the farm products grown in Latin America might be divided into those tropical products not grown in the United States and for which there is a market in this country and those grown in the temperate zone which are competitive.

Three of the 20 Latin-American nations (Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile) lie wholly or mainly within the temperate zone while 17 are for the most part tropical or semitropical. Yet a considerable part of the agricultural production of Latin America consists of temperate zone products. The reason can be found in the vast tropical jungles of the Amazon basin which occupies a large part of the entire continent of South America. This immense area of potential resources is now undeveloped. Here lies a great opportunity for inter-American cooperation.

Tropical Crops We Need

Products which we now have to import which could be grown in the tropical areas of South and Central America number more than a hundred and range alphabetically from Aloes to Zapotes.

Rubber is the most important of these products and can be grown in 15 Latin-American countries extending all the way from southern Mexico to northern Bolivia. Our requirement of possibly 700,000 tons for this year could be grown in one of the smallest tropical republics, such as Ecuador or Costa Rica. The Government has gone to work on the problem, as described in this number by rubber experts recently returned from Latin America.

Another valuable product needed in this country is abaca, or Manila hemp. Through the efforts of the Department 2,000 acres are being grown in Panama and next year will see a considerable expansion. Quinine is a drug of great importance in the United States. Recently Bolivia has been extracting some of the quinine alkaloid from the bark of the Cinchona tree, a native of the Western Hemisphere. Commercial plantings have been made in Guatemala.

Rotenone-bearing crops common in the tropics offer great possibilities for insecticidal purposes. South American Indians have for centuries used the product of the barbasco plant to kill fish, but its commercial importance as an insecticide was not appreciated until in recent years it was observed that the fish were eaten without any bad effects to the Indians. As an insecticide it provides a solution to the spray-residue problem presented by lead arsenate, particularly in the spraying of vegetables. Importations have increased from 2,000,000 pounds in 1936 to 7,000,000 pounds in 1940. The fact that farmers in the United States each year use more than $100,000,000 worth of insecticides affords some idea of the possibilities in this crop.

Can Use 15 Times More

In 1939 the total United States imports of crude rubber, cinchona bark, abaco, kapok, rotenone-bearing roots, crude and refined camphor, tea, and cocoa approximated $235,000,000. Imports of these commodities from Latin America which can produce all of them supplies only $15,000,000 of the total.

Some steps have been taken to develop this potential trade. Agricultural scientists and experts are being lent to Latin America. Atherton Lee, director of the agricultural experiment station in Puerto Rico, and T. A. Fennell of the Department served as agricultural advisers to the Haitian government for the last 2 years. Their work has resulted in a number of practical recommendations such as the introduction of some of the tropical crops, an increased development of bananas, reforestation and conservation.

Two important agricultural surveys were made last year in Ecuador and Colombia by Atherton Lee, C. L. Luedtke, and Dr. E. N. Bressman. The work in Ecuador resulted in a request from that government for a loan to develop agricultural research leading to the increased production of tropical agricultural crops. A $50,000 loan for this activity has been granted by the Export-Import Bank.

Cooperative efforts in controlling plant and animal pests have been under way for some time. For instance, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Mexican Department of Agriculture have been working together to find ways of controlling the pink bollworm.

One obstacle in the way of further development of tropical agriculture is the lack of scientists trained in the tropical conditions. An Institute of Tropical Agriculture has been proposed to meet this need. Such an institute would provide a place where research could be conducted under suitable tropical conditions, would train scientific personnel for the long-time task of developing tropical agricultural production, and would bring together students in agricultural sciences and strengthen cultural relations. It is proposed to establish the institute with private funds in a Latin American republic with Department cooperation in lending technical specialists, and in maintenance.

Among the important commodities grown in the Americas are some which are grown in quantities far in excess of requirements.

The recent coffee agreement worked out with 15 American countries offers one approach to this problem. Coffee, a troublesome surplus crop, is peculiarly important to this hemisphere as it is exported by more countries than any other single crop. The United States takes over 90 percent of this trade. The agreement calls for quotas for each country beginning last October. One interesting feature of this agreement is the inclusion of a consumer nation, the United States, which produces no coffee itself.

South America Welcomes Rubber Experts

The first rubber survey party to return to Washington found a cooperative spirit among the South Americans as well as excellent prospects for rubber, according to Ernest G. Moore, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who interviewed the returning scientists for the REVIEW.

Traveling by airplane, steamship, gunboat, railroad scooters, muleback, and sometimes on foot, the first of four parties sent out by the Department of Agriculture to survey the possibilities of growing rubber in Latin America has completed its work and returned to Washington.

The party, led by Dr. E. C. Stakman, Chief of the Division of Plant Pathology and Botany at the University of Minnesota and agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, surveyed an area which covers roughly the headwaters of the Amazon tributaries east of the Andes in Peru, and an area west of the Andes in Ecuador and Colombia. Other members of the party were E. M. Blair, rubber technologist; M. M. Striker, soils specialist of the Bureau of Plant Industry; and A. F. Skutch, botanist. The group left last August.

My first question to Dr. Stakman was this: "How do the people you talked with feel about the United States?" His response was immediate and enthusiastic. "They are very friendly, and I talked with all classes, from the highest to the lowest. I don't see how anyone could have been more helpful to our party, and you can quote me on that. The Peruvian Government even turned over to us one of its river gunboats, and when we reached shallow water they had motorboats waiting to take us farther upstream. They provided guides, photographers, tree climbers, and general helpers. These people believe in Pan-American solidarity, but most of them realize that any lasting spirit of cooperation must be based on the mutual exchange of goods between North and South America. Exchange of salutes and felicitations is not enough."

Dr. Stakman and his associates had two objectives in mind, he told me. One was to discover likely looking locations for nurseries where Hevea seedlings could be propagated on a large scale. These seedlings will be used as rootstocks on which to multiply the superior strains of Hevea assembled by the Department from various sources, including the Orient. The other was to collect seeds and budwood from the wild rubber trees that might have potential value in the countries where they were collected. Incidentally, the rubber tree is budded or grafted in the same way as peach or apple trees.

Four locations were selected for nurseries—two in Peru, one in Colombia and one in Ecuador. These nurseries will become part of a chain extending throughout the tropical areas of Central and South America, and all countries participating in the program will share the superior strains already developed.

Perhaps right here is a good place to backtrack a bit and explain that the Stakman party is one of four groups sent out last summer on similar missions. The others are in Central and South America now and will be coming back within the next month. These parties are the advance guard of a move to determine the feasibility of establishing commercial sources for rubber in the Western Hemisphere. When all of the parties have returned and filed their reports the main show will begin. Then the headquarters office, under the direction of Dr. E. W. Brandes, who is head of the Sugar Plants Division and the special rubber project in the Bureau of Plant Industry and an authority on tropical agriculture, will decide on locations for at least two large experimental stations in Latin America. At these stations problems of breeding, culture, and disease control will be tackled.

You will recall that the rubber investigation was authorized by Congress last July and $500,000 was appropriated at that time. The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, under the direction of Dr. E. N. Bressman, is charged with the responsibility of coordinating the rubber work of the Department and also of other Federal executive departments and agencies. From the start the work has been conducted in cooperation with the Latin American republics that have suitable soil and climate for growing the rubber tree.

Results of the rubber survey and experimental work that follows will be available to any cooperating tropical American republic, and to both large and small growers. Rubber is a crop that may be produced profitably by either large or small growers if conditions of soil, climate, and labor are right, and, if high-yielding, disease-free trees are planted. The rubber tree may be grown in any warm climate with a rainfall of at least 70 inches, well-distributed through the year. It thrives in a wide range of soils, and after it has reached an age of 7 to 10 years may be tapped every few days for years without apparent damage to the tree.

Dr. Brandes and his associates believe that high-yielding strains of rubber now in the Americas will offset any labor advantage of the Far East, which is handicapped by an industry built upon low-yielding, seedling strains. Seedling trees average only about 300 pounds per acre. Good budded strains yield several times as much.

Rubber trees in tropical America are subject to the South American leaf disease, but there are high-yielding varieties that now appear to be sufficiently resistant to give promise of reducing the seriousness of this factor. These high-yielding, disease-resistant strains of rubber trees will be propa-

The four rubber experts recently returned from South America point out the areas where expansion of the rubber industry is feasible. From left to right: A. F. Skutch, Dr. E. C. Stakman, M. M. Striker, and E. M. Blair.

ated and distributed from the experimental tations.

Under average conditions, it is estimated hat large areas of the Americas could be in ubber production within 10 years. Much depends upon the survey and upon research o follow. If large areas are put into rubber production under the right conditions, increased production will be rapid. Rubber specialists say there are millions of acres in tropical America as well adapted to growing rubber as the 8,000,000 acres now in rubber in the Eastern Hemisphere.

This latest move to enable the Americas to supply a large part of their rubber needs is hastened by present international uncertainties. Although the United States uses more than half the annual world production of rubber, and has used as much as 80 percent, little of it is produced in the Western Hemisphere. The plantations of the Orient furnish about 97 percent of the world's rubber now, although as late as 1913 the tropical Americas furnished approximately half the world's rubber. Then "plantation" rubber from the Eastern Hemisphere began crowding out the "wild" rubber from the western world because of the advantages of cultivation and cheaper labor.

Although the Hevea rubber tree is a native of tropical America and is the original source of the world's cultivated rubber, the Americas produced only about 20,000 tons last year. Consumption of crude rubber in the United States last year was nearly 600,000 tons, more than half of which was used by the automobile industry.

Dr. Stakman and the others in his party have come back with a definite conviction that rubber can again become an important commercial crop in some areas of the countries they visited, provided there is sustained commercial and scientific cooperation. Incidentally, Dr. Stakman has been pretty close to the rubber business for the last 10 or 12 years. He has served as consultant on research for the Firestone plantations in Liberia, and has visited all the important rubber-growing areas of the world. Blair is a rubber technologist, formerly supervisor of field work on plantations of the United States Rubber Co. in Sumatra. Striker is a soils specialist, now in the Department. He has made soil surveys and land use studies in the Tropics, including Puerto Rico. Skutch is a botanist, who has spent the last 12 years in Central America, and is an authority on the vegetation of that region. Those in the other survey parties have had similar experience.

Iowa Sings With Latin America

■ This year rural Iowa is singing with their Latin-American neighbors.

About 89,000 members of home economics clubs and 12,401 4–H Club girls are studying "Musical Moments from Latin America." No club meeting is held without music study—listening to recorded numbers, singing, and folk-dancing. Boys' clubs arrange music programs for at least two meetings. Yes, its Latin-American year in Iowa with tunes, traditions and customs from south of the border to Cape Horn. The music of a people is one of its languages. It tells the story of customs, work, play, attitudes, hopes, and ideals. Right now, in 1941, we want to know those things about our Latin-American neighbors. Because, when you know a people well, it is the same as with a person. You know what they are thinking, and why they think that way.

Whole histories of nations are written in their music. The farm folk of Iowa are getting some of that history with their music—no superficiality is their music study. When they sing a song, they know the story behind the music and the words.

This year's study bulletin of 30 pages has a map of Latin-American countries on the inside cover page. In the introduction, rural Iowans read some geography, as well as history that goes back to the Mayas, long before Cortés. They understand the country better when they see how Spanish and Portuguese and other European civilizations mingled with native Indians and the imported Negro slaves.

The first number delves into ancient Indian civilization for a chant traditional with the planting of corn. It is a long text sung to one short melody repeated over and over. With it comes an explanation of the discovery of maize in Latin America and the myths of its origin. When she is walking between young corn rows some bright June morning, the farm woman will hear the echo of the Indian woman's chant in her ritual of planting—"Footprints I make: The soil lies mellowed. Footprints I make: The little hills stand in rows . . ." She will feel the centuries of an ancient culture behind the year's corn crop.

Songs and listening numbers come in pairs; so also there is a listening number recorded by the Boston orchestra: La Golondrina, an immigrant song-child from Spain and the Home, Sweet Home song of Mexico. "Listening" numbers are just that—girls and women become so thoroughly familiar with the music, that they recognize it even in music-recognition tests given at the end of the year.

Flowing River, a Chilean folk song adapted to group singing, is accompanied by a description of the long, narrow "shoestring" republic—its weather, its products, its peoples, and their patriotism. With it comes the recorded music and words of Buy My Tortillas.

Palapala, the cowboy song of Argentina, opens up the subject of the vast pampas, from which Argentine beef and hides are exchanged for United States tractors and automobiles. And the traditional Indian song of Peru, Yaravie, in all its slow tragedy brings an understanding of the courage and cruelty in the heritage of the strangely blended life of the people.

After the first six meetings, two monthly periods are given over to review for the annual music-recognition tests. Each session includes rhythmic activities, or folk games. There is the marimba waltz, the bolero.

And finally there are suggestions for fiestas. Throughout the State this spring, women's achievement days and 4–H girls' rally days will combine music and song and rhythm into festivals that will give their audiences a glimpse into the southern half of the Western Hemisphere. There will be flags, marimba music, and bright costumes as each county works out its own fiesta.

The climax of the music project comes annually at the 4–H girls' State convention at Iowa State College in June. County units are merged and, with only one rehearsal, put on an evening pageant of song, light, and color that annually draws thousands to the stadium. The cast itself includes about 2,000.

The county farm women's choruses, another phase of the rural music work in Iowa, for instance, mass into one group for background music. It is a spectacle, the single-rehearsal finish of which reflects the strength of 4–H Club and home project organization.

Miss Fannie R. Buchanan, extension rural sociologist is Iowa's rural music lady. She originates the year's plan, makes the plans, and writes the bulletin. And then everybody pitches in. Home economics specialists and organization staffs alike set aside a part of their training schools and teach Cielito Lindo (with the Castilian "th"), the bolero steps, and play the recorded music. The 4–H and home demonstration local leaders carry it next—back to their neighborhood clubs. The women and 4–H daughters and the sons carry the tunes and rhythm home with them, and soon you hear all rural Iowa singing, this year, of their neighbors to the south.

The Cover

The picture of the Latin-American farmer on the cover was taken by John Thompson of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and the map on the inside of the cover page was drawn by Joseph X. Kondusky.

Farm Families Move for Defense

STANLEY D. CARPENTER, County Agent, Pulaski County, Ark.

Farmer in Camp Robinson area leasing his farm to the United States Army.

Soldiers are not the only persons who are leaving home to bolster the Nation's defense program. Also on the move in their Nation's interest are the hundreds of families who must evacuate the land needed for training troops.

Just as leaving good jobs and comfortable homes for the hard life of soldiering means sacrifice for the country's youth, so also does giving up their farms and homesteads mean sacrifice for farm families throughout the Nation.

But the celerity with which this mass relocation is being achieved, both of troops to camp, and of farm families to new homes and farms, is additional evidence of American efficiency and American patriotism. The movement of farm families has also given the agricultural agencies an opportunity to contribute to the Nation's defense program.

What has been done and what can be done in the rapid mass relocation of farm families has been demonstrated in Arkansas where 350 farm families including 1,444 persons were required to sever ties with the old homestead and find new locations within a period of 90 days.

In the expansion of the defense program, Camp Joseph T. Robinson, located 5 miles north of Little Rock, Ark., was designated as a military training center. In order to provide for the some 25,000 troops assigned to the camp, expansion of the training area to provide artillery range and maneuvering area became necessary.

An additional 39,500 acres was needed for this purpose, and although the leasing of the necessary area would mean the displacement of 350 families, including 163 farm owners and 187 tenants, sharecroppers, operators, or day laborers, it was one of the inexorable "musts" of the defense program.

Early in November the 350 families were informed of the necessity and asked to lease their farms for military use and vacate them by January 31, 1941. Army lease of the land was on a 1-year basis. The leases were to be renewable for 4 years, and the first payment on the lease was to be paid in advance to aid families in relocating. This arrangement partly provided for the 163 owner families, but solved none of the difficulties for the tenants, sharecroppers, and day laborers. And November is not exactly a propitious time of the year to seek new landlords or new farms to rent.

Realizing the seriousness of the problem confronting the families, local representatives of the different agencies in the Department of Agriculture held a conference with Army engineers to see what could be done to assist the 350 families.

At the conference a committee composed of myself as chairman; Hudson Wren, State director of the Farm Security Administration; and Aubrey D. Gates, State representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, was set up to make a study of the problems and to formulate plans to effect their solution.

After a thorough study of the economic and social aspects of the situation, the committee recommended that the land be purchased by some State or Federal agency. This recommendation was made for two reasons. It was believed that in the long run the Government could purchase the land outright cheaper than it could pay 5 years' rental and property damage, and the outright purchase would provide funds for the owner families in relocating.

Realizing, however, that the immediate and pressing problem facing the families was that of finding land and houses immediately, the committee set up a service bureau to assist them with this task. This organization swung into action on December 15, 1940, with Herschel T. Hardin, relocation supervisor of the FSA, as director.

First act of the service bureau was to contact representatives of agricultural agencies in all counties adjoining the camp area and ask them to survey their counties in regard to any land which might be for rent or sale.

The bureau then wrote to each family to be evacuated to inform them of the bureau's work and to offer assistance in relocating.

Both the service bureau and the farm families were assisted in this effort by many State landowners who, having read of the situation, notified the service bureau about farms for rent or for sale.

To further simplify the problem of aiding the families in leasing other farms, the Farm Security Administration set up the Camp Robinson Leasing Association, Inc. This cooperative was provided with a borrowing power of $45,000 from the FSA, and the authority to lease either large or small farms and sublease them to the individual families.

The cooperative was established on the supposition that owners of large tracts of land might be more willing to make one master lease with an organization sponsored by the FSA, than to make a number of individual leases with unknown families. So far it has been unnecessary to use the leasing association.

Progress made to date (January 21) includes requests from 70 families for relocation and assistance, and definite relocation arrangements made through the bureau's assistance by all but 10 to 12 of the families.

As a result of these cooperative efforts, farm families assisted by troops and army trucks, are moving out of the camp area every day, and by January 31, we expect to have all the 1,444 persons settled in their new homes.

Rural Youth at Country Life Meeting

E. L. KIRKPATRICK, Youth Section, Advisory Committee, American Country Life Association

More than 300 young people attending the youth section of the American Country Life Association, tried out different methods of discussion on the theme, The Rural Community. This plan not only gave delegates at the meeting a greater opportunity to participate and expand their information, but also let them have actual experiences with the different techniques so they would have confidence in carrying them out later with their own clubs.

A general forum was used effectively in considering the relationships found in rural areas and the organization of community meetings.

Under the leadership of an adept leader, the young people brought forth the difficulties they face in their organizations. It seemed well to combine similar problems and classify all under five or six main headings so that small "huddles" of about 12 or 18 people could give detailed attention to each at different places about the large room. Since time in the "huddles" was limited to about three-quarters of an hour, a leader and secretary were quickly chosen by each group and consideration of their particular question was undertaken. When time was up, all were invited to come together and hear short reports from the different groups.

Small group discussions on different phases of a larger topic, which was introduced by an opening talk before the entire group, were successful. The talk, limited to a maximum of 30 minutes, was the vivid portrayal of a specific rural community. It concluded with such questions as: Will the community ever awaken from its passiveness? What can young people do about it? Should the churches unite? Is there need for a young people's club?

Questions like these challenged the delegates to discuss, under youth leadership, situations found in their own communities when they went into smaller groups of about 25 or 30 people. In order to cover better the field in the hour and a quarter allotted, one group considered what can be done in the rural community with respect to employment; another, education; others health, recreation, religion, government, and the home. A summary of these discussions was made by a panel.

To bring before the entire delegation the important points growing out of seperate small group discussions, a panel was used. Members represented topics considered and each gave a short statement at the outset. These were supplemented by additional ideas and questions from those on the panel and from people in the audience.

To help the prospective delegates and others get ready for the national conference, which was aimed to fit all for discussion in their local groups, the youth section officers and advisory committee prepared and made available a study outline or syllabus early in the year. This was based on suggestions made by different local clubs as to subtopics, method of treatment, and sources of pertinent information.

After at least some preliminary preparation at home, delegates to the national conference, who were to lead discussions, arrived in time for a preliminary session on the techniques of leading, recording, and summarizing. This session was attended by more persons than could be leaders but this helped to fit them better to participate as regular members in small group sessions and also gave them ideas to try at home.

4-H Clubs Speak Spanish

Spanish speaking peoples to the south of the United States are becoming interested in 4-H Clubs. The flourishing clubs of Puerto Rico are furnishing an object lesson which other Spanish speaking countries are noticing. The 7,200 boys and girls enrolled in Puerto Rico are growing their patches of plantain and bananas, caring for their pigs or flocks of chickens, canning, remodeling their own rooms, and planning their wardrobes much like their 4-H fellows on the mainland. Their motto is "Superar lo mejor"—Spanish, but still Make the Best Better.

For 2 years the Puerto Rican clubs have sent delegates to the 4-H Club Camp in Washington. These vivacious young people have taken part in both the formal and informal discussions and have interested the young people from the States in their country and their work. This year they were also represented at the 4-H Club Congress by Jose F. Beauchamp, county agent of San Sebastian who gave a very interesting talk in Spanish telling of 4-H Club work in the United States over a short-wave broadcast to Central and South American countries.

News of the good work in Puerto Rico early spread to Venezuela, and Luis Mata Sifontes of the Ministry of Agriculture, came to Puerto Rico in 1939 to study the 4-H movement there. The 5-V Clubs standing for Venezuela, Valor, Vigor, Verdad, and Verguenza, were the result. To assist in organizing extension work in Venezuela, Miss Dolores Morales Diaz of the Puerto Rican Extension staff was lent to Venezuela for 6 months. During that period, 10 clubs were organized with 150 girls. Miss Diaz said "As the economic condition of these girls was poor they began immediately the clothing and home industries demonstrations with the idea of learning how to sew their own garments and to provide some money from the home industries work to continue with some other projects. They began to plant vegetables for home consumption to improve their own diets and took a great interest in canning products for the table." Two Venezuela girls returned to Puerto Rico with Miss Diaz to study further the work in Puerto Rico for 4 months before returning to take charge of the work in their own country.

The Spanish 4-H Club publications of Puerto Rico are very valuable in explaining the work to Spanish-American countries. Some 4-H Club bulletins in New Mexico have also been printed in Spanish since one-half of the population in that State are Spanish speaking. H. R. Hatch, State Club leader, is sending these publications to any leader asking for them.

Clubs for rural young folks in Cuba are known as the 5-C Clubs and are modeled after the 4-H Clubs in the United States. Motion pictures were made of their annual convention held in Colon, Cuba, the last of February by Raymond Evans, chief of the Motion Picture Section of the Federal Extension Service. During January and February, C. A. Lindstrom, Associate Chief of the Office of Motion Pictures and C. A. Carrello, photographer, visited Puerto Rico to take motion pictures of 4-H Club activities there. Both of these pictures will be available to Latin-American countries interested in knowing what 4-H Clubs are doing under tropical conditions.

Many leaders are becoming interested in the spread of 4-H Club work to Latin America. The Inter-American Committee on Agricultural Education recently appointed by President Roosevelt, of which Knowles A. Ryerson, Assistant Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of California, is chairman, is following the developments closely. This committee at their first meeting in November, passed the following resolution: "That we look with favor upon the encouragement of secondary and primary schools, extension service, and such organizations as the 4-H Clubs participating in cooperative efforts in Latin America and that we recognize this problem as a large one requiring study."

Washington farmers in 459 communities planted 60,439 acres of new, permanent pasture during the past year.

Homing pigeons are part of the project of a boys' 4-H Club in Portsmouth, R. I.

When a Powder Plant Comes to the Country

PLANNING COMMITTEE SHOWS QUICK ACTION

Because of the work of a planning committee, 200 houses are going up in and near Radford, Va., where the local people want them and where they will be of permanent value. The sites for these houses—100 in the town of Radford and 100 on nearby farms—were chosen from among those listed in the survey of last fall. The Farm Security Administration has been assigned to build these houses for defense workers at the powder plant.

■ The new year found acres of steel and masonry rapidly growing into a powder plant in the open fields of southwest Virginia. In October 1940, farmers pastured cows on these acres and, lifting eyes to the purple mountains which hem in the valleys, found everything quiet and peaceful just as their fathers had before them. On the first Saturday in January 1941, more than 11,000 workers engaged in building the plant stepped up to the pay window to receive their week's pay on these same fields.

The clamor of hammer on rivets beats out, day and night. As the night shift replaces the day shift, long lines of automobiles jam traffic on country roads in every direction. At night, powerful lights flood the ground for the workers, and illumine the sky for miles around.

The plant takes shape rapidly. By the middle of March the first powder line goes into production for national defense. More than 5,000 men and women will begin work on the powder line and in the bagging plant nearby, where powder is packed in silk bags.

Local people see what is going on, and wonder what it will mean to them. This is open farm country. Almost twice as many people are on the week's pay roll for constructing the huge plant as there are farm families living in the four surrounding counties. Times are changed there. Home-town folks can hardly get into the new post-office building in Blacksburg. Lock boxes were all rented long ago, and long queues of people await their turn at the general delivery window. Stores are doing a booming business and local folk find it hard to get their marketing done or to obtain labor for their usual needs. People are living anywhere—in trailers, tents, and old buildings. They often drive 40 or 50 miles to work. Workers looking for rooms besiege the homes in town and along the highways. Rumors run rampant—about work at the plant, about housing conditions, about defense. Life is changed in these once peaceful valleys, whether for better or for worse. Local people feel it, pucker their eyebrows and ask: How will it end? What will it mean to them?

Many State and Federal agencies working for the welfare of the people of the State have headquarters at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

The Federal Government in Washington saw a chance to try out local planning to promote orderly development of local areas with the help of emergency activities. It was believed that planning might prevent tragic "ghost" towns, and alleviate human misery in unemployment when the plant is closed after the emergency. The Defense Council and the War Department were glad to cooperate.

The State agricultural planning committee was consulted, and a special committee was appointed to report on local conditions, particularly in regard to available labor and housing. Defense plans do not proceed leisurely. The report was needed immediately, and the committee went to work the same day it was appointed. About 10 days later, the completed report, which included data collected on about 7,000 farm families and special reports from the six town councils, was speeding on its way to the Department at Washington for transmision to the National Defense Commission. Accompanying the report was a large map showing the location of more than 900 sites for emergency housing, which sites could be leased by the Government and utilized later to raise housing standards of the local people.

How the report was prepared is as significant as the information it provided. The committee responsible for the report decided to include the four counties surrounding the plant, as they would be most affected. All counties had county agricultural agents, two had home demonstration agents, but none of them had organized for land use planning. Farm Security supervisors, vocational teachers, Agricultural Adjustment Administration clerks, Rural Electrification and Farm Credit representatives were working in the area and were ready to cooperate wholeheartedly.

It was the middle of November before the special committee was appointed by the State land use committee to make the survey in the Hercules plant area. This committee included: J. S. Wills, State rural rehabilitation director, Farm Security Administration; Miss Maude Wallace, assistant director of extension in charge of home demonstration work; Dr. H. N. Young, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology at Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Dr. T. B. Hutcheson, Agricultural Experiment Station; W. H. Fippin, State representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United State Department of Agriculture; and B. L. Hummel of the extension staff, State leader of program planning, and in direct charge of the survey—"the blitz" as they call it down there.

The first step was to call together all the county representatives of public agencies working in each county. Next day, November 15, meetings with county workers were started in Pulaski County. The next day, in the morning, Montgomery County workers met; in the afternoon, the State group went to Giles County. The workers in Floyd County—the last of the four counties—had to wait until Monday morning, the 18th.

To each meeting the local representatives brought any neighborhood people who had been taking a leading part in affairs of the county and who might be helpful in gleaning needed information. At each meeting the facts of the powder plant and the place it occupies in defense plans were explained, how many people it will take to run the plant, and the plans for emergency housing under the new Lanham Act for national defense housing. People were told of the need for more local information if these activities are to contribute to permanent prosperity in the counties instead of leading to a period of painful readjustment after the powder plant is closed.

Community Workers Chosen

At this first meeting, committee chairmen—a man and a woman for each community in the county—were selected. These communities had been outlined on maps of the county as laid out by four trained workers who took to the roads for 2 days, sketching natural communities where the people met for shopping, went to church in the same town, and attended the same schools. The community chairman selected his own neighborhood committee members, 1 for each 25 or 30 families. Each member went to work as soon as he was appointed.

Each neighborhood committeeman made a list of his farmer neighbors and all people living in his special territory, and filled out a report on each one showing the condition of their housing, the amount of available labor, and whether the farmer would be willing to

lease a lot to the Government for emergency housing of a powder-plant employee. They met in schoolhouses, churches, stores, and homes; they burned the midnight oil in struggling with the reports; they telephoned and made calls to check their information. In exactly 3 days they turned in reports for about 7,000 farm families living in the four counties. More than 3,000 hours were given by 488 patriotic citizens in collecting this information. They obtained the needed data on practically every rural resident in the four counties.

Thanksgiving Day broke into the week of "the blitz," but all the reports were turned in before the holiday and, following Thanksgiving Day, the State committee summarized and made up the final report. About one-third of the houses in the four counties were considered by the local citizens as inadequate for families living there. Of these families, 969 were eligible and interested in helping by leasing a lot for emergency housing which, when the emergency is over, they will be in a position to buy and live in themselves. To be eligible for housing the family had to be a good moral risk, with enough good land to support an adequate standard of living, and must live within a 25-mile radius of the plant, and have access to an all-weather road.

These home sites were all indicated on a map of the four counties, which was sent with the report to Washington on the following Sunday.

The report also included information prepared by six town councils on the number of houses in towns that could be absorbed with advantage and serviced with light, sewerage, water, and schools. The number of houses ranged from 50 to 200 in each town.

The Defense Council and the War Department promised to consider the report in the emergency housing plans. They, however, asked more questions about available labor in the area. A few days later the information was available on the number of rural people employed in industry, the number that had applied for employment, and the number that wanted industrial employment, but had not yet made definite application. This was broken down into age groups, of applicants over 18 years. It will be of great value in planning for the activity in connection with the powder plant, and also in the work done in the four counties by each of the public agencies.

Three factors made for the unusual success of this undertaking, says Mr. Hummel, extension leader in land use planning. First, the regular procedure worked out for county land use planning in the State was used. This method of coordinating action had been tried out and found effective in the unified counties, and was ready for this emergency test. Second, the delineation of neighborhoods into small areas of 25 or 30 families made it possible for each committeeman or woman to know intimately all families in his group. Third, assigning of a professional person to work with each of the committee chairmen gave trained workers a chance to follow through on procedure, to furnish clerical help or transportation when needed, to summarize results, and generally to assist wherever help was needed. There were 48 professional workers taking such a part in "the blitz."

As an example of the willing contribution of these rural committee members, one woman when asked to serve, said: "How can I? We have just killed the hogs and I have to take care of the meat."

"That's too bad," replied the woman who had driven up with the message, "for they particularly wanted you because you keep the store and know everyone in this neighborhood."

"I'll come," said the first woman, "if you can come after me at noon tomorrow." At noon she was ready and waiting.

"Well, what did you do with the meat?" asked the messenger.

"Oh, I canned it—80 quarts of it," was the reply.

When late that evening there were still 20 reports to be filled out, this same woman said, "Give them to me. My husband and I can fix them up tonight, and you can call for them in the morning"—and they did.

National 4-H Fellowships Offered

■ Two $1,000 fellowships providing for 9 months' study in Washington, D. C., are provided by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, of Chicago, Ill. The qualifications of the young man and young woman selected for the 1941–42 fellowships must include: 4 years as a 4–H Club member, college degree in agriculture or home economics, and at least a year of experience after college graduation. They must not have passed their twenty-seventh birthday on June 1, 1941. Nominations are to be submitted to the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C., by State 4–H leaders before April 15.

The program and activities of the fellows are supervised by the Division of Field Studies and Training. Extension organization and program development, extension methods, and organization and conduct of 4–H Club work are among the courses which may be taken in the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School or nearby universities. A research problem dealing with some phase of 4–H Club work is carried out, prepared as a thesis, and summarized for publication as an Extension Service circular. Considerable time is spent becoming familiar with governmental activities of the Federal Extension Service, Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, and other departments, as well as legislative procedures in Congress. Concerts, theaters, lectures, art galleries, and places of historical significance offer many opportunities for cultural development.

As the program includes work on a graduate level, the candidates' academic records in college are considered, as well as their records and leadership in 4–H Club work, college activities, and after graduation. Interest and experience in extension work and ability to make good use of the fellowships are other qualities given consideration in making the selection.

Social Developments Studied

A series of three women's Short Courses in Social Development was conducted in New Jersey on a discussion basis and built around present-day social and economic problems in their relation to family life. The directors were Marion F. McDowell and Phyllis B. Davis, extension specialists in child development and family relations.

What are the serious problems of our society? What lies back of them? How are they affecting family life? What is the individual's responsibility in a democracy? Such were the problems raised during three mornings of discussion.

In each of these programs, 20-minute fragments of commercial moving pictures were used, specially edited by and available through the Progressive Education Association. These pictures served as springboards for discussion of family life problems.

Improvement Plans

A committee of farmers in Knox County, Ky., has announced the following program for 1941: The growing of better corn in every community, increased acreage of red clover, sufficient potatoes for home use and some to sell, live-at-home program in every community, dual-purpose cattle for whole county, more and better poultry, soil treatment, and the use of more seed to increase pasture production.

■ Interrelationship of industry, commerce, and agriculture and their effect on Georgia farm living in 1941 were discussed in detail at the annual conference of the State Agricultural Extension Service.

Well-known leaders in the field of industry, commerce, and agriculture addressed the conference during the week. Afternoon sessions were devoted to panel discussions concerning what had been said in the morning speeches. Special emphasis was placed on county program planning as a means of improving the State's agriculture.

Surplus Cotton Does Its Bit

■ Around long tables, covered with cotton "ticks" partly filled with fluffy cotton, Negro men and women were making mattresses in the old jailhouse in Nash County, N. C. In this jail, temporarily converted into a home demonstration center, the home demonstration agent had set up a mattress-making work center in rooms provided by the county commissioners.

Mrs. Effie V. Gordon, home demonstration agent; M. Eugene Starnes, assistant county agent at large; and a member of the REVIEW staff had come to this work center to see rural farm families make their own cotton mattresses.

It was a chilly January day, and there were still long cold nights ahead before the sun would warm the fields for spring planting. In the minds of these people was the contrast between their old ticks filled with straw, pine needles, or corn shucks which they now had at home and the new ones filled with cotton.

The smiles on the faces of these folks indicated that they were having a happy day. They were doing something for themselves that would bring them more comfort and better sleep. After the day's work the mattresses they were making would be taken home for their families.

These North Carolinians had accepted the offer made by the United States Government to furnish cotton to low-income families so that they could make their own mattresses. Except for its unusual location, this center was typical of thousands of mattress-making work projects.

In North Carolina, as in many other States, thousands of low-income families are obtaining 50 pounds of free cotton plus 10 yards of cotton ticking for each mattress.

With the cooperation of the Surplus Marketing Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Federal and State Extension Services, the program is now being carried on in many States.

Because they have found it important to have work centers capably supervised, extension agents in North Carolina first show their home demonstration club women and other voluntary workers how to make the mattresses. The trained volunteer supervisors then go to the various work centers to show others the process and to see that the work is done properly. They are aided by National Youth Administration boys and girls and 4-H Club girls who go from table to table helping everyone.

In one center, which I visited, four 4-H Club girls were supervising the work.

The making of a mattress is considered a family affair. Mother, father, and grown sons and daughters come to the work center at the appointed time. Only emergencies can keep them at home.

Each morning families bring in a few sticks of wood to burn in the corner stove so that fingers of these eager workers can wield those long needles that pull the thread through the mattress for tying the tufts.

Four, five, or six workers—neighbors or family groups—gather around each of the dozen or more tables to keep at their task until the mattress is finished. First, layers of fluffy cotton are placed on the open tick, and the tick pinned together. Beating sticks are used to distribute the cotton evenly inside the ticks. The beating also makes the mattress soft.

At first when there is only a little cotton in the ticks the sticks crash upon the wooden table with a continuous rat-a-tat of a drum. Then, as more layers of cotton are stuffed in, the noise becomes more muffled. Always the sound is rhythmical.

The workers go through the same process over and over again—filling the tick with cotton, pinning it together, and then beating it until each mattress has 50 pounds of cotton. Then the tick is sewn together and beaten once more to make it still softer.

Help of Men Is Important

The strong hands of the men usually help force the roll in around the edge. The men do much of the tufting and most of the beating.

When the stitches are not made as they should be or the needles are not "picking" the cotton just right—for a good firm roll—supervisors or their assistants step up to show the workers the best way to do the job. As all are proud of their mattresses they try again and again until everyone is satisfied.

Many families help each other make their mattresses. Some women I have talked with have worked on as many as 15 mattresses.

One morning Mrs. Pratt C. McSwain, home demonstration agent of Union County, N. C., noticed in one of the work centers that seven or eight of the leaders were clustered around one table helping a single mattress maker—a young farmer.

She asked, "Why so many teachers for one pupil?"

Apologetically, the young farmer replied:

"A fine son was born at my house last night at 2 o'clock, and these ladies are helping me so I can hurry back home and have a nice mattress for him."

He told them how much the baby weighed. He said he had not slept much that night, but that this was his day to come in to make his mattress.

In North Carolina nearly 2,000 voluntary leaders are helping in the 1,123 communities where mattresses have been distributed. These include 763 NYA workers and others being aided through Federal and State welfare programs. The Surplus Marketing Administration has turned over to them nearly 9,000 bales of cotton and 900,000 yards of ticking.

Visits to the work centers and to many homes in which the new mattresses were being used in four counties of North Carolina—Durham, Nash, Stanly, and Union—gave the writer a better appreciation of what the mattress-making program is doing for rural families than she could have obtained in any other way.

The first million mattresses made were distributed only to the low-income rural families with incomes of less than $400.

At present, however, in most of the States low-income rural families are eligible to participate if their incomes for the preceding calendar year have not been more than $500, plus $50 for each member of the family in excess of four persons. The family may live in the country, village, town, or city but must have derived at least one-half of its income during the preceding calendar year from agricultural occupations.

In the East-Central region any farm family is eligible whose total income is not in excess of $600, or any other family living in the country or a village having a population of 2,500 or less whose total income is not in excess of $500.

The number of mattresses made in the United States under this program has exceeded 1,147,000, and still the work continues.

Figures for last year showed that there were three or four times as many mattresses made from the surplus cotton than the number of women enrolled in home demonstration clubs. Many of the women in these clubs are not eligible to make mattresses for their own homes. Thus, many new people are becoming acquainted with extension workers.

As another means of utilizing surplus cotton, comforters are being made in the mattress work centers. Each family participating in the mattress program is eligible to receive 10 yards of percale and 4 pounds of cotton to make one comforter for each mattress which it has made and received under the mattress program.

Ruth Current, home demonstration leader in North Carolina, who visited Union County with J. W. Fox, assistant editor; Mr. Starnes, and me, gave one example of the gratifying response to the mattress-making program.

She told of an elderly Negro man who was waiting at the door of a center in Jones County one cold morning when the other workers arrived. Nearby stood his mule and cart, which he had driven 15 miles. When asked why he drove so far so early in the frosty morning he drawled:

"Missus Sybil, iff'n you'd never slept on nothin' but a grass mattress for 60 years, you'd a drove 15 miles to get one of dese good mattresses, too."

What About Pictures?

■ The do's and dont's of extension photography were presented to New Mexico workers at their December conference by a group of panel exhibits.

"What About Extension Photographs?" was the exhibit theme. Agents' and specialists' efforts were displayed for praise or censure.

The exhibit was designed to emphasize that an extension worker should not give up attempting to get good, usable pictures just because he doesn't have expensive equipment. It was pointed out that anyone, by carefully observing a relatively few simple rules, should be able to take satisfactory photographs of extension activities.

The panel devoted to photographic "duds" bore the following legend:

"To avoid these, remember to look for human interest, look for shots that tell a story, look for shots that show a practice, know your camera's limitations, plan your pictures, use a tripod or solid stand if you must take more time than $\frac{1}{25}$ of a second, remember focus, watch the light, make subject appear natural, try to maintain a center of interest." A final suggestion for improving photographs was this: "High-speed films help solve indoor picture-taking problems and help prevent consistent underexposure outdoors."

Critical notes for the photographs appearing on the "dud" panel were prepared under the direction of the visual instruction leader and were mounted below the photographs. The fault, or failure to observe one or more of the cautions, was pointed out for each print exhibited.

A second panel, entitled "These Have Possibilities," presented photographs which were judged superior. Accompanying notes explained the reasons for their excellence. Two of the panels on which one agent displays his best pictures at community gatherings were also included in the exhibit. The remainder of the exhibit consisted of panels showing how photographs such as any agent or specialist may take are used to advantage in newspapers, magazines, and bulletins.

As the photographic exhibit filled one wall of the main meeting room, every worker had an opportunity to examine it several times during conference week.

Poultrymen Study Genetics

G. T. KLEIN, Extension Poultry Husbandman, Massachusetts

■ Thirteen years ago the poultrymen of Massachusetts were invited to study the genetics of the domestic chicken, particularly as related to characters affecting egg production, breed characteristics, breeding ability, and egg characters. It was the first Massachusetts Poultry Breeders' School, sponsored jointly by the Extension Service and the poultry department of Massachusetts State College.

Poultrymen came to this school and when the lessons opened, paid enthusiastic attention to this science of genetics which was so new to most of them. Some went home after a class or two, for to them it seemed absolutely beyond understanding. Many stuck it out, and as the professors explained the inheritance of comb type or color they began to see a reason for the behavior of certain things in their flocks.

At an early hour in the morning before the regular classes started, instructors met students for extra sessions and drills in the fundamentals of genetics. These were entirely voluntary but were well attended by eager students. They learned the workings of a 3 to 1 ratio, what dominants and recessives meant, linkage and crossing over. They became friendly with genes and in spare moments were seen studying inheritance from reference text books.

Poultry breeding has long been the specialty of the poultry department of Massachusetts State College. Dr. H. D. Goodale was for several years research professor in that field. When he resigned to become affiliated with Mount Hope Farm, Dr. Frank A. Hays succeeded him. Breeding experiments have been conducted without interruption for 28 years.

Instructors for the school have been, in addition to Dr. Goodale, Dr. Hays and other members of the poultry department staff, professors in genetics from Amherst College, or other institutions located nearby. Each year one guest speaker, a specialist in genetics and preferably poultry breeding, is brought in. Each year the students have a drill in the fundamental rules of inheritance and they study the performance of the station flock of Massachusetts.

Year after year students return to the school to learn more about the genes. Even those who left in despair return with a determination to master it. On the first day, classes start after noon and for 2 more full days they study applied genetics. In the evenings poultrymen discuss practical subjects or enjoy motion pictures on a related subject. Perhaps they may debate or have panel discussions. Sexing demonstrations have not infrequently been held or perhaps they may study, with live specimens, the result of crossing breeds or strains.

No attempt has ever been made to popularize the school and secure large attendance. Enrollment of poultrymen is about 125 a year and 50 students in poultry and animal husbandry from the college. The most gratifying results are not in the attendance, which seems to increase slightly each year, but in the results that these poultrymen are achieving. The egg production in this State is higher than in any other, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports, R. O. P. summaries and laying contest figures. The genes about which students study have been fixed in their flocks. For a State in which commercial poultry production predominates, high egg production is very important.

It was a far-sighted move on the part of Prof. J. C. Graham, then head of the poultry department, when he selected genetics for the subject of investigation by his department nearly a quarter century ago.

The News Travels

It pays to advertise, according to Emma Freehling, home demonstration agent of Miami County, Kans., who bases her conviction on personal experience.

Miss Freehling wrote a story for her local newspapers about the 5,000-acre game conservation area being carried as a 4–H Club project by Harold Sodamann. Among the results of that one brief story were these:

The Osawatomie Sports Club got in touch with Mr. Sodamann and asked to cooperate in the project by placing more birds on the area.

A Mr. Anderson of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who owned some Miami County land, read the story and wrote a letter to the editor of the newspaper expressing his approval of the project and his hope that other landowners would become interested in sponsoring similar undertakings.

The Weekly Kansas City Star telephoned young Sodamann for information about the project and soon used a two-column story on the front page, with two photographs, relating the accomplishments of this conservation-minded club member. This newspaper, which has a larger Kansas circulation than any other, gave widespread publicity to the program. Miss Freehling is expecting more mail.

■ Such topics as keeping the family healthy, objectives of parent education, marriage courses in high school and college, children in a democracy, and child development were on the mental menu served at the annual Parent's Institute at Purdue University, Indiana.

Steering a Course by Land Use Plans

MAUDE L. SEARCY,
Home Demonstration Agent, Caswell County, N. C.

"It was the work of the home demonstration agent and the women that put the plan over in Caswell County," declared Jack Criswell, North Carolina's land use leader, at a regional land use planning meeting in Atlanta, Ga. "At every corner the men said 'It can't be done' but the home demonstration agent said it could be done and did it whether it was canning, planting, or working up attendance at meetings." As one of the leaders in the success of land use planning in the State unified county, Miss Searcy here tells of her experiences.

A little more than a year ago, Caswell County was selected as the first county in North Carolina in which to attempt a unified program of work for the several educational and agricultural agencies working in the county. The emphasis was to be on the land use planning program.

I feel that the home demonstration women have had a definite part in the results of the year's work in this very comprehensive undertaking.

In each of the nine townships, four men and three women were designated to act as a land use planning committee. These committees were charged with the difficult task of mapping and classifying the natural resources in their respective townships.

Before any attempt was made to define the problems and to set up goals for achievement, a number of community meetings were announced. All the people in the community were invited and urged to attend and to take part in the discussions at these meetings. The discussions were led by Jack Criswell, the Extension Service leader in land use planning, and R. T. Melvin, State representative for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

All the educational agencies working in the county entered wholeheartedly into these discussions, as did the farmers and farm women. The women, having been accustomed to working in organized groups, took the lead in many of the activities. The problems arising from these discussions were carefully defined and listed, and definite goals were set up for each township. They included verbal and inadequate leasing agreements with the resulting poor and insanitary housing facilities and insufficient farm equipment, unimproved roads, and inadequate school and recreational facilities. Definite goals for improving these conditions were set up. After this, the township committees, consisting of farmers and agencies working together, formulated a consolidated program for the whole county.

It should be stated here that before this study and planning got under way, the home agent and her clubwomen had already made up their plan of work for the year. Each demonstration had been planned, meetings listed, and the time and place for the specialists had been indicated.

We adapted our program to cooperate with the unified program. A new program was built around the enlarged plan of work. We have concentrated our combined efforts upon the exact problems which the people of the county said were most pressing.

Under the new plan of work we asked each clubwoman to assume responsibility for five year-round gardens, one of which was to be a demonstration garden. The women entered upon the task enthusiastically, with the result that in some of the communities there were as many as three or four demonstration gardens, all of them excellent examples of careful planning.

The number of year-round gardens has increased more than 50 percent. The total number of all gardens in the county this year was more than 2,000, the largest number ever known in this county.

In the land use planning committees' report 47 goals were set up for home and community beautification and home improvement. Mrs. Joe Smith, Leasburg, N. C., county chairman for home beautification, reports that we have exceeded that number nearly 100 percent. One hundred and forty-five high-school girls completed home-improvement projects.

Meetings devoted to the growing and arrangement of flowers were held in several communities. Later in the year the county's first flower show was held at the county seat. There were 92 very creditable entries by farm women and girls.

Demonstrations were conducted in food preservation in keeping with the land use planning committee's live-at-home program. In 1 month seven farm women purchased pressure cookers. Many learned to can meat for the first time. In one instance where there was a large family, a whole beef was canned. Many families put up quantities of fruit and vegetable juices for the first time.

Five excellent water systems have been installed by farmers during the year as a result of three meetings devoted to that subject. Four of these have electric pumps; one a hydraulic ram.

The unified program listed fruits and berries as one of the very desirable and necessary achievement goals. Each clubwoman was requested to plant at least a dozen small fruits and at least one fruit tree during the year. To date, 69 of these women have planted a total of 3,830 plants of strawberries, raspberries, young dewberries, and grapes. More than 1,000 fruit trees have been planted.

At the beginning of the year 4 clubwomen were keeping poultry flock records; now 10 are keeping records.

Another goal of the land use planning committee is hot lunches as a regular service in every school in the county. To date, 30 of the 54 schools in the county have provided that service. Mrs. Walter H. Williamson, Reidsville, N. C., Route 1, is county chairman for the school lunch committee. Still another goal is better library facilities for the farm folk of the county. A fund was started for the purchase of a bus to be used as a "book-mobile" for Caswell County. Mrs. J. H. Gunn, Yanceyville, N. C., chairman of the subcommittee, charged with that responsibility, has just reported that the funds for the bus are growing steadily.

At the county fair a booth was arranged as an attractive reading room. This attracted much interest and resulted in many small contributions. This service is bringing to the farm people of the county opportunities for reading worth-while books that they have not had before.

The county farm agent has in his files reports that are just as satisfactory. There have been heartening increases in the number of dairy cows, beef animals, hogs and poultry. The live-at-home plan has been translated into diversified crops, more food crops, more feed, and better farm management in every community in the county.

A new interest in farms and in farm planning is apparent now among the 3,000 farm families of the county. It is a sort of revival of hope that had been shrinking. The farm people are working and planning with genuine enthusiasm again.

Perhaps much of this can be attributed to the many opportunities that our people have had during the year to come together and

learn of each other's problems and to plan together for their solution. They have gained a perspective of the jobs to be done and, what is more important, a familiarity with the working tools of government, science, and administration.

In comparison with some of these, their own individual problems seem trivial. For instance, the seemingly cross-purpose jobs of increasing soil fertility and controlling production on an individual farm does not appear to be at cross purposes when viewed as a problem affecting an entire community.

Tobacco is, and must remain, the principal cash crop for some time to come, unless the market fails completely. It has become a tradition with our farmers. However, there are unmistakable signs of a trend toward diversified farming. Up to a year ago, there had been little tendency in that direction.

There is a definite live-at-home interest. The number of year-round gardens and the greatly increased varieties of vegetables grown, the increase in dairy cows, and poultry flocks, all attest this fact.

There has been an increase of more than 40 percent in the farm poultry flocks from which eggs are being marketed regularly. For the first time there is a milk route in the county. The number of additional cows brought into the county during the 12 months will exceed 10 percent.

In the words of one of our farm women, Mrs. Smith of Mebane, "There appears to be a drive on for all-round improvement. I want to be counted among those who will put this job over. It is making Caswell County a more prosperous place."

Transformation in Star Valley

Digging, burlapping, and transporting native cedar trees from nearby canyons for planting around the tabernacle grounds in Afton, Wyo.

The residents of Star Valley, Wyo., or The Little Switzerland of America—so-called because of its high peaks, dairy herds, cheese factories, and green pastures—have made rapid strides in their yard-improvement and tree-planting program since the work was written up last spring in the April Extension Service Review, reports W. O. Edmondson, extension horticulturist, Wyoming.

In traveling through the valley the two most noticeable improvements carried out as a result of the first year's work on the 5-year program are painting and weather-boarding of farm buildings. Paint was made available at reduced prices through a cooperative agreement made by the Lincoln County Farm Bureau with a local merchant. As a result, 210 farm homes and buildings received a new coat of paint. Forty-seven unfinished homes were completed by the addition of an outside surface of rustic siding. Other building improvements that were carried out by cooperators included the painting of fences, the repair or removal of old, unsightly buildings, and the construction of fences, walks, and drives. Home water systems were developed from wells or springs by 89 farmers.

Beautification of home grounds was a major phase of the improvement program. Trees and shrubs were planted around nearly 400 farm homes. Tours on which trees and shrubs were dug from canyons nearby and transplanted into yards, were sponsored by local groups in cooperation with the Forest Service and the Extension Service. Flower beds were planted, and old lawns were improved or new ones were made. Many farmers also planted small fruit orchards and vegetable gardens.

Improvements were not confined to homes; through the enthusiastic cooperation of community members, churches and schools also received attention. A total of 7 public buildings in the valley were painted, and 12 public grounds were landscaped.

Of the 790 farm homes, schools, churches, and business establishments in the program, 66 percent made definite progress by the end of the first year. As a climax to the work done during this period a beautification ball was held in a ballroom in Afton, and prizes were awarded by the chambers of commerce of Star Valley to the districts making the greatest improvements. Awards totaling $45 were made to the communities of Bedford, North Afton, South Afton, and Fairview. These awards will be used for additional beautification of churches and public buildings. An account of the progress made was published on the first page of a State farm paper, with pictures showing the active interest taken in the beautification of Star Valley.

Cotton Bagging for Cotton Bales

The 1941 cotton-bagging-for-cotton-bales program of the Surplus Marketing Administration calls for the manufacture and sale of up to 2,000,000 cotton "patterns," or bale covers, to encourage the use of domestic cotton for this purpose and to provide an additional outlet for a part of the surplus.

The 1941 program will operate similarly to the cotton bagging programs conducted in 1938–39 and in 1939–40, under which a total of about 2,000,000 patterns were made and sold by participating manufacturers for use as bale covers.

Under the 1941 program payments of 15 cents per pattern will be made to the manufacturers holding approved applications who make cotton patterns according to approved specifications and sell them to cotton producers, cotton ginners, cotton-seed oil mills, and other distributors of bagging for cotton. Patterns must be either manufactured or sold before June 30, 1941.

Have You Read?

Public Administration and the United States Department of Agriculture, by J. M. Gaus and Leon O. Wolcott. 534 pp. Chicago, Ill. Public Administration Service. 1940. (Available at a special price to those cooperatively employed by the United States Department of Agriculture, State extension services, and land-grant colleges.)

This book is likely to be considered for some time as the leading handbook of information and understanding about the United States Department of Agriculture, and perhaps, about many of the most important phases of agricultural life in America. John M. Gaus, the senior author, is chairman of the department of political science in the University of Wisconsin. He has brought to this intensive examination of the Department wide acquaintance with the outlook of farmers, county and State officials, and active-minded citizens toward the activities of this and other Federal departments which touch the welfare of the agriculturalist. Leon Wolcott, an attorney with special training in the field of public administration, has served for over a year as an assistant to the secretary of the Department and is now secretary to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Even before Abraham Lincoln signed in 1862 the bill which created the Department, agricultural functions had "sprouted" in the Patent Office. Just as its origin was due to needs voiced by the United States Agricultural Society, so the expansion of its duties since that time has been the outgrowth chiefly of a succession of demands for further service by groups of farmers. Yet the authors make clear that many of its activities, such as the nutrition work of the Bureau of Home Economics, are of direct concern to the public generally.

In its infancy, the Department's activities were based on the scientific studies of chemists, botanists, and entomologists concerned with problems of agricultural production. The years 1889 to 1913 are described as a period of "pluralism"—a time when the new duties which were rapidly assumed expressed the sense of importance of the independent American farmer. To serve him, the Department acquired the Weather Bureau, the Office of Road Inquiry, the Office of Experiment Stations; and at the turn of the century, the Bureaus of Chemistry, Forestry, Plant Industry, and Soils joined the older agencies. Soon were added the Bureaus of Statistics, Entomology, and Biological Survey. But this period also saw the recognition that farmers must market as well as produce. By 1906 a substantial body of market control laws had been passed. During these years also came the beginning of a national conservation policy, not only for forests but also for wildlife.

When in 1913 David Houston became the head of the Department he expressed the "progressive movement" ferment by systematically broadening the Department's policies directing them into the fields of distribution, into the broader economic problems of rural life, into the questions of fair prices to farmers and unfair prices to consumers, into the problems of farm and home management.

When the end of the World War brought economic disaster to the middle western and southern farmers the Department increased its emphasis upon economic problems—an attitude expressed by the organization in 1922 of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Despite the dominant philosophy of "normalcy" that prevailed in the post-war years, the shadows that lay athwart the farm beyond the rays of the business "golden glow," produced an intensification and expansion of activities within established bureaus and added new bureaus in partial response to the cries of rural distress. At the same time in the Forest Service, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Bureau of Soils, as well as in many of the land-grant colleges, voices were being raised, and studies prosecuted, which called attention to a growing crisis in the use of our lands through soil erosion and forest depletion.

This is the setting for the tremendous expansion of functions, personnel, and social interest which has characterized the Department of Agriculture during the past 8 years. It is clear that in the pre-New Deal period its work had expanded far beyond the limits regarded as "legitimate" by recent critics. Yet these newer activities were without an avowed and official philosophy which could serve as a basis for an integrated attack upon the basic agricultural problems, or for revising the administrative structure of the Department so as to provide an instrument adequate to a Nation-wide, Federal-State-farmer cooperative program. Henry Wallace, the younger, has furnished this philosophy and leadership.

Current activities, therefore (described and interpreted in part II), while continuing the attack upon problems of production (but with a new twist in the form of limiting production goals), are broadening and intensifying the attack upon problems of markets and distribution, are launching through a galaxy of bureaus, offices, State and local committees, a frontal attack upon soil erosion, moisture wastages, forest and wildlife depletion; and finally, reaching out as never before, are striving to bring decent and healthful living standards to disadvantaged farm families. Chapters of analysis and interpretation of activities are rewarding.

The authors declare that the Department of Agriculture is no longer a mere collection of semiautonomous bureaus, but that it is today possesed of much organic unity. It is fitting, therefore, that part III of the text is concerned with organization and administrative management. Most attention is given to the general and auxiliary staff agencies within the Secretary's establishment. This should be of great interest to administrative officers in the bureaus and field services, and to all students of public administration. It is supplemented by copies of significant official documents in a well-chosen appendix, and by an essay on Budgetary Administration contributed by Verne Lewis.

Any employe of the Department of Agriculture or of the Extension Service who wants to understand the governmental and social context in which his own work is carried on, or the historical background of the function and agency in which he participates, should place this book upon his "must" list. But the study should have the attention of a much wider public; for every active citizen concerned with the problems of our land and its husbandmen will find within its covers much substance and inspiration.—*Charles McKinley, executive secretary to Administrative Council, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Leadership for Rural Life, by Dwight Sanderson, foreword by M. L. Wilson, 127 pp. New York, N. Y., Associated Press, 1940.

"More and more we are coming to look to local participation in planning of programs and in the carrying out of agreed-upon action. This may seem to complicate the task of the professional leader and the experts who are charged with facilitating these programs. In the short run, it might seem simpler just to have them go ahead with whatever action they believed desirable; but in the long run the democratic approach recognizing the needs of all of the people is bound to be the more effective. Not only will it assure better planning in the sense of better adaptation to local needs, but it will also eliminate many of the administrative frictions which develop around programs which are handed down from above.

"Extension workers and others who are charged with assisting in the development of programs to meet not only current needs, but also the changed needs of the world which may emerge from the present upheaval, are vitally concerned with questions of leadership. Their primary job is to help the community analyze its problems in the light of all available information and so to organize itself that the necessary action can be taken. More than ever before they need to be aware of the processes by which a community develops its leaders and the ways in which a letter influences his community.

"Professor Sanderson has rendered a valu-

able service to all those professional leaders and lay leaders in executive positions who are constantly confronted by the problems of local leadership. If they can assimilate the principles and the suggestions which he lays down here, they will have demonstrated Professor Sanderson's description of how the successful leader spreads his efforts by working through others."—*From foreword by M. L. Wilson.*

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Montana Agent Saves Time

■ Many a county agent has often wished he could look in a magician's mirrors and multiply himself about six times in order to accomplish all the jobs he has on hand. However, Charlie Jarrett, extension agent, Valley County, Mont., has come as near as possible to doing that—but he does it with wires.

He has found that an interoffice communication system is saving him steps and time in answering numerous inquiries that reach his desk. In Valley County, the extension and AAA offices occupy the same building, with one waiting room serving the two offices. Before interoffice communication (IOC) came into the picture, a large number of trips were necessary between the two offices. But now it is different, and here is what County Agent Jarrett says about it:

"When farmers come in now and ask me for information regarding the AAA, or they want to work out a farm plan, rather than to get up and go into the other room and find a folder and then take it back when we are through, we can call the particular clerk that is in charge or working on that particular phase of the program, and she can give us the information. We are saving time and steps. Questions often come up with the AAA committee and they communicate to me through this communication system. It saves time from coming in here and getting me. And lots of times we can settle a question with them in their office and me in mine by the use of this interoffice communication system."

Here is something else about IOC that Charlie will tell you. If a farmer steps up to the counter in the outer office and tells the clerk what he thinks of the county agent in particular and the whole agricultural program in general, Charlie gets the "low-down" on the visitor's feelings via IOC before he enters the private office. Charlie says that is what you call being "one jump in the lead."

The IOC system which Jarrett has is not a commercial product, but is worked over from a small 4-tube radio. The entire set-up cost only $35. A speaker is on the extension clerk's desk and also on the counter for the AAA office. The control switch on the machine is in Jarrett's office so that he can cut in the extension clerk or the others when he wishes to talk to them direct. Conversations from both speakers come into Jarrett's office. The entire outfit is hooked up to the regular 110-volt electric system. Charlie figures that the IOC saves him at least one clerk a month during busy seasons.

Small Farmers Help Themselves

A group of small farmers in the Mount Croghan section of South Carolina, working cooperatively, began last spring a movement to make poultry a source of steady reliable cash income, reports County Agent J. C. Willis. With the income from cotton, the only cash crop of the section, declining noticeably, these farmers want cash from other sources.

With the aid of the county agent and the Extension Service poultry specialists, the Mount Croghan farmers held a series of meetings last February to arouse interest and present information about poultry production. Then eight farmers agreed to get 100 to 175 baby chicks—all White Leghorns, in the spring.

By November the pullets raised were coming into fair egg production, and so a method of marketing was worked out. A cooperative agreement was made with an experienced producer of eggs for distribution of the Mount Croghan eggs on the nearby Charlotte market.

U. A. Funderburk, experienced Chesterfield County poultry farmer, who already had an established market in Charlotte, was engaged to collect the eggs from these Mount Croghan farmers, transport, and sell them, at a service charge of 1 cent per dozen. By November the sales were running to 210 dozen a week, and there is good reason to believe that the farmers of this area have established by group action another reliable and profitable source of cash.

■ 4–H Club members of Nicholas County, Ky., produced crops, livestock, and other commodities valued at $10,938 in 1940. The largest income—$8,115—was from tobacco, with poultry second, and beef cattle third.

Pictures County 4-H Activities

GEORGE ALLEN, County Club Agent, Windsor County, Vt.

A silent 16-millimeter moving picture is helping to tell the story of 4–H Club work in Windsor County, Vt. The movie presents a complete picture of county 4–H Club activities for 1940 and makes the many people who have seen it realize just what club work is doing.

The idea took root back in the summer of 1939 when a friend gave a 16-millimeter silent moving picture projector to the 4–H Clubs in Windsor and Orange Counties. A moving picture camera was needed, and we thought of the 4–H Club fund which we were saving for 4–H Club promotion work. This fund was built up from receipts from food booths at field days and prizes for county exhibits. The fund proved sufficient and the camera was bought.

Several county 4–H Club events were pictured in 1939 to try out the new camera. Some small reels were taken in black and white and others were taken in color. These were shown throughout the county during the fall and winter. The colored pictures received so much favorable comment that we decided to specialize on color pictures. Only about 30 feet of this film, costing $1.89, has been discarded because of duplication.

Approximately 640 feet of film has now been taken to represent all the county and State activities of Windsor County 4–H Club members and leaders during this past year. All the pictures taken this year have been included in the movie except for 10 to 15 feet taken out during the editing and splicing. County "days" in the major projects, county camp, State 4–H week, the State 4–H dairy judging contest, county demonstrations, State 4–H homemaking day, the Hartland Fair, round-up, and home visits have been pictured.

The picture is built around personalities and activities in Windsor County 4–H Club work, and connected scenes are included so that the film does not become monotonous. Such scenes as meeting places, a boat ride taken during State 4–H week, and scenes at county camp bring pictures of nature to the screen which interest all.

The only equipment purchased were the camera, several 400-foot reels, 650 feet of film, and a 90-cent splicing outfit. Title scenes of road signs, camp signs, a 4–H banner, and 4–H display board signs, are used to label different sections. The expense for this work seems small compared to the use which has been made of the pictures. The agent's annual report of club work was given in connection with the showing of the picture at the annual County Farm Bureau meeting last fall.

Some of the pictures were shown in 15 different communities throughout the county at combined 4–H achievement programs. Those attending the annual county 4–H round-up last year knew that the pictures taken there would be reviewed this fall, and so were anxious to attend. From the parade pictures, members and leaders were able to get ideas about dressing up the round-up parade, which were used effectively in this year's parade. Just before the round-up a service club which gave cash awards for the

4–H parade learned more about club work through the movies shown at one of their weekly luncheons.

Pictures on dairy judging and showmanship have been used to give dairy members pointers on these two subjects. As the projector is built so that the moving pictures can be stopped on an individual picture, a discussion of any one picture can be held in connection with the showing. This is particularly useful in dress revue pictures.

The picture will be used to interest new members, leaders, and parents in club work throughout the county in 1941. It will also be shown whenever there is a chance to spread the word of club work.

Department Personnel Changes

Milton S. Eisenhower has received the permanent appointment as Land Use Coordinator of the Department of Agriculture.

In July 1937, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace assigned Mr. Eisenhower to set up the Office of Land Use Coordination while continuing to serve as Director of Information, a post he had held since December 1928.

The office was set up at the request of the heads of all the land-use agencies of the Department—the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Security Administration, and the Forest Service. A staff agency, its function is to assist the Secretary in directing toward common goals the work of all these and other Department agencies which deal with land use and in correlating the land use work of the Department with that of other Government agencies. The head of this office, the Land Use Coordinator, serves as chairman of the Department's Program Board and as a member of the Administrative Council of the Department.

Mr. Eisenhower has been in the Department service for nearly 15 years. He joined the staff of the Office of Information early in 1926 and later in the same year he became assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. In 1928 he was made Director of Information. He is a native of Kansas, a graduate of the Kansas State College of Agriculture. He has worked on newspapers in his native State, and before coming into the Department of Agriculture was in the United States Foreign Service as vice consul at Edinburgh, Scotland.

Morse Salisbury succeeds Milton S. Eisenhower as Director of Information for the Department of Agriculture.

The appointment promotes Mr. Salisbury from the post of associate director of information, which he has held since December 1938. Previously he had served for nearly 10 years as chief of radio service for the Department. He took the radio job in February 1928.

The new Director of Information was born in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, and was reared at El Dorado, Kans. He is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College. He worked on newspapers in Kansas, was a member of the journalism staff of his alma mater, and at the time of his appointment to the Department was manager of the University Press Bureau and instructor in journalism at the University of Wisconsin.

4–H Game Reserve

A Kansas game reserve of 1,920 acres is the conservation project of a Harvey County 4–H Club, the Highland Healthy Happy Hooligans. The project was developed during the summer of 1940 under the leadership of Eldon Goering, who became interested in the idea as a result of discussions which he heard at the annual 4–H Club round-up at Kansas State College. The club members found landowners in the area to be most cooperative and succeeded in getting three full sections signed up as a game reserve area, including 10 acres of wooded land along a creek. Thirty "no hunting" signs have been posted by the club, and eight large signs have been erected informing the public that the area is a managed game reserve.

They Say Today

The American Tradition

No matter who wins this war, I have the belief that when the war comes to an end there will be more light and hope on this hemisphere than anywhere else on this troubled earth. In nearly all of the New World, population pressure on natural resources is far less than in any other large area and the economic after effects of the war will almost certainly be less. If we in the United States are to be safe in this favored position, it is exceedingly important that we should be better informed concerning the history and culture of the 20 Latin American republics. In studying the 18 Spanish-speaking republics, it is important to remember that their culture is no more Spanish than the culture of the United States is English. True it is that many of our customs are English and many of their customs are Spanish, but we are both drawn together by the American belief in a democratic progressive future which is based in considerable measure on the fact that we both have tremendous natural resources and a rather small population. None of the countries of Latin America intends to see these resources drained off to Europe or Asia in a way which harms our future. The great liberators of Latin America got their ideas about the rights of man from the United States and from France. The Latin-American and English-speaking American traditions can be united in the name of America if we in the United States will give as much time and effort to understanding Latin America as the Latin Americans are giving to the understanding of the United States. If we do not do our part, the day may easily come when in Latin America we shall be faced with many types of hyphenated Americans who will feel that their primary allegiance is to one or another of the various dictatorships overseas. The magnetic current of American good will, good trade, understanding, culture, language, and travel should run more largely North and South rather than East and West.—*Henry A. Wallace in address, Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., June 15, 1940.*

A Plan of Action

It is increasingly clear that we are going to get nowhere with Latin America by mere good-will tours and talk of friendship. The countries to the south of us are all grappling with a desperate situation. It is a problem we are facing right here. The question is:

What is to be done with an ever-growing agricultural surplus while the world markets are blockaded, perhaps for years?

Latin America has lived chiefly and has occasionally prospered on the sale of its agricultural produce. Now bumper crops have been accompanied by paralysis of markets. The European markets would not be so severely missed if Latin America could turn to its Good Neighbor and sell a portion of its crops.

We have fixed it so that such a trade is practically impossible. Tariffs bar the way to the beef, the corn, the wheat, and the wool with which they might pay their bills. Indeed, in the eyes of Argentina we have added insult to injury by barring certain classes of her beef completely as tainted with disease.

Clearly it is a complex problem—much too complex to be treated in detail here. With an enormous wheat surplus of our own (some authorities say 300,000,000 bushels by next year) we can have no possible use for Argentina's 1940 surplus of 67,000,000 bushels. Nor can we buy from Brazil the surplus coffee that Europe is no longer buying. Nor with a 7,000,000 bale surplus of cotton can we use any of the annual crop of Argentina and Peru of nearly 3 million bales.

What then, as a Good Neighbor, are we going to do to help these nations in their plight?

Thoughtful minds have offered a number of suggestions. Some are highly technical; some are plans for years to come; none, so far, point to a magic solution. A few are:

To form a cartel, or strong trade agreement, with all the Americas, whereby all trade is controlled and shared according to each nation's long-time average.

Immediate development in Latin America of industries based on local resources financed by government loans.

Surveys by American experts to locate and develop minerals and crops now obtained in Asia or elsewhere.

Subsidy of a program in the United States to use up our own surplus food in feeding the so-called hungry one-third of the Nation. This would open our gates to Latin American produce without harming our farmers.

The question is one that will have to be answered in some fashion or other in a very short while. Pan-American solidarity can mean little to countries facing ruin.—*Defense Papers, Number Two, issued by the American Association for Adult Education, 60 East Forty-Second Street, New York, N. Y.*

4-H at the White House

On my return to the White House, I was happy to meet with a group from the Agriculture Department, headed by Gertrude Warren of the Federal Extension Service. She brought two young 4-H Club people who have won scholarships to spend the winter in Washington, and several other people who work in the Department on 4-H Club programs.

I was impressed by their seven-point defense program. It is important, I think, for us all to realize we cannot all be doing spectacular emergency work and that for many of us our best defense work is to do the jobs that we have been doing better than we have ever done them before. The health program carried on by the 4-H Clubs interests me particularly, and I think can be developed to meet any of the needs which are uncovered by the Army and Navy doctors in their examinations of our boys.—*Mrs. Roosevelt, in her column, My Day. Washington News, Thursday, January 9, 1941.*

Research Needed

Research as to which farm products we may purchase from Latin-American countries without detriment to our own economy may indirectly increase the outlets for the farm products of this country. In 1939 we imported from Latin America approximately $196,000,000 of agricultural products that do not compete with farm crops of this country and $185,000,000 of competitive or supplementary farm products. Through research we may reduce the amounts of the competing products and increase the amounts of the noncompeting products so that these countries in turn may gear their economy with that of the United States to mutual advantage. In that way we may approach an economic organization which must be the basis of any real solidarity among the various countries composing the Western Hemisphere. It is especially through research that we hope to clarify a program for the interchange of farm products with our Latin-American neighbors. Defense is the uppermost public interest in this hemisphere today. Hemispheric defense and policy mean inevitably the exchange of products among the countries of this hemisphere.—*D. W. Watkins, director of extension, South Carolina, in a talk at State Extension Conference, Athens, Ga., Wednesday, December 11, 1940.*

Negroes Learn Carpentry

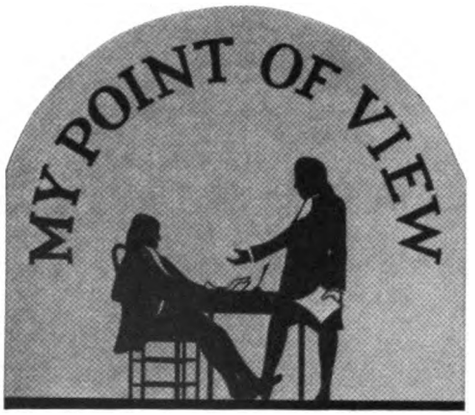
During the past 50 years, Tuskegee Institute has been holding short courses for Negro farmers, rural preachers, extension agents, cooks, and midwives; but not until December 1940, did Tuskegee, in cooperation with the Alabama Extension Service, offer a course for rural Negro carpenters. Forty of these farmer-carpenters and builders—28 from Alabama, and the remainder from Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina—came to Tuskegee and enrolled for a week's intensive training in blueprint reading, structural foundations, framing, chimney building, interior and exterior carpentry, roofing, painting, practical estimating, and selecting materials.

These carpenters will return to their several communities and assist the county agents in organizing local demonstration housing schools which will be followed up by the extension agricultural engineers, so that eventually the self-help idea of home improvement will reach the remotest rural areas.

A Better Story

In reading the November 1940 issue of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW, I find an article relative to the planting of 40,000 pounds of Austrian winter peas by farmers in Greene County, N. C.

As a possible news item in a future issue of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW, I wish to report that farmers in Houston County, Tex., seeded 60,000 pounds of Austrian winter peas and used 280,000 pounds of 48 percent superphosphate this fall under provisions of the grant-of-aid plan of the AAA. This is the first large-scale use of winter legumes in this county, and our use of soil improving materials is in excess of that used by any other east Texas county. Insofar as we have been able to discover, there were no plantings of Austrian winter peas in the county during the preceding year. All this work was cooperatively handled by the county agent and AAA. The Austrian winter peas were inoculated and seeded in accordance with extension procedure.—*E. B. McLeroy, county agent, Crockett, Tex.*



This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

My Eye Cue

I read with a great deal of interest the December issue of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW. This issue, you will remember, emphasized visual aids and, as Editor Schlup put it, "How Is Your Eye Cue?" As extension agent of McCook County, I have made good use of visual aids; and I think you may be interested in my experience.

First, I started in my office. My office room is 20 by 24 feet, with a 9-foot wall, and is well lighted. The south wall has 124 different Government bulletins on display, and two plywood panels 5 by 4 feet, with display of sheaves of grain such as flax, barley, oats, wheat, and forage crops. There are 25 or more very carefully made sheaves, correctly named. (Most of them were made for the State Fair.)

On the north wall is another plywood sheet on which 13 varieties of sorghums are mounted as taken from a test plot. Each variety was cut off next to the ground and shows actual height. Next to the sorghum is a folded "bed sheet" on which 17 different grasses are displayed. A soils map of the county is also on the wall.

The office files are near the east wall; on the wall also, are mounts of weeds, and a panel with interesting pictures taken over the county.

It is interesting to observe farmers look over these different exhibits. One farmer remarked "This is one of the best things you ever did," pointing to the display of grasses. "I never knew what blue grama grass, brome grass, or crested wheat grass looks like." Another farmer says, "So that's what Colby Milo looks like," and so it goes.

I do not have an expensive camera—only a common 116, box size. But the pictures are usually clear and plain. I take it with me on most field calls. I like action shots, or pictures that tell a story: Take a picture of a 4–H Club boy when he is starting his baby beef project; 11 months later, take a picture of the same boy and his calf.

I was driving along the road one day with our State visual education specialist when I noticed a patch of creeping Jennie blossoming in a cornfield. The farmer had planted through the patch, and the corn in the creepers stood only a few inches high. Outside this area it was knee high. A picture of that told a wonderful story.

We had one of the best series of educational meetings last year in connection with the agricultural adjustment program. We held the meetings in theaters and had several reels of educational pictures—Salt of the Earth, Muddy Waters, Spring Shows and Beef Cattle, and some others. If we could have had local pictures the farmers would have liked it still better.

A camera can be used to wonderful advantage in 4–H Club work. Pictures taken on tours, at meetings, or on project visitations always tell a good story if you are careful in your selection and setting up your picture: For instance, a group of 4–H boys in a sheep club blocking a lamb for Achievement Day, or a snapshot of a group of 4–H boys and girls planting trees is good. My motto is: "Have them doing something." Good pictures make it easy to write your annual report. By taking good pictures of your various projects during the entire year you can build your story or explanation around that picture. My annual report resembles a popular pictorial magazine. I find myself often using my "pictorial report" on office calls. Farmer Brown comes in to discuss weeds, trees, livestock, crops, or almost any project, and I have a picture or two that will tell the story fairly well.

So that's my "eye cue." Regardless of where it stands, I have received a great deal of benefit from my visual aids, and I am going to improve and increase them in 1941.—*J. Ervin Boyd, County extension agent, McCook County, S. Dak.*

Open Letter to County Agents

Your annual report for 1940 has been written and sent in. Such a relief! I know, for I have written 13 of them. . . .

Let's review . . . the document and see just what it represents. Does it serve the purpose for which it was intended? Between its covers it should . . . contain a record of all test work carried on, it should show an increase or decrease in the crop acreage and yields for the year, and it should show just where you are going in the county in making it the kind of a place where people may live and work and have their being. That is the idea you were all working on—for if you weren't you wouldn't be in the county.

If the annual report was written for any other purpose than the above then you have failed in making a proper record of the results . . . If you wrote it for the United States Department, you failed to hit the mark; if you wrote it for the State office, you were out before you got to first; but, if you wrote it for yourself and for the agent that follows you, then you not only bid, but you made a grand slam.

Your annual report can be and should be a constant source of information for you throughout the year. However . . . when you are thinking of and writing your program for another year, a careful analysis of the truths between those covers can tell you whether you are on the main road, or just traveling along the detours.

If you are in one of those counties using the problem approach in writing your program, it should give you a great deal of background material. To the rest of you, a lot of food for thought.—*Ralph D. Mercer, Montana extension agronomist, in the December 1940 Clipper.*

■ Panel and group discussions were featured at five regional farm bureau meetings in West Virginia. They were in charge of two farm men, two farm women, a county agricultural agent, a home demonstration agent, and the Agricultural Extension Service supervisor for the part of the State in which the meeting was held. The subject for discussion was What has, and can, a strong farm bureau program do to further improve the economic, educational, and social interests of the farm families in this region? General discussions by the entire audience followed the panels.

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AMONG OURSELVES

■ ELTA MAJORS has been appointed extension specialist in child care and family life in Alabama. Formerly home demonstration agent in Escambia County, Ala., she left the Extension Service to teach 2 years at Winthrop College, South Carolina, returning to Alabama as home demonstration agent in Dallas County, where she remained until her present appointment.

■ MARGARET BRUMBY, home demonstration agent in Mississippi for the past 11 years, has been appointed Louisiana clothing and house furnishings specialist. She began her new duties January 1. Miss Brumby is a graduate of Texas State College for Women and received her master's degree from the same institution. She has also done special work at the University of Tennessee and at Oxford, Ohio, devoting her efforts in the field of clothing and home furnishings.

■ MRS. KNOX AUSTIN, of Vicksburg, a member of the Warren County Home Demonstration Council, won first place in the public-speaking contest for women at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Baltimore.

■ MILDRED M. READ, formerly associate leader of girls' 4-H Club work in Illinois, has been appointed West Virginia's 4-H girls' club agent to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mrs. Gladys Scranage Meadows. As an Illinois farm girl, Miss Read took an active part in 4-H Club activities. She received B. S. and M. S. degrees at the University of Illinois. Her new duties started Januray 1.

ON THE CALENDAR

Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association 65th Annual Convention, San Antonio, Tex., March 18–20.

Western Arts Convention, Chicago, Ill., Theme—Humanizing the Arts for Service in Contemporary Life, March 19–23.

National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18–25.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill., June 22–26.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Kingston, R. I., July 13–19.

Regional Conferences on Adult Education and Defense: Pasadena, Calif., March 20–22; Austin, Tex., March 27–29; Stillwater, Okla., April 3–5; Spokane, Wash., April 8–10; Minneapolis, Minn., April 17–19; Albany, N. Y., April 24–26; Norris, Tenn., April 27–29.

Two Pioneers Celebrate Anniversary

With a brief, informal party following the regular staff conference on November 1, 1940, members of the Washington State Extension Service staff honored Agronomist Leonard E. Hegnauer and Assistant Economist R. N. Miller, who completed 25 and 26 years, respectively, in the service on that day.

Tales of the days when extension was young and expressions of satisfaction with a lifetime spent in working with farmers were related by Hegnauer and Miller in short talks before fellow workers. Both declared they had little intention of remaining in extension work when they started but found their work so engrossing they "simply hadn't time to quit."

Leonard E. Hegnauer and R. N. Miller

Mr. Miller first became associated with the United States Department of Agriculture on September 15, 1914, in Oklahoma, but was transferred to the Washington Extension Service on November 1 of that same year. Born in Missouri, Mr. Miller came to Washington early in life and received his education in the State, graduating from Washington State College in 1908 and taking his master's degree from the same institution in 1914.

Mr. Hegnauer, also a native of Missouri, attended the University of Missouri for a time, later receiving degrees from both the University of Kansas and the University of Illinois. In 1910 he became associated with the agronomy department of Washington State College, went to the University of Illinois as an instructor in agronomy in 1911, but returned to Washington as extension agronomist in 1915.

Throughout the State of Washington Mr. Miller is well known for his promotion of land clearing, irrigation, and farm refrigeration programs. Through his work in recent years the State has assumed a position of leadership in the development of farm refrigeration plants. Mr. Hegnauer has been prominently associated with the introduction of alfalfa into the coastal areas of western Washington and is also widely known for his work in seed accreditation programs for wheat, barley and oats, and more recently with grasses and legumes.

■ EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING are being given added emphasis in the Federal Extension Service by the establishment of a new Division of Field Studies and Training to take the place of the former Surveys and Reports Section of the Division of Field Coordination. The major functions of the new division are developing plans, in cooperation with the States, for training workers, analyzing the annual State and county extension reports, and conducting educational research in the field of extension.

"The value of research in extension methods and training of personnel takes on added importance in the light of rapidly changing conditions and the critical issues which face the Extension Service today," said Director Wilson in announcing the establishment of the new division. Meredith C. Wilson will be in charge of the division, assisted by Gladys Gallup specializing in home demonstration activities; Barnard Joy, working on 4-H and older youth problems; Dr. F. P. Frutchey, working in the field of educational tests and measurements; Lucinda Crile, working on educational research bibliographies and special studies; and Dr. E. H. Shinn, specializing in Negro extension methods and certain phases of 4-H Club work.

Doors Are Bulletin Boards

Two doors in the office of Vera Hub, home demonstration agent, Polk County, Wis., have become bulletin boards. Home demonstration pictures decorate one door and 4-H pictures the other one. These greet the eye of all visitors stepping into the outer office.

■ Missouri extension agents exhibited more than 250 black-and-white photographs at their annual extension conference, 75 of which were chosen as ribbon winners.

CONTENTS

South of Our Border

South of our border lies a bountiful land, brimming with untapped, undeveloped resources, and peopled with sympathetic, democracy-loving Americans.

The current international situation has drawn us closer to Latin America than ever before. Cooperation is the keynote of our hopes for hemispheric solidarity. Agricultural cooperation tops the list of requisites for this solidarity.

To keep us informed concerning the progress of inter-American unity along agricultural lines and to interpret Department policy in this field, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations publishes, monthly—

Agriculture in the Americas

Subscriptions may be obtained from the
Superintendent of Documents
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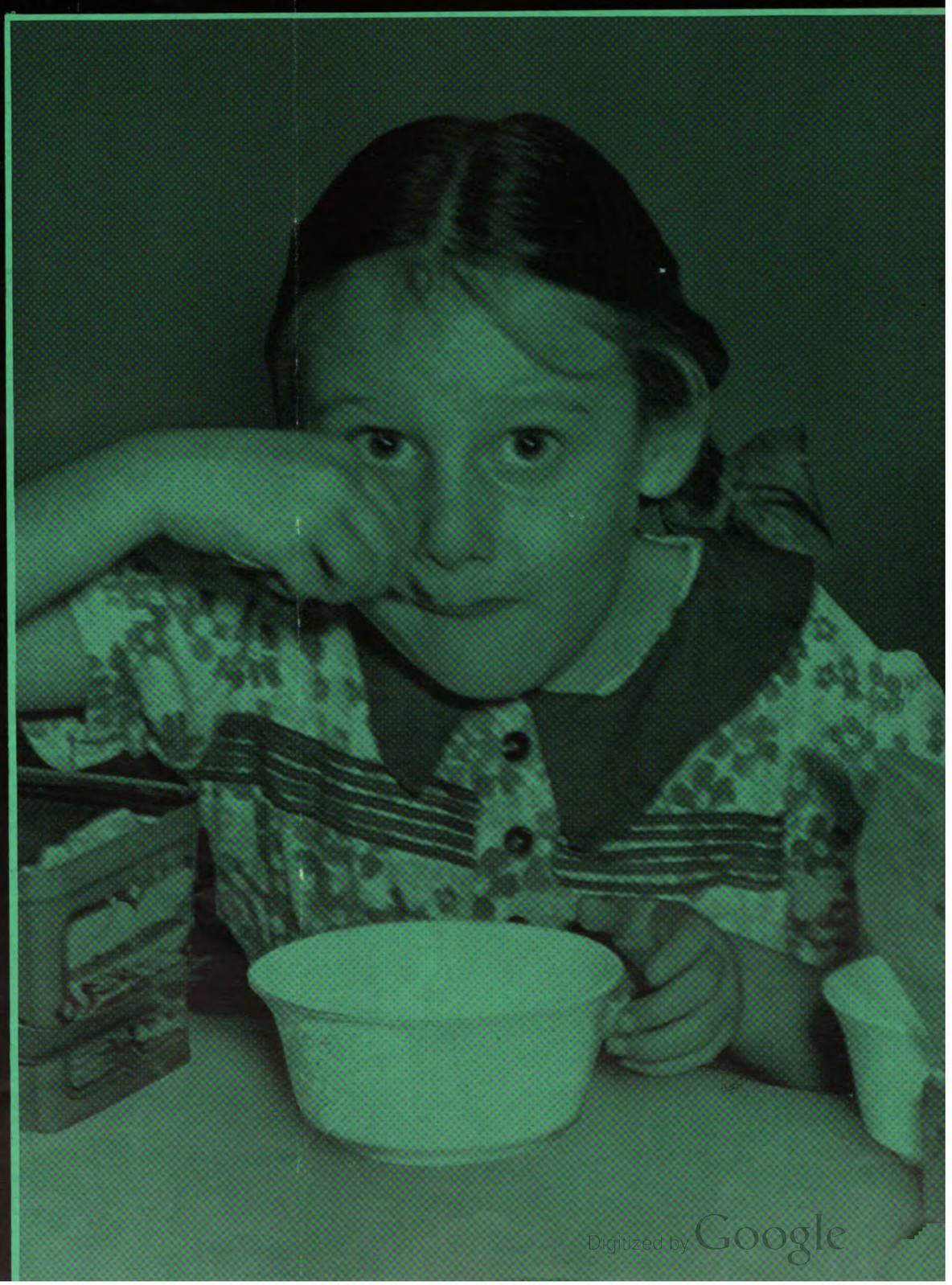
Washington, D. C.
(75 cents per year; $1.20 foreign; 10 cents per copy)

Extension Service REVIEW



APRIL 1941

If this Nation should be forced into a great emergency, then every man, woman, and child in the United States should be prepared by being in the best physical and nervous condition that the science of nutrition can develop and maintain.

M. L. Wilson

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AN Editorial

The Path Just Ahead

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

Through the years, we have developed a rounded farm program, one that is serving the farmers and the Nation in many ways. The programs for agriculture, like all things fashioned by human beings, are imperfect. They must change as circumstances change.

Prior to 1939, plans for agriculture did not take a second world war into account. This second world war accelerated certain trends in agriculture and instead of the problems growing up gradually, they became full-grown over night. So far as agriculture is concerned, the whole pattern of war No. 2 has been different from war No. 1. After the first year of war No. 1, farm prices began to climb. Many people expected the same price cycle in this war. But, with some few exceptions, prices have not risen much.

Last summer the Nazi victory on the Continent eliminated almost all of Europe as a market for our farm products. Only Britain remains as a buyer; and Britain, for strategic, political, and other reasons, is buying most of her farm products elsewhere.

War Does Not Erase Problems

This situation, so far as Britain is concerned, may change as the war goes on. The English may want some of our food and want it soon. They have lost their sources of food supply on the Continent. If they call on us I think we shall answer the call. There is little likelihood of our producing too much meat, butter, cheese, milk, and other dairy products in the months to come but I see nothing to indicate that we shall get rid of burdensome surpluses of some of our export crops.

In the period just ahead certain paths seem fairly well defined. They include determined efforts to raise the income of farmers, to adjust price-depressing surpluses, and to increase domestic consumption.

A fair income for farmers is just as important today as it ever was. We need to take action to increase farm income. And I feel confident that we can take effective steps to increase farm income without fundamental changes in the present farm programs.

Such steps, however, would require discipline among farmers and a willingness to protect their programs. The theory behind the loans and the other price-bolstering phases of the farm programs has been that producers, in return for this protection, would adjust production to market demand. The existence of ample stocks of foodstuffs and fibers is comforting in times like these, but I am anxious to see to it that we do not continue to produce surpluses for markets that do not exist.

More Consumption Needed

The sole answer to our loss of foreign markets is not to reduce production. Farmers could get parity prices for a greatly decreased production and still be a long way from parity income. Unless the South finds some other way to keep up its income, a reduction of cotton production to meet the loss of foreign markets would lower an income already much too low. Indications are that the South, in the future, will grow more hogs, raise more corn and wheat, and produce more livestock and dairy products. For health's sake, southern farm families need to drink a lot more milk and eat more lean meats and fresh vegetables.

I am proud of the fact that the Department of Agriculture has helped take the lead in the effort to increase domestic consumption. Thousands upon thousands of city families have wanted to buy more milk, more meat, more fruit, more butter, more eggs, more clothing, and more of almost everything that the farmer had to sell. But they did not have enough buying power to purchase the extra food and clothing which they needed and wanted. The immediate increase in the purchases of certain foods, as soon as the defense program began to increase the incomes of workmen, shows what happens when conditions improve and more people have more money to spend.

The food and cotton stamp plans, the school lunch program, and other Federal programs to increase consumption benefit farmers as well as consumers. In reality we cannot benefit one group without benefiting the other.

Some persons fear that the programs to increase domestic consumption may be at the expense of farmers. I do not share this fear. Increasing domestic consumption is one effective means of raising farm income. The stamp plan has been worked out so as to make certain that farmers will benefit. Orange-colored stamps are sold to make certain that families participating in the program buy as much food as they did before the stamp plan started. Blue stamps, given free, are good only for a restricted list of farm surpluses. Therefore, the plan makes possible a net increase in the amount of food that is bought and eaten.

The farm programs which we have now came about because of the reverberations caused by the first World War. Naturally, all of us look forward to the time when sanity will be restored in the world; when ordinary trade between nations will be resumed and when our farmers can produce abundantly for profitable markets. I do not know when this happy state of affairs will come to pass, but it will not come to pass if the Nazis win. Farmers have a tremendous stake in a British victory, and more and more they are coming to realize that fact.

Must Present a United Front

During the last 8 years, farmers, through the use of government, have succeeded in getting a good many things they have wanted and needed for a long time. During these years, farmer committees have proved their ability as skillful and efficient administrators. As time goes on they should and will have more authority in the communities and counties, but in the last analysis, the responsibility for getting the job done lies with the Federal Government.

The forces that caused the problems of farmers were national in scope. They crossed State lines like the weather. So the programs to meet the problems had to be national in scope.

If ever agriculture needed a united front, it needs one now. As compared to other groups, the situation of farmers today is not too favorable. Thanks to farmers and their national farm program, this Nation has no bottlenecks in its food supply to hamper defense. Farmers are just as keenly aware of their duties as citizens as they are of their rights as citizens. As American citizens, farmers will continue to make the national interest the final guide to their actions.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For April 1941 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Making Way for an Army Proving Ground

Hundreds of thousands of acres of farm land must now go into Army proving grounds, military camps, powder factories, and other defense projects. Where will the farm families move, and how can they solve all the problems involved in moving in just 30 days? Neighbors have found a way to share these burdens of a defense program through the county land use planning committees, as told here by Glenn W. Sample, assistant extension editor in Indiana.

For months, agriculture's leaders have been telling the country that farmers were prepared to meet national defense emergencies. Excellent proof that the truth was being told about the Nation's farmers was the way farm groups, functioning democratically through land use planning committees, adjusted themselves to the violent changes caused by the location of new national defense projects.

Take the establishment of the 60,000-acre Madison (Ind.) Army Proving Grounds for an example. Here in southeastern Indiana's Jefferson, Jennings, and Ripley Counties, 600 farm families had to be relocated—on short notice and in record time, too.

It is generally conceded that if it had not been for the work of the county land use planning committees, the tremendous job of land buying, farm liquidation, farm family relocation, and farm family moving could not have been done with such record speed. The land use committees provided the affected farmers, with the necessary democratic machinery that enabled them to work with the Army in completing a valuable segment to the Nation's defense.

Briefly, here are some of the services provided by the land use planning committees, composed of farmers and farm agency representatives, in facilitating the establishment of the Government's defense project:

The agricultural representatives of the National Defense Commission asked H. J. Reed, director of Extension Service, Purdue University, to call a meeting at Madison, Ind., of the executive land use planning committees of the three affected counties and the representatives of the various State agricultural agencies. It was at this meeting, called late in 1940, that the first announcement was made of the large Army land purchase.

The farmer committee members and the Government workers "laid all their information on the table." An announcement letter was developed by the land use committeemen; the AAA provided the addresses of all farmers affected; and the county agricultural agents mailed copies of the letter which, besides announcing the land buying program, called community meetings within 48 hours after the first notification in the State about the Army project. All of the 600 affected farm families were informed and attended local meetings at which all questions were answered. Other community meetings followed, and all farmers were urged to keep in touch with their local land use planning committees.

All this ground work by the land use committees caused a fair attitude and cooperative understanding among the 600 farm families, the land buying agency, and Army officials.

During the land optioning operations, the land use planning committees constantly helped farmers with their problems as well as advising with the land buying agency which cooperated with them fully. The planning committees also served generally to keep all interested parties well informed regarding policies.

When the farmers began to move, the land use planning committees were busy again. They assembled a list of more than 1,000 farms for sale or rent, the list being compiled through the cooperation of land use planning committees in other counties over the Hoosier State. In addition, the local land use committees made a storage inventory for the use of affected farmers who wished to store their property until they could get permanently located. In order to promote the right relations with local interests such as bankers, chamber of commerce, and businessmen's associations, the land use committeemen met with these groups several times. Everyone seemed to realize that it was a problem shared by all to see that the affected farmers were satisfactorily resettled.

As the farmers moved they were interviewed, and a special survey blank was filled out to obtain information on credit, storage, and other needs. The survey, which was taken by representatives of the Farm Security Administration, Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, geared the committee work to definite farm and family needs.

The land use committees got the local banks to make loans to farmers holding options, using the options as security. In a few instances, the Farm Security Administration made grants for moving expenses.

The land use planning committees, composed of farmers, were the instruments in which the affected farmers, Army and national defense officials, land buyers, bankers, newspaper people, and the general public placed their confidence. The farmer trusted the land use committees and largely depended on them for technical information and advice. Most of the local newspapers declined to print stories not authorized by the land use committees.

Certainly, here was democracy in action, assisting in the establishment of a project to help defend democracy. These responsible committeemen served without pay from the Government.

A Job To Do for Democracy

KATHERINE E. STALEY, Home Demonstration Agent, Lauderdale County, Miss.

Old fashioned tin-pail lunches have emerged into hot meals with milk, fruits, and vegetables in more than 48,000 schools scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. In December alone, 3,490,000 children sat down at the table at school to eat a hot, nutritious lunch made possible by the distribution of surplus commodities. The menu included such protective foods as 4,983,000 pounds of milk products, 601,000 dozen eggs, and 12,063,000 pounds of fresh fruits. Extension agents have had their part in this achievement, as described here by Miss Staley.

A definite need for better school lunches was felt by all of us—the workers in the health department, the teachers, the superintendent of education, superintendent of nurses, and other intelligent citizens of this county who realized that they had a job in their own community to do for a democracy, which can exist only by building strong, healthy boys and girls to participate in its programs and national defense.

Weak, undernourished children do not make a strong nation, and in no better way can this problem be solved than by a check on the school child to see that he gets the nutritious food necessary for strength and health. Thus, the school-lunch program came into existence in Lauderdale County. The first community to organize was Daleville, sponsored by the 4–H Clubs and the home demonstration clubs. The parents were asked to donate supplies for a supplementary hot dish to be served daily to the students. One woman from the home demonstration club was responsible for collecting supplies and for cooking and serving the hot dish each week with the assistance of a 4–H Club girl. The first dishes served were alternately vegetable soup and cocoa. The soup mixture was a vegetable product canned and donated by the home demonstration club. The question of equipment was met by the members of the home demonstration club who collected and purchased cooking utensils, fruit jars, tables and chairs, dishes, and other needed equipment.

Establishing this lunchroom was a result of a school-lunch survey in which the typical lunch was found to be fried or baked sweetpotatoes, biscuits, fried salt pork, fried or hard-cooked eggs, and fried fruit pies.

The need of a demonstration on packing school lunches was obvious; and the situation was again met by the home demonstration club members who gave this demonstration, stressing the need for fruits, vegetables, milk, and eggs in the diet and teaching ways of preparing and packing nutritious foods.

Other schools heard of the splendid work done in Daleville and caught the spirit. Now, about 1,196 children are served a daily school lunch in 16 schools. Help in running the lunchrooms is given by WPA workers, and the Surplus Marketing Administration supplies surplus commodities for free distribution. In December the commodities available in Mississippi included evaporated milk, eggs, corn meal, white flour, rice, apples, grapefruit, prunes, raisins, dried beans, cabbage, pork, and other commodities.

"In all the rural schools in Lauderdale County, every needy and undernourished child can get a hot, well-balanced lunch consisting of a root vegetable, meat or meat substitute, green leafy vegetable, fruit salad, corn bread or hot biscuits, and dessert with a glass of milk in some form," reports Mrs. Albis C. Gray, WPA district supervisor of the school-lunch project.

Gardens are planted and worked by WPA-paid help in conection with each school. The gardens are sometimes on the school grounds and sometimes not. Through the home demonstration office schools received the Monthly Garden Guide and Year Round Garden Bulletin. From these gardens fresh vegetables are obtained for the school lunches and much canning is done for the school lunchrooms by the home demonstration club women.

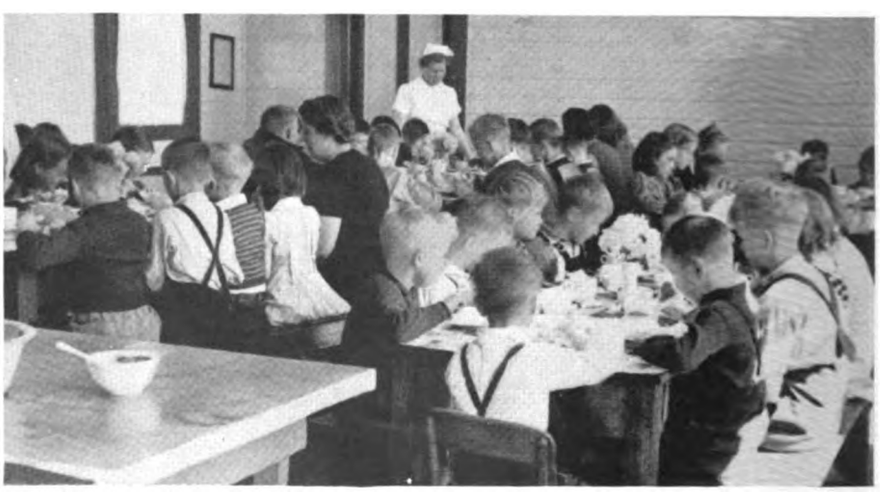
I give a demonstration in plain canning, including meats, and also help with the planning of menus. In turn, the lunchrooms are open for our use for demonstrations at any time. The club at Marion gives $5 each year to the lunchroom in their school.

Everyone is pleased with the result of the program. Dr. N. C. Knight, director of the county public health department, says of the school lunches: "The children get food they would not otherwise have; and this results in a much healthier physical condition. Resistance to disease is markedly increased; and the children are less susceptible to a variety of diseases, including dental troubles. The school-lunch program is filling a very definite place in the protection of the public health of the community."

G. W. Beeman, county superintendent of education, also testifies to the value of the work in saying: "During the period that the lunchrooms have operated, the average daily attendance of pupils has been higher in each school; and failures and nonpromotions have been fewer. I believe that the lunchrooms contributed much to this improvement in the public schools of Lauderdale County."

Surely, a program which improves the health of a child, promotes normal growth, and, in addition, makes a boy or girl more alert in school work can only mean a stronger and more intelligent generation. Personally, I feel that this project has been most beneficial in furthering the extension program.

Nearly 1,200 children get a hot school lunch in Lauderdale County every school day because the intelligent citizens of the county saw that they had a job to do for democracy and did it.



What Makes Community Spirit

A community spirit which gets behind the problems and does something about them is the dream of an extension agent. No one knows better than he the value of stanch support from community leaders in forging such a spirit. Such stanch support fell to the lot of the county agent in Jasper County, Ill., when Father Nell took up his small parish in the county. Just what happened is here recorded by Sam D. Coleman, assistant extension editor, Illinois.

■ Without much training in meeting farm problems, Father Nell of Island Grove community (Illinois), realized when he first entered the small community of 50 or more families that the little church would die unless social and economic life could be revived. He set out at once to contact the county extension service and to bring its benefits to his people through community meetings where farmers and their families could play a little, sing a little, and at the same meeting discuss their problems.

When Father Nell took over the job as priest in this southern Illinois hilly area in Jasper County more than 21 years ago, these people were seriously lacking something. Their spirits, as well as the fertility of their soil, needed a boost. Soul, as well as soil, erosion was taking place. They obtained a mere living from their land. Many of their farms were deserted. Impassable roads often prevented them from delivering their meager supplies of farm products to market and kept normal social contacts at a minimum.

Now, citizens of the community deliver $5,000 worth of cream every month over improved roads to pick-up stations along a regular milk-truck route. They have limed most of their land so that it can grow soil-building legumes and pasture grasses for their livestock, and many of them go to shows at least once a week. Throughout the year the community has more than its share of parties, picnics, plays, and prosperity.

Father Nell contacted the county agent and obtained all the information he could about improving farming conditions. He obtained bulletins and circulars from the University of Illinois College of Agriculture on all phases of better farming and homemaking. He studied soil erosion and soil improvement, better seeding and cultivating methods, insect and disease control, and livestock improvement.

Foreseeing the danger of increasing erosion from continued cultivation of the land, Father Nell preached more pastures and close-growing crops to hold the soil, and more livestock and dairy cattle to utilize these crops. Erosion began to decrease. Spreading of limestone increased. Cash grain crops that were grown in rotation with the close-growing crops began to rise in yields.

The community educational meetings were at the same time social and spiritual in nature. Consequently, the number of social events increased from year to year; and church attendance mounted, too. Now, about 150 persons in 40 families representing many nationalities living within a radius of 8 miles attend services at the little church.

Changing from grain to livestock farming presented the biggest problem. Father Nell even chartered a special train to Green County, Wis., to study methods of these successful farmers. Bankers who favored dairying for the Island Grove community told farmers how money could be obtained to purchase the prosperity-bringing cow. The county agent discussed good dairy-management practices. Milk companies estimated what they would pay for their milk. Finally, a home-talent play on Why the County Needs Cows, presented by the young people, pushed the program over the last barriers for Father Nell.

He used the same tactics in promoting good roads and the other improvements. Many people took part in the plays. His reasoning was that "if you get the people out to a meeting and show them a good time, then you can tell them anything. In the plays, the people actually tell themselves what they should do."

He has kept up his interest in the welfare of these farm families by making available to them extension work through 4–H, poultry, livestock, and other clubs, with the assistance of the county agent. He also has assisted in assembling material for film strips and in obtaining film strips for use in local meetings.

As a result of men's study groups, farmers in the community purchased collectively enough limestone at one time that 2 special trains of 52 cars each were required to haul it in. The railroad officials cooperated to the extent of stopping these trains wherever farmers wished to unload lime for their farms.

In the face of opposition to organizing a farm bureau in such a poor agricultural county, Father Nell nevertheless was influential in setting up the Jasper County organization. He concentrated his attack on the opposition through community meetings and meetings of young people.

In a recent milk strike against the dairy company in St. Louis which first promised to buy milk from Island Grove farmers, Father Nell himself fought in his own way for the cause of the dairy farmers in his community.

Father Nell has continually been an ardent supporter and advocate of the Extension Service throughout the time he has helped the community, urging community meetings to carry on educational work. He has actively promoted 4–H Club work and was one of the pioneer leaders in rural-youth work.

To Make America Strong

With the slogan, Help to Make America Strong, the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service has launched a State-wide program to build and maintain maximum health of the people through the production and use of health-giving, strength-building foods.

"The first line of health and national defense is abundant supplies of the right kind of foods—vegetables, fruits, dairy products, poultry products, grains, and meats," said C. E. Brehm, extension director, in announcing the program which will be one of the major activities of county farm and home agents this year.

Agents are being supplied with bulletins, posters, charts, and other literature on food values for use in demonstrations and meetings which will be held in all communities of the State.

The program will be carried forward by the agents and other extension workers in conjunction with the State home food supply program sponsored by the Governor and the State department of agriculture, and in cooperation with the recently formed State nutrition committee headed by Jessie Harris of the University of Tennessee School of Home Economics. This committee includes representatives of all the State-wide agencies engaged in nutrition work and was formed in response to a call from the National Defense Advisory Commission.

More than 60,000 rural families enrolled in the 1940 home food supply program, and approximately 20,000 were awarded handsome certificates of recognition for producing 75 percent or more of their food needs.

The program will be continued in 1941 along the same line as in 1940. Enrollment cards are now being distributed by agents throughout the State, and it is expected that the enrollment will reach more than 100,000 families this year.

On the Way to a More Abundant Life

LAURA LANE, Acting Editor, Texas Extension Service

■ Even on a bright November day there was nothing especially cheerful in the landscape of the Flagg community in Castro County, Tex., except perhaps the bright-orange road grader parked near the home of a county commissioner. After a 7-year drought, which reminded me of the Biblical account of the "7 lean years," I could hardly expect to find anything green or cheerful in the Flagg community landscape; but inside the homes of its people and in their faces I saw plenty to warm the heart.

The Flagg community is not an old one—scarcely more than 16 years. People came to the community from Oklahoma and east Texas—most of them young couples with one or two babies—and bought tracts of land, usually quarter sections. In this area, approximately 8 miles square, there were once close to 100 families. Now there are only about 40. Drought, high land values, and poor management have sent many families back to the places from which they came, but those who remain, although most of them are tenants, are going to "stick it out," one of the homemakers assured me.

I want to find out first of all what has held the community together, and then, what members of the community have done together.

It did not take me long to find out that the hub of Flagg is the community church, a small frame building which will hold 200 or more people. There several denominations worship together or in groups. There the Flagg Community Agricultural Association holds its meetings in seasons when work is not so pressing. There the community gathered to make mattresses under the 1940 cotton-mattress demonstration.

The church was built when the community was first settled. The land was donated by an Amarillo woman owning land there, and from the beginning various members "chipped in." Until 1930 the building also served as a school, but now the community's younger ones have a building of their own, and the older ones go in to Dimmitt, the county seat, on a school bus.

Things rocked along, and the church began to get in a pretty bad state of repair. It was set away back from the road, and the churchgoers endangered their Sunday clothes when they opened a gap in the pasture so that the cars could drive through. The building needed paint, and the roof leaked. Inside appearances were as bad or worse, until just about a year ago.

About that time, women in the Flagg Home Demonstration Club decided that something had better be done about the church; and, drought or no drought, they sold the community on the idea. Thirty-four of the forty women in the community are members of the club. They began raising money by sponsoring a Thanksgiving supper at the school. Later, they entertained more than 200 people at a candidates' rally, and members gave the audience its money's worth by impersonating the candidates—not listening to them. A few months later they gave a minstrel show before a packed house. The Flagg girls' 4-H club helped with this.

A professional mover was hired for $10, and with the help of the men members the church was given a new site 150 yards away on the front of the tract facing the road. Now the fence is only on three sides of the church (the men bought the fencing and posts), and the troublesome wire gap is gone for all time.

New paper was selected by the president of the home demonstration club, and a paperhanger papered the church interior for $13. Once this was done, the women put on their husbands' overalls and painted the woodwork and the floor. Then they varnished the benches, the pulpit, and the piano. The home-demonstration club had recently bought an oil-burning stove, but the piano, pews, and curtains had been purchased several years earlier by the union ladies' aid and Sunday school before the women were organized as a home demonstration club in 1930.

When time came for the men to paint the outside of the church and patch up the roof, the women and children came along and prepared lunch for the whole crowd. Other improvements such as underpining the church and building steps have been under way. Some of the women already have dreams of adding on a wing for Sunday school rooms and a kitchen.

There is not a person in the Flagg community who does not share in the benefits of this church.

First, there are the benefits of those who come to worship. Baptist ministers preach two Sundays in the month, and the Nazarenes and Methodists each have a Sunday. On fifth Sundays a Christian preacher comes out. But denominational distinctions are not important there. Every year there's a community Christmas tree and a program at the church, and the stouter men take their turn at being Santa Claus.

Then, the members of the Flagg Community Agricultural Association hold their meetings at the church. At meetings of the association a hundred subjects have been discussed—freezer lockers, the mattress program, killing and curing pork, poultry problems, AAA regulations, the formation of a soil-conservation district, wind-erosion control, pruning trees, varieties of vegetables

From the oldest to the youngest they turn out with enthusiasm when a meeting is called in Flagg community.

suited to Castro County conditions, sources of farm credit, and the extension cotton-improvement program. One of the next things on the calendar is the possibility of forming an REA cooperative. Former County Agent J. T. Stovall, who recently resigned, and County Home Demonstration Agent Mary Catherine Couch have attended practically all of these meetings and have presented any educational information requested of them.

There is always some recreation at the meetings, too. Members participate freely in folk games but frown on dominoes or cards in the church.

The younger generation make use of the church, too, for some of their 4-H Club functions. Most of the Flagg community boys and girls belong to 4-H Clubs in Dimmitt.

In the fall of 1938, cotton improvement was discussed at several meetings of the Flagg Community Agricultural Association, held at the church and interest became so keen that a committee from the community was appointed to investigate the most practical variety for the community. This committee, accompanied by Mr. Stovall, visited the experiment substation at Lubbock and cotton breeders at Lockney and Floydada. From findings of these visits they decided that the most practical variety was Paymaster.

When the committee's report was made at a meeting of the association in February 1939, many cotton growers from other communities were present and asked that they be given opportunity to buy improved seed along with Flagg farmers. As a result, a county-wide meeting of cotton farmers was held at the Flagg community center. Classing and marketing services of the United States Department of Agriculture, provided under the Smith-Doxey Act, were explained; and Castro County that day resolved to go the one-variety route.

A member of the county agricultural conservation committee weighed out all the cotton for the mattresses made by the women in the cotton-mattress demonstration. "All 11 mattresses turned out well," said the home demonstration club member in charge of the work, "even though most of the women had never seen a mattress made before." This work, too, was a community enterprise with the church as the work center. The men helped with the tables and transported the cotton from Dimmitt. The participating families paid 30 cents to cover cost of needles and thread, and the remaining needles will be "issued out of the county home demonstration agent's office like pressure cookers," said Miss Couch, who supervised the work. She says that several people in the community will probably make mattresses soon from their own cotton.

Success has also been attained in a county-wide wheat-improvement program which has been sponsored by the county land use planning commitee. Last year 2 Flagg community farmers participated in a cooperative seed-buying scheme with 17 other farmers of the county, saving money on both the price and the hauling. They bought certified Turkey Red. During the past 3 years, E. A. Miller, extension agronomist, and F. E. Lichte, extension cotton gin specialist, have been in Castro County on several occasions in the interest of improved seed. Now the growers are planning to organize a wheat-improvement association.

No doubt the 1940 census will reveal their cash income for the year considerably below the average for the entire State; nevertheless, Flagg folks are rich. Any inventory of their assets must begin with courage.

A Ranch To Support the Family

JOHN WEAVER, County Agent, Kiowa County, Colo.

■ After due consideration and discussion, 15 farmers of Kiowa County, Colo., agreed 3 years ago that for most of the area of the county a ranching unit necessary to support an average farm family should be 4 sections or 2,560 acres of land (either owned or leased for a long time) with not more than 10 percent in cultivation. Of the cultivated land, 75 percent should be devoted to feed crops such as grain and forage sorghums which are adapted to this area. Each ranch should have 50 range cows 2 years old or over, or their equivalent in sheep; 6 to 10 milk cows; 2 sows; 100 hens; and 8 work horses or a small tractor.

Those 15 farmers did not reach into thin air and pull out the above figures. They had all lived in the county 10 years or more; a few had been residents 25 or 30 years. They knew from experience that cash-crop farming was not a safe or sound practice in most parts of the county. They knew that over a period of years it takes 30 to 40 acres of grazing land for 1 animal unit. They knew that supplemental feed for livestock is required during winter and spring months and that 1 year with another 1½ to 2 acres of feed crops are required to supply the needs of one animal unit. Finally, they knew that the wind blows in Kiowa County; that droughts occur occasionally; that drought causes crop failures; that crop failures result in bare fields; that bare fields plus wind equal dust storms; that dust storms, besides being very unpleasant, cause loss of topsoil, 1 inch of which, scientists tell us, Mother Nature requires 400 years to produce; that loss of all topsoil produces waste land or deserts; that the surest crop and best insurance against dust storms and loss of topsoil is the crop planted by Mother Nature—grass.

Therefore, it follows as a self-evident fact that the native grass cover must be maintained on an extremely high percentage of the land in Kiowa County and similar areas if people are to continue to make a livelihood here in future generations.

Results to date as to size of units, control of wind erosion, feed reserves, and conservation in general have been most gratifying.

The average size of farming unit, although considerably less than the 2,560 acres recommended, is 1,100 acres, as compared with an average of less than 700 acres 3 years ago.

A fair estimate of the number of acres of land in blowing condition this year is between 8,000 and 10,000 acres, compared with 25,000 acres 3 years ago.

Instead of 60,000 acres of corn and 10,000 acres of wheat, as was the acreage of these two crops a decade ago, the shift to drought-resisting grain and forage sorghums has been such that there are now between 10,000 and 12,000 acres of corn and 3,000 acres of wheat.

The county supervisor of the Farm Security Administration has used the farming units mentioned above as a goal in rehabilitating his clients. The Emergency Feed and Seed Loan representative informed me recently that 97 percent of the feed and seed loans made in Kiowa County last year had been repaid.

Cooperative Marketing

In 1940, county agents assisted South Carolina farmers in marketing cooperatively products with a total value of $1,903,843.36, according to summaries from county reports for the year.

In addition to cooperative selling, farmers were assisted in cooperative purchasing of supplies and materials valued at $330,459.93.

"This total value of more than 2¼ million dollars' worth of all products sold and purchased is big business for any group," says D. W. Watkins, director of the Extension Service, "and for South Carolina farmers it meant greater profits from their farm products and effective savings on materials which had to be bought."

Values of the various items sold cooperatively show an interesting trend toward livestock and specialty fruits, for the six largest items ranked by value were hogs, beef cattle, poultry, peaches, dairy products, and sweetpotatoes.

Two other interesting items sold cooperatively by the farmers were lespedeza and other seed, 363,425 pounds, $31,553.98; and small grain, 5,870 bushels, $30,848.09. Miscellaneous products marketed cooperatively were valued at $137,448.03.

A Look at Both Sides of a Barbed Wire Fence

PAUL L. MALONEY, District Extension Agent, Nevada

■ Could a barbed wire fence be the determining factor between a successful and an unsuccessful livestock operation? If not, what is the solution to our complex farm and ranch problem?

It would not be difficult for a practical agricultural analyst to go on any farm or ranch with the unrestrained privilege of thoroughly and seriously studying the operator and his farm or ranch operations and determine to a great extent just what the problem was on that individual place.

It is evident, then, that instead of being bewildered and overwhelmed by the supposed complexity of the problem, the easiest and simplest way to discover the solution to our farm and ranch problem is to consider each farm or ranch as an individual unit. A sound analysis of the unit will provide the basis for an effective solution of the problem and will show how the unit can be operated more efficiently.

Analysis Requires an Open Mind

This analysis and all subsequent procedure must, in each individual instance, be qualified by one provision if the efforts expended upon any ranch or farm are to result in the desired and expected improvements. The provision is that the operator of the ranch or farm analyzed must be open-minded and progressive enough to adjust his management practices to conform to the procedure which the analysis has revealed must be followed if the existing conditions are to be improved.

In an analysis recently made of two cattle ranches which are separated only by a barbed wire fence, the writer discovered that rancher A gets 85 calves each year from each 100 breeding cows in his herd, an 85 percent calf crop, while rancher B gets only 65 calves each year from each 100 breeding cows in his herd.

In 1939, the analysis revealed, rancher A received $7.75 per 100 pounds for his feeder steers when sold while rancher B had to take a big cut-back to obtain $6.50 per 100 pounds for his steers. Again, in 1940, rancher A sold his steers for $8.50 per 100 pounds and rancher B received only $8 per 100 pounds for his animals.

Both lots of steers, in the instances mentioned, were practically of the same age when sold. The yearling steers sold by rancher A weighed 700 pounds each and those sold by rancher B weighed 634 pounds each.

Thus we have here two adjoining ranches, separated only by the barbed wire fence and both having practically the same range and feed conditions, yet one operator, rancher A, is getting 20 more calves each year from each 100 breeding cows in his herd—a 20 percent greater calf crop—than is his neighbor; is receiving from $0.50 to $1.25 more per 100 pounds for his feeder steers—a premium of 6 to 20 percent—than did rancher B; and his steers when sold weighed 66 pounds more—10 percent more—at the same age than did those of rancher B.

The reasons for the existing conditions on the two ranches, profitable in one instance and unsatisfactory in the other, are definite and determinable reasons. They can be discovered through thorough analysis.

There are several reasons why rancher A gets a greater calf crop than does rancher B. Some of those reasons are: Rancher A buys the best bulls that he can find, while rancher B is satisfied with any kind of a bull that will freshen his cows.

Rancher A keeps the proper number of vigorous bulls in his herd, but rancher B provides only half enough bulls for the number of cows ranged.

Rancher A withholds his bulls from the herd at certain seasons so that no calves are dropped during January, February, or March to be exposed to the possibility of death by freezing. Rancher B permits his bulls to range with the herd at all times and some calves are dropped and die from cold during winter months.

Analysis Needs Reliable Data

Instead of allowing his heifers to calve as yearlings, rancher A makes a sincere effort to prevent this until the animals have become 2-year olds. He regulates his selling practices so that his good aged cows will be kept in the herd for breeding. Rancher B does not follow these practices.

Rancher A culls his heifers, cows, and bulls continuously, taking out those which do not meet his standard of perfection and selling them off, including those heifers or cows which do not calve regularly. Rancher B has no standard of perfection for his beef animals and pays no attention to culling his herd. Keeping his bulls in the herd for so many years that the stock are badly inbred accounts, to a great extent, for the lack in weight and quality of the stock.

The increased weight and quality of the feeder steers grown by rancher A, and the increased price per pound which he received for the animals when sold was due largely to the type of bulls which are purchased, to the methods of culling this herd, and to the factor of winter management of the herd.

The question naturally arises: "Knowing that his neighbor, rancher A, is getting a 20 percent greater calf crop each year than he is, and receives from $0.50 to $1.25 more per 100 pounds for his feeder steers when sold, why does not rancher B observe and study the methods of operation used by rancher A and himself adopt those methods?"

One reason for this situation is that it is almost impossible for any rancher or farmer to analyze accurately his own outfit for the reason that he is so close to his own business that, as the old saying goes, "he can't see the woods for the trees"—cannot see the faults or mistakes in his own farm or ranch practices because he is too occupied with a multitude of daily duties to take time to stand off and view with proper perspective his operations.

The duties of an agricultural analyst would be to analyze thoroughly each selected farm or ranch unit and to determine whether or not the operator was getting the fullest possible income from that unit.

If such analysis revealed that the unit being studied was yielding considerably less than its maximum possible revenue, then it would be the task of the analyst to provide the operator with definite, detailed, practical working methods of operation which would enable the operator to bring his individual unit up to its maximum efficiency. Such working plans should make the operator more capable of successfully meeting sharp competition and rising costs of operation, including taxes.

Because of the tendency of some farmers and ranchers to "color the picture"—make the colors brighter than they really are—in order to excel his neighbor, I have learned by experience that it is not always easy to obtain from the operator of the farm or ranch being studied the reliable data which the analyst must have in order to arrive at a true picture of actual conditions.

In the instances recorded herein, I was able to obtain an accurate, undistorted picture of conditions existing at ranches A and B because of previous contact and acquaintanceship with the operators of the two properties.

While the analysis of only cattle ranches is reported here, the same procedure of analysis can be adapted for use in studying any other class of farming or livestock operations.

Conditions existing in any selected individual farm or ranch unit can by sound and thorough analysis be reduced to those exact factors which are involved in the situation, and those factors can, singly, be isolated, identified and studied.

From the known, identified factors thus revealed by the analysis must be constructed definite, detailed, practical working plans which will enable the less sucessful operator whose unit is being analyzed to extract the fullest possible income from his operations which that unit can produce.

The Wheat and Corn Referendum

REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director of Extension Work

The fact that American farmers very probably will be asked to vote this year on the application of both wheat and corn marketing quotas reflects the tremendous change that has taken place in the Nation's agricultural needs. Not many years ago, a chief concern of farmers was efficient and economical production of crops. Today, having grown the crops, they are concerned as much or even more with the problem of finding a market for them.

Our extension responsibility is as vital today as it was a quarter century ago when helping farmers to increase production was our major obligation. Although today's work has become broader, our basic responsibility remains the same. It is the educational job of supplying farmers with authentic information on conditions which affect them, so that they can make their decisions intelligently and democratically on a preferred course of action.

A Fair Income Is Essential

Farmers today have better farm factories than at any time in our agricultural history. We have helped them to obtain new and improved varieties of wheat and corn. We have encouraged the use of modern farming methods and equipment. We have shown them better methods of tillage. Our newest obligation is to help them obtain a fair income from such commodities, else there can be little justification for the technological advancements which have made possible today's bountiful production.

For a long time we have been talking about the "American way of life" and "democracy in agriculture." I think that certain features of our national farm program (and certainly marketing quotas are among them) excellently represent both of these things. Before marketing quotas first went into effect on flue-cured tobacco in 1938, for example, they were approved by 86 percent of the growers who voted in a referendum. Before quotas went into effect on cotton the same year, they were approved by 92 percent of the cotton growers voting. Before quotas can go into effect on either wheat or corn in 1941, they must also be approved by two-thirds of the growers who go to the referendum polls.

It is part of our job to make sure that when wheat growers go to their community polls on May 31 to vote in the marketing quota referendum they will be informed on the facts of the wheat situation. We have a similar responsibility toward corn growers, pending the time when they too may vote on a quota.

The United States today has near-record supplies of both wheat and corn. Our wheat surplus is due largely to loss of foreign markets, a result of the military and economic embargoes which have arisen. Our large supply of corn is due not only to loss of export markets for livestock products but also to technological advancements which have made larger yields inevitable over the entire Corn Belt.

We are not alone in our problem. Canada, for example, has enough wheat on hand to supply the entire world trade for a year. Much of her wheat is piled on the ground or held in crude bins because of lack of storage space. Argentina has so much unsold corn on hand that the Government is finding it necessary to buy it from farmers, reselling the corn to railways and factories for use as fuel.

An essential difference between our situation and that of Canada and Argentina is that we have made advance preparation to meet such difficulties. We have allotments to adjust our total acreages. We have a crop loan program to support the price and enable farmers to store their grain for future use. We have the marketing quota provisions to make orderly marketing possible and also to make it desirable for farmers to plant within their acreage allotments.

Marketing quotas were established by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. This act provides that whenever the supply of a basic commodity such as wheat or corn reaches a specified above-normal point, the Secretary of Agriculture must declare marketing quotas in effect. Before the quotas can become operative, however, two-thirds of the farmers voting must approve them in a referendum.

Effect of the Quota

If farmers vote to accept marketing quotas, those who have seeded or planted within their acreage allotments will not be affected, for they will be able to market or feed their entire production of the commodities affected. On the other hand, those who have exceeded their acreage allotment will be required to pay a penalty on all wheat or corn they sell or feed in excess of their farm marketing quotas. It will be seen that the net effect of the quota system is to obtain greater compliance with acreage allotments.

If marketing quotas are declared but not approved in a referendum, there can be no government loans on the affected commodity during the following marketing year. It is obvious that loss of either wheat or corn loans conceivably could work great hardship on farmers during the present period of unsettled markets.

I have attempted to outline briefly this most current problem facing our farmers—the problem of how to vote if or when marketing quotas are declared on either wheat or corn. I am confident that extension workers today are fully cognizant of the situation and are helping farmers to gain in understanding. If or when American farmers go to the polls to express an opinion on marketing quotas for either commodity, I feel certain that theirs will be a thoughtful, well-considered vote.

To Promote Unified Action

An organization designed to promote unified action among the various agricultural agencies functioning in Louisiana has been effected in most of the parishes of the State. The parish groups are made up of representatives of such agricultural agencies as are operating in each area. The purpose of the movement, as stated by H. C. Sanders, acting director of the Louisiana Extension Service, is to promote a spirit of cooperation and mutual helpfulness among the personnel of all agricultural agencies in the State, and to encourage joint action on the part of all personnel on agricultural problems.

A 15-point program has been adopted by the general State committee and will be followed by the parish groups. These points suggested by J. G. Lee, Jr., dean of the College of Agriculture, embrace three fields of service: Education, field contacts and advice to farmers each agency is serving, and making equipment and other facilities available to farmers. They are: (1) Soil conservation in all its phases, stressing cooperation with soil conservation districts in securing maximum farm planning and application of conservation measures; (2) informing farmers of types of service offered by the various agencies; (3) keeping farmers informed regarding the agricultural situation and outlook; (4) grading and marketing of farm products; (5) farmer storage facilities; (6) improvement of the cultural practices of farm cash crops; (7) development of coordinated drainage system; (8) development of more economic size of farm units; (9) problems of landlord-tenant relations and tenure system; (10) forestry development and maintenance; (11) rural housing problems; (12) wildlife conservation; (13) rural health and sanitation; (14) community and cooperative services; (15) beautification of homes.

County and home demonstration agents of the Agricultural Extension Service are actively engaged in furthering the movement in each parish.

New Cotton Program Gives Incentive for Improving Living Conditions

■ Down in Dixie, where cotton, the chief fiber of the United States, grows, extension agents are pushing a better food campaign along with the supplementary cotton program.

This program for further voluntary reduction of cotton acreage in 1941 and for increased consumption of cotton goods has been offered by the Department of Agriculture to cotton farmers. It is designed to reduce cotton acreage, to encourage improved living standards through more gardens and food production and storage for home consumption, and at the same time to increase consumption of cotton goods among cotton farmers and to compensate them for additional acreage reduction.

For many years extension workers have emphasized a live-at-home program and the need for diversified farming in the South. This plan included the growing of food and feed crops and the raising of livestock. The supplementary program offers farmers more encouragement and help in the actual production and storage of their yearly food supply for the farm family, as well as providing for further acreage reduction and increased consumption of cotton.

Stamps Exchanged for Merchandise

Cotton farmers who voluntarily reduce their cotton acreage in 1941 will receive their share of 25 million dollars in Federal cotton stamps. These stamps are exchangeable in retail stores for any merchandise made entirely of cotton grown and manufactured in the United States.

Any owner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper on a farm which qualifies for a cotton order stamp payment, may also earn a cash payment of $3 by carrying out a designated practice to improve and increase food production and storage for home use.

During recent years the problems of cotton farmers have become acute. Cotton, more than any other American crop, is dependent upon foreign buyers for its markets. War abroad has sharply curtailed our exports of American cotton. As a result, the large carry-over of 10½ million bales of cotton in this country last August will be substantially increased by the end of this season.

In spite of the fact that cotton farmers have given full support to the AAA farm program this huge supply has accumulated. Under the proposed program and a special provision which removes the requirement that growers must plant their minimum allotment, it is estimated that cotton production may be voluntarily reduced by about 1 million bales this year.

The supplementary program, which applies to the 1941 cotton crop, is carried on cooperatively by the Surplus Marketing Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and the Extension Service. The AAA will administer the program in the States and counties, and the SMA will provide and redeem up to 25 million dollars worth of cotton stamps which farmers will receive for their voluntary reduction. The Extension Service will explain this program to farmers and merchants and use it as an additional incentive to push home food production and storage for better living.

Farmers will receive stamps for planting less than their 1941 allotments or their 1940 measured acreage, whichever is lower, at the rate of 10 cents a pound on the normal yield of the underplanted acreage, up to $25 per family in the case of sharecroppers, tenants, and owner-operators interested in only one farm. Operators of more than one farm or landlords with more than one tenant may qualify for up to $50 worth of the stamps, based on their share of the crop.

The 25 million dollars in cotton stamps and the 3-million-dollar garden payments will give farm people added opportunity to put into effect the home food production and better living practices that the Extension Service has been recommending for years.

When discussing the program recently, Secretary Wickard said, "This program offers an additional opportunity to improve the living standards of cotton farmers, to reduce further the acreage of cotton this year, and to provide more cotton goods for the people who produce cotton.

"It is an ironical fact that many cotton producers have not in the past been able to buy needed cotton products. Equally important is the opportunity this program offers to offset nutritional diseases and poor health conditions among low-income farmers through encouraging farmers to produce for home consumption more of the vegetables, fruits, dairy products, and meat of which there is now a deficiency in many cotton areas."

Any farmer, whether he receives cotton stamps or not, will be permitted to reduce plantings by any amount in 1941 and still receive full conservation and parity payments. Underplantings will not affect his cotton allotment in 1942 and subsequent years, except where no cotton was planted in 1939 and 1940. In addition to the reduction for which farmers may receive stamps, it is expected that as much additional acreage may also be taken out of production because of this provision. T supplemental plan gives farmers an opp tunity to help improve the whole cotton s uation, but it does not in itself reduce t cotton acreage allotment in subsequent yea It is also an aid to soil conservation.

Milo Perkins, Administrator of the Surp Marketing Administration, listed the follow additional advantages: "Purchases made w the cotton stamps will not only provide ad tional markets for surplus cotton, but also w contribute materially to reemployment of lab in cotton mills, garment factories, wholes and retail stores, and transportation syste throughout the country. Something like cents of the cotton stamp dollar spent retail goes back to the cotton farmer direct Most of the remaining 85 cents goes to em ploy labor, directly and indirectly. This h always been inherent in the process of d tributing cotton goods. This reemployme aspect of the cotton stamp use is one of t major advantages. It means that not on farmers, but also labor, business and co sumers profit from the operation of th program."

Aid Given to Meet Needs

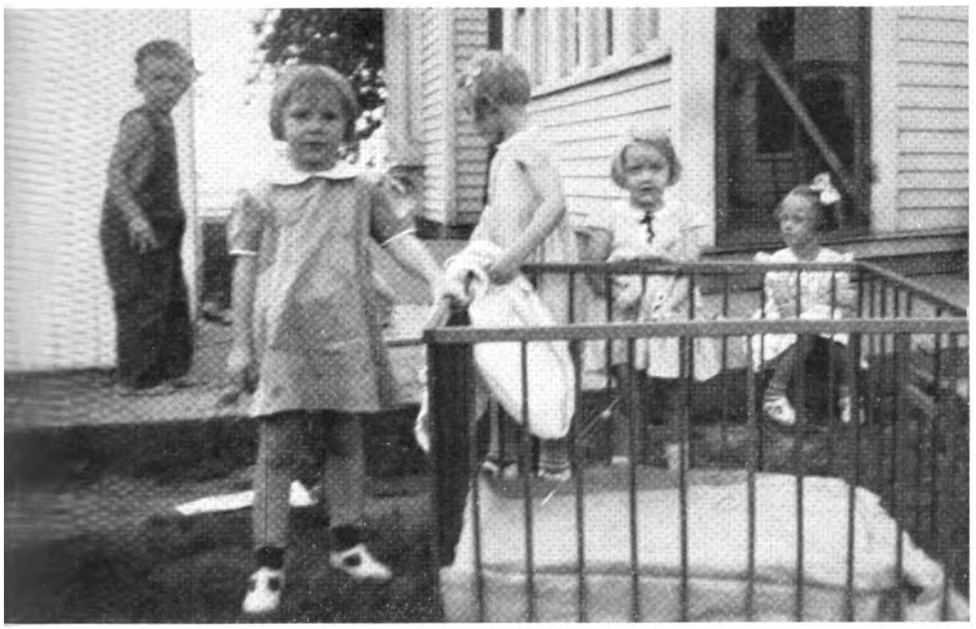
The physical well-being of all people is of first importance in the national defense. Th best estimates indicate that 45 million peop are living on a diet dangerously below th safety line and are thus suffering from d ficiency diseases brought about by lack o protective foods.

Because of these facts, the 3 million dolla made available to give additional aid in mee ing the food and feed needs among co producers, has a definite place in the defen program.

The general basis for the garden payme was worked out in cooperation with Exte sion workers from 11 Southern States in conference at Atlanta. They are based o the food and feed requirements of southe farm families. The exact practices farme will have to adopt to qualify for the payme will be determined by the State AAA co mittee and approved in Washington.

Exhibit Train

A special livestock, forage crops, and fo estry exhibit train was displayed to 65,2 Florida people in 53 towns during its 4-we run. Sponsored by the college and the St department of agriculture, it carried exhib portraying modern methods with beef cat dairy cattle, hogs, feed crops, and forestry



A place for baby to take her nap and play equipment for the older children are features of the nursery school which trains the youngest while mother attends the extension meeting.

Aid for the Youngest

Mothers of Shelby County, Ill., formerly brought their children to extension meetings. Now the children bring mother. It is all because the youngsters have such a good time at the nursery school held at the same time in another room so the mothers can enjoy their meeting without distractions. Started a year and a half ago, the Ridge Home Bureau Nursery Class has been so successful that the youngsters talk about it for days afterward and prompt mother to remember the next meeting.

The play program of these preschool boys and girls is planned and supervised by volunteer members, some of them former school teachers. The activities for each month are planned acording to the season of the year. During spring, for instance, the children study birds, flowers, and gardens. Two mothers supervise each nursery school. All breakable furnishings are removed from the room which has been furnished by the hostess, and the children sit in a circle on the floor. They color pictures of birds, cut flowers from seed catalogs, play games, and sing songs. Usually there is a story-telling hour, and sometimes the children are taught bits of poetry.

Special funds raised by the home bureau unit paid for the low rack with hangers on which each child hangs his wraps, for play materials which include a supply of paper, crayons, paste, scissors, construction paper, and for a few toys such as balls and jump ropes. Materials used in the class are transported and cared for by women in charge for the day.

Refreshments such as fruit, cookies, ice cream, and milk, served in bright containers, are furnished by the hostess. Lessons in serving and table manners often are part of the program. Helpful hints in hygiene and health as well as in social behavior are picked up along with the fun.

"The most significant fact about the whole undertaking," said the Shelby County home agent, "is that the women realized the need for a nursery school group and then did something about it." Women who stay away from their home bureau meeting to supervise the children visit some other unit to make up the lesson they miss.

Any unit can accomplish the same results whether the nursery play group is planned on a small or large scale. Mothers can take turns in supervising the playtime, or some cooperative method might be worked out with 4-H Club girls. In a rural community where kindergarten facilities are not available, these nursery classes form a definite part of preschool training.

The local women and their agent are proud of their nursery school and they point with pride to feature articles which have appeared in the State extension paper, The New Messenger, the Illinois Agricultural Association Record, and the local county paper.

Greater Use of Cotton for Better Living

An exhibit of some of the promising new markets for cotton and cotton products now being developed through departmental programs and a showing of cotton mattresses made by participants under the cotton mattress program, is occupying the patio of the Department of Agriculture during the week of April 7.

A demountable prefabricated cotton house is being featured at the exhibit. The construction includes cotton materials for walls and floors, insulation, and for many other materials used in building. As much of the furnishings as possible are made of cotton materials.

If appropriate arrangements can be made it is probable that the house will be exhibited on other sites in Washington as well as in cities in the South.

In addition to the "cotton" house there are a number of individual exhibits showing the various new uses of cotton and cotton products. Among these are the use of cotton as a reinforcing membrane in the lining of irrigation ditches and canals to prevent water losses, cotton mats for use in curing concrete, cotton covering for use over tobacco seedbeds in treatments to prevent tobacco blue mold, fabric for use in the prevention of insect infestation in dried and drying fruits, for use in shading tree seedlings during periods of tender growth, and as coverings for beehives.

Gift of Extension

Nearly 200 volumes dealing with the life and character of Abraham Lincoln were presented to the State College of Washington library by Extension Service workers of the State of Washington at their banquet during the annual conference held from January 6 to 10.

Presentation was made by Vey J. Valentine, Skagit County agent, in behalf of the State County Agents' Association, the State Home Demonstration Agents' Association, and Epsilon Sigma Phi. The Lincoln collection was purchased through donations of funds from Extension Service workers throughout the State. Director F. E. Balmer handled the purchasing of the collection with the advice of library officials of the college.

In presenting the collection to the college library, Mr. Valentine pointed out that it was Lincoln who signed the Morrill Act establishing the land-grant colleges, and that such institutions were naturally interested in a study of the Civil War President. Valentine also urged a study of Lincoln's ideals at the present time of national emergency.

The collection was accepted for the college by President E. O. Holland who expressed appreciation for the action taken by the extension workers.

Town Officers "Go to Town"

W. A. DODGE, Extension Land Use Planning Specialist, Vermont

In the early thirties, the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce prepared some material on State finances and stirred up considerable agitation for better State reports. This movement was constantly hampered by the cry, "The towns spend most of the money in this State. Why not get their reports so people can understand them?" As a result, in 1932, the chamber of commerce published two leaflets on town reports, or township reports, as they would be called in some other parts of the country.

A few wide-awake town officers in Franklin County went to their county agricultural agent, R. C. McWilliams, and asked if they could get something started in that county toward the improvement of town reports. The result was a meeting of all town officers in the county, sponsored jointly by the county farm bureau and the St. Albans Chamber of Commerce. There was so much interest in the discussion about improving town reports that these Franklin County town officers had a second meeting soon afterward.

With the help and encouragement of county agricultural agents and local chambers of commerce, six county meetings of town officers were held in January 1933 for the purpose of discussing town reports.

At first, many people were inclined to comment that the secretary of the State chamber of commerce, James P. Taylor, well known in Vermont as an organizer and promoter, was overconcerned about the need for improving town reports. Many people felt that for 50 years lists of town officers' orders had been serving as town reports and that such reports were adequate, even in view of the fact that nobody read them.

Criticism Was Popular

In the whole field of town government, a rather disturbing situation was apparent. In the first place, one needed but mention town government in many rural communities, to say nothing about urban communities, to start a fire of criticism and abuse. I personally heard town officers called all manner of names, except ladies and gentlemen. I made a point of calling on the town officers whom I had heard called crooked, dishonest, and of very low caliber. On making the acquaintance of these people, however, I found that they were in reality honest, hard-working, interested citizens. They were fighting along, doing the best job of running their town government that they knew how to do, receiving very poor, if any, pay for their services but receiving a great deal of criticism.

It was not difficult to see that the town report gave the town officers an annual opportunity to show the people not only the distribution of the public funds but what the distribution of these public funds had accomplished and why the officers distributed them as they did. It was little wonder that few people read the town reports; they were dull and uninteresting. It was easy to see that if the general public were to understand their town government, the reports would have to be at least understandable, to say nothing about attractive.

Previous to 1935, the State required that the details of all town orders be published in the town reports. The 1935 legislature changed this so that towns no longer need to publish all these details, which usually are lengthy and confusing. Many of the towns had already ceased to follow this antique law. In 1937, the legislature enabled any town needing help with its reports to obtain the services of an accountant from the State auditor's office.

Based upon his findings under the operation of this law, the State auditor estimates that there are inconsistencies in the accounts of many of our townships.

Definite Suggestions Offered

Early in the work to improve town reports, it became evident that if any great improvement were to be brought about in the reports, it would be necessary for someone to work with the town officers in their own townships. Many town officers said: "Yes, it is an excellent idea; we should like to improve our town report, but how are we going about it?" In 1936–37, I had the pleasure, as county agricultural agent, of working with all the town officers in Caledonia County. Ideas for improvement found in one town were taken to other towns. After the circuit of the 17 towns in Caledonia County was covered for 2 years in succession, it seemed advisable to print a collection of these ideas. As a result, in November 1938, a collection of suggested features for Vermont town reports was published by the Vermont Agricultural Extension Service and given general distribution throughout the State.

In many town reports, the treasurer's report and the departmental reports did not check. In some cases, they failed to check within a few thousand dollars. Total costs of departments were not given; neither were the net costs of these departments. What the distribution of tax moneys had accomplished for the taxpayers was not clearly shown. The reports were unattractive, plain, and uninteresting.

By 1939 most of the 238 towns in the State had joined the contest which the State chamber of commerce was sponsoring for the improvement of town reports. Based on the 10-point score card used by the chamber, most of the towns in the State had made one improvement or more in their report. In some cases, neighboring towns competed to see which one could publish the best report.

After the collection of suggested features for town reports had been discussed with town officers, it became apparent that two things were necessary. First, these suggestions needed to be applied to an actual town so that people could see how the suggested form would actually look when filled in with figures. Second, it was necessary to develop account forms which would aid the officers in keeping track of their business during the year and help them in preparing a report such as the people were beginning to demand.

I had the privilege of developing such account forms for the town of Johnson last year. The officers of this town became so interested in these forms that they worked with me in preparing what a year ago we called a "model town report." Copies of this report have been distributed to all towns in the State and have created much interest.

Last year, the State agricultural land use planning committee recommended in its report that meetings be encouraged at which town officers and other voters might study town affairs and methods of making more efficient use of tax money.

Town Officers Study Their Jobs

Last fall, the State chamber of commerce, the Vermont Agricultural Extension Service (including county agricultural agents), the county farm bureaus, the State auditor, the State tax commissioner, the State highway commissioner, the State commissioner of education, the State director of old age assistance, and the department of political science at the University of Vermont, all cooperated in arranging and holding meetings for all town officers in the State. There were 6 of these meetings, and they were attended by more than 700 officers representing more than 70 percent of the towns in the State. Perhaps the most outstanding challenge which these officers received at these meetings was that given by State Auditor Benjamin Gates. Mr. Gates compared town government with a beautiful house sitting on top of a hill affording a broad, pleasant view, where the opportunities for a pleasant home were unlimited. He said that town government may be like this house, but until the town officers move in, arrange the furniture, set up house

eping together, and make the home func-
on, town government is just as bare as a
re house on the side of a hill. Many town
ficers went home from these meetings with
ie feeling that in their town they were
eeping the town "home" only in part and
iat they needed to all move in and pull
gether.

Here is a job which the general public demanding be done. The nature of the ork is fairly well outlined. The town offi-
ers are anxious for help in keeping adequate
ecounts of the affairs of their local gov-
nment. They are anxious to give the peo-
e a clear picture of their local government—
hat it costs them and what they receive
services for their tax money.

Inasmuch as town officers are the elected leaders in their communities, few, if any, land use changes will come about except through the activities of these officers. Many of them are reluctant to take up new ideas until they know where they are with respect to their present town goverment. If these same town officers can be assisted first with the problem which is bothering them most, that of conducting their town government, then they will be ready and anxious to consider advisable changes in the use of land. They will be willing to discontinue some roads, to improve others, to establish community forests, and to cooperate with such community projects as are, in their judgment, worth while.

Do You Know . . .

Joseph H. Putnam

Agricultural Agent of Franklin County, Mass., for 25 years

Rural folk of his native Massachusetts know him well.

Through his untiring efforts to aid farmers nd their families, not only in Franklin County ut throughout the State, Mr. Putnam's name as become a household word signifying great ingenuity in the economics and problems peuliar to that area, according to the Greenfield tecorder-Gazette which ran a feature page n his 25 years of extension service.

"Joe," as he is familiarly known, is the ldest county agent in point of service in lew England. He acquired the title recently n the resignation of Agent H. N. Wells, of ullivan County, N. H., who had served a ittle more than 25 years.

"I came here in a war period," Mr. Putnam eminisced, "when all work was concentrated n increased production and conservation of ood. This, after a lapse of time, suddenly ooms again. There is also a gradual return o the community type of work in almost the xact pattern followed 20 years ago."

Extension workers did more fieldwork in he early days than now. Mr. Putnam said ommunity meetings were conducted at least nce a year in every county town. In some laces there were more. These meetings and arm visits were of great value to both the armers and the service, but because of the ressure of other work, these have had to be ut, he said.

Many of the most interesting experiences f extension workers took place with these neetings. Mr. Putnam recalled the trips by leigh which started early in the morning. After the meetings he remained overnight in nearby town and returned to Greenfield the ext morning. The Extension Service Ford was usually put away in the middle of December and not taken out again until the last of March.

In these early days there were extension schools which lasted 4 days in a community and were open to both men and women. These schools have been largely supplanted by various commodity associations; such as the dairy-herd improvement, county poultry, county fruit, market gardeners', and beekeepers' associations. Most of the groups meet once a month. County Agent Putnam meets with the officers of these organizations and specialists to lay out the program for the year.

The history of Franklin County extension work and Agent Putnam's extension career have developed simultaneously. Extension work had been organized in the county only a little more than a year when Putnam came to Greenfield, January 1, 1916, as agent for the Service, then called the Farm Bureau. In the fall of that year the first home demonstration agent was added to the staff.

On the Air

A series of 19 radio talks on Our Daily Food is in progress in Wisconsin over the State-owned station WHA, Madison. The talks go on the air every Friday and will continue until July 25. The series gives information on adequate foods, particularly for rural families whose total income is less than $1,000, and emphasizes the importance of adequate nutrition for national defense. Each talk is aimed to bring out the necessity of doing something about insuring adequate nutrition in our daily food.

Death Takes Veteran Forester

Wilbur R. Mattoon, an extension forester with the Federal Service for about a quarter of a century, died on March 4 following a heart attack.

One of the first to recognize the need for the application of forestry to farm woodlands, as far back as 1917 he assisted the Extension Service in organizing a farm-forestry program, particularly in the Southern States. He has been untiring in his efforts for sound practices in timber growing by private owners in the South. He was the first extension forestry specialist employed in the Department of Agriculture, and as early as 1915 established in Tennessee a farm-forestry demonstration which is recognized as being the first in the South. He also surveyed and laid out the first reforestation experimental plots in the South at the Clemson State Experiment Station, near Summerville, S. C., 29 years ago.

He was the author of a score of Farmers' Bulletins on forestry, published by the United States Department of Agriculture and many miscellaneous publications, posters, and articles for scientific and popular forestry publications and lumbering and farm periodicals. Nearly all of his writings were illustrated by his own photographs, many of the before-and-after pictures which he took showing phenomenal growth of southern pines and their response to fire protection and other improved forestry practices which have aroused so much interest in forestry in the South. He was also co-author or author of forest tree manuals for 16 States and the District of Columbia.

In his many years of cordial and inspiring cooperation with State extension foresters, county agents, and leaders in agriculture, he blazed a pathway for farm forestry and won marked distinction in this field.

They Find Expression in Song

Folk singing has for centuries been popular in the Old World. People from all walks of life gathered to sing together, and from these gatherings has grown much great music.

America is carrying on the traditions of the Old World in folk singing. For example, Kittitas County in the State of Washington, is building a singing tradition. Town, countryside, and college of an area nestled in the shadow of the Cascade Mountains are joining in the development of a community-singing spirit. Three years ago the movement started, and already the Kittitas County chorus has presented two great musical works—Elijah and The Messiah. Now the group is engaged in preparation of its third annual concert.

Club Executive Board Helps

In the fall of 1938 the chorus had its formal inception, although the urge for group musical expression had been at work long before that time. As continued expressions of the need for community singing were heard, the executive board of the Kittitas County home demonstration clubs stepped into the lead.

A committee of three women and two men was appointed by the executive council to take charge of the organization of a community chorus. This committee immediately drew into its folds Wayne Hertz, director of music at the Central Washington College of Education, located in Ellensburg, the county seat of Kittitas County. Mr. Hertz has continued to serve as director of the chorus.

On November 21, 1938, the first meeting of persons interested was called. Thirty-eight men and women responded and laid plans for practice and program dates. Each member present promised to bring another music lover to the second session. At that second meeting, 70 people were in attendance, and the chorus was started along its road. The group decided to present the oratorio, Elijah, as a spring concert.

Throughout the winter the chorus practiced. Many members drove 15 to 20 miles over snow-choked country roads to attend the practices. Absences were rare.

As the time for the presentation of the program approached, the county chorus was joined by the A cappella choir of the college and the college orchestra. On April 5, 1939, the combined groups presented the oratorio before a packed audience in Ellensburg. So well was the performance received that a second concert was given in nearby Yakima on April 16, again before a crowded house.

Enthusiastic after their hearty reception and thrilled with their love of music, members of the group continued the work. On November 19 the group sang before a meeting of the Washington State Farm Bureau convention, and their fame spread throughout the entire State.

Continuing their practice through a second winter, the chorus, now grown to some 200 voices, presented Handel's The Messiah before large audiences in Ellensburg. In this endeavor they were again joined by the college organizations. Hampered by flu epidemics during the past winter, the chorus is nevertheless now moving forward with plans for the 1941 concert.

Although crowds have been large and enthusiastic at the public performances, members of the chorus do not feel that therein lies their chief reward. Rather it is the opportunity to meet together and sing good music that forms the basis for the success of the Kittitas County Chorus.

One of the moving spirits back of the chorus has been Jessie Boeckenheuer, Kittitas County home demonstration agent. Concerning the development and aims of the chorus, Miss Boeckenheuer says:

"What we hope to do is to develop an interest in holding community sings throughout the county, so that everyone will learn to enjoy the better classes of music. In 5 years we shall begin to see results. We plan next year to hold some community sings and perhaps to do some broadcasting. We had hoped to do broadcasting this year but did not have the time. At first we shall start with familiar songs and then work into the better classes of music.

"What we are trying to do is to develop leadership in conducting community sings in each little community in the county. Already there is more singing at farm bureau and grange meetings in our county than there was before the chorus was started."

Throughout Kittitas County, people speak of the chorus with pride; and members and their friends alike feel that it is something of their own which is unique in its inception and growth. The practices and rehearsals of the group have served to bring together rural, city, and college people in a way that has ramifications far beyond the bounds of music.

All members of the chorus and others interested in the movement have been profuse in their praise of the part that Director Hertz has played in the development of the group. Mr. Hertz has given unstintingly of his time and talent from the very inception of the project, and many feel that he is responsible for the present state of development of the chorus.

What Becomes of 4-H Club Members?

A survey made in 11 States of 2,453 former 4-H Club members averaging 27 years of age shows that 4-H Club training develops rural leadership and helps boys and girls to prepare for their life work. Names of several hundred former club members were selected in 2 counties in each of the 11 States, and about 1 out of every 5 was interviewed. Approximately 6 percent of the records were obtained from those who had left the county in which they had done their club work. The men and women had been 4-H Club members on an average of 3½ years during the period 1920 to 1927. Half of the men and 14 percent of the women had carried livestock projects; 35 percent of the women had followed sewing activities; one-third of the men had carried crop projects; and one-third of the women, food projects.

When the survey was made, 55 percent of the men were farming; a third were farm owners, and about one-half were farming as tenants and farm hands. Thirty percent of the women had married farmers. Over a third of the men and a fourth of the women had married club members. In all, 60 percent of the men and 65 percent of the women were married.

Eleven percent of the men and 22 percent of the women interviewed had entered professional work; 8 percent of the men and 2 percent of the women were engaged as proprietors, managers, or business officials; 11 percent of the men and 13 percent of the women were engaged as clerks and kindred workers. About 16 percent of the men and 1 percent of the women were engaged as skilled and semiskilled workers. Less than 1 percent of the men and only 5 percent of the women were not gainfully employed at the time this study was made.

Slightly more than a fourth of the men and women were currently cooperating with extension work in some capacity. Less than 1 percent of them were connected with 4-H Club work. Three-fourths of them were members of local organizations in which less than one-fourth of the men and one-third of the women held offices or were local leaders of 4-H Club members.

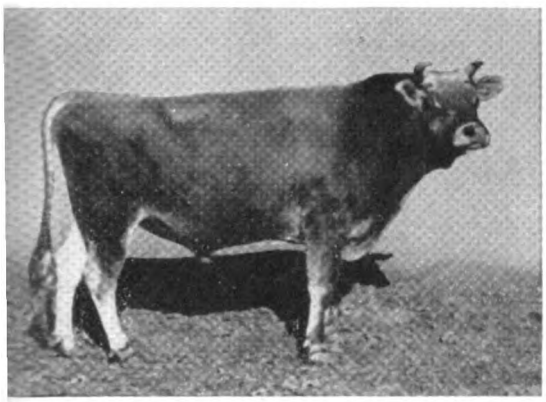
The study was made in 11 States by Ernest H. Shinn, of the Federal Extension Service, in cooperation with State club leaders and county agents to determine what former club members are doing, the evaluation they place on their 4-H training and the bearing it has had on their present vocations. Most of the young people were interviewed personally

4–H Dairymen Build Up Their Herds

J. W. POU, Assistant Agent, Iredell County, N. C.

After 10 years of active Jersey calf club work in the county under the leadership A. R. Morrow, county agent, a large group club members had outstanding registered rsey females which they had either pur-ased to start in Jersey calf club work or d raised from their 4–H heifer. None of ese calf club members could afford to buy keep an outstanding Jersey sire with herd of just two or three good females. was, therefore, decided that the best way improve the good heifers that these club embers already had was to purchase an tstanding Jersey sire to be owned by the lf club and to give all members an equal ance of using him. By pooling their serv-e fees, the club members were able to pay ore for a sire than it would have been actical for any one member to pay indi-dually.

In making plans to obtain a bull cooper-ively, the group knew that an outstanding



his outstanding Jersey sire is the property of 28 young calf club members who formed a co-operative bull association. The first calf is shown on the right exhibited by the proud owner.

dividual, with a pedigree of both perform-nce in production and type, would have estimable value in improving their present ock and would not cost a great deal more an a bull with ordinary pedigree which ould be worth practically nothing in im-roving the type and production of the males they owned.

The first step in forming the association as for the group to meet, elect officers, and rm an association with rules for each ember to abide by. The association was ganized with 28 charter members and called e Iredell 4–H Jersey Bull Association. A nstitution and bylaws were drawn up pro-viding for a board of 5 directors, consisting of the president, the vice president, the secretary-treasurer, and two additional members elected by the stockholders. At the first meeting, the organization was set up and the election held. The board of directors looks after all the details and business transactions of the Association. The 28 charter members decided that they would allow other 4–H Jersey calf club members to come into the association upon application and that their membership would be decided upon the basis of the quality of the Jersey females they own.

The charter members of the association each took stock in the bull in proportion to the number of females they own. Each share of stock entitled the stockholder to one service fee. The shares were sold at $5 each, and 100 shares were taken up in order to pay for a bull.

After looking at several individual bulls which were considered good prospects, the group decided to select Morrocroft Designer, 399092, bred by Morrocroft Farms at Charlotte, N. C., as the sire to be used by the group. Morrocroft Designer is out of an imported cow, Imported Samares Royal Interest, and sired by Royal Designed, one of the outstanding bulls on the island. The dam is being put on test at Morrocroft Farms with the expectation that she will win a gold medal. Both sides of the pedigree of Morrocroft Designer show unusually good records in both production and the parish shows on the island.

Morrocroft Designer was only 14 months old at the time of his purchase by the club; and it was necessary, with such a large number of shares of stock, to confine his service to the stockholders. Later, the club hopes to be able to let other club members having good females use the bull for the regular service fee.

The stockholders appointed Fred Morrison, who lives on a farm just 4 miles west of Statesville, as custodian of the bull. This farm was a central location for the various stockholders over the county, and the club decided that it would be much more convenient and practical to keep the sire at a central location rather than to move him from farm to farm. The bull was insured for his value, so that in case of accident or death none of the stockholders would stand the risk of losing the shares of stock they had bought in the association.

At the close of the first year of operation of the association, the board of directors met and decided to hold a meeting of the stockholders in January. A full report on the activities of the association was given, new officers were elected, and membership applications were considered.

The stockholders who have animals sired by Morrocroft Designer are very well pleased with them; and, even though all the animals are still young, it appears that Morrocroft Designer is going to be well worth the trouble and expense the club members put forth in obtaining him.

The association expects to use the bull they have for several years, depending upon the results obtained. Then they will either sell the bull and put the price received from him toward another bull; or, if the association is large enough at that time, they will keep the present bull and buy another sire with a pedigree suitable to use on the daughters raised from Morrocroft Designer.

4–H Dairy Program

The number of 4–H Club dairymen in New Hampshire and the quality of their animals and of their work reached a high point in the year 1940, reports State Club Leader C. B. Wadleigh.

The 364 members enrolled in 4–H Club dairy work own 412 animals valued at $33,716. A decided increase is shown over the enrollment of 5 years ago, when 266 members had 299 animals valued at $16,383.

Many of the 4–H dairymen are developing sizable herds of their own, as well as the ability to show cattle and to carry on project work. One 4–H Club member in the State now has a herd of 10 animals; another has a herd of 6, and many 4–H Club dairymen now own 2 to 4 animals.

■ Of the 118,000 acres of cultivated land in Anson County, N. C., 58 percent produced soil-building crops in 1940.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

■ The REVIEW inaugurates Extension Research—a page devoted to the science of extension teaching. This new monthly feature is in response to the formal action taken by the State extension directors at the 1940 annual meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, requesting the Federal Extension Service to "prepare and issue periodically a publication summarizing the research in extension completed and underway during the period."

It is important that county and State extension workers bring to our attention not only all theses and other formal studies of extension teaching but also those seemingly small studies which might not otherwise be made available in published form. Such information may be highly significant to other extension workers wrestling with similar problems. Comments on the material reviewed, including honest differences of opinion as to the interpretation of the research data presented will always be welcomed.

More and more the scientific or fact-finding approach is being applied to the organization and conduct of extension. As members of a scientific profession, we are all interested in improving organizational procedures and teaching techniques. We all have a responsibility toward contributing to the development of a scientific body of information that will help to eliminate guesswork, and gradually replace subjective opinions with objective evidence.

Master's Theses Under Way

Missouri extension workers studying for master of arts degrees at the University of Missouri under the revised rulings of the graduate school are conducting research for their theses on the following extension problems:

State staff members:

Albert Hagan, agricultural economics specialist—Farm management extension.

Kenneth Huff, agricultural engineering specialist—Farm home and farmstead improvement.

Parker Rodgers, State extension agent—How many people are being reached by extension and in what degree.

Eugene Brasfield, district supervisor, Farm Security Administration—Farm Security teaching methods.

County home demonstration agents:

Ruth Muhleman—How recreation may contribute to rural living in Perry County, Mo.

Iola Meier—Recreation an aid to extension development.

Anita Dickson—Factors affecting reader interest in extension news stories.

County agricultural agents:

Dorris Brown—Trend of agricultural extension work in Warren County, Mo., over a 10-year period.

R. J. Martin—Factors that should be considered in community organization.

J. U. Morris—The value of community organization in carrying out an extension program.

Arnold Barber—Beef cattle production practices in Lewis County, Mo.

C. C. Keller—Rural social planning.

R. J. Laughlin—Farm management extension in Clay County, Mo.

Alva Mix—Sheep management practices in Schuyler County, Mo.

O. V. Singleton—Farm flock records and the poultry extension program.

Earle T. Steele—System of farming for Jefferson County, Mo.

William E. Yates—Pasture improvement practices in Taney County, Mo.

Horace Hunt—Types of people who attend extension meetings.

John Rush—Bindweed eradication campaign for Chariton County, Mo.

Virgil Sapp—Some phase of extension methods. (Subject not definite.)

Webb Embrey—Extension methods involved in live-at-home agriculture.

Educational Growth of 4-H Boys and Girls

Members and nonmembers of 4-H vegetable garden projects in Middlesex County, Mass., in 1939 were given tests based on 4-H Club vegetable garden literature. One hundred and eighty-one members and 409 nonmembers (a "check plot") were tested at the beginning of the project period in April and again at the end of the project period in September to determine and to compare the amount of subject matter each group learned.

The members began with an average score of 59.2 points and ended with an average score of 66.7 points, making a gain of 7.5 p[oints]. The equivalent group of nonmembers [began] with an average score of 59.2 points [and] ended with an average score of 63.1, ma[king] a gain of 3.9 points. The data show [that] the members learned subject matter and [that] they learned about twice as much as [the] check group of nonmembers, as shown in [the] graph below.

Such factors as age of the boys and [girls], grade and progress in school, and whether [or] not they lived on a farm, were tested to [de]termine which would be needed as equ[ating] factors to make the groups of members [and] nonmembers equivalent.

This is the first in a series of evalua[tive] studies being conducted by Dr. Fred [C.] Frutchey, of the Federal Extension staff, [in] cooperation with State extension workers, [to] measure the effects of 4-H Club work [on] boys and girls in terms of 4-H educat[ional] objectives. The study, reported in Fed[eral] Extensive Service Circular 353, incl[udes] measurements of five other 4-H objec[tives]. Other studies are under way in Arkan[sas], Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Miss[ouri], and will be reported as the results are ana[l]yzed.

Why People Burn the Woods

Following one of the worst fire seasons [in] many years, Georgia extension workers [went] to the farmers themselves for the answer [to] this question. Extension Forester H. C. [Ba]ruth conducted a State-wide survey in wh[ich] 1,805 farmers gave their opinions.

The chief reasons given and the number [of] farmers reporting on each were:

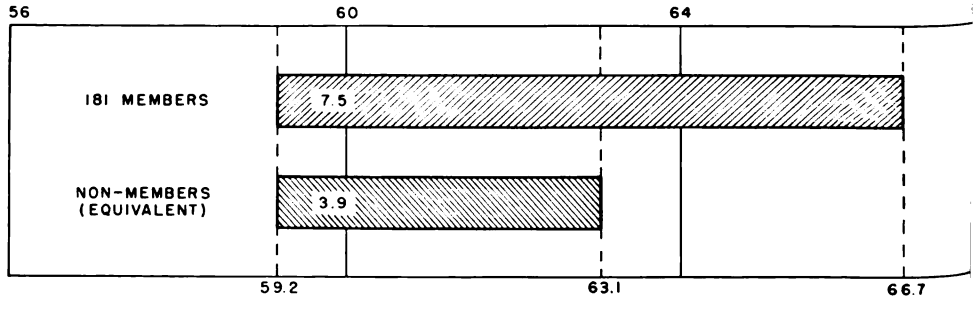
Better or earlier grazing	[illegible]
Kill snakes and insects	[illegible]
Destroy boll weevils	[illegible]
Reduce hazards	[illegible]

The causes advanced most frequently [were]:

Ignorance, indifference, and carelessness	[illegible]
Burning fields, terraces, and hedgerows	[illegible]
Smokers	[illegible]

The results of the survey were pres[ented] at a meeting of all the forestry agencies [op]erating in the State called for the purpose [of] planning a united educational program to [re]duce woods burning.

Growth in Subject-Matter Information



Summer Schools Beckon Again

Plans for 1941 training courses for men and women extension workers have been announced by 12 colleges in 11 different states. As in former years, a comprehensive extension curriculum will be offered by resident faculty members, instructors from other universities, and staff members of the Federal Extension Service.

Some of the high lights of the short-period courses scheduled for the coming summer are given here. Several of the States have not completed their summer-school arrangements. Further details will be published in the May issue of the REVIEW. More information can be obtained from any of the institutions listed below.

Cornell University, July 7–25.—After a lapse of several years, Cornell University returns to the summer-school field with the most comprehensive list of extension courses ever offered there for men and women extension workers.

Especially timely is the course, Meaning and Problems of Democracy, which will be given by M. L. Wilson, Director of the Federal Extension Service; John W. Herring, associate supervisor of adult education, New York State Education Department; and Thomas Swayne Barclay, professor of political science, Leland Stanford University.

Objectives and Program of Extension Work will be taught by A. L. Deering, Maine extension director. Round-table discussions will be held for each of the three branches of the Extension Service. The agricultural events will be led by E. A. Flansburgh, New York county agent leader, and the home demonstration agents by Grace Henderson and Helen P. Hoefer of the Cornell staff. The 4–H seminar will be conducted for 3 successive weeks by Ray Turner and Charles Potter, of the Federal Extension Service; and W. J. Wright, New York State club leader. The following extension courses will be given by other members of Cornell's faculty: Psychology for Extension Workers by Paul J. Kruse, Land Use and Agricultural Planning by Forest F. Hill, Rural Community Organization by Dwight Sanderson, and Problems of Farm Families as a Basis for Programs by Grace Henderson and other resident faculty members.

Columbia University, June 9–July 1.—Of special interest to extension workers studying for an advanced degree is the intensive course in Rural Sociology with Edmund de Brunner as instructor.

Arkansas, June 12–July 3.—Plans are being completed for the second in-service training summer session of the University of Arkansas. In addition to courses given by resident faculty members, Gladys Gallup of the Federal Extension Service is slated to give a course in extension methods.

Colorado, June 14–July 3.—The fifth consecutive summer school scheduled at the Colorado State College of Agriculture on an area-training basis continues to expand in its extension training program. The extension curriculum includes: Agricultural finance, which will be given by W. I. Myers of Cornell University; The Rural Home by Connie J. Bonslagel, Arkansas home demonstration leader; Methods in Extension Work by Meredith C. Wilson, of the Federal Extension Service; Land Use by W. E. Grimes of Kansas State College; Agricultural Marketing by Roy M. Green, president of Colorado State College; and Rural Sociology by R. W. Roskelley of the resident faculty.

Florida, June 23–July 12.—Barnard Joy of the Federal Extension Service will give an intensive 3-week course, Organization and Conduct of 4–H Club Work, at the University of Florida's second summer session for extension workers. Other courses including Rural Housing are being contemplated.

Indiana, June 16–July 5.—An intensive 3-week course in Rural Sociology to be given by Lowry Nelson of the University of Minnesota is scheduled for Purdue University's fifth annual summer-school offering. Under the Indiana plan, graduate credit is granted for only one course taken in the 3-week period.

Louisiana, June 9–28, June 28–July 19, July 19–August 9.—Three consecutive sessions of 3 weeks each are scheduled for extension workers at the University of Louisiana for the coming summer. The work is arranged so that students may enroll for one, two, or all three periods. The most comprehensive curriculum is scheduled for the first 3 weeks. Of special interest is the course, Organization and Conduct of 4–H Club Work, to be given by Assistant State Club Leader M. M. La Croix who has been on sabbatic leave during the past year doing 4–H Club research in the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Members of the University faculty will give the following: Agricultural Land Use Planning, Current Problems in Marketing Louisiana Farm Products, Crops Problems, Livestock Production, Plant Materials, Household Mechanics, Nutrition, Home Furnishing, Art in Home and Family Life, and Marketing of Food. Some of these courses together with a few additional subjects are scheduled for the second and third summer sessions.

Missouri, June 16–August 8.—In keeping with the University of Missouri's revised graduate training program enabling in-service extension agents to study for an advanced degree in a series of short-period courses, work will be offered similar to last year's summer session. Courses in Extension Methods and Program Planning will again be given by State Extension Agent C. C. Hearne, and Fred P. Frutchey, of the Federal Extension Service, will teach Psychology for Extension Workers.

New Mexico, June 5–28.—This initial summer session for in-service extension workers arranged by the New Mexico College of Agriculture will include: Improving the Rural Home, to be given by May Cresswell, Mississippi home demonstration leader; and Advanced Problems on Extension Methods, which K. F. Warner, of the Federal Extension Service, is slated to give.

Tennessee, July 7–August 6.—The University of Tennessee announces its fifth annual summer school for men and women extension workers. The listings include: Agricultural Extension Education, by J. P. Schmidt of the Ohio Extension Service; courses in Agricultural Engineering by R. H. Driftmier, of the University of Georgia; Agricultural Economics by Walter Wilcox, of Iowa State College; Nutrition and National Defense, by Grace I. Neely, Texas nutrition specialist; and a course in Recreation. Tennessee University faculty members will give the following: Horticulture by N. D. Peacock; Agronomy by Eric Winters; and Art Related to the Home by Mary P. Charlton.

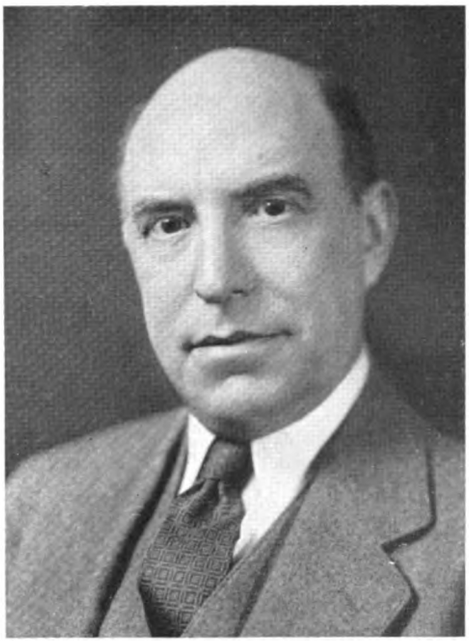
Virginia, June 12–30.—Summer study for in-service extension workers at Virginia Polytechnic Institute will include a course in Extension Methods and Organization to be given by Florence Hall of the Federal Extension staff, and the following resident-faculty offerings: Demonstration Course in the Technique of Demonstration, Publicity Media, Vegetable Gardening, Nutrition, Advanced Clothing, and Household Equipment—Both Electric and Other Types.

West Virginia, June 12–26.—For the second summer, the University of West Virginia will give a 2-week course in Extension Methods with R. B. Corbett, director of Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maryland, as instructor.

Popular 4–H Activities

Corn was the leading project among 4–H Club boys in 29 eastern Kentucky counties last year. A total of 1,892 club boys grew corn, several of them producing more than 100 bushels to the acre. Clothing was most popular among girls, 4,570 being enrolled in this project. More than 1,500 boys and girls grew strawberries. In many instances, 100 plants produced 20 gallons or more berries.

J. M. Feltner, field agent in 4–H Club work in eastern Kentucky, reports assistance from 27 service or luncheon clubs. They financed 4–H Club projects; attended club meetings; visited club camps; promoted shows and fairs; financed trips to district, State, and national meetings; and gave prizes and trophies for outstanding club work.



John C. Kendall

New Hampshire has lost a great leader in the person of John C. Kendall, 64, director of the Extension Service of the University of New Hampshire, who died March 16, after 31 years of service in the Granite State and a lifetime of devotion to the cause of agriculture everywhere.

Born in Harrisville, N. H., March 13, 1877, he was early trained in farming and determined to make agriculture his career. In 1902 he graduated from the New Hampshire State College with a B. S. degree in agriculture.

Following graduation, he was asked to start the first dairy short course at North Carolina State College. For several years thereafter, he had charge of the dairy department at that institution. He attended the summer session of the first graduate school at Ohio State University, Cornell, Iowa State College, and Massachusetts State College. In 1907 he was appointed State Dairy Commissioner of Kansas and the following year took charge of the dairy and poultry departments at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

In 1910 he returned to his native State to become director of the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station. In 1911 he began the program of extension in the State, as its director, and continued in charge of the steadily growing work until his death.

As director of both the Experiment Station and the Extension Service, Director Kendall became one of the best-known agricultural leaders in New England. The work took him into the national field, in which he rapidly gained recognition, and where his counsel and advice were constantly sought.

Under his quiet but effective leadership, the broad dual farm program of the Experiment Station and the Extension Service spread to include every community in the State.

Two years ago, when the University of New Hampshire launched its broader extension program designed to take into the picture all the colleges on the campus and service for all the people of the State. Director Kendall was chosen to head the work, relinquishing his duties as director of the Experiment Station. In his 31 years of State leadership, he has directed the beginning and fostering the development of a program eventually designed to help every family in the State.

The director was a member of the Association for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, the Official Dairy Instructors' Association, the American Society of Animal Nutrition, and the Kappa Sigma, Alpha Zeta, Phi Kappa Phi, and Epsilon Sigma Phi fraternities. He had been a member of the Committee on Organization and Policy of the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and was a member of the council of the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, chairman of the State Land Use Planning Committee, a member of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, and a member of the Grange and the Farm Bureau.

Public Affairs Discussion

A course in public affairs discussion was developed successfully in New Hampshire, according to Morris Storer, northeastern discussion specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The course was mapped out in We, the People, a bulletin which came from the pen of P. F. Ayer, extension specialist in rural organization and recreation, last spring: He says "A challenge to you—whoever or wherever you are—to enlist and serve as a discussion leader to promote 'thoughtful, consistent, and effective participation in the study and the fair solution of matters of public concern' by a group or groups of people within reach of your influence."

The Extension Service agreed to assist in conducting leader training meetings wherever 6 to 15 leaders could assemble for a series of 3 such meetings, punctuating series of local discussion meetings. In some counties training meetings have already been held, in others they are scheduled for coming months.

Sometimes groups are coming together just for the purpose of study and discussion. The encouragement of State leaders of the Grange, P. T. A., farm bureau, land use planning committees, or youth extension groups, coupled with Extension Service encouragement is leading local organizations to experiment more and more with the small group breakup of larger meetings for the sake of informal discussion under local leaders. In most counties of the State special county rural organization and recreation agents are active as assistant county agents spending part of their time helping with discussion programs. This is made possible through cooperation with W. P. A.

Typical of the work being done is the discussion group of 20 in Loudon which has been meeting once a month in the homes of members for discussion of town problems. Problems of town finance have come up first for study. "Wouldn't miss a meeting for the world," one member says. In plans for the December town meeting, the group was called on to hold a public conversation on Should the town vote to instruct the selectmen to trade the present tractor and plow for new equipment . . .?

Colorado Farm Women Meet

More than 1,200 Colorado women attended the tenth annual meeting of the State Association of Home Demonstration Clubs, breaking all previous attendance records. Arapahoe County led, with 129 members present, and Jefferson County followed closely with 12[illegible]. Three women from Mesa County came more than 300 miles to attend the meeting.

For the past 3 years, 1 club has been chosen each year as the State master home demonstration club, and last year 12 other clubs were named associate master clubs. This year instead of only 1 club winning the honor of State master club, all clubs attaining a score of 3,700 to 4,000 points became State master home demonstration clubs; and clubs scoring in the next lower bracket of 300 points, between 3,400 and 3,700, were named associate State master home demonstration clubs. Ruth McCammon, State home demonstration agent, awarded certificates to 11 State master home demonstration clubs and to 34 associate State master clubs.

Clubs taking part in the contest are members of the Colorado State Association of Home Demonstration Clubs, an organization formed in January 1931, when a little group of 30 women from widely separated parts of the State met in Denver while in atendance at the National Western Stock Show.

From the small original group, the membership now includes 11,000 women who are members of 522 home demonstration clubs in 43 of the 63 counties in Colorado, the remaining 20 counties being in mountain districts. There were 188 of these clubs represented at the meeting.

■ Summer schools for Negro extension workers will be held at Tuskegee Institute from May 26 to June 14, and at Prairie View College from June 16 to July 5. Erwin H. Shinn of the Federal Extension Service, will teach Organization and Program Planning at Tuskegee, and Psychology for Extension Workers at Prairie View. Additional curricula will be offered at both institutions by resident faculty members and outside lecturers.

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IN BRIEF

Negro 4–H Clubs

Georgia's 1940 enrollment of Negro 4–H Club members was 29,046, an increase of more than 1,000 over the year before. The total enrollment includes 18,757 girls and 10,289 boys. Alexander Hurse, Georgia Negro 4–H agent, reports that Negro club members last year fattened and sold 216 feeder calves, 110 of which were home-grown. The other 106 animals were bought through aid of Georgia banks for $11,053 and sold for $14,414, a gross profit of $3,361 above cost of calves.

Elevator Short Course

The North Dakota Agricultural College made its facilities available to 36 assistant managers and "second men" of elevators in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana who held an intensive short course on the campus early in the year.

Sponsored by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association of St. Paul, the short course was the first of its kind ever held at the college. The men made a detailed study of the grading of small grains, cooperative marketing principles, elevator management, and bookkeeping procedure. Lectures and demonstrations on these subjects were presented by college specialists, United States Department of Agriculture officials, and experienced elevator managers. The success of this first conference has prompted the cooperating parties to plan for similar meetings to be held annually.

ON THE CALENDAR

Convention of General Federation of Women's Clubs, Atlantic City, N. J., May 20–24.

National AAA Annual Conference to Consider the 1942 Program, Washington, D. C., June 10–13.

National 4–H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18–25.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill., June 22–26.

American Dairy Science Association Annual Meeting, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., June 23–27.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Kingston, R. I., July 13–19.

Regional Conferences on Adult Education and Defense, Spokane, Wash., April 8–10; Minneapolis, Minn., April 17–19; Albany, N. Y., April 24–26; Norris, Tenn., April 27–29.

■ In South Carolina's home-improvement campaign, 512 farm homes were built in 1940, 2,800 homes remodeled, and extensive interior improvements made in 6,000 farm homes.

Former 4–H Club Members

A survey has just been completed by R. A. Turner, of the Federal Extension Service, which shows that 31.10 percent of the students now enrolled in agriculture and home economics at the agricultural colleges in 36 States and Puerto Rico are former 4–H Club members.

The actual number of former 4–H Club members enrolled during the present college year is 11,272. The total enrollment in these courses is 36,247. This is the first time that a Nation-wide survey of this type has been undertaken.

For the college year 1940–41, Illinois ranked first, with 50.34 percent of these students being former 4–H Club members; Nebraska second, with 49.54 percent; Indiana third, with 47.15 percent; Georgia fourth, with 44.79 percent; Alabama fifth, with 44.34 percent; Kansas sixth, with 43.25 percent; and Arkansas seventh, with 41.18 percent.

Many of these students made their first contact with the agricultural college through their 4–H Club activities. It is probably true that the awarding of scholarships to 4–H Club members has been a factor in encouraging attendance at the State colleges of agriculture. It is evident, in view of these data, that the 4–H Club movement is fostering a desire on the part of 4–H Club members to obtain additional scholastic training, and is directing an increasing number toward the agricultural colleges.

18-Point Program

An 18-point balanced farming program recently adopted for Negro farm families of Granville County, N. C., shows the way to better living in 1941. For each Negro farm family of the county, the program, drawn up by Negro Farm Agent J. R. Redding and the county advisory council, suggests: A year-round garden, 1 to 3 milk cows, a good home supply of meats, plenty of canned fruits, vegetables, and meats, a home-grown supply of fruits and vegetables, a brood sow to each 5 families in the community, 50 to 100 chickens, plenty of corn and other grain for livestock, plenty of hay for livestock, 1 acre of seeded pasture for each head of livestock, winter cover crops for soil improvement, potatoes for home and market, wheat to produce bread for the family, cane for molasses, enough cotton to buy clothes for the family, a definite timber-management program, a well-planned terracing program to control soil erosion, and proper management and use of barn manure so as to cut fertilizer costs.

AMONG OURSELVES

■ ON SABBATIC LEAVE in Washington, D. C., are D. L. Hayes, agricultural agent in Madison County, N. Y., for the last 15 years; and two Ohio extension specialists, J. A. Slipher, agronomist, and Charles L. Blackman, animal husbandman. They are doing research in the Department of Agriculture on various extension problems. Mr. Blackman is doing research in the Bureau of Dairy Industry; Mr. Slipher is studying the farm-unit approach to extension teaching; and Mr. Hayes is making a study of news stories. Mr. Hayes and Mr. Slipher are also taking courses in the second semester of the U. S. D. A. Graduate School.

Rounding out their in-service training courses in Washington are Hazel S. Dunn who has returned to her 4–H Club agent duties in Schenectady County, N. Y., and M. M. La Croix, Louisiana's assistant State club leader, who will resume his official extension duties in June. He is scheduled to give a course on organization and conduct of 4–H Club work at the University of Louisiana Extension Summer School.

■ UNDER OHIO'S sabbatic-leave plan nine extension workers of that State are studying in various parts of the country. In addition to the two specialists doing research work in the United States Department of Agriculture, L. P. McCann, extension animal husbandman, is studying at Purdue University; Helen D. Brown, home agent of Trumbull County is taking a 4 months' course at Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Claude I. Hummel, Lorain County agent is at Cornell University.

Enrolled at Ohio State University are Raymond E. Cray, extension poultryman; Gerald E. Ferris, extension radio editor; George B. Ganyard, Richland County agent; and George W. Kreitler, Licking County agent.

CONTENTS

KEEP "IN STEP" WITH THE SPRING PA

When Spring dons her new dress will homemakers in your county want to know more about buying cotton for new clothes and for furbishing the house?

With cotton stamps to spend, the agents in the South will be called on for more information about cotton goods.

The Bureau of Home Economics has the following bulletins to help you:

Guides for Buying Sheets, Blankets, Bath Towels. Farmers' Bulletin 1765.

Fabrics and Designs for Children's Clothes. Farmers' Bulletin 1778.

Judging Fabric Quality. Farmers' Bulletin 1831.

Cotton Shirts for Men and Boys. Farmers, Bulletin 1837.

Women's Dresses and Slips—A Buying Guide. Farmers' Bulletin 1851.

Slip Covers for Furniture. Farmers' Bulletin 1873.

If You Had $25 in Cotton Stamps What Would You Buy? Extension Service Circular 352.

Three new film strips have been prepared by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Home Economics.

Series 591. Slip Covers for Upholstered Chairs, 65 frames, 55 cents.

Series 592. Slip Covers for Straight Chairs, 64 frames, 55 cents.

Series 594. Stepping Out in Cotton, 31 frames, 50 cents.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Washington, D. C.

Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 12 MAY 1941 NO. 5

Cooperative efforts with other agencies reinforce the extension program with low-income families. (1) A Farm Security client welcomes a visit from the home demonstration agent. (2) A cotton-mattress work center is a good place to discuss gardens, foods, and many other things. (3) School children enjoy a lunch sponsored by extension organizations under the SMA program. (*Cover*) A grubstake provided by a Wisconsin family, one of those described on the opposite page.

A Special Number Which R cords Work With Low-Incon Farm Families

It is going to require a tremendous effort the part of agricultural leaders everywhere make what I call "agricultural adjustment" meet the loss of exports and *to help lon neglected, underprivileged farm peop* The land-grant college agencies, particularly t Extension Service, must lead in this educatio program. Farm organizations must join in t educational effort. The AAA, land use pla ning, and all other farm committees must their share in bringing these problems before farm people.—*Secretary Claude R. Wickar*

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For May 1941 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Making a Grubstake

W. H. DOUGHERTY, County Agricultural Agent, Washburn County, Wis.

The "Grubstake" is a program intended for every rural person and family regardless of financial or social standing. The general program is the "producing of a year-round balanced food supply, consisting of about 60 percent meats, animal fats, and other items of animal origin; and approximately 40 percent vegetables and fruits." In reality, this plan results in a food insurance policy which is working successfully for many families in Washburn County.

The grubstake was started because the population and expenses in the county have been increasing during the past several years. The valuation of the county at the same time has been dropping until at present it is about one-half the valuation prior to 1930. About 35 percent of all the land in the county has been taken off the tax roll due to tax delinquency. Many of the farmers have been going behind $100 to $200 per year. Others disposed of their livestock to become eligible for some Federal help. Records show that one of the first items asked for has been food. Retailers have informed us that large numbers of rural checks were spent for corn, potatoes, peas, and beans; and yet these people lived on the land.

To remedy these conditions the grubstake program was developed to give special consideration to those wanting to do something for themselves.

After thorough discussion, the county board, planning board, and agricultural committee made grubstake the No. 1 plan for all county agencies. All field workers and organizations were directed to emphasize the grubstake program in the county. A meeting was called, and representatives of the following agencies were asked to attend: 4–H Clubs, homemakers' clubs, Farm Security Administration, county officials, ministers, agriculture and home economics instructors, county superintendent of schools, relief, WPA, county nurse, chamber of commerce, fisheries, forest protection, AAA, veterans' service, Boy and Girl Scouts, railroad, and Farmers' Equity Union.

A Washburn County pamphlet was compiled and printed for distribution to all rural families by all agencies and all county field workers. This pamphlet was made up of charts and other information relative to producing a sufficient food supply.

To introduce the grubstake plan, several news articles, featuring what people could do for themselves, were published in the county papers. Several meetings were held in different parts of the county, and talks were given at community clubs, homemakers' meetings, 4–H, and other group meetings. Several farm and home visits were made by all field workers.

Following up this initial effort, seasonal news articles regarding time of planting, insect control, and food preservation and storage were sent to the county papers. Bimonthly meetings were held during the summer by the field workers for suggestions and discussion as to problems arising. The fair premium list was revised to help in the educational work, stressing the grubstake. The plan was incorporated in the farm field day at the Spooner Experimental Station last fall. Several extension specialists have visited the county and helped on food storage and food preservation. Pictures and questionnaires were gathered by field workers while making home visits. Radio broadcasts were given during the summer and fall.

Coordination of all agencies was one secret of our success. The county agent directed activities and called meetings of the groups at regular intervals to keep an active organization.

The results exceeded our expectation. An indication is seen in a summary of 95 reports from only a portion of the farm families who provided a grubstake. These families canned an average of 58.7 quarts per person, stored 8 bushels of fresh food, provided 99.2 pounds of meat, and used 20.1 dozen eggs per person. Each family kept 29.6 chickens for eggs, grew a little more than ½-acre garden, and consumed almost 52 gallons of milk. The average cash value of the grubstake was $181.35, whereas the average cost of seeds per family was only $2.80.

This year the grubstake program is again being featured in 4–H and homemakers' work throughout the county, as well as in the high schools where Smith-Hughes and home economics teachers are employed.

The results in the Farm Security families have been exceptionally good. The Farm Security Administration, whose plans were so successful in 1940, is again making the grubstake an important part of their work for 1941.

The county superintendent has cooperated to the fullest extent, and material has been sent out to all rural school teachers for the teaching of the grubstake unit.

Several hundred fruit trees and other items, such as rhubarb and asparagus, have been ordered by individuals cooperatively pooling orders in the county agent's office.

The grubstake of one cooperating family of five people—three adults and two children, age 8 and 10 years—gives some idea of what was accomplished. This family provided plenty of milk, cream, and butter; owned a 1-year-old steer, 2 hogs, 20 roosters, and 25 hens for eggs; and had 7 gallons of lard stored. They canned 120 quarts of tomatoes, 111 quarts of vegetables, 295 quarts of fruits, and 10 gallons of sauerkraut, together with jams, jellies, and pickles. In addition, they stored 1½ bushels of dried beans, 2 bushels of parsnips, 50 head cabbage, 3 bushels of carrots, 50 squash (both Acorn and Hubbard), 2 bushels of rutabagas, ½ bushel of beets, 20 pounds of dried corn, 1 bushel of onions, 25 bushels of potatoes, 2 bushels of sweetpotatoes, 1 peck of peanuts, 1 bushel of butternuts, 4 gallons of sorghum, and 6 bushels of dried apples.

This grubstake, including both wood for fuel and food, is valued at not less than $400. Wild fruits and nuts gathered helped to round out their grubstake. Besides the food supply, a calf is being raised which will be sold later and the proceeds used to pay for dental care and a needed tonsillectomy.

Adventuring Into New Gardens

ORENE McCLELLAN, County Home Demonstration Agent, Dallas County, Tex.

Are we reaching all the people? Are we getting the best results from our efforts? How are our plans for 1941 working out? Do we need to revise them now that we have had time to try some of them? These are the questions we Dallas County extension agents asked ourselves and each other when we came together in January to review our carefully laid plans for 1941—plans made last fall with the help of our county land-use planning committee and the county 4–H Club and home demonstration councils.

Each of us was quite sure that some part of every demonstration we plan and give is a challenge to every person who sees it. We felt, too, that we have always worked with low-income people because many of our club members are from such families. J. O. Woodman, our assistant county agricultural agent, said that of the 910 boys enrolled in 4–H Club work, 53 are from families whose chief support is the WPA. In the 1940 cotton mattress demonstration program, Juanita Urban, assistant county home demonstration agent, found that 253 of the 810 4–H Club girls enrolled came from families with a cash income of less than $400 in 1939.

Can an Agent Do More

"Every family has the opportunity to obtain help from the county extension agents," we told ourselves. "Aren't we doing all we can? Aren't the hours of the day and night enough time to devote to our jobs?" We agreed that it takes more detailed work, more individual assistance to help the low-income family which has not been reached through organizations. We agreed also that there are many demands on our time. Excuses. Good ones, too! All of them. But whose was the responsibility to give help? To have faith in those who had never availed themselves of the services offered by community groups? Unquestionably, it was ours—the four extension agents in Dallas County—A. B. Jolley, county agricultural agent; Mr. Woodman; Miss Urban; and I.

We were still faced with the question: "What can we do that we aren't already doing?" Mr. Jolley and Miss Urban get the credit for a suggestion that ended in our "starting at rock bottom," to quote Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. The suggestion was that we plan garden demonstrations designed to reach low-income farm families in every community of the county.

Already, in the cotton mattress demonstration program in 1940, had come the startling revelation that some 1,200 farm families in the county received a cash income for 1939 of $400 or less. Further figures, equally startling, showed that about 65 percent of this group had never taken advantage of any of the many services offered by agricultural agencies in the county. Since figures from the Extension Service of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College show that approximately $600 per year is the minimum amount necessary to provide food for a Texas family of five (subject to change in food prices), it seemed evident that families with not more than $400 a year to provide food, shelter, and clothing must undoubtedly be below par physically

We based our approach on the home production of more and better food, realizing that a healthy body breeds a healthy mind and that from a healthy mind comes the ability of the individual to think, plan, and improve his own surroundings.

It was a simple matter to obtain the cooperation of local seed companies and nurseries when we presented to them our plan of beginning 41 garden and orchard demonstrations in as many small communities of Dallas County. They furnished seed and trees, and a machinery company contributed money to buy covers for the 41 frame gardens.

The demonstrators were selected by the agents in cooperation with local community leaders. Some of the families selected were families of 4–H Club members; a few included members of home demonstration clubs; but most of them had never been reached by any organized extension group. Several were families depending almost entirely upon the WPA for employment.

In all, about 75 families were visited in selecting the 41 demonstrators. At this first visit the agents explained the purpose of the demonstration and helped the families work out plans for developing the demonstration. The garden and orchard sites were selected, the frame garden located, and instructions given for further preparation so that everything would be in readiness for the return visit of the agents.

The responsibility of the demonstrator family was fourfold—have one half-acre garden fertilized, plowed, and ready to plant; have a frame garden (4 feet by 20 feet by 12 inches) made and ready to plant; have holes dug for fruit trees; ask 8 or 10 neighbors to attend the planting demonstration.

The agents, with the local merchants cooperating, promised to bring a cover for the frame garden, 14 packages of garden seed, 8 fruit trees, and 6 berry vines.

In almost every family we visited we found evidences of the ill effects of insufficient food or ignorance of foods necessary to a good diet. Many were sick. One man had just been advised to take vitamin capsules which cost $4 per 100, and his family had to economize on groceries to pay these medicine bills. The unawareness of so many families that food has a relation to health or disease was almost unbelievable.

We had cooperation from almost everyone but the weatherman. For example, we found ducks swimming in one frame garden! The day before our visit the family had dug the soil out to a depth of 8 or 10 inches, planning to fill the space the next day with better soil. During the night, rain filled the frame.

Bad Weather Didn't Stop Us

But in spite of wet and cold weather, the demonstrations were held on schedule during the last week in February with a total of 256 farm men and women attending. We could not plant the seeds in every instance, but we actually carried out as much of the method demonstration as possible. Sometimes we could only tack the cover on the frame garden.

When we could do no planting we went ahead with discussion of such topics as food requirements for maintenance of health, supplementing the regular garden with the frame garden, planting the gardens with a continuous supply of fresh vegetables, the varieties of vegetables to plant and when and how to plant seeds, selection of the orchard site, varieties of fruit trees to plant, and when and how to plant them.

The four agents working in pairs spent 5 days in selecting the demonstrators and 5½ days in giving the demonstration, and we all feel that the demonstrations were well worth the time we spent. During that time we were in the homes of 20 families that none of us had visited before. We plan to keep in touch with these families and visit them as often as we can when we are in their communities. A follow-up demonstration on food preservation is to be our next venture in spreading the extension program to low-income families in Dallas County.

Only in a few cases did the demonstrators fail to fulfill their requirements, and the weather was responsible for this. We were really surprised at the number of people who attended the demonstrations. The demonstrators were disappointed that many of their neighbors who had planned to come were not there. One explanation typical of all was: "I'm sure they just thought we couldn't plant a garden in this weather. We really didn't expect you."

One man walked down a half-mile muddy lane to a gravel road to warn us not to

ıttempt that stretch in the car. To his surprise, we picked up the trees, the seed, and other essentials and started down the lane o his home, lifting pounds of black mud vith each step. Even though this was a lemonstration for two, it was one of the nost satisfying home visits we had ever nade. When we left, the man said: "Well, f you folks can't come back again, we'll ust go ahead and invite our neighbors and ;ive the demonstration ourselves."

Miss Urban says of her experience: "The amilies we visited seemed to appreciate our hinking that they could do what we asked hem to do. Confidence in themselves is one ıf the big things we need to help them de-'elop, and I think the families fully realized ve were working with them because we vanted to—that we were not there to check ıp on what they didn't have."

A bit of home improvement resulted from ıur work with one family—a WPA worker's 'amily. When we went the second time to ;ive a demonstration, every floor in the ıouse had been scrubbed, the windowpanes ıad been washed, and three rooms had been 'eiled with cardboard boxes and papered with ıuilding paper.

Organized expansion work of home demonstration clubs is another means we have of spreading the influence of demonstration teaching. The 1941 expansion program calls for the home demonstration clubs to place simple, timely exhibits in each of the 18 white mattress-making centers in the county. These exhibits will be devoted to the production, preparation, and preservation of the home food supply. Among the displays suggested by the exhibits committee of the county home demonstration council are posters suggesting varieties of seed for planting, canned fruits and tomatoes which do not require use of a pressure cooker, dried fruits and vegetables with simple home-constructed driers and directions for drying.

Doors of many additional homes have been opened to extension workers in the county by the mattress program, and we must accept these opportunities. Every time I drive by a home and see a mattress getting its quota of sunshine, I feel that is my invitation to stop for a visit. My schedule includes time for at least four such visits a week for the remainder of this year. With each visit I hope to offer a little inspiration, as well as information to the family. At the same time I shall be adding to my own understanding of all rural families in Dallas County.

Serving the Surplus to the School Children

■ Lists of available surplus commodities with recipes for using the food products have been sent each month to all Massachusetts home demonstration agents by Nutrition Specialist May E. Foley, with the result that nearly every county extension service is doing something on the surplus commodities program. Working hand in hand with the WPA school lunch supervisors, the home agents, under the guidance of Miss Foley, have helped in the planning and developing of well-balanced school lunches, using the products furnished through the surplus-foods program.

In Holyoke, where Miss Foley has been working with the school lunch supervisor for 3 or more years, an average of 1,400 undernourished and needy children were fed daily by the city during the past year. When the project began, the cost daily was 7 cents per child. By careful planning, the menus have been improved and the cost reduced to 3 cents a child. A raw vegetable or fruit is served every day, and dark bread is served every day but one. Lunches are served also on Saturday.

During the past winter, 40 different Middlesex County schools cooperated with the Surplus Marketing Administration and local welfare departments and made excellent use of the surplus commodities to further the luncheon project for school children, reports Home Agent Eleanor B. Winters. The results were favorable in better health for the children, greater mental alertness, and better school grades. Mothers spoke of improved health and food habits.

In 5 of the Berkshire County schools, 739 children were fed daily at school last year. Every effort had been made to explain the availability of surplus commodities to the school committees and superintendents in smaller towns. Contacts were made in every town in the county. A representative of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation explained the use of the foods in the school lunch and helped to organize new lunch systems. Assistance was given in many towns to establish some type of hot lunch or dish to go with what the children bring from home. Home Agent Evelyn Streeter was furnished with some of the commodities for use at nutrition demonstration meetings. "The recipes seem to have appealed to the homemakers," says Miss Streeter, "for they are making better sandwiches for the lunch boxes, and are using dark flour, raisins, and prunes, according to the recipes given at the meetings."

■ North Carolina home demonstration clubwomen canned 7,621,702 containers of fruits, vegetables, meats, jams, and jellies last year.

New Film Strips

The following film strips have been completed by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Forest Service. The film strips may be purchased at the prices indicated, from Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. At the same time order and remittance are sent to the above firm, a copy of the order should be sent to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, requesting authorization to make purchase. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request to the Extension Service. Mimeographed lecture notes for use with each film strip will be supplied by the Extension Service.

Series 596. *Pruning Southern Pines.*—Shows that pruning side limbs of young pines to produce clear and valuable timber is a profitable practice under the right conditions, and tells what these conditions are and when and how to prune pine trees in forest stands. 65 frames, 55 cents.

Series 603. *Food Is Strength.*—Depicts the importance of proper food to the individual and the Nation. Shows that a well-nourished, healthy population is essential to America's defense and that America has the resources to provide abundant food for everyone. 50 frames, 50 cents.

The following four new defense and regional adjustment film strips prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Extension Service, deal with the impact of the defense program on agriculture. They take up briefly the most acute problems of each area and point out needed adjustments of land and people. These strips are available in single and double frames and can be purchased at the prices indicated.

Series 605. *Defense and the Farming South.* 39 frames, 50 cents. Double frame, $1.

Series 606. *Defense and the Northern Dairy Region.* 38 frames, 50 cents. Double frame, $1.

Series 607. *Defense and the Farming West.* 31 frames, 50 cents. Double frame, $1.

Series 608. *Defense and the Corn Belt.* 35 frames, 50 cents. Double frame, $1.

■ Two former Larimer County, Colo., 4–H Club members, Bob Anderson, of Fort Collins and Clarence Rothman, of Loveland, own dairy cows that have produced more than 500 pounds of butterfat during their latest lactation periods and are, therefore, members of the Colorado 500-Pound Cow Club. Both Anderson and Rothman have built up small herds of registered Guernseys as the result of their 4–H Club dairy activities, says D. L. McMillen, Larimer County agent, who helped them to establish their 4–H Club dairy enterprises.

Working in Abandoned Mining Communities

FANCHON WARFIELD, Home Demonstration Agent, Guernsey County, Ohio

■ It is strange how easy it is to go blithely along in extension, working with the cream of the rural people and giving little thought to the needs or problems of the others.

I had been working as home demonstration agent in Guernsey County almost 4 years before I realized how true this was.

Guernsey County has a number of abandoned mining communities, the inhabitants of which are almost entirely of foreign birth. I knew very little about their problems although I had carried 4–H Club work in two of these communities for 2 years.

While visiting one of the clubs at the close of the club season, I met the deaconess from the Methodist Church at the community house where she was working with a group of NYA girls. She expressed her appreciation of what I had done for the younger girls and asked if I ever worked with adults. I told her that through the winter I spent practically all my time with adult projects. Then she asked if I would have any time to meet with a group of women there. I asked her to come to my office the following day to discuss their needs and see what could be planned.

The Big Problem Was Nutrition

In discussing the problems of the community, she gave me a considerable amount of background information. We both came to the conclusion that the big problem of these people was one of nutrition. And, although my program of work had been planned since March, I realized that here was a real challenge. I decided to accept it and work it into my schedule as best I could.

As practically all the families were on relief, we had a financial problem to deal with, too. Never having worked with such groups before, I had no idea how they would react. I knew, however, that I should have to get them interested if it was going to mean anything to them. I also knew, from experience, that most women were interested in food demonstrations. That was my starting point, and it proved to be a good one.

First, I began with two demonstrations on food preparation in each of 2 communities. I tried to use and emphasize home-grown foods as much as possible, not only for health's sake but for economy's sake as well. These demonstrations were attended by 25 women in 1 community and 26 in the other. The attendance varied but little.

During one of these demonstrations, I said that I would be interested in knowing how many different nationalities were represented there that evening. So we went around the group, and each told what country she was from. There were 6 different countries represented in the group of 25.

Miss Lakey, the deaconess, was present; and, while I was getting ready for the demonstration, she explained to them what we had planned and ended by asking if they would like to have Miss Warfield back. There was one little German woman in the group; and, with a twinkle in her eye, she answered, "I t'ink we wait and see how she do this time first." After the meeting was over she came up and, patting my arm, said, "I t'ink you can come back." They are most appreciative of what is done for them, and everyone present came up and thanked me for coming.

The demonstration of meals from home-grown foods was followed by garden-planning meetings in February; but by this time another such community had heard of the work, and the minister in this community came into the office to see what help I could give him. And so an extra community was scheduled for the garden planning. So far, the results of these meetings are: Plans have been made for three demonstration gardens to be carried in these three foreign communities; the 4–H Club boys will carry vegetable gardening for their project; and the older 4–H Club girls will carry a canning project.

Canning demonstrations will be given by the home demonstration agent. In early summer, the canning of early fruits and vegetables will be demonstrated and in late summer the canning of the late vegetables. In early fall, we shall have a meeting on the storing of vegetables.

Older Girls Ask For Help

"How far the little candle throws its beam!" Starting with a small handful of girls in 4–H Club work, extension work has reached and enveloped the entire family in these communities. The problem of the needs of the older youth is a serious one that the missionary workers in these communities have to face. There are a number of young people, both boys and girls, who are through high school but with no work. They need a good recreational program worked out for them.

Some of the girls attended one of the food demonstrations and, after the meeting was over, came up to me and asked if they were too old to be in 4–H Club work. I told them they were not too old but that I did not carry club work through the winter. They looked so disappointed and went on to say that there was nothing for them to do. I told them that if they would get a group of the young people together, I would meet with them on the following Monday night and we would see what we could plan.

Fifteen girls came to that first meeting. In talking over their interests, we decided to follow, as our guide, the 4–H Club outlines on Looking Your Best. We met every 2 weeks on Monday night and discussed such things as: Care of hair, care of skin and hands, care and repair of clothing. They were starved for such information and actually argued over who should get the books to read for the reports I assigned. The enrollment has grown to 2[illegible] girls.

Older Boys Become Interested

In February we started discussing personality development, and for our first meeting in March we invited boys to the discussion for the first time. Four of the more courageous ones came. They said they came to see what it was all about. At the close of the meeting one of them came up to me and said: "Miss Warfield, if you would plan for some good games for the next meeting, I believe I could get the other boys in; and once they come then they will want to continue coming, for I think this is good."

This work with the older youth has been carried in just one community. The others have wanted it, but there are not enough days and nights to do everything, and these people need close supervision. However, I think this group is now ready to go on alone, with just an occasional visit to keep in touch with them. Then I shall have the time to develop another group in one of the other communities. They are a fine group to work with—interested, alert, and orderly, and anxious for any help that can be given them.

It is work, yes, but it pays great dividends. If I have helped them to make better use of what they have and at the same time to get a little more happiness out of life, then it has been worth every minute I have given them.

■ During February, one daily newspaper and five weeklies in Posey County, Ind., carried a full page of informational material on 4–H Club work. These newspapers reached a combined circulation of approximately 4,000 subscribers and an estimated 15,000 people. This 4–H page contained information on adult leaders, requirements to be a 4–H Club member, the club creed, the club pledge, descriptions of all the projects that are available to 4–H Club members, pictures of a 4–H Club meeting in session, a typical demonstration, an adult leader in action, and of approximately 200 4–H Club members attending a 4–H county-wide picnic. In all, there were 12 different articles, having a total of approximately 7,000 words.

Mattresses Promote Thought

LOUISE C. FLEMING, Home Demonstration Agent, Orangeburg County, S. C.

When the mattress program was first explained to the Orangeburg County extension agents we "went up in the air." We did not realize at once the good that would result from such a program. We did know it meant additional worry, travel, and labor, and also neglect of other home demonstration activities already under way. But as loyal servants of our people, we began helping local cotton mattress chairmen find work centers and get volunteer supervisors.

As the work progressed, we caught a vision; and this is what we saw: Poor beds with straw ticks in 50 percent of the farm homes; low incomes causing lack of everyday necessities and comforts; lack of comfortable beds impairing the health and causing laborers to be inefficient; suffering with backache, and nervousness from loss of sleep causing cross words and unhappy family relations.

Requires an All-Out Program

Every problem has a solution. This one required the cooperation of both county and State extension workers, landowners, school boards, home demonstration club members, AAA, and the Surplus Commodities Corporation.

The vision of the possibilities this cotton mattress program offered was quickly caught by low-income farm families, also the 1,000 farm families whose incomes are better but not adequate for every need. In these homes also, the people needed to renovate old mattresses and to learn to make new ones. They needed a plan for increasing their income. They worked to produce farm products that they could sell. So, here was an opportunity to teach the production of a home meat supply, poultry raising, and the growing of vegetables and fruits, so that they could produce enough to feed the family and sell the surplus through cooperative marketing associations. At least new ticking could be bought with the extra money, and cotton could be grown at home. The waste cotton usually left in the field after picking was done, often was enough to make one mattress. After the art of making a mattress was learned, this waste cotton was saved and used to furnish greater comfort in the farm home.

As a result of the program, 34 cotton mattress work centers were organized in our county; 3,487 mattresses were made in the work centers; demonstrations were given in the care of beds, destroying household pests, making mattress covers, buying bedding, and making sheets and pillow cases. Twenty-four home demonstration club members acted as supervisors; 6 Negro women supervised 5 centers organized; 1,100 women made new or renovated old mattresses; 300 landowners became aware of conditions among tenants and planned to help improve living conditions in their tenant homes.

Owners of sawmills sometimes gave lumber for making tables on which to make mattresses. Butchering tables from farm homes were sometimes used, and interested men had tables made where necessary. Schoolhouses, dwellings, vacant stores, and warehouses were used as work centers—in fact, any building that was offered that had a good cover, light, and ventilation.

We have no record of how many feel this way, but often we are told: "I wouldn't take a hundred dollars for my mattress. My health is so much better now, and I think resting better at night has helped."

Many women expressed a desire to join a home demonstration club but could not because of lack of transportation or some home problem.

The members of the home demonstration clubs were each asked to adopt a family of this kind. Reports show that the influence of extension work has spread. Many women who had not realized before what a privilege it was to get helpful information each month just by attending home demonstration club meetings came to a realization and became better members. In hunting for help for their adopted families they found help for their own home use. In reality, this mattress program to turn surplus cotton into better living has turned a farm surplus into a national blessing.

From Graduates to Illiterates

Extension work is carried on in this county by a white county agricultural agent and his assistant, a white county home demonstration agent and her assistant, a Negro county agricultural agent and his assistant, and a Negro county home demonstration agent.

These seven agents work with farm families from high incomes to very low incomes, from college graduates to illiterates. We find that the educated class knows the advantages gained by working with the agents and calls on us for assistance on many problems.

The medium well-educated often think that they know more than the other fellow, however, much of our work is among this class. The less educated do not know that there is any way for them to improve their living conditions and often are without hope and feel so helpless. They cannot understand that the Government is trying to help them to help themselves. They mostly want the present necessities of life without thought for the future and they know little about the value of planning ahead and how to plan. If the many Government agencies are giving away anything visible, people come to the centers in great numbers with outstretched hands; but when it comes to working for the benefits, well, that is another story. To reach and help this class has been a big problem with county extension agents. And, this is where the cotton mattress program has helped. The Surplus Commodity Corporation and the AAA worked out the giving of 50 pounds of cotton and 10 yards of ticking for a cotton mattress to any family whose income in 1939 was $400 or less, provided that half of the income came from the farm.

4,500 Apply for Mattresses

Often we find among this low-income group many of the less educated whites and Negroes. Some are those who were caught in the depression by circumstances over which they had no control. The majority of them are tenants, wage hands, and croppers. A few landowners are in the group. Four thousand five hundred families of this low-income rural group applied for a mattress in 1940.

Every month the home demonstration agent tries to get a letter to members of the low-income group whose names are on the mattress roll, giving some timely information. Several of these families have said how much this information is appreciated and how helpful these letters are.

Finally, the mattress program has helped to establish greater confidence in the county home demonstration agents and in the Extension Service. It has brought the county home demonstration agents into contact with many individuals that they would not otherwise have known.

Whew! but it was a hard job.

4–H Club Membership Hits New Peak

Enrollment figures for 1940 show a further increase with 1,420,297 boys and girls listed as members of 79,721 4–H Clubs in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. This record membership represents an increase of nearly 39,000 members over 1939. There was a higher percentage of completions in 1940, with more than three-fourths of the boys and girls finishing their projects.

The greatest membership gains are reported in the Southern States, with Alabama again leading the way, having a membership of 115,193 boys and girls. Texas is second, with 88,091 members; and Georgia runs third, reporting 82,962 members.

Shifting Tides of Humanity

D. P. TRENT, Principal Agricultural Economist, Division of State and Local Planning, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

When the 1935 census was taken, a million tenant and sharecropper families, or 5 million people, had moved within 1 year. This means that approximately a million tenant and sharecropper families move each year. The "erosive" and destructive effects of this wholesale shifting of farm people from farm to farm and from community to community is too obvious to need detailed discussion here.

Not all of this moving is detrimental or undesirable. Some tenants buy farms and become home owners. Some move to better communities. Some move for better markets, better roads, better schools, more healthful locations, and for other good reasons. Neither landlords nor tenants are, as a group, particularly to blame for all this moving. A Negro student at Tuskegee Institute said, "A lot of them move because the landlord didn't treat them right, and a lot of them move because they didn't treat the landlord right."

Just "Trouble Swappin'"

There are many causes of all this moving, but most of it is done for no good reason and with no benefit to anyone. Director Davis of the Alabama Extension Service has said that in most of this moving landlords and tenants are just "trouble swappin'," and we might add that in most of this "trouble swappin'" both parties "pay boot," because moving is a costly business to both tenants and landlords.

Tenancy and the wholesale moving of tenants and sharecroppers do not constitute the whole problem. In general, this insecurity and instability on the land has certain accompaniments, and all of these combine to make up a "disadvantaged" pattern of rural life. Some of these accompaniments are: Low income, poor land, deficient diet, poor health, poor housing, low standards of education, inefficient farming methods, and soil erosion. Which of these are cause and which are effect is not possible to determine. Each factor is at the same time both cause and effect, and all are interrelated as parts of the pattern.

Obviously, it is difficult for any agency to establish effective contact with these shifting families or for these families to become a part of things in the communities where they live for short periods and under uncertain circumstances. To render service and assistance to them is like shooting at a disappearing or moving target, or like catching birds by sprinkling salt on their tails. Agencies do help a lot of them, and many of these families do participate in available services and activities; but, in general, the benefits are limited and are obtained under handicaps and difficulties.

In the main, these "disadvantaged" farm families are difficult to reach and are the least responsive, until we have gained their confidence by reducing our methods and our techniques to the realities of their needs and have adjusted our thinking to their level of understanding and their ability to apply. They require a high degree of direct and individual attention, and their problems require a high degree of common sense and human understanding. But probably more than all other classes of farm people these are most appreciative to patient and sympathetic guidance; and, when they have once been convinced of the sincerity and value of the assistance offered, they show a degree of confidence and trust which opens the way for almost unlimited constructive service.

The mere state of mind of expecting to move at the end of the year contributes to a disinclination of tenant and sharecropper families to acquire things which are difficult to move. A milk cow does not lead well either behind a wagon or a "jalopy." Canned fruit and vegetables, jellies, jams, preserves, pickles, relishes, and kraut are difficult to move because the cans are apt to get broken. Home-cured ham and bacon are not nice to move, and home-grown feed is a nuisance at moving time. The natural tendency is not to accumulate these things but to be prepared to move to another place on short notice. And it is only natural that such tenants are usually not interested in making improvements to the land when they know that they may not remain to share the benefits. The result of this situation is that both tenants and landlords are inclined to get what they can out of the land within the present year and to give little thought to the future productivity and value of the farm. And so, the circle goes round and round, year after year, as it has done for several generations. Each year a wholesale reshuffling of a million tenant families and a million farms takes place. Landlords and tenants just keep on "trouble swappin'," and everyone shares in the economic and social losses which are involved in this constant erosion of physical and human resources.

The first and most essential step in any systematic effort to do something about this situation is to get these families anchored on the land with a reasonable chance to settle down and stay put and to work out their own salvation with the help of such aids and such guidance as are available to them. Not only is this best for the tenant families but it is also best for the owners of the farms which they occupy. Having attained this anchorage on the land, most of these tenants and sharecroppers will be inclined to acquire livestock, to produce food and feed supplies, to find a place for themselves in community activities, and to do other things which will contribute to their comfort and happiness and to the profit and satisfaction of both themselves and their landlords.

Needless to say, these things cannot be accomplished in a wholesale fashion or in a short period of time. The problem is so acute and the need is so vital to the welfare of millions of people and to the well-being of the Nation, and of democracy in the world, that definite efforts must be made to deal with these difficult and complicated problems in an effective way.

There is definite evidence that a solution to these problems can be applied effectively. There is evidence that landlords and tenants welcome and are seeking aid in improvement of their tenure arrangements and in solution of their common problems. There are, in the successful experience of tenants and sharecroppers and in the joint experience of landlords and tenants over a long period of years, abundant demonstrations of the value of practicable measures which may well be part of the solution to these problems. The Extension Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and various other agencies which deal with the problems of agriculture have in numerous instances and over a long period of years demonstrated their ability to aid disadvantaged farm people in working out the solution to their own problems. By pooling their experiences and resources and by coordinating their efforts in a unified and concerted approach to the whole problem, these and other agencies and groups in all parts of the country have the knowledge, the experience, and the facilities with which to aid farm people in erasing the "bad spots" in the disadvantaged pattern of rural life.

Land Use Planning Pools Resources

In many States and counties, this joining of hands in a careful analysis of the problem and in working out and initiating a unified plan of action is being accomplished under the auspices of State and county land use planning committees. Such committees are composed of local representatives of the various agencies concerned with agriculture and rural life and of representative farmers and farm women. In this manner the combined experience and judgment of technicians and of farm people are brought to bear upon the whole problem of disadvantaged farm people, as a part of the general process of land use planning.

To provide working tools with which all agencies may make a definite and unified approach, the Department of Agriculture has

issued simplified and broadly flexible lease forms and related materials. These are available in States and counties where desired, primarily through the channels of the Extension Service. Obviously, these forms are not, within themselves, the solution to the whole problem; but they do provide a basis for conference and public discussion, and they do provide a means of getting individual landlords and tenants down to brass tacks and clear understandings in their leasing arrangements.

Many States have been working upon the problem of farm tenancy and of low-income farm people in a systematic way and with good results for many years. More recently, the agencies in a number of States have undertaken more definite and more direct efforts to deal with the problems of land tenure, leasing procedure, and landlord-tenant relationships. In Iowa, Illinois, Oklahoma, South Dakota, South Carolina, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, New York, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and in other States, definite steps have been taken through research and through extension which are designed to aid landlords and tenants in improvement of the tenure system. In South Carolina, North Carolina, and Oklahoma, and possibly in other States, tenure improvement work has been given an increased impetus through the employment of extension specialists in farm leasing or landlord-tenant relations. The programs in tenure improvement or landlord-tenant relations include such activities as: Organization of county tenure improvement committees or subcommittees; county and community landlord-tenant conferences; direct assistance to landlords and tenants in filling out leases; establishment of plantation improvement demonstration and of individual or community tenure improvement demonstrations; public awards or recognitions for improved tenure systems or landlord-tenant relations; general distribution of improved lease forms and related materials; public discussion of tenure problems and leasing arrangements in meetings of farm women and 4–H Club members and of other groups. In certain States, emphasis is placed upon studies of existing outstanding instances of good landlord-tenant relations, and these are brought to the attention of the general public as examples. In some States a second step is taken of cooperating with representative landlords and tenants in the planning of systematic improvements in their arrangements and relationships and of thus creating good examples or demonstrations of improved tenure arrangements.

The difficulties involved in these undertakings are, at the same time, the measure of the opportunities and the challenge for service. If we can help these disadvantaged farm people to work out the solution to their problems, we shall have largely helped to find the solution to all the problems of agriculture and rural life; and, by so doing, we shall have contributed immeasurably to the greater security and strength of the Nation and of the American way of life. If we cannot help these people to find the solution to their problems, then we must admit a defeat which challenges the American way of life and the efficacy of democracy itself. In this situation lies the greatest challenge to our efforts and our abilities to aid agriculture and rural life; and, by the same token, in this challenge lies our greatest opportunity for service.

Movable School Makes the Rounds of Negro Farms in Alabama

■ Alabama's movable school truck, familiarly known as the Booker T. Washington School on Wheels, continues to make the rounds, demonstrating better farming and homemaking methods to Negro farm families.

Last year the truck traveled 3,115 miles, and 59 schools were conducted in 15 Alabama counties. More than 4,000 Negro farm men, women, and children attended the demonstrations conducted by the movable school staff, together with the county agents.

The movable school preaches health and sanitation wherever it goes. In Tallapoosa County, women and girls were given some helpful demonstrations by Nurse Dent in health on first aid, care of rubber goods, bathing and dressing the baby, methods of making bed patients comfortable, and what to have ready when the doctor comes. A baby clinic was held with the county health officer in charge, and 25 babies and pre-school-age children were examined.

In Crenshaw County, lecture demonstrations were given on first aid, infant care, prenatal hygiene, the importance of birth registration, and personal hygiene. Other demonstrations given were: Field selection of seed corn, mixing and applying stain for farm buildings, storing sweetpotatoes, cutting and building steps, making spray material for insects, planting winter legumes, screening windows and doors, planting the fall garden, low-cost brooder construction, home improvement, food preservation, rugmaking, canning, using the fireless cooker, and food preparation.

The movable school visited 5 communities in Hale County where 19 demonstrations were given in the making of bread, cheese, rugs, fireless cookers; and lessons were given in table setting, gardening, judging a dairy cow, bathing the baby, and what to have ready when the doctor comes. Two motion pictures were shown entitled "Let My People Live" and "The Negro Farmer"—the first motion pictures ever seen by many of the Negro farm people attending. Visits to these communities a few weeks after the school revealed that the women were applying the information received. Nine women had started rugs, and two had completed rugs; five women had made a week's supply of cheese ,and four families had built fireless cookers.

The movable school force made a radio transcription entitled "The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer," which has been broadcast over three Alabama radio stations.

"We know that 'like land, like people'," stated R. R. Bell, movable school farm agent. "Where we have poor land we have poor people. We have been ever mindful that in teaching to build up the soil and to raise more and better crops and livestock, our ultimate goal is to build up the lives of the farm people. Often after a day's work the movable school force has gone to the homes of farm families and spent hours in assisting them to work out possible solutions for some of their problems. We have encouraged farm families to grow vegetables in their gardens for a balanced menu and have taught them how to serve meals. As farming is both a business and a mode of life, when the security of the farming business is threatened, the security of the farm home is also in danger. Because of that fact, farm homemakers are just as deeply interested as their husbands in striving to make possible greater security in farming, the kind of security that will safeguard their homes and enrich their lives."

■ The Early Birds, a 4-H Club in San Bernardino County, Calif., has had for its community project the Monte Vista Home, the county home for old women. The club has put on an occasional musical program and has helped the inmates to celebrate holidays. They have made favors for the table and trays, sent cards, and valentines and surprise packages of simple cookies and candies. They try to think of the little homey things which most of those elderly folks would miss so sorely.

From Mattresses

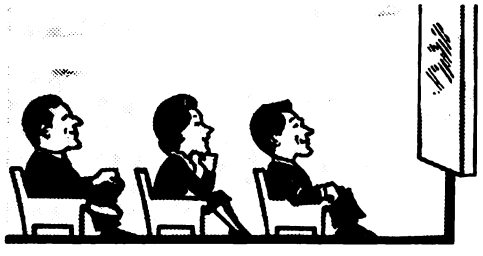
Arkansas agents estimated that 8,895 new low-income home demonstration club members and 3,944 new 4-H Club members would result from the mattress program. A study revealed that of 153,571 families with an average income of $206.70 about 43 percent were represented in Arkansas home demonstration club enrollment, white and Negro.

Helping the Low-Income Farmer

They Like Motion Pictures

■ One of the most successful plans that I have used in Marion County for reaching the low-income group has been visual-education material. I have a motion-picture projector, and I show as many educational films as possible during the year, combined with a short comedy and followed by a discussion of problems and work under way in the county. We have no trouble in getting the producers out to the meetings, and usually the entire family attends the show.

The mattress program has been another way in which we have been able to reach the low-income group by passing out educational material at the mattress center.



We have also been able to reach a large number of low-income families by contacting them personally and delivering educational material to them at the time they are in the county office signing applications and receiving checks.—*Lloyd McGehee, county agent, Marion County.*

Begin With the Youth

In Attala County we are trying to work with all farmers in the same manner, regardless of the amount of their income. In order to raise the amount of income of farm families, we have just finished delivering 102,000 pine seedlings to 4–H Club members for setting out this year. I went to Coffeeville and brought the seedlings home in the back of my car, and the club boys called for them at the office. I feel safe in saying that more than 50 percent of the boys receiving seedlings could certainly come in the low-income family group.

Feeling that low-income families will be better able to increase their income by breeding and caring for better livestock, we have obtained 24 registered Jersey bulls from some of the best herds in the South and placed them at strategic points in the county so that they will be accessible to farmers. In several cases, these bulls have actually been placed with farmers in the low-income bracket, and every encouragement has been given them to care for the bull and his daughters properly.

4–H Club work is being done with children from low-income families in dairy-calf club work and pig club work, along with the various other enterprises.

Through the AAA program, such families are directly benefited by receiving conservation material and other services offered by the AAA.

We recently obtained the motion picture, Poultry a Billion-Dollar Industry, and showed it to the Negroes in the county. In one rural school where there is current, we darkened the windows and showed it along with a comedy to the school children one afternoon.—*Arlis Anderson, county agent, Attala County.*

Helps Farmers Get Credit

The low-income farm families of Rankin County are reached through personal contact when they call at the county agent's office. They receive the same consideration, and are given the same time and service as farmers of higher income.

The low-income farm families are urged to attend all community and county-wide educational meetings. They receive the same literature, circular letters, and bulletins as other farmers. They are reached through the Negro county and home demonstration agents. The boys and girls from low-income farm families belong to 4–H Clubs. They attend 4–H meetings, rallies, club shows, and camps. They are assisted, as individuals, in selecting the project most suited to them and given individual supervision and training.

The mattress program is a program designed especially for the low-income group. These families have been assisted in educational demonstrations and better home living. Last year 2,811 families were given this particular training of how to "make a mattress."

The AAA program is another phase of extension work that reaches the low-income farmer. Each farmer is given individual advice, educational material, and taught the importance of soil-building, crop rotation, protection of the forest, seeding of summer and winter legumes, marketing, erosion control.

In the early spring of each year every community in the county is visited for the purpose of treating work stock. The low-income farm families are given this free service and at the same time taught the proper care and treatment of work animals.

They are all assisted in getting credit from cooperatives, Farm Security, Jackson Production Credit, Emergency Seed and Feed Loan, and others to best carry on farming operations, through use of grant of aid, assignments to secure advancements of fertilizers, seeds, feed and supplies.

Visual education is also another feature used in this county. A large number of the communities over the county have the use of rural electrification. The agent has a sound picture machine and has shown a number of educational and timely pictures, which were given for the benefit of farmers of the low-income group.

As county agent of Rankin County, Miss., I am personally glad to state that no partiality is shown between farmers of low and high income.—*R. G. Prescott, county agent, Rankin County.*

They Clamor for Advice

In my regular extension program, I find that I reach, by far, more of the lower income class than I do those whose income is more and who have a higher standard of living. The lower income group is clamoring for advice, suggestions, and information that might help in increasing the income and raising the standard of living. Farmers, by large numbers, come to the county agent's office for information each day with reference to their farm problems, and 95 percent of these farmers are of the low-income group. We are at present holding a series of community meetings for the purpose of discussing a number of agricultural items with farmers. At these meetings we are discussing the county planning and policy committee's recommendations on cash enterprises for 1941 and future years. These enterprises consist of dairying, farm cattle, sweetpotatoes, Irish potatoes, soybeans, and peas.

We are also discussing and emphasizing the production of more food and feed crops for 1941. Consideration has been given to the Clarion Ledger's "Acres of Independence" competition and how it fits into the live-at-home and more-wholesome-food program for 1941. We are also discussing the cotton stamp program under the AAA program and how it can be used to the best advantage by farmers. In a total of 6 of these community meetings in Covington County, we have had approximately 300 farmers in attendance, and at least 80 percent of them are of the lower income group in the communities repre-

How do you reach the low-income farm families in your county? This was the question asked all county agents in Mississippi, a State which is mainly agricultural, has a large Negro population, and many families that are classed in the low-income brackets. The agents all had something to say about it, and these letters typify methods used generally.

ented.—*C. I. Smith, county agent, Covington County.*

We Understand Each Other

Bolivar County is said to have more Negro andowners than any other county in the Jnited States. Most of them are in the lower ncome group but not all. Perhaps tenants generally would be classed in the lower income group.

We use local newspapers, circular letters, ınd meetings at country churches or at schoolhouses to reach many small farmers ınd tenants. Many of these people come to he office to ask questions about gardens, food, feed crops, pastures, legumes, soil building, the cotton program, and supplemental programs.

I dare say that 60 to 70 percent of our time is spent working with the group some people choose to call the "low-income families." We get along well together; they understand us, and we understand them fairly well.

I believe Christ said something about "The poor we have with us always." There are some families like that in Bolivar. Many of these families farm the farmer and not the land, getting "furnish" as far as they can, then leaving crop, farm, and all. Others will stay until they get the parity check and then walk off.

Bolivar County has a large Negro population and some communities that are exclusively Negro. We have one AAA committee, all Negro, which has functioned since the program started in 1933. We meet with them and discuss problems common to them and to all cotton growers. They cooperate in the work. We have to settle squabbles between Negro operators and Negro tenants just as we do between white operators and tenants of both races.

Bulletins taken from the office are carried out largely by tenants, small farmers, and the low-income farmer. They take thousands each year, mainly on gardens, milk and eggs, truck crops, and pork production.

Tenants know and understand the program in Bolivar County. They have received about 5,000 mattresses and will get, maybe, that many more. This gives contacts to promote gardens and food program and makes for better living.

Rivers do not rise higher than their source. Some people are like that. Silk purses from sows' ears are not so common. Although we try to help the lower income group, we believe it a gross error to try to pull down those who have, by hard work, achieved a better financial status.—*T. Y. Williford, county agent, Bolivar County.*

Meetings Bring Them Out

It is an established fact that farmers of the low-income group in Kemper County attend meetings called by the extension agent more readily than those of the higher income group. With this fact in mind, meetings are scheduled in the remote places of the county so that every producer can attend, even though he does not enjoy the luxury of an automobile.

At these meetings, a general talk is made on some phase of the county farm program, after which individual problems are considered by the entire group in an effort to illustrate the questions which have arisen. These meetings are necessary only for the farmers of the lower income group, as those of the higher income group come to the office or to county-wide meetings for their information.

Farmers of the low-income group who never have planted winter cover crops or used phosphate on winter cover crops have been reached through the grant-of-aid feature of the AAA program. It was with this group that the majority of time was spent on educational work in connection with the grant-of-aid program.

Aside from group meetings, it is always necessary to work individually with members of this group.—*B. H. Dixon, county agent, Kemper County.*

Spell Out the Essentials

We have some seven to eight thousand tenant families in Coahoma County, and of course it is impossible to do individual work with this many families. During the past few years, we have held meetings of an educational nature at the Negro schools and churches and other places in the various communities of the county. To supplement this educational program, we now have a 16-millimeter projector, and pictures are being shown in the various communities. We find that the pictures, plus our talks on the AAA, winter cover crops, live-at-home programs, health, and other subjects discussed at these meetings, are getting good results. In this program we have the hearty cooperation of the county superintendent of education and his Negro teachers, as well as other agencies in the county.

We have for several years appreciated the importance of reaching the masses and are convinced that the only way we can accomplish results is to meet them in groups in the various communities over the county. The whole extension department, including both white and Negro home demonstration agents and county agents, the assistant county agent, and the county administrative assistant, are working on this program.

Only recently a group of our leading planters met together and decided to spell out a very simple farm program for tenants

in this Delta county. This program in a broad sense, after being spelled out, is cows, hogs, chickens, gardens, and other feed and food crops. This committee decided that the best thing to do was to spell out the essential things entering into a live-at-home program, otherwise too much emphasis would be placed on gardens alone, and gardens are only a small part of the real live-at-home program.—*Harris Barnes, county agent, Coahoma County.*

Mental Hygiene

. Maine women in more than 100 rural communities will study phases of mental hygiene at group meetings this spring and summer. The meetings are sponsored by local groups of farm bureau women in cooperation with the Maine Extension Service and Public Health Association. A public health nurse will be the instructor for the groups and will present: Good mental health for the whole family, the differences in the mental processes of persons of different ages, the importance of habit, problem children, and how parents can best guide adolescents.

■ More than 13,000 Georgia farm families were enrolled in handicraft work in 1940, the Agricultural Extension Service reports.

Meeting the Challenge of Low Income

F. A. RAYMALEY, Agricultural Agent, Cumberland County, N. J.

The grief and kindred troubles which accompany low income in our farm homes have rightfully classed this evil as America's No. 1 farm problem. While some of the difficulties it presents in southern New Jersey are not of the pattern familiar to other areas, their influence on the lives of the farm people and the extension worker is identical. Certainly in our Cumberland County farm picture the good farmer on good land has felt the pinch of this reduced income. The good farmer on poorer land has felt it more, while the questionable farmer on submarginal land has presented a real challenge.

On about 2,800 commercial farms in Cumberland County intensive farming is practiced. The pinch of insufficient income is felt on about three-fourths of the truck farms, on at least one-half the poultry farms, in practically all fruit operations, and on combinations of these enterprises with dairying. From a personal or enterprise standpoint, therefore, the issue of low income is not one affecting any one isolated group but rather a whole host of well-meaning, hard-working, average, local farm people.

Thus through working with these farm people in everyday extension activities over the past decade, we have actually designed our extension program to cope in all lines with realities faced by low-income farm people. And the farm people are not unmindful of our program. Not only have they helped formulate it, but they have constantly looked to us for whatever help could be offered them in working out of the maze and vicissitudes of their low-income plight. Our program has not broken faith with these people. Statistics filed in our office on personal records as well as on townships or farming types peculiar to a district show that low-income people make the most use of the Extension Service and of our time. This also follows through with seasonal changes in their farm enterprises. We have from 800 to 1,200 office visitors each month, almost twice as many telephone from one place or another, and, in addition, we visit more than 100 farms each month. With the demand for time centering on these particular farmers and their problems, it is obvious that our low-income people are getting the greatest proportion of our time.

Here again we have learned, as recent efforts of the Farm Security Administration in the same county have confirmed, that there are always some farm people who cannot be assisted by any program in which they themselves must play an important part. Because of their temperament or their own coming back to live on the land as misfits in local industries, this group is a special problem study in itself. But even so, some of these people have found our combined program with the Farm Security sympathetic to the troubles that confront them.

One of the strong points of Extension Service work in Cumberland County is that during the past decade our leadership efforts have been strengthened among the more successful farm people. Those who have not felt the pinch of low income have in most cases, assumed positions of real leadership assistance in our extension program, to the extent that without this help it would have been physically impossible for the county agent to have covered all the work that has been done.

Any extension program that is properly designed must face the problems of the farm people in the area. This is certainly true of our local program, for we strive at all times to look at the problems of our people and to meet their cases with what our research, experimental, and other agricultural institutions have to offer.

Keeping the Earned Dollars

One of our important pieces of work has been to keep the earned dollars on the farm. This has been achieved on our vegetable farms, for example, by doing more work on the farm, such as growing plants, and by lengthening the market seasons with winter-stored vegetables. On our dairy farms, the production of more feed units on the home farm, the improvement of pastures, and similar methods are equally useful in conserving hard-earned milk dollars. Barn and home meetings on the subject, circular letters, and other means are used extensively to teach this point.

Take, for instance, a typical case we encountered in 1938. The farmer has a good dairy herd on a soil equally adapted to some of the earlier truck crops. About one-third to one-half of the farm was devoted to beets, white potatoes, peppers, sweet corn, and some asparagus. The business, the buildings, and the home seemed to be heading downhill entirely too fast for decreased income. By some farm accounting data on his own farm and by some later dairy-herd improvement association records we confirmed our observations that here was a good set-up to improve. Further analysis of the records showed that his feed bill at the nearby mill used about 50 cents on each dollar taken in from milk. The truck crops produced showed a close return margin over costs. With some figures and extension teaching procedure, the farmer was shown that his own farm should grow more feed, that his dollar taken in for milk could be conserved in this way; and in turn, land growing truck crops at a close marg could return a better income on dairy fee The year 1940 proved one of the best in decade on the farm. In 1941 the same pla will be followed. The pastures will be fertilized, better grains and hay will be produced; and as in 1939 and 1940, the tru crops will be limited to the sweet corn, whi feeds the dairy by residues, and to asparagu which has been increased in acreage slightl for peculiar local market advantages.

Then there is the question of better su sistence. Too often our farm people afte struggling to get hold of a dollar promptl spend it in town for many things that th farm itself might furnish. Our program ha not advocated going back to the so-call "good old days," but it has presented sugge tions that farmers can and do follow to g a better living on and from the land. Th work, while still unpopular with some far leaders and a few farm people, is gainin ground and has gained considerable thank wherever it has been properly tried. Record show the value of a good garden. A cow o pigs on many vegetable or poultry farms, an other types of subsistence are very applicab to this area.

Another manner in which the program ha been effective in reaching low-income farm people has been our own efforts to get ou among these people in the county, such as by appointment dates at auction market office and similar locations. The pressure of heavy calls on our office began when incomes were lowest, and contacts made at that time have never been lost. Low-income people in these appointment neighborhoods still look to the agent for assistance in all their troubles.

One of the most significant methods we have used to assist low-income people is the auction market. An Extension Service proj ect in the first place, these markets are now vast assembly places where all farmers bring their produce for sale. Here, regardless of financial standing or personal obligations, the farmer may sell his produce—one package or a thousand—to the highest bidder, and get cash for it. His cost of marketing is reduced, the risk of selling is eliminated, and his efforts for better packaging and quality are rewarded. This marketing service is in itself a big factor in helping income. Figures in our office comparing prices at the auction with those obtained under the old method of shipment show thousands of dollars gained in increased income and reduced selling costs.

In addition, our program urges those selling through auctions to pool orders for supplies such as hampers, baskets, seed, and fertilizer; in this way they get savings on initial costs

thus reducing costs on the farm itself and in turn helping farmer income. At their annual meetings, some of these markets show returns of several hundred dollars average to members who take part in this type of buying. So farmers, through these markets, have been shown how to help themselves.

In farm accounting, in soil test meetings for lime and soil improvement, in strawberry culture meetings, and in countless other instances we work directly with the people who are most in need of this type of aid, assisted by the market master. Once this set-up is established, it becomes an important link in all work with these low-income people.

Summing all this up—and admittedly little detail has ben offered—we might say that our outstanding farm leaders and local people feel there is as much being done for the low-income people as is possible under our present economic relationships. When farm income from a national viewpoint bears a better relation to other income and responds to national programs designed to aid in achieving this end, our procedure will be flexible enough to continue the present work.

Agents Work With Small Farmers

C. E. BREHM, Director of Extension, Tennessee

Tennessee is a State of very small farms with correspondingly small incomes. It is with the people on these farms that we in the Extension Service are concerned. According to the 1930 census, which classified farms according to their size, there were 245,657 farms in the State. Of this number, 6,344 ranged from 200 to 400 acres in size; 1,312 farms from 500 to 900 acres; 238 farms from 1,000 to 4,000 acres, and 8 farms more than 5,000 acres. There are only 7,902 farms above 200 acres in size. There were 187,632 farms ranging below 200 acres in size, with by far the greater number ranging from 20 to 90 acres. Furthermore, of the total 18,003,241 acres in farms, 12,164,590 acres were in the hands of operators with less than 200 acres, with by far the biggest percentage of that with operators whose farms were less than 90 acres. The average size of the farm in Tennessee was 69.5 acres, which means that there was an average of less than 40 acres of cropland. All these farms had relatively low incomes corresponding with the size of the farm.

According to the 1935 census, there were 273,783 farms in Tennessee, which means that the size of the farms is getting smaller from decade to decade. Furthermore, the TVA with its program of reservoir construction will take out of cultivation between 500,000 and 600,000 acres of the best farm land in the State—the river and creek bottoms—which is further contributing to diminishing the size of the farms and the income of farmers, inasmuch as the farmers in the reservoir areas must be relocated on uplands of lesser productive capacity. There is considerable discussion about "family-size farms" of about 125 acres at the present time. There are approximately 38,138 farms of this size in the State. Assuming that the larger farms were split up to increase the size of the smaller units, there is not enough farm land in the State to provide a so-called "family-size" farm for every farm operator. Thus, the farms will continue small and, as time passes and population increases, probably will get smaller in size.

Of the 273,783 farm operators enumerated in the 1935 census, 125,040 are described as owners; 21,656 part owners; 480 managers; 51,477 croppers, and 75,130 tenants. In the very nature of things the Agricultural Extension Service is working with small farmers, large farmers, owners, tenants, and sharecroppers alike. The fact of the matter is that a far greater amount of work is being done with the small farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers because there are so many more of them.

The cooperative program with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is further evidence of the educational work done with small farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers. The county agricultural agents do the educational work with all farmers in the county for the AAA committeemen and recommend the soil-building practices that are most effective in their respective counties, for which payments are made. The farmer usually consults the county agent before filling out his work plan. After all, the Triple-A soil conservation program is closely related to the Extension soil conservation program. The only difference is that the Triple-A now makes cash payments to farmers to encourage them to adopt better farm practices, the use of lime, phosphate, and cover crops, that the Agricultural Extension Service has been encouraging all farmers throughout the State to adopt through demonstration methods, voluntarily and without additional financial reward, other than increasing their income by their own efforts. Last year approximately 173,000 farmers, representing almost 90 percent of the cropland in the State, participated in the Triple-A program. And these were not the large farmers. For example, in one county where participation was almost exclusively in the soil-conservation phases of the program the average payment of 3,000 farmers participating was approximately $27. Only 4 farmers out of this number received payments in excess of $200 each. In many counties throughout the State the average payment to farmers from the AAA program is less than $20.

Another program that has been exceedingly helpful and reflects the work being done with low-income families has been the mattress-demonstration program carried on by the county home demonstration agents. This program was limited to families, white and Negro, with incomes of $400 or less. Most of these families had considerably less than $400. In 65 counties in which this program was carried, each of 71,061 families, white and Negro, received a mattress. In Tipton County, more than 3,000 families received a mattress; in Giles County, 2,918 families each received a mattress; and in Lawrence County, 2,680 families. These mattresses were made exclusively under the supervision of the home demonstration agents. But this was not the only help given these families. During these demonstrations, instruction and demonstrations on other household matters are given that have proved helpful to them. There is not another agricultural agency functioning in the State that has contacted and been so helpful to low-income families as the white home demonstration agents and the 10 Negro home demonstration agents.

But the foregoing illustrations of educational work with small farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers are not all. The home food supply program is another illustration. This program was carried on to encourage farm families, white and Negro, to grow at least 75 percent of the food they consumed, including a variety of the necessary amounts of food for good healthful living. More than 100,000 farm families were contacted and given instructions on the proper foods and how to produce them. They all made varying degrees of effort to produce more food of the right kind. More than 60,000 persons definitely enrolled in the program, signing an enrollment card and making the effort to produce and store 75 percent of the food they consumed. More than 20,000 families reached the goal in producing 75 percent of the food they consumed and are being given certificates of merit signed by the Governor. Most of the families were small farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers. These are only a few of the illustrations of educational work done with small farmers, tenants, and sharecroppers, white and Negro. Similar work has been done with them in every phase of extension activity. It may be emphasized again that the great majority of farms in Tennessee are of small acreage and that the income on them is correspondingly low.

The Cotton Mattress and the Community

LEONARD HEGNAUER, Extension Agronomist, State College of Washington

Recently I visited two community centers where mattress making was in progress. The work had but recently begun, and the workers had not yet had time to appraise fully the results of their efforts. They were aware, however, that here was a work project that had possibilities not only for themselves but also for the betterment of the community.

Upon entering the large workroom, one saw an open bale of cotton standing in the corner. Part of the bale had already been used in filling mattresses under construction. The cotton was soft, clean, and beautifully white. The fleecy mass indicated superb quality. It was just what was needed for making high-grade mattresses if proper skill and care could be employed.

As I looked upon the open bale, I got a glimpse of what was back of the bale leading in the direction of the field. My thoughts at once took me back to the Southland whence this useful product came. It seemed to me that I could once more see the cottonfields as I had known them in years gone by. It seemed that I could almost see the very field which supplied this particular bale. At least I could see long rows of sturdy plants nearing the stage of bloom. And soon thereafter the beautiful cotton blossoms would emerge and then change in color and gradually grow into the open boll filled to overflowing with excellent white fiber.

How I wished that I might have known something of the one who grew this cotton. One is always more interested in the grower than in the product which he grows, even though the product might be of the finest quality. But one can only speculate that the grower may have been a well-to-do planter in whose fields this bale had been produced as one among many. On the other hand, the bale might have come from a little field operated by a tenant farmer, or by a sharecropper, in which event it was one of a very few. Perchance it might have come from a field of a white grower, or it might have been grown by one whose skin was black. In either event, if it represents the major part of what was produced, and this is easily possible, then it takes on even greater significance. There is then tied up in it perhaps most of a summer's work of the grower; and, in addition, there may be in it much of the labor of some other members of his family. There is tied up in it most, if not all, of the family living. At least, there can be but little left to supply those other wants and needs which make up such a vital part of satisfactory living. The bale, then, takes on increasing importance because of what it might represent.

It is clear that there was too much cotton where this bale was grown. Growers could not use it; neither could they sell it. If, perchance, a price was offered, it was so low that the costs could not have been met. This would leave less than nothing for the grower.

At this point, the cotton mattress came to the rescue. There were those who saw possibilities in moving a surplus to a point where there was a need. In doing this, two things at least could be accomplished. The surplus could be made to disappear, and the product could be made to serve a useful purpose and fill a real need.

This is at least a portion of the story that may be gleaned from the field side of our bale. There is, however, another story that has to do with the home that is of immediate interest. This has to do with the cotton as it goes into the mattress and with those who are interested in the need which this cotton may supply. It is a real human-interest story.

In looking about the room, one could not help becoming interested in the workers. They were an impressive group. In this instance, there were some 12 to 15 workers at their tasks. Those in charge felt that they could easily have supervised a larger number.

In each case, I asked the one in charge how long the work had been in progress, and the answer was that it had just begun; but immediately the reply came, "We expect to stay until all the mattresses are made." And, remember, they served without pay.

In one case, a farmer of my acquaintance was helping with the heavier work, although he doubtless had work enough of his own; but he agreed to stay as long as he could be of service. What a spirit that is! It is indeed one not found everywhere.

I looked about the room to see who these people might be that had such an interest in this unusual project. It was found, in the main that they were elderly folk; however, there were a number of younger ones in the group. They commonly worked in pairs; more often it was husband and wife, sometimes mother and daughter or mother and son that made up the working teams. They were serious-minded folk and tremendously in earnest.

One couple particularly attracted my attention. Upon inquiry, it was found that they had already finished one mattress for themselves but they were still on the job. They had asked that they might be allowed to work until they could finish a second one which was to go to a neighbor family in distress. No one from that family could spare the time; and unless the work were done by someone else who had a friendly interest, there would be no mattress for them; however, they had friends who are willing to help. Where, I ask you, does one find a finer spirit of helpfulness, and where would one look for a better example of a good neighbor?

The woman in charge of one of these centers pointed to a large bolt of goods from which the pieces were being cut as needed. She said that, according to specifications given them, each mattress would require a stated amount of yardage. By careful planning, she had been able to save a portion of a yard on each mattress, and the cost of the mattress would thereby be slightly lowered. She further showed that only the merest scraps of materials were thrown aside. Most of the smaller pieces were being used in making mattress handles, indicating that nothing was being wasted.

This seemed to me to be a splendid lesson in economy taught by one who, because of a lifetime of practice, was able to teach others and to teach them well. How I wish that this same lesson might be impressed upon many others!

There is ample room for advancement in this field. Too much material and time are wasted, especially when they belong to another. These people worked as though the materials were their own. They worked with a will and with a purpose.

In speaking further with the leader, she gave every indication that her heart and soul were in the task before her. As she told her simple story, I realized that here was one who was giving unstintingly of her time and her strength and even of herself. As we talked, there came over her face a radiance that seemed to me not unlike that which might be seen upon the face of a crusader. Her face showed lines that had been deeply worn by responsibility, care, and perhaps anxiety; but with a smile that betrayed real modesty her face became wonderfully beautiful. She must have realized that she was in the service of others and that her sacrifice was appreciated.

I made inquiry about what such a mattress might mean to those at work. I was assured that for many this was to be the first and only mattress they had ever owned. Think of the happiness such an effort will bring. Some may say that mattresses, regardless of how or where or by whom they are made, have equal value. I do not share in that opinion. A mattress made by these thoughtful, earnest folk with their own hands or made by the hands of loving friends is more than a mattress. In the making, they somehow

into their work something of themselves. was pointed out to them that this might ly mark the beginning of more effective munity effort. It was made clear that y other things could be undertaken and hat way the spirit of cooperation could reatly strengthened. These people, work- together, were forming bonds of friend- that need never and probably will never broken. But this is not only to be a friendship among those within the community who were brought together through mattress making, but it should be extended to include those in the cottonfields who produce the cotton. If this could be done, it would mark a new era in the development of national unity and friendship and, above all, good will. Perhaps the lowly cotton mattress may play an important part in getting such a program under way.

Speaking of Pictures

JOHN M. RYAN, Extension Editor, South Dakota

South Dakota, in common with other States, has been attempting, through the of motion pictures, both silent and sound, color slides, to make extension meetings active enough to appeal to the sophisti- d tastes of the modern farmer who whets artistic appetite on a technicolor sound na at the neighboring town double-fea- movie house.

arl Bales, visual education specialist, ıbers among his equipment two 16-milli- er sound projectors which are kept for ling to county agents. The projectors are active demand. Films are usually ob- ed from the United States Department of iculture and commercial organizations. visual aid department also has a motion- ure camera which is used for taking th Dakota pictures; for, no matter how l the "canned" pictures are, the local luct is always better. In addition, one ıt has his own movie camera and three ıts have projectors.

aymond Lund, Pennington County, has n about 1,400 feet of movies in the past ars. Of these, 300 feet are in color. The ures cover 4-H Club activities and proj- and water-conservation development in Black Hills and their foothills. Mr. d's best word of advice for anyone going the extension motion-picture business is irst of all, buy a light meter. It will pay ost in the film it saves.

ımes McGibney, Meade County, also has ord of advice for the extension worker plans to take pictures. Jim says, "Don't ıer with it unless you are going to de- p and print your own pictures; it's too ly. By doing it yourself, the cost will be enough so that you will feel as if you afford to take all the pictures you want." no camera enthusiast was ever known to taking shots of a subject as long as he plates left, which is as it should be. It ecessary to make a lot of chaff to get one l kernel.

he color slide has come into its own dur- the past several years, and there is noth- like slides to make the audience crane r necks in interest as the speaker points out some lesson they show. Howard Schultz, Brule County, is a firm believer in the use of color slides. He has taken 270 of them during the past year.

His pictures cover 4-H Club projects, variety-demonstration plots, livestock, soil- and water-conservation practices, with a few miscellaneous farm practices thrown in to create interest. Mr. Schultz uses a 35-millimeter with an f 3.5 lens. He has discovered that Kodachrome can be wound on the spools that fit his camera in a dark room and that 38 or 39 pictures can be taken on one roll.

"My camera takes single-frame pictures, which means that I will get twice as many pictures from a roll of color film as I would if taken with a camera taking double frame," Agent Schultz explains. "In addition to that, I can use clear up to both ends of the roll. As cost is an important item because of a limited extension budget, I find this of great value. I find the single frame entirely satisfactory for my work, and I can make slides for as low as 8 cents each, including the cost of masks, film, slide glass, and cellulose tape."

This economy-minded extension worker has proved to his own satisfaction that pictures do arouse interest. At a meeting recently he used his projector to show pictures taken in a county variety-test plot. One variety, as shown by the pictures, was definitely superior to the others. Within the next few days, three farmers came to the office to inquire where they could obtain seed of this variety.

In the State office, Mr. Bales maintains a library of approximately 300 slides, both black and white and color, made up in sets to cover different extension projects. These pictures are mostly those which he has taken himself, but many have been collected from specialists and agents. Two projectors are available for lending to specialists and agents. They are seldom idle. Fifteen agents are equipped with their own film-strip projectors, many of which can also be used for slides.

Practically every agent in South Dakota has a still camera of one kind or another. Mr. Bales' services are constantly in demand to give advice in operating these cameras. A complete studio is maintained at the college where films may be developed and prints and enlargements made at nominal cost to the counties.

This picture-mindedness on the part of agents has allowed expansion into another closely related field—that of using pictures in local newspapers. The State office has equipment for molding newspaper mats from zinc halftones. The standing offer is that 2 to 20 mats of a picture will be supplied free of charge to any agent who will pay for making an engraving from the picture. The cost of the engraving is nominal, running from about $1 for a one-column picture to about $1.75 for the average three-column picture.

This allows the agent to place the same picture in all newspapers in his county the same day, eliminating any possible feeling that he might be playing favorites. Some agents, among them James Hopkins of Walworth County, have bought as many as five engravings of local pictures within the last year. There is not a single instance of a newspaper equipped with a casting box which has refused to use a mat of a local picture by an agent.

In addition to visual aids offered to extension agents, which have their origin in the camera, Mr. Bales' department each year makes available six small portable exhibits suitable for showing at county fairs and other similar events. These may be shown individually or in any combination. During 1940, the topics shown in these exhibits included kitchen improvement, sorghum-seed production, better sires, care of eggs, soil-conservation practices, and grasshopper control through tillage. The booths are 4 feet, 3 inches, by 6 feet. A station wagon is used to transport them.

Extension Summer Schools

The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has arranged a summer session for extension workers, from June 9 to August 9, in three successive 3-week periods. Visiting professors in charge of special courses in agronomy, animal husbandry, dairy husbandry, poultry husbandry, and rural sociology include the following: E. A. Norton, U. S. Soil Conservation Service; Edward N. Wentworth, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles W. Turner, University of Missouri; V. S. Asmundson, University of California; O. H. Benson, director of rural scouting for the National Boy Scout Organization; and V. K. Brown, director of playgrounds for the Park Boards of Chicago.

Washington State College is planning a 2-week summer school for extension workers beginning June 23. Courses are scheduled in extension methods, rural sociology, farm credit, agricultural planning, and home economics.

The University of Missouri has canceled extension summer courses, scheduled from June 16 to August 8, because of national defense activities.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Does Extension Reach All Rural Groups?

According to Liberty Hyde Bailey, former dean of the New York State College of Agriculture, the Extension Service has the twofold responsibility—"To teach those who have a desire for information and to create a desire for information in those who do not yet have the desire."

The first responsibility is comparatively easy to discharge since progressive farmers and homemakers seek information and solicit the assistance of extension agents in solving local problems. But how effective has extension work been in stimulating interest in better farm and home practices on the part of farm families in below average situations?

Data available in the Division of Field Studies and Training, based on interviews with 10,733 farm families in 17 sample areas of 16 States, indicate that on the average extension teaching has influenced 7.6 percent fewer tenant than owner families, and 12½ percent fewer families on small farms than on large farms to adopt improved farm and home practices. In 7 areas of 6 States 12.7 percent fewer farmers with only common school education were influenced to make changes, than was true of the farmers with some high school but no college training. The corresponding difference for farm homemakers in 9 areas of 8 States was 19.6 percent.

In 1936, Arkansas extension workers made 46.6 percent of their farm and home visits to tenant and sharecropper families, and 47 percent of the farm people attending meetings held by county extension agents were tenants and sharecroppers, according to a study made by Walter Cooper, Arkansas statistician.

A study of 34,933 farm families in 22 Nebraska counties made by the Works Progress Administration, shows 5 percent less tenant families than owner families reached in some measurable way by the Agricultural Extension Service (Jan. 1940 EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW).

Why Some Homemakers Do Not Participate

What are some reasons for nonparticipation in home-economics extension? Six hundred and ninety-five homemakers, or 67 percent of the 1,037 homemakers visited in sampling areas of Massachusetts, Washington, South Carolina, and Indiana, were not taking part in extension activities. The reasons were basically the same in these four different sections of the country. Absence of transportation, poor health, unfamiliarity with extension activities, lack of interest in group meetings or organizations of any kind, and lack of someone to care for small children were the reasons most frequently given.

The reasons that homemakers gave showed that they think of the extension program only in terms of meetings. This fact suggests readjustment of teaching procedures and a better use of a variety of means and agencies, if larger numbers and all income groups are to take part in the program. It is important to have the program center around home and community problems, with emphasis upon practical and attainable solutions. More circular letters, bulletins, and news stories might help.

The Massachusetts, Washington, and South Carolina studies on participation in home economics extension are reported in Extension Service Circulars 271, 285, and 313, respectively. The Indiana Extension Service is publishing its study.

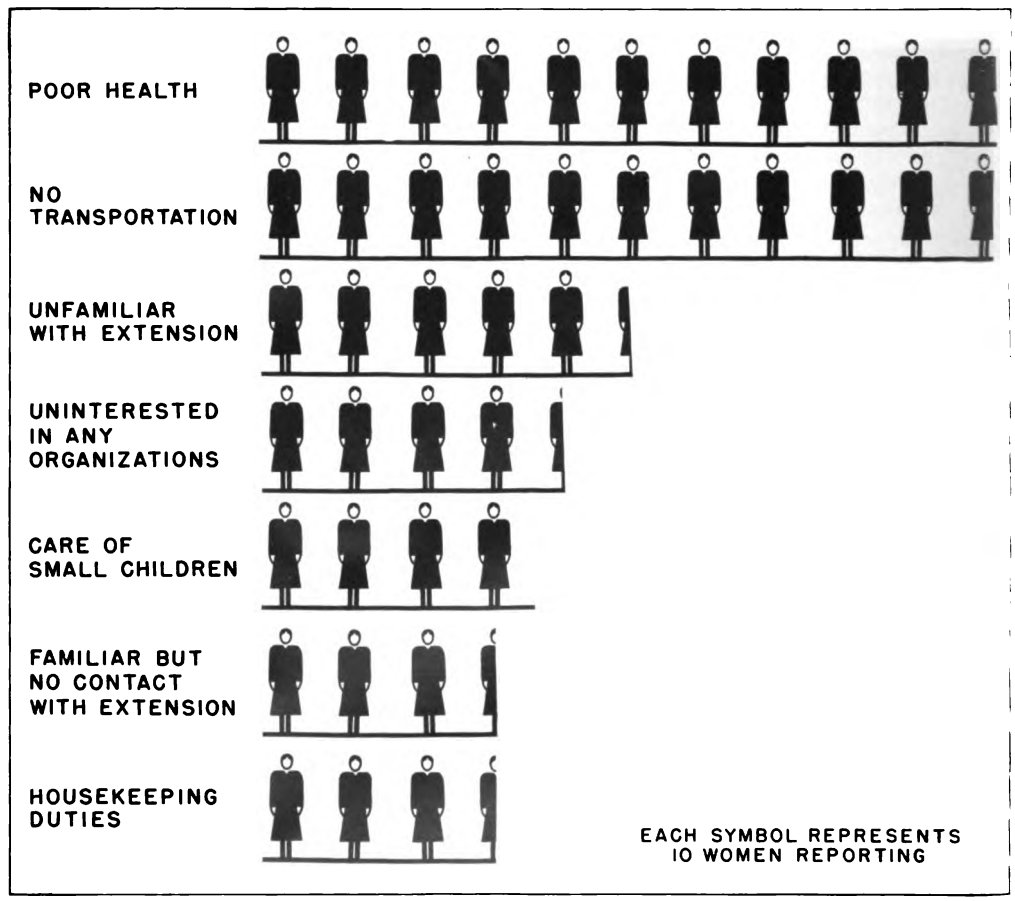
Whose Children Join 4-H Clubs?

At sometime during the decade 1930–39, 51 percent of the children of 4–H age growing up on the farms of the United States were 4-H members. In the 14 States with the lowest average agricultural income per farm family, 47 percent of the farm children were reached by 4–H Club work. In the States in the middle-income group, 60 percent, and in the 14 States with the highest average income per farm family, 52 percent of the children were 4–H members.

In the 13 Southern States, club work has been reaching 27 percent of the Negro farm children and 56 percent of the white farm children.

Studies carried on in many parts of the country and reported in the February 1938 issue of the REVIEW indicate that club work is reaching approximately 45 percent of the children of tenant farmers and 56 percent of the children of farm owners. Whether or not boys and girls join 4–H Clubs is influenced more by the education of their parents and the extent to which their parents participate in community activities than by the economic standing of the family.

Number of Women Reporting Reasons for Not Participating in Extension Activities[1]



[1] This pictagraph shows the results of studies made of 695 homemakers in selected areas of Massachusetts, Washington, South Carolina, and Indiana.

Building Health With Vitamins

America has been shocked by recent evidence of widespread malnutrition. The nexpectedly large number of young men ho have been rejected by medical examin-rs under the Army conscription program ecause of physical defects has centered pub-c attention on something that nutrition pecialists have been talking about for a umber of years—the fact that a great part f our population suffers from malnutrition nd that this condition is not restricted to ow-income groups. Some people with an bundance of food are slowly starving to eath.

Although this malnutrition is not strictly modern malady, it has been intensified by ie development of food production and rocessing practices which have removed nany people from direct contact with the ource of food supply and which unwittingly ave diminished or removed certain essential hemical compounds from many basic food roducts. To remedy the situation, the com-ined efforts of food producers, processors, nd marketing agencies will be needed—all ctively employing the latest knowledge con-erning nutrition. Supplementing their ef-orts must be a widespread educational cam-aign to acquaint the people of America with he nutritional requirements of their bodies nd the ways to meet those requirements.

Such a view of the Nation's nutrition prob-m was presented to extension workers at-ending a regional conference in Omaha, ebr., in early February by Dr. J. S. Hughes, iochemist from Kansas State College.

Veteran of a quarter-century of research n the field of nutrition, Dr. Hughes is an uthority on vitamins. These, he pointed ut, are among the newest nutritional dis-overies. A half-century ago, nutrition au-horities emphasized the body's protein and nergy requirements and branded it foolish or a person of moderate income to spend noney for products with such low calorie ield as milk, eggs, and fruit. Scarce money, hey maintained, should be spent for grains, ice, potatoes—products with a high calorie ield per unit of cost.

There was at that time no knowledge of he importance of vitamins and many min-rals contained in the very foods that were ow in calorie yield. The word "vitamin" as not coined until 1910; and a vitamin was irst isolated as a pure chemical compound nly about 10 years ago. Progress since then as been almost unbelievable, for Dr. Hughes isplayed bottles containing small quantities f 10 different vitamins in pure form and out-ined the functions of each together with ymptoms of its deficiency.

Vitamins, he explained, are tools needed by living cells to properly perform their functions of life, growth, and reproduction. Vitamins are produced in abundance in young, vigorously growing, green plants; and animals depend upon plants to obtain most of their vitamin requirements. People, in turn, obtain their vitamins by eating the animals or eating the plants.

The diets of many people are deficient in one or more of these essential chemical compounds, he declared. Constipation is often a symptom of general vitamin deficiency, and constipation is a widespread ailment in this country. Bleeding gums and a tendency to develop black and blue spots from slight bruises are evidences of a shortage of vitamin C. Some nervous disorders in growing animals and "night blindness" in human beings have been traced to a shortage of vitamin A. This compound also is essential for proper reproductive functions and affects the formation of tooth structures. Vitamin B_1 or thiamin, the enzyme needed to oxidize sugars, also is essential for proper functioning of the nervous system. Vitamin D, which is formed in the body under exposure to direct sunlight, serves to prevent rickets. A shortage of nicotinic acid contributes to the development of pellagra, and administration of this compound to pellagra sufferers often brings amazingly rapid improvement. Riboflavin is needed for normal nerve functioning and also affects the condition of the membranes of the lips and the blood vessels of the eyes.

Deficiencies of these vitamins occur in the daily diet of many people because modern civilization has placed man in much the same situation as cattle on feed in a dry lot. Such cattle, receiving only the chemical compounds that are found in fodder, hay, and processed feeds, seldom develop the "bloom" which is characteristic of livestock on good pasture. Few people are in the "pink" of condition, because they likewise fail to obtain sufficient quantities of certain essential chemical compounds.

Two methods for remedying vitamin deficiencies are possible. One is to include in the diet the necessary amounts of vitamins in pure form as they are manufactured by some chemical companies. The other is to choose a diet of foods that are naturally sufficiently rich in vitamins to supply all the bodily needs. The latter method is the more desirable, not only because it is economical but also because there probably are several vitamins which have not yet been isolated and synthesized; and these as yet unknown compounds are likely to be obtained from foods that also are rich in the known vitamins.

Green, leafy vegetables are usually rich in vitamins; and the production of a good home garden is, therefore, a desirable measure for insuring adequate supplies of these essential compounds in the farm family diet. Some native plants, often used for "greens" by pioneer mothers, are even richer sources of these compounds than are some highly prized modern vegetable varieties. Dandelion plants, for example, are about 15 times as valuable in vitamin A potency and 3 times as valuable in vitamin C as are good varieties of leaf lettuce. Lambsquarter is 10 times as valuable as lettuce in vitamin A potency. The young plants of cereal grains are extremely rich in vitamins up until the time they reach the first jointing stage, and farm families could well utilize the green leaves of these vigorously growing plants for a part of the diet. An acre of wheat could easily provide enough vitamins for 100 people and still produce a satisfactory yield of grain, Dr. Hughes commented.

Vitamin-Rich Foods

Vitamin-rich foods that might be added to the diet during those seasons when fresh vegetables and other "greens" are not available include wheat germ, brewer's yeast, and liver.

Vitamins alone will not solve the problem of malnutrition, but increased attention to vitamins will undoubtedly remedy a great many common ills and bring about noticeable improvement in the general health of the Nation. A great deal of work along varied lines will be needed. Experiment stations, for example, have just begun work on the very important problem of developing suitable crop and garden plants to supply these nutritive requirements. Vitamin values have been largely overlooked in the development of new varieties in past years. Similarly, harvesting practices now in use have been developed on the basis of the calorie content or total digestible nutrients of the crops. The calorie count is highest about the time the plant ripens, and vitamins have then practically disappeared. One big problem facing agriculture today is to so change its methods as to conserve the vitamin value of a part of the crop.

New developments in food marketing and processing likewise will be needed to insure an adequate vitamin supply in the American diet, the present program for vitamin enrichment of flour and bread being a hint as to the shape of things to come. It is not likely that these new developments will bring about synthetic food pills that will make farm food production unnecessary. Calories so far cannot be so compressed. "Vitamins may be taken in pills, but energy cannot," comments Dr. Hughes. "An average individual doing average work must have at least 1½ pounds of food per day, dry weight, to fill his energy requirements."

Get in With a Gadget

VERNETTA FAIRBAIRN, Home Demonstration Agent, Butler County, Kans.

How can we reach the low-income groups? How can we "bridge the gap" between the agent and the low-income family? Until the agent has talked and worked with the family, none will deny that the gap is there. It is the grievance of the "have nots" against the "haves."

One of the rules of good salesmanship as set forth by a nationally known sales expert is "Get in with a gadget," or the display of a curiosity-arousing visual exhibit which will "purchase time" for an interview for you. That principle works in selling ideas and information as well as commodities. The "gadget" may be a bucket shower-bath exhibit, some home-made breakfast cereal, or a home-made baby bed; but it is a smart agent who keeps her "bag o' tricks" well supplied with curiosity-arousing exhibits.

The Government has given us an excellent "gadget" to reach low-income families, in the offer of the cotton-mattress program. After a day spent in the mattress work center, the gap between the agent and the low-income family is bridged. The families feel that the agent is a friend and truly interested in their problems and welfare, and the agent is enriched in viewpoint from her contact with them. In the parlance of the salesman, the cotton-mattress program lets the agent "get one foot in the door." Whether she gets all the way in will depend on her and her salesmanship ability.

Here in Butler County, we are "following through" on the cotton-mattress and cotton-comfort project with an exhibit on mattress covers, comfort protectors, and even a home-made bed. As the women meet to make their cotton comforts, it is our opportunity to give them instruction in better bedding and care of bedding. Just this last week here in Butler County, several women who came to the mattress center to make a mattress joined a farm bureau unit. Evidently, they liked the sample of home demonstration work which they got there and decided to come in and have a whole meal.

It seems to me that the very core of the problem of reaching low-income groups is embodied in a statement that all extension agents have heard once or twice before, "Build a program based on their needs."

I remember that when I was in college our clothing class was working on a clothing budget for a college girl, and it was the conclusion of the class and the teacher that a girl could not dress respectably on less than $100 a year. Now that was more money than I had to pay all expenses that semester. I did not have the courage to speak up and say: "I'm going to have to live and pay all expenses this semester on less than a hundred dollars; make out a clothing budget for me on that basis." But mentally I withdrew from any clothing program that class had to offer. They did not speak my language.

Do not we extension agents often unconsciously shut people out of the program in just the same way? How much "pruning" would we do to the program we offer if every agent could exchange places for 1 week out of every year with the farm homemaker who has $500 cash to spend for all family needs. What kind of a clothing program would we offer if we always remembered that the average Kansas farm homemaker spends approximately $35 a year on clothing.

I was fortunate in "inheriting" a county in which the home demonstration program does reach low-income groups. A cross section of the 700 members enrolled in the 34 home demonstration units shows FSA borrowers singing in the county farm bureau chorus, participating in the county style revue modeling their home-made garments, serving as local leaders, going to mothers' vacation camp, attending farm and home week at the college, and working side by side in the program with rather large-scale farm operators.

Another rule of the sales expert is "Say it with scenery." Here in Butler County, we three extension agents have found color pictures of local people and their achievements an effective way to "say it with scenery."

Last year 54 farm homemakers from 30 communities of the county agreed to keep garden records showing the cost and value of the garden and the hours of labor spent on it. A summary of their records shows that the average garden was worth $92.04 and that for every hour they spent gardening they reaped a profit of $1.92. Throughout the summer we took color pictures of successful gardens, showing gardens protected by windbreaks, subirrigation systems, recommended varieties, etc.

These pictures in color have been in demand for many community meetings and have been the gadget by means of which we can give instruction and inspiration for producing better living at home. On the same program with these we have shown a comedy in technicolor, but we have noticed that the people are more interested in seeing their neighbor in technicolor than they are in seeing some of the movie stars or Mickey Mouse.

Low-income families do not have the means of transportation to go long distances, and so the agent most successful in working with low-income families will plan many local community meetings to take the place of large county-wide meetings. Our experience has shown that many local garden tours are more successful than one big county-wide garden tour, and more local community achievement days rather than one big county achievement day.

In conclusion, the four points we have tried to make are:

1. "Get in with a gadget" (use curiosity-arousing exhibits).
2. Build a program that will fit their needs.
3. Say it with scenery, such as color pictures of local people.
4. Take the program out to the local community.

Study Flag History

Our flag—its code, history, uses—will be studied by hundreds of Kansas farm homemakers in their "Citizenship" programs this year.

Because the home demonstration club members wanted to understand more fully their place in government and its workings as it applies to women citizens, the "Citizenship" program was organized last year. Each unit planned its own program, and many groups invited public officials to speak at their meetings. Legislators, doctors, merchants, lawyers, county commissioners, county school superintendents, district school board members, health nurses, and city officials appeared on these programs and told of their work.

In Rice County, doctors spoke on the prevention of contagious diseases among children. A superintendent of city schools discussed the citizen's responsibility for an adequate school system. Three units in Morris County decided the meetings were so helpful that they voted to hold them in the evening so the husbands could also attend.

A citizenship requirement has been added to the State standard of excellence list for 1941.

ON THE CALENDAR

Seventy-fifth Anniversary, University of New Hampshire, with National, Regional, and State Associations Cooperating, Durham, N. H., June 17–27.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Durham, N. H., June 23–27.

National AAA Annual Conference to Consider the 1942 Program, Washington, D. C., June 10–13.

National 4–H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18–25.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill., June 22–26.

American Dairy Science Association Annual Meeting, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., June 23–27.

National Dairy Council Annual Summer Conference, Chicago, Ill., June 26–28.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Kingston, R. I., July 13–19.

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IN BRIEF

Farmers Plan for Youth

Healthful hot lunches are now being served to 90 school children of Washington County, Colo., as the result of the activity of the Lindon community agricultural planning committee and members of the school board. Following a survey of health conditions in the community, lunches for both grade and high-school children have been sponsored by the planning committee and the Work Projects Administration.

Twelve men in the Lindon community have volunteered to help erect an adobe recreation and community building which the committee has planned to construct for the young people.

In-Service Training

The University of Kentucky announces summer training courses to be given for in-service extension workers in three consecutive 2-week periods running from June 16 to August 6. Staff-member offerings include: Animal industry, three courses in farm engineering, an advanced course in soil management which includes a 5-day field trip, and work of special interest to home agents; namely, landscape gardening, and a course involving a study of current problems in nutrition.

Cordwood Buys 4–H Calf

The cattlemen of Stevens County, Wash., have long been proud of the purebred animals that graze in their mountain and valley meadows and win blue ribbons in show rings throughout the Northwest.

Now members of Stevens County 4–H Clubs are showing that they are not only determined to carry on the tradition of purebred cattle but are displaying a true western self-reliance in achieving their objectives.

Early last year the Williams Valley 4–H Beef Club in Stevens County decided to organize a perpetual calf club. Money won by members in various fairs was pooled and a purebred Aberdeen-Angus heifer purchased. A special committee from the Williams Valley Grange assisted by County Extension Agent A. K. Millay set about determining the member of the club with the most outstanding record who did not already own a purebred animal. Thomas Lee Chandler was selected and presented with the calf.

Members of the club, however, decided that they needed still another calf. Their funds would not cover the purchase price and they did not want to ask for help. Finally their leader, H. H. Lenhard, and several parents and other interested parties got together and worked out a plan.

The club members were given permission to go onto several tracts of standing timber and cut cordwood. Axes, shouts, and laughter rang together as the club members went to work. Soon the cordwood was cut and piled ready for marketing. A buyer was found, and the proceeds of the sale were used to buy a second purebred beef calf. This one was awarded to James Justice.

Later in the year the club members found they needed an electric clipper properly to prepare their animals for the show rings on the fair circuit. Back to the wood lots they went, down came more trees, and soon the treasury contained the $16 needed to buy the clipper.

Members who receive the purebred calves sign agreements that the first purebred calf they raise is to be registered and returned to the club for a continuance of the program which started with the turning of cordwood into beef cattle.

Double Sorghum Production

During the past year, Colorado farmers produced double the amount of grain and forage sorghums they grew in 1939.

Five million bushels of grain sorghums were harvested in 1940, compared with 2,363,000 bushels in 1939. Farmers and ranchmen harvested 342,900 tons of forage sorghums this past year, compared with 190,500 tons the previous year.

The Colorado State College Experiment Station has cooperated with the United States Dry Land Field Station at Akron, Colo., in conducting tests which have shown sorghums to be better adapted to eastern Colorado conditions than corn. County extension agents and other representatives of the college extension service have cooperated with farmers in demonstrating the value of sorghums.

CONTENTS

AMONG OURSELVES

■ RANSOM ASA MOORE, widely known among extension and research workers and teachers of agronomy throughout the country, died recently at his home in Wisconsin.

In 1895, Dean William A. Henry, who was then engaged in the great task of developing the College of Agriculture, decided that Mr. Moore was the man he needed to aid him in the herculean tasks he had assumed. He induced Mr. Moore to join him under the title of assistant to the dean and directed his efforts to the reorganization of the short course. With his unusual energy and zeal, Mr. Moore traveled by bicycle and by horse and buggy from farm to farm in Dane and neighboring counties, appealing to fathers and mothers to send their boys to college. He expanded such personal contacts by attending fairs throughout the State with an exhibit of what the short course had to offer. Soon this phase of the work of the College of Agriculture became an outstanding enterprise in agricultural education in the State and Nation, and such it is to this very day.

Mr. Moore viewed life and its problems in terms of their stern realities. It was the need for new opportunities for the rural youth of Wisconsin that led him to become the first plant breeder of his State. And this was not an easy undertaking. Inspired by the work of that pioneer plant breeder at the University of Minnesota, Willett M. Hays, Mr. Moore urged upon Dean Henry the necessity for such research at Wisconsin. Without funds, the dean could offer little encouragement; but, under a persuasive persistence, 1 acre of land was allotted for Mr. Moore's grain-breeding work in 1898. Not dismayed by limitations of funds or labor, Mr. Moore established the first grain-breeding nursery in this State; and such was the beginning of a development which made the man and the grains he produced world famous.

■ DR. JANE S. McKIMMON, North Carolina assistant extension director, and one of the pioneer State home demonstration agents in the United States, was named by the Progressive Farmer magazine as North Carolina's "Woman of the Year" in agriculture for 1940. In announcing the honor, the magazine said of Dr. McKimmon: "With almost fanatical zeal she has tried to bring to country women some of the things she found lacking as she traveled by buggy over muddy roads back in farmers' institute days. But, along with her ideals, she had the ability for organization, an understanding of human nature, a great patience, a rugged determina- and a big heart. . . ."

EYE CATCHERS WILL

HELP FARM PEOPLE understand defense problems and necessary adjustments.

REACH RURAL FOLKS in all income levels with motion pictures, film strips, charts, and posters.

TELL THE STORY of better nutrition for strong bodies and endurance.

FILM STRIPS—

New defense and regional adjustment film strips, prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Extension Service—

Series 605. Defense and the Farming South. 38 frames.

Series 606. Defense and the Northern Dairy Region. 38 frames.

Series 607. Defense and the Farming West. 31 frames.

Series 608. Defense and the Corn Belt. 38 frames.

These strips may be purchased in single frame at 50 cents, and double frame at $1.

MOTION PICTURES—

Plows, Planes, and Peace. (Agriculture in defense.)

For Health and Happiness. (A color film on child nutrition.)

Farmers in a Changing World. (Agriculture in defense.)

POSTERS—

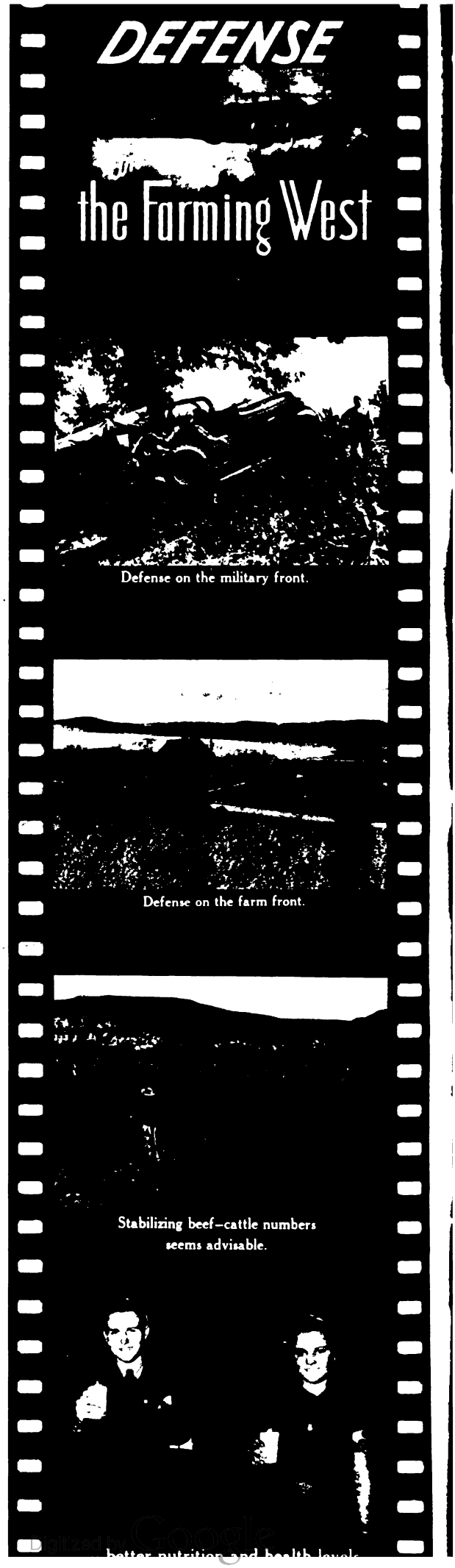
Make America Strong—A set of 13 posters showing necessity of proper nutrition. Size, 20 by 25 inches. —75 cents per set.

Agriculture and the Americas—G–105. A poster visualizing the agriculture and geography of the Western Hemisphere.

These national materials, supplemented by your own locally developed materials, would provide a well-balanced visual program in support of defense activities in your county.

EXTENSION SERVICE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 12 JUNE 1941 NO. 6

AN Editorial

Food Is the Farmer's Defense Weapon

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

Farmers have now been called upon to step up production in defense of our American democracy and in aid of the defenders of democracy across the seas.

There is need for more of many of the foods required for the greatest health and strength of the people of this country and of the nations fighting for democracy.

Secretary Wickard has said: "It is a blessing to our Nation's cause that we have an efficient Extension Service and scores of thousands of trained farmer committeemen. These are key people in translating national agricultural policy into action and achievement."

We as extension workers can study the situation with local farmers as it develops, decide on what should be accomplished, and then keep after it with our undivided effort, working with 4-H Clubs, home demonstration clubs, cooperative marketing associations, county planning committees, conservation associations, breed associations, and every other means open to us. We can help others to understand the facts and the underlying need. We can help farmers in many ways to produce more efficiently the increased food supplies needed. We can intensify our efforts toward a more adequate home-grown food and feed supply.

Events are moving rapidly. The world situation today is a challenge to all who believe in democracy, a challenge which is highlighted in the following statement summarized from a recent address by Secretary Wickard.

■ Today food is a defense weapon, one of our strongest. Without food, Britain cannot continue to stand between the United States and the aggressor nations. It is no military secret that shipping losses have made Britain dependent upon the United States and Canada for food as well as for munitions.

As a part of our plan to supply Great Britain with food, we are going to convert the ever-normal granary into an ever-normal food supply. This conversion is not too easy a task. As farmers all know, converting feed into food is far different from converting steel or aluminum into implements of war.

The Department is attempting to stimulate the production of tomatoes, beans, and some other vegetables, as well as dairy products, hogs, chickens, and eggs named in the announcement of April 3. Commercial producers will be looked to for much of this, but it should not be overlooked that almost all farmers can produce more hogs, dairy products, poultry, and vegetables for home use. A live-at-home program on farms makes more food available for Britain and for our own people too.

From a broad standpoint, this program is a logical extension of existing programs. The food program would be impossible without the feed reserves stored up as a precaution against scarcity and emergency. Since 1933, we have rehabilitated our soil, and now we are in a position to produce more without wasting land and effort as we did during the first World War.

The farm programs of this administration have stood between farmers and the effects of the first World War. Today they are standing between farmers and injurious effects of this second war.

The world situation and our relation to it is foremost in our thinking today. Everything we are doing in this country is secondary to our defense effort. On its success or failure depends the future of the United States. With every passing day, I am becoming more and more convinced of its importance.

It is acknowledged, I think, that Great Britain will go down unless the United States sees that she gets munitions and food. Does anyone believe that the fall of Britain ends the danger of war for the United States? A few years ago people were inclined to laugh at the Nazi threats. Hitler's opponents in Germany were inclined to laugh too.

Some British leaders thought that Hitler would listen to reason. After Munich he would settle down. Prime Minister Chamberlain thought that appeasement had guaranteed world peace for his time.

Let those people who are talking about warmongering think back a little while. Who attacked Poland? Who intervened in Spain? Who overran Austria and Czechoslovakia? Who gobbled up Denmark? Who invaded Norway?

In the light of history, the persons who believe that Britain's downfall would be followed by peace and prosperity need a guardian. They have no business wandering around loose in this cruel and chaotic world.

England has put a heroic struggle. She is living proof of the fact that democracy is worth fighting for. Otherwise, the English people would not have held out as they have. Yet, it is plain also that England will not survive if American munitions and American food do not reach her in ever-increasing quantities. If we are not going to see that England gets our help, let us tell her so. It is a cruel and bitter mockery to let the English people believe we are going to make our help effective if we have only half-way measures in mind.

Speaking for myself, I would never ask the farmers of this country to grow more food for the British if I did not believe we would see that this food gets to the British. I do not believe the people of this country favor half-way measures. Let us do whatever is necessary to see that our food and munitions actually get to England—and let us do it right away. The situation is urgent, terribly urgent. Our food and munitions must not only be produced; they must be delivered, and delivered in time. The American people face the decision on this matter now. We run risks if we insist upon the delivery of our food and munitions to Great Britain, but any course we take involves risks.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For June 1941 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Directo

Iowa Builds Informed Citizens

GERTRUDE DIEKEN, Assistant Extension Editor, Iowa

Seven thoroughly thrilled 4–H girls and boys from Iowa farms went to New York the first week in May to see how the other three-fourths—the urban—live.

Their plans were rather grown-up; the zoo was not on their list of "to-do's." But they went to see a huge terminal market, a milk train, a tenement housing project, and the slums. They went to live with city boys and girls in their apartment-house homes whose roofs shelter thousands in the space of one farm garden.

This 4–H adventure is called by grown-ups in Iowa—the 4–H staff, to be precise—a "new venture in education." It is only one of Iowa's projects to emphasize intelligent citizenship today more than ever before.

Last summer five New York City girls from the social studies section of Lincoln High School in New York came to Iowa to visit the 4–H girls at their annual State convention and to live for a week on Iowa farms. These bright lasses, to whom tractors, cornfields, and haymaking were a fascination, brought the urban viewpoint to Iowa girls in panel dicussions which were a convention feature.

Turn about, the Iowa girls and their 4–H brothers repaid the visit. They represented the rural point of view in panel discussions, and they did it well. They know the farm program because some of them are following it on their farms; they have helped to contour and control gullies; they know about price pegging and corn sealing.

The seven 4–H–ers were selected from the high 18 on a basis of their insight into these things and their articulateness as revealed by personal interview. The high 18 had been weeded out of the entries (one to a county) on a basis of long-time club records and scholastic standings. Trips were financed by the Carnegie Endowment of New York City and the Iowa Economic Policy Committee. Two State 4–H staff members accompanied the group.

Rural-urban consciousness is part of a larger world-conscious program actively fused into the Iowa 4–H girl's program. Working with Miss Ursula Hubbard of the Carnegie Endowment, A. Drummond Jones of the United States Department of Agriculture, and Harry Terrell of the Des Moines Peace Council, Mrs. Edith Barker, State 4–H girls' leader, introduced panel discussions to 4–H girls in 1938. The first series took the girls beyond the barbed-wire enclosures of their own farms, beyond their communities, and into their responsibilities as world citizens.

That fall, the discussion program, "A 4–H Girl Looks at a Democracy," was initiated because it was felt that we must care deeply for that which we would defend. And in order to care, we must evaluate and compare and understand.

Came spring, 1939, and more discussion training schools for 4–H girls on the topic, How Would You Like To Live That Way? This topic opened comparison of opportunities in various countries of the world.

Fall 1939 brought an invitation from the Iowa Economic Policy Committee for a 4–H girl panel on democracy at their annual meeting. A prominent urban clergyman, totally disassociated from club work, said in an address:

"I had a thrilling experience week before last. I heard a panel discussion carried on by eight members of various 4–H Clubs in the State of Iowa. All of them were girls, in their late teens or early twenties. If anybody thinks that the young people of our day are jazz-minded or empty-minded, he should have been there.

Well, these girls were talking about democracy. First of all, about what democracy really is.

"One of them started the ball rolling by saying: 'Democracy is a form of government. It is a way of getting somewhere by way of persuasion instead of force.'

" 'But,' said still another, 'it isn't simply a form of government; it is a way of life. It is a way of life founded on respect for people.' 'That's right,' said another, 'democracy is fundamentally an attitude toward people. It means that you respect the rights of other people.'

" 'What are those rights?' Quickly the answers came back: 'The right to achieve. The right to advance. The right to make all the progress a man is capable of! The right to grow. The right to develop one's personality to the fullest possible measure. The right to equal opportunity for education and economic security and self-development.'

"Then somebody else said: 'We mustn't forget the right to differ.'

" 'One thing I like about democracy,' said somebody else, 'is that it isn't finished. There's always room for change in it.'

"Well, these are a few samples of what these girls said about democracy. I sat there with my mouth open and with thrills running up and down my spine. This is great stuff, I said to myself. And then I said again to myself, this sounds like religion."

Last year's State convention panels were concerned with How Can an American Girl Strengthen Her Democracy? This June the girls are discussing Our Responsibilities in the World of Tomorrow.

Beginning in January, a State-wide girls' and boys' discussion program was set up in which each of the 922 boys' clubs and 955 girls' clubs was to spend part of every single club meeting on the topic of the month. That meant that 28,159 boys and girls and 4,377 adult leaders in May talked about Myself, a Citizen of My Club. Other months' topics are: Our Flag—a Symbol, Significant Places and Personalities in Our History, Health—an Obligation of Citizenship, and so on. For the past 2 years, P. C. Taff, assistant director of extension, has led the 4–H discussion training schools.

The discussions sift into the adult community. They are popular on community programs. Eighteen girls who took part in last June's convention panels reported that in 6 months they reached 18,000 people in organizations outside their own 4–H Clubs.

Speaking for Better Citizenship

B. H. CROCHERON, Director of Extension, California

In August 1940, the California 4–H Clubs launched a campaign to educate the people of the State to a better understanding of the principles and responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy. Under the plan, older 4–H Club members were to go forth to teach their elders the meaning of American democracy. The campaign has developed until it now reaches a considerable volume and has become a State-wide enterprise.

It was supposed that in this national crisis there would be many older 4–H Club members who would desire to make a contribution to the public welfare. Citizenship training seemed a feasible outlet for the patriotic impulse with which club members were imbued. Their older brothers might be active in military defense. The 4–H members could take their part in solidifying the home front. The plan proposed that older 4–H Club members would be offered the opportunity to volunteer for this patriotic activity which was, of course, entirely separate from and in addition to their regular project work.

Teaching materials were the first step in such an enterprise. A series of 12 leaflets were, therefore, written to serve as a guide for those 4–H members who volunteered. The outlines discussed such topics as: What Does Democracy Mean? The History of Democracy; Government in a Democracy; Citizenship—Its Rights, Duties, and Benefits; Citizenship and Voting; Our Federal Government; Our State Government; Our Local Governments; Political Parties; Managing the Business of Government; This Land of Ours; and A Citizen's Calendar.

If the 4–H members were to educate adults, they must be prepared to meet questions and to have a broad concept of the subject. For further study, references and supplementary questions were added to each leaflet. Free copies of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States were not available for distribution, consequently it became necessary to print a supply for use of those preparing for the work.

Local volunteers club leaders are not always skilled in the public presentation and may not be equipped to teach effective methods of public address. Therefore, special leaders were enrolled in each county to train the 4–H volunteers. Extension workers found inspiration in the fact that the most prominent citizens accepted appointment as special leaders. County superior judges, district attorneys, superintendents of schools, prominent clergymen, and others of similar eminence gave of their time to become special 4–H leaders to train these youthful speakers in the meaning and duties of American citizenship. There are now in California 190 special volunteer leaders active in this particular phase of 4–H Club work. These leaders train club members to speak clearly and to know whereof they speak.

The next step in each county was to present the matter to the older club members and to enroll volunteers. In California, those club members who are 15 years of age or older and who have completed 4 or more years of club work are known as "senior" members. There are 1,402 of them in the State. It was to these "seniors" that the matter was presented and 605 of them volunteered to go out to preach the gospel of better citizenship. No prizes or awards of any kind were offered. The matter was designed entirely as a patriotic public service.

From the list of 12 topics, each club member selected one or more subjects upon which he proposed to become proficient. It was not expected or desired that they would commit the material to memory or recite it parrot-fashion before an audience, but rather that they would use the material as a text and, with such other references as were available, prepare to address an audience in their own words on the general topic selected.

In order that club members might gain experience, they first gave their presentations before their own 4–H Club. Later they traveled about the county giving the same address before other clubs. Thus, each 4–H Club had a series of 4–H speakers come before it, presenting different topics in the series; and each volunteer had an opportunity to practice before several junior audiences.

From those members who had made these presentations, the volunteer leaders chose the most successful and proficient to give their presentations before adult audiences. Usually the club members are dressed in uniform and are backed by a setting of national and 4–H Club flags. The club members have appeared before many types of rural audiences, such as granges, farm bureaus, cooperatives, parent-teacher associations, and others. Only one topic is presented on such an occasion, but if the audience or the organization desires, other club members follow at subsequent meetings to make other talks from the series. Usually, the audience responds, and the club members follow one another in subsequent months. The difficulty experienced is that the demand grows so widely that busy club members with their high-school studies, their club projects, and their home chores, find it difficult to respond to all the invitations pressed upon them.

After presentations before various types of rural groups, the campaign moves into nearby towns. Noon service clubs, chambers of commerce, labor groups, church organizations, and others are a fertile field for the 4–H presentations. Usually the audience as well as the speakers realize the patriotic importance of these occasions. The singing of patriotic songs, the reading of portions of the Declaration of Independence, the delivery of the club pledge and the pledge to the flag, all become a part of the meeting. This final stage in the plan is only now under way, but up to April 20, 4–H Club members have given 1,215 citizenship presentations, of which 632 were before adult meetings and 583 at 4–H Club meetings.

It is still early in the undertaking and too soon to predict how far it may grow, for the end of the effort is not yet in sight. There is no lessening of demand for the talks on citizenship as delivered by 4–H Club members of California. The club members have found a direct part to play in the effective defense of America and of its institutions.

Family Life Is the Source of Good Citizenship

MRS. D. E. ELLIOTT, Farm Woman of Gallia County, Ohio, and Chairman, Southeast District Home Council

We all know that agriculture, on the whole, is not profiting from this war, and we must plan carefully if we maintain the family health and still have money left for educational and social activities. It is important to the Nation that we do this, for, according to one expert, at least two-thirds of our total population 100 years hence will be the descendants of those now living on farms. Thus, it would certainly seem worth while to help these rural folk with their problems of wholesome development, family relationships, and in their training of our youth for citizenship in a democracy.

An important factor is the influence of social conditions and the need for social adjustments in our country today. Times are changing. We are all aware that there is less opportunity for living, working, and playing together as a family unit now than in former generations, due to social engagements in the higher-income families and to the fact that both parents of the lower-income families frequently work away from home. Hence, there is no chance for a quiet family get-together, although there is a growing feeling that no matter how many specialists and other agencies are called into play, the family still remains a continuous source of wholesome interpretation and guidance and furnishes security through understanding as well as affection.

Statistics show that since 1870 the population has increased 300 percent, marriage 400 percent, and divorces 2,000 percent. That means about one divorce to every five or six marriages in America; and 36 percent of these divorces are granted during the first 4 years of married life, whereas 66 percent occur during the first 9 years! Do you wonder—why all these broken homes? Because there are fundamental changes taking place in the institutions of the family and of marriage today; and the new foundations are being constructed of material gathered from the fields of science, biology, psychology, and other sources. Men and women have not as yet adjusted themselves to all these changes, and there are bound to be conflicts until they do learn to understand and accommodate themselves to these changes.

What happens to the children from these broken homes? Dr. Gill, of the Mansfield State Reformatory found that 85 percent of the inmates of the institution came from broken homes, either through divorce or by the death of one or both parents. This survey lasted over a 2-year period with 3,000 inmates. The majority said they were in definite need of money when they committed the crime, and the rest said that they had no work of any kind at the time of their misdeed.

Seemingly, the danger is between the ages of 13 and 18 years, which would indicate a failure of the parents or guardians to understand the child and to guide him into right paths of living. The January 1940 report of the juvenile judges of Ohio showed but four counties with no cases of delinquency, so the problem is a universal one. A very recent report states that boys between the ages of 17 and 20 years are being apprehended in major crimes in greater numbers than any other 4-year group of any age, so these parents do need help. They need knowledge and understanding themselves so that they can lead their children confidently into a changing world to know that they have the ability to carry on as good citizens of tomorrow.

What shall be the goals for American farm women in making their contribution to a strong defense program? First, to achieve a wholesome family relationship for the happy family is, primarily, a well-adjusted group, secure in its emotional relations, whose members are able to adjust themselves quickly to meet new conditions. Second, to provide adequate health care for our children. All that parents do for the children by way of health protection is an immediate and lasting contribution to national affairs. It was a startling fact in 1917 to learn that one-third of our young men who were drafted were physically unfit for military service though many of these defects could have been corrected in their childhood days. Third, to find a place for the unemployed youth of America so that their unused energy may become an important factor in our defense program. With 4 million between the ages of 16 and 25 years out of school and out of work, that is no small undertaking. Fourth, to achieve an understanding of human behavior.

Some of the ways open to us in working toward these goals are: Fostering a spirit of cooperation in sharing responsibilities in our own family; helping other families face and solve difficult problems that have arisen through changing conditions by the employment of social workers, home demonstration agents and others. Let us continually emphasize the importance of good health from early childhood through exercise, diet, and recreation, as well as proper medical attention. We can all recognize the value of surplus youth in our State and provide opportunities for them so that they will not feel their lives are useless. We can also study the needs of parents and build the subject matter of their reading material available in our libraries upon their actual needs.

Because one rarely talks of defense without mentioning democracy, I want to quote from an article written by George Stoddard: "In a national emergency we can only stress what we have always taught. What was desirable in good homes is no less desirable as a national pattern. We can show that the democratic way of life is superior to any other by believing it and by practicing it. In short, the age-old values in home life, properly conceived and sincerely carried out, are the very essence of democracy. If we ever fight, these are the things we should fight for. If we are strong enough to gain peace, these are the things for whose defense we shall keep armed."

The Ute Park Camp

For 6 or 7 years 4–H Clubs and adult organizations in Colfax County, N. Mex., dreamed of a permanent site where camps could be held. They were surrounded by beautiful scenery which would lend itself to such a permanent camp, so a fund was started, to be used if land could be obtained. In 1939 J. Van Lint of the Baldy gold mine gave the county 4–H Clubs land to be used for a permanent camp, and through the assistance of several groups and organizations the dreams of these young people and their parents are coming true.

Not only did the Colfax folks contribute to the project but those from Harding and Union, their neighboring counties, helped as well. A permanent lodge, 25 feet by 50 feet, was built the first year at a cost of $300. 4–H Clubs and women's extension clubs donated money earned in various ways; the agricultural and home agents helped with plans and served as advisers, the men even helping with the actual building of the lodge.

In the original building, it was necessary to use one end for a kitchen. As this resulted in a crowded condition, in 1940 a kitchen was added to the building. A new girls' dormitory which will accommodate 64 girls was also part of the 1940 building program and was completed before camp season started. One night in 1940, the commissioners of Colfax County visited the county 4–H Club camp. These men were so much impressed by the evening's activities that they appropriated $100 to the camp fund and had the roads to the camp site improved. Later in the year, they turned over to the fund the $100 check that the county received as a first-place award in the county booth content sponsored by the State Fair Association. The commissioners also donated a large cook stove which had been used in the county jail but which had been replaced when the new courthouse was built.

We Serve a Western Fruit County

MARION F. BUNNELL, County Extension Agent, and JOHN C. DODGE, Assistant Agent, Yakima County, Wash.

■ Way out west in the Evergreen State of Washington is the irrigated valley of the Yakima River and its tributaries which are fed by the snows of the Cascade Mountains.

Out of 3,072 counties in the entire United States, Yakima County ranks first in the production of apples and pears, third in cherries, fourth in potatoes, and eighth in all vegetables.

Yakima County is perhaps best known for its yearly shipments of from 10,000 to 11,000 cars of apples and a volume of other fruits such as pears, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, and grapes equal to nearly half that amount.

The production of its $13,000,000 fruit crop together with the packing, storing, and marketing of the products constitutes the major business and trade in Yakima County. A large portion of the population of the area is directly or indirectly dependent for its livelihood upon the fruit industry. Of necessity, horticultural work is of major importance in the County Extension Service's activities.

Yakima County's apple industry was started 40 years ago, and a large part of the trees now standing were planted in the 1910–19 period. First plantings made were of many varieties and on soils not especially rich in nitrogen but of good physical qualities and in most instances with good drainage. Yakima's fruit industries flourished. New soils produced bountiful crops; good prices returned high incomes; and many fine homes, packing houses, and storages were erected.

Time has changed this picture. The 30 to 35 years of continuous crop removal from the orchards has depleted the soil fertility with a resultant effect on yields except where sound practices of soil management were followed. Lack of effective sprays and sanitary practices have permitted the coddling moth population to build up until as many as eight or nine sprays are required to give the crop necessary protection. Many years' application of sprays in the form of lead arsenate have impregnated the orchard soils with soluble arsenic, often sufficiently to prohibit the starting of leguminous cover crops. It is, undoubtedly, also exerting some deleterious influence on the productivity of the trees themselves. Apple trees that looked so lonely 35 years ago, 20 feet apart, are now rubbing elbows and shading the ground completely. During the past decade, apple prices have not been sufficiently high to enable the growers to follow the thinning, cultural, and fertilizing practices that are necessary in maintaining soil fertility and tree vigor.

Consumer preference and storage and handling qualities have brought about a definite trend in apple varieties. Many trees of the less profitable varieties have been removed; and new plantings have consisted of solid blocks of Delicious, Winesaps, and Jonathans until now these three varieties make up 85 percent of the total volume of apples produced. This may seem to some of little significance, but to the apple growers involved the results have been anything but pleasant. Why? The pollen of the Winesap blossom is sterile; and the pollen of the Delicious flower, although capable of fertilizing the pistils of some apple varieties, is not capable of fertilizing those of its own. Total lack of pollination means that no apple is formed or that it will be dropped before maturing. Lack of pollination in any of the five parts of the apple pistil results in an apple underdeveloped on one side and, as a consequence, lopsided.

Hand pollination of apple blossoms as demonstrated by Dr. John C. Snyder, extension horticulturist, right center above.

This problem is by no means hopeless, but some ingenuity has been required to overcome it; and although the Extension Service cannot take all of the credit it has played no small part in its solution. Educational work by the Extension Service through office calls, farm visits, demonstrations, tours, and schools has helped to bring about a correction. Some orchardists have gone back to interplanting varieties; some have top-grafted part of their trees; others have grafted in a single branch of a pollenizer in each tree; and still others are using bouquets hung in the trees in small buckets or set between the trees in 50-gallon oil drums.

But, lo and behold, the last thing anyone would have dreamed of, some of the orchardists are running competition with the bees. Armed with a small brush and a vial of carefully collected and cured pollen, orchardists are climbing ladders and daubing pollen, not in all of the flowers but in enough to obtain a good set of fruit evenly distributed over the tree. Sounds fantastic, doesn't it? But, just the same, it is being done on a larger scale each year.

The possibility of commercial hand pollination originated in 1934 with the American Fruit Co. Demonstration work in Yakima County by the Extension Service in 1937 was done with the assistance of Dr. J. C. Snyder, State extension horticulturist. In 1938 six hand-pollination schools were held and seven hand-pollination result demonstrations set up. Three method demonstrations were held in 1939; these also served as result demonstrations. Publicity was given results through the radio and newspapers. Persons on apple tours held during the summer months visited these demonstrations. In the spring of 1940, four method demonstrations were conducted in hand pollination. Three of them were carried as result demonstrations; and, in addition, two other result demonstrations were established to be visited by orchardists during the summer months.

What is the result of this work? During the 1940 season, 1,100 ounces of apple pollen were used on nearly 400 acres of trees in Yakima County at an average cost of approximately 35 cents per tree. Two to four ounces of pollen costing $2 per ounce, plus the cost of applying the pollen, are required for each acre of orchard, depending on the size of the trees. Cost and production records kept this season on a young Delicious orchard operated by Charles Faubion in the Naches Heights district revealed that hand pollination increased the yield of apples 3⅓ boxes per tree at an increased cost of 14⅙ cents per tree as compared to pollination by the bouquet method.

In addition to demonstrating and publiciz

ing the value of hand pollination, the Yakima County Extension Service is helping fruit growers to solve their problems in soil fertility, cover crops, thinning, pruning, and insect control. During the 1940 season, 125 agent-days were devoted to the entire horticultural project. A total of 74 meetings, tours, and schools were held. One hundred and ninety-one farm visits were made, and 351 office calls were received. Sixteen result demonstrations were started or were carried over from 1939, and 13 method demonstrations were held.

New crops as well as old must come in for their share of the Extension Service's efforts. The 500 acres of grapevines planted in the last 2 years are indicative of the growth of one of Yakima County's newest industries, the production of grapes for wine, juice, and the basket trade. During the past year a 1-day school, 3 grape-pruning demonstrations, and a grape tour were attended by a total of 269 growers. Insects and disease have not yet become of serious consequence to the grape men. Grape-leaf hopper damage to a few small areas this season indicates that continued growth of the industry and aging of the vines will bring on some of the problems now besetting the apple industry.

Maintenance of soil fertility is difficult in an irrigated area where soil resources are drawn on so heavily. Weeds are difficult to control because of the spread of their seeds by irrigation water. These two problems are of major importance.

Yakima County's Extension Service staff consists of an agent, three assistants in agriculture in addition to the cow tester, an assistant agent in home economics, and two full-time clerks.

Based largely on the report of the Farm and Home Program Building Committee, 5-year projects were started last year in horticulture, entomology, home food supply, agricultural outlook, farm accounts, dairy herd improvement, noxious weed control, livestock management, beef cattle, clothing and textiles, food and nutrition, home furnishings, and home management. Six hundred and ninety-five 4–H Club members were enrolled during the past year on 17 different projects. They participated in four fairs held in the county, as well as in the junior livestock fair at Spokane and the Pacific International at Portland.

More than 200 farmers have been working on their land-use problems and have completed the basic mapping just recently. The land-use committee appointed a special fruit subcommittee to investigate the many fruit problems.

Diversified, irrigated farm enterprises need careful planning and many farmers find the keeping of the extension farm account book helpful as a basis for such planning.

In the Yakima Valley, extension workers must ever be alert to the changing demands and needs of rural people and to the new programs and methods available.

Arkansas Launches Food and Feed Campaign

A State-wide intensive food and feed campaign was launched in March by the Arkansas Extension Service to help bring about better farm living and better rural health, with an enrollment goal of 75 percent of the farm families in the State.

"The campaign is directed at past failures to produce sufficient supplies of food and feed to the end that the rural health of Arkansas may measure up to the emergencies of the future," H. E. Thompson, assistant extension director of that State, said in announcing the program.

"Although fullest use of the food production and storage provisions of the supplementary cotton program will be made, the campaign is being conducted in all agricultural communities in Arkansas regardless of whether or not cotton is grown. For cotton-producing families, the supplemental program is being emphasized as a helpful and advantageous device that should be used in attaining food- and feed-production goals in the campaign. This organized effort is aimed at all farm families, and especially at those who, for one reason or another, have not produced previously enough supplies of food and feed to meet their families' requirements," he explained.

A drive to enroll 75 percent of all farm families in the State is now under way. All families enrolled are being supplied a special 12- by 18-inch family food-supply guide and record. By using this guide, the family may determine the amounts of food needed for a period of 1 year. There is also space for recording food production and conservation as it is completed by the family.

The enrollment drive in each county is being carried on by community teams of leaders composed of home demonstration club members, older 4–H Club boys and girls, and other community leaders. Families will be instructed in the use of the supply guide and record at the time of enrollment. Also instruction in its use will be given all members at 4–H Club meetings and vocation agriculture and home economics students in their classes.

The campaign will be a sustained drive throughout the spring and summer. Special information materials have been prepared by the Arkansas Service to assist enrolled families in food production and conservation practices, including a series of leaflets, animated letters, and newspaper releases. Film strips and charts will also be used in community meetings during the period. The Arkansas Extension daily farm and home radio news service will be devoted to regular "plugs" in support of the campaign.

The county campaigns, under the leadership of Arkansas county agents and home demonstration agents, were developed by the live-at-home subcommittees of county agricultural committees from a suggested outline of procedure supplied by the State office. Called into service by these subcommittees to assist in the county campaigns are the home demonstration club preparedness committees and local leaders in gardening and canning, 4–H Clubs, vocational agriculture and home economics students, mattress-program leaders, community AAA committeemen, local leaders of farm organizations, and local representatives of agricultural agencies.

In the fall, a special drive will be made to get in records of the enrolled farm families. All families who produced and stored at least 75 percent of their food requirements will be given certificates of award. In some counties, special local recognition of these families will be made.

Use of Color Slides

Natural color slides are being tried as a new device for teaching tailoring in Kansas. A series of about 27 slides recently was used by several home demonstration agents in preparing women for special-interest groups in advanced tailoring.

The slide series, entirely in color, was prepared by the clothing specialist and the extension editor. The pictures were made of a child's coat in the process of construction and included tools needed for tailoring. A detailed script was prepared before any pictures were made, and each photograph then was taken especially to illustrate one step in the script. The script was written in full for clear understanding of all processes.

One valuable feature of the series is that most of the pictures are close-ups showing clearly the details of the stitching and other steps.

The purpose of the series is to give the women who are preparing to be members of the tailoring group a clear idea of what to expect during the period of tailoring, thus serving as advance preparation for the specialist's work. The specialist and agents are pleased with the results. Women who have seen the series have a much better idea of what the specialist is discussing as the work progresses. A number of the women became so deeply interested after seeing the slides that they went home and examined tailored garments to see what processes were used in the construction. They came back with the report that they would have a great deal of respect for well-tailored garments in the future. One county has asked that this slide series be lent to them for an achievement day when they will have a costume review of their tailored garments.

Can Farmers Afford Electricity? They Can and Here Is How

OSCAR W. MEIER, Rural Electrification Administration

■ A few years ago the flat statement, "Farmers cannot afford electricity," was used with such telling effect that in some cases the farmers themselves were convinced that it was true. And, largely, under the then-prevailing practice of simply moving heavy urban construction into rural fields, the cost of electric service was too great for most potential users. Conditions have changed considerably since then.

How rural line construction has been simplified and reduced in cost, and how, throughout the country, rates have been brought down to a more reasonable level is an interesting story. The efforts of the Rural Electrification Administration are largely responsible. However, space here must limit the telling of it to some of the results achieved. In its fifth year of operation, REA-financed systems are serving approximately 700,000 new users of electricity in 45 States. A great majority of these are farm families who had despaired of ever getting service.

The REA staff believes that if electric power can make a prosperous farm yield greater profits, it can help the hand-to-mouth farmer get his hand to his mouth more quickly and easily. Hence its objective is "area coverage"—service to every farmer in a system territory, rather than just the more prosperous few. To do this, in accord with sound business practice, has led to the development of many new methods of providing service and of financing wiring, plumbing, and electrical aids adapted to local conditions.

One of the earliest developments along these lines was the inauguration of the "self-help" type of system. A good example is one in Minnesota where the electric cooperative members cut and prepared their own local white cedar poles at a reduction in construction cost of about $100 per mile. They cleared their own right-of-way of undergrowth and trees, dug post holes, placed log anchors, and performed other group labor by which they earned individual credits. These credits were used later to pay for the wiring of their premises, and for the purchase of electrical appliances. All wiring was done under a cooperative group-wiring program which saved at least $20 per farm over the usual individual house-wiring installations. Members also saved from 20 to 30 percent of established list prices on all their appliances through the group-purchase plan. On one appliance order amounting to $47,000, members saved themselves the substantial sum of $12,600. There are many such "self-help" projects among the 800-odd REA-financed systems.

Electric power makes running water possible on the farm, and running water improves sanitary conditions. It also eliminates long hours of hard work spent in pumping and carrying. Of 3 million farm homes in 14 States surveyed in 1930, only 5.7 percent had water piped into the house, and 3.4 percent had water piped into the bathroom. The REA is helping to improve this condition, not only by making electricity available, but through a program to provide plumbing systems at lower costs than ever before.

Through a group-purchase plan, complete individual plumbing units, consisting of bathroom essentials, kitchen sink and water pump can be bought for approximately $100. This cost may be financed on a 1- to 5-year basis. With the help of the Federal Extension Service, Rural Electrification specialists, agricultural engineers, county agents and home demonstration agents, and county health authorities, the REA holds plumbing schools at which the farmer can learn how to make his own plumbing installation at a considerable saving on the labor involved.

Simple Credit Schemes Help

In the so-called low-income brackets there are large groups of farm families who, although they cannot afford elaborate electric service, long for lights and a radio if nothing more. Often the REA-cooperative lines are temptingly near. What is being done about these people? Through simple financing plans, adapted to their financial limitations, their desires are being gratified wherever possible. The results in renewed pride in home and property improvement, as well as in a stimulated mental outlook, are often immediately apparent among these new users of electric service.

The extremely low cost for wiring is made possible through group buying. For example, under one of these financing plans a one-room house can be wired completely including two outlets and inspection for $7, a two-room house can be wired completely including 4 outlets and inspection for $10, and a three-room house can be wired completely including six outlets and inspection for $13. Time payments of no less than $1 down, after which payments of not less than 50 cents per month will be added to the electric bill. Cooperative members accepting service under this, and similar plans, may pay their membership fee at 20 cents down and 10 cents per month.

While electrification on such a simple scale cannot be expected to create much financial profit for the individual family, there are examples where service has been made to pay its way. For instance, the Arkansas Extension Service, in a demonstration program, cooperated with several REA cooperatives in showing members how one-half horsepower feed grinders could save them money on grinding feed for stock. The result was that more than two dozen small grinders were put to work in the demonstration area at once, and several large grinders were bought on a cooperative basis. An interesting sidelight is that a number of the small motors were used to grind grain for human consumption as well.

In the same State, home demonstration agents showed farm women how to make electricity pay its own way by conserving foods for home use and for sale with electric refrigeration. In 1940, about 3,800 farm families added electric refrigerators to their domestic equipment in the State of Arkansas. Such cooperation on the part of a State Extension Service with REA electric cooperatives is typical of that being experienced throughout the country.

Thus we are coming to the end of the era in which American farmers could not afford electricity. We are entering the time when farmers, using electricity to achieve not only a better way of life, but of earning a better living, can no longer afford to be without it.

AAA Colored Movie Popular

A total of 2,145 people attended the first 16 meetings at which County Agent George E. Whitman of Adams County, Ill., showed the hour-long, 8-millimeter colored moving picture on the AAA program, which was recently made under his direction.

The movie was photographed by M. H. Voss, manager of the local service company, and was written by Agent Whitman, Home Demonstration Agent Margaret Walbridge, and Fred Schnellbecher, who constitute the county AAA educational committee. The title of the film is The Story of the AAA Program in Adams County.

More than 125 local people and 25 farms are shown in the movie to indicate the benefits that farm and city people have received from increased income since AAA programs went into effect in 1933.

■ When Bell County, Ky., homemakers served the farmers' banquet, they put up a placard reading: "The foods served here tonight—how many can you grow at home?"

Trading Hardships for Happier Living

Calamity Janes do not get much sympathy around Pleasantville, N. J. There are too many people in that town ready to remind them of the 30 farm women who are trading hardships for happier living at the Atlantic Farm Woman's Cooperative Market, 2 miles west on the Black Horse pike.

This time last year the market was a topic of conversation and speculation. This spring it is an established Atlantic County business embarking upon a second year of service to residents and visitors of that vicinity who like good food.

And there are plenty of people who will jump at the chance to buy good home-made food. The 30 women who operate the market knew that before they started last June. Because they knew it, and because they were willing to put the time and hard work into supplying it, gradually a new gas or electric stove, perhaps a water heater, or an electric roaster, is arriving in their homes. New clothes, kitchen equipment, and receipts for paid bills are also appearing in their homes this spring.

One woman, a widow, is helping to send her daughter through college on her market earnings. Another has installed running water in her home. But that is getting ahead of our story—this story which Atlantic Farm Woman's Cooperative Market friends take particular delight in telling Calamity Janes.

It all started late in the winter of 1940. For a number of years, many Atlantic County farm women had watched their family incomes dwindle because of decreasing prices for their farm products and increasing production costs. Incomes had dwindled to the point where they no longer covered the cost of necessities of everyday living. As one means of augmenting farm income, the Atlantic County Land Use Planning Committee decided that it would be desirable to establish a cooperative farm woman's market. The home extension group and farm women had been talking about this project for more than 2 years but were unable to go ahead with the establishment of the market because of lack of information, lack of capital, lack of business experience on the part of the women, and lack of confidence. Some of these obstacles were removed through the formation of the county land-use planning committee which included both farm men and farm women in its membership.

Next came the organization of the association, the first of its kind in New Jersey, and the construction of the market place. Each woman bought two shares of stock in the market association at $25 a share. With this as working capital, a tract of land was purchased and an 80- by 24-foot building erected. To help cut costs, the women and their husbands (this is a project which receives family cooperation) cleared the land and did much of the work themselves.

Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Edith G. Norman, chats with a customer leaving New Jersey's first woman's cooperative market.

Women who did not have cash for membership borrowed it from the Farm Security Administration. That is another feature of the farm woman's market—it represents a perfect example of coordinated help among Federal, State, and local agencies. John E. Brockett, Atlantic County agricultural agent, Mrs. Norman, and Mrs. Phillis have worked with the women constantly. Members of the New Jersey Extension Service, the State department of agriculture, the State board of health, and the Farm Security Administration are among the others who gave help and encouragement.

Backed by Land Use Committee

The county land use planning committee has set up a subcommittee on the farm woman's market. Plans have been made to have occasional meetings with representatives of Federal, State, and local agencies in the county to discuss plans for improving the market and to insure continued coordination.

Pies, breads, canned goods, fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, cheese, cakes, candy, baked beans, salads, and other home-made foods made the white-and-green building on the Black Horse pike a haven for resident and seashore-visiting shoppers on the 2 weekly market days throughout the summer and into the winter. When the doors were finally closed for the winter, the cash box showed a gross return of more than $7,500 for the season.

And what do the women think about the market as they begin the second year? Here's what one member has to say:

"The Atlantic Farm Woman's Cooperative Market has given me a wonderful opportunity to learn the real value of cooperation. Without it, we could accomplish nothing. We have made many new acquaintances and friends as well as customers for our many products.

"Since our market opened last June, I have purchased an electric washing machine, clock, and toaster; and I am looking forward to the opening season with much pleasure."

Although a total gross return of $7,500 did not make anybody rich, another member plans to help build a house with her market earnings. And when it is built she will have an electric roaster and an electric mixer to go into the new kitchen. She and her family now live in a cottage built of evergreen logs by her parents when they settled on the land.

Although the chance to supplement inadequate farm incomes is the market's reason for being, its members place almost equal importance on its social opportunities. A mother of nine children who is now saving to buy an electric dishwasher says:

"We meet people in the market that we never would have an opportunity to meet otherwise. One customer is a dealer in rare stamps and travels all over the world. Another is an ambassador. Customers at our market don't just buy and rush home as in most markets. They stay awhile and chat.

"Going to the market every Saturday breaks the monotony of housekeeping and gives us market association members a feeling that we own something."

Another member, one who specializes in flowers and decorative gourds, relates: "We have customers from the Canadian border to the deep South and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Many people stop to chat about the flowers and to tell me about those native to their locality. Some have sent me pictures of their flowers."

Better rural living—whether that means money to buy necessities, enjoying a few luxuries and conveniences, or just getting more fun out of life—members of the Atlantic Farm Woman's Cooperative Market have it now. And they are having a good time working for it together. One member explains that she went to the hospital for an operation recently just so she would be in perfect condition for work in the market this summer!

That is typical of the enthusiasm in the Atlantic Farm Woman's Cooperative Market. That is why chronic tellers of woeful tales can seek their audiences elsewhere!

A More Secure Farm Life

A. R. BLANCHARD, County Agricultural Agent, Tioga County, N. Y.

These are uncertain times in which we live. This Nation, in fact all of western civilization, is passing through one of the most critical periods in its history. Events have happened in Europe during the last year which are bound to affect the lives of all of us; and as I have talked with farmers in Tioga County I have gathered the impression that there is one thing which they desire more than anything else, and that is a little security.

Agriculture in Tioga County followed the trend toward specialization. If one compares the agricultural censuses of 1860 and 1940, he will see how great this change has been. We have fewer sheep, swine, and horses, and we grow less grain and potatoes than we did 80 years ago. Throughout this period the number of cows has remained fairly stable. However, we now produce fluid milk for New York City where formerly we produced butter and cheese. The number of hens has, of course, increased considerably. Today Tioga County is dependent to a considerable extent upon the price of milk and eggs for its prosperity.

Is Specialization Permanent?

In analyzing the agricultural situation today in Tioga County, it should be kept in mind that the type of agriculture which we are following is one that was developed during a relatively prosperous period that this country enjoyed from the close of the Civil War to 1930. We are apt to look upon it as permanent and the one best adapted to this region. It is a type of commercial agriculture in which farmers have specialized in the production of milk and eggs and in which they buy most of the things they consume.

We must always keep in mind the forces at work in the Nation during the period from 1865 to 1930 when our present highly commercialized agriculture was formed. There were at least four of them, namely, an expanding frontier in the West, a population that was increasing at a rapid rate, an export market for our surplus agricultural products, and cities that were growing rapidly. The important thing for us to realize now is that many of these forces which molded our agriculture up to 1930 are no longer at work. The frontier is gone. Our population is increasing at a much slower rate and may begin to decline in another 20 or 30 years; our export market for surplus agricultural products will never be as good as it was following the Civil War; and our cities are not growing at a very rapid rate. In fact, there is a trend toward decentralization, and the census taken this year shows that some cities have already started to decline.

When I say that these forces are no longer at work and that a change should be made, I can hear some people say that there is no actual surplus of agricultural products. These people say that if everyone had an adequate diet and could buy all of the milk and eggs he needs, there would be no surplus. And, I might add that they are correct.

Now I absolutely agree that we should do everything we possibly can to increase the purchasing power of the lower third of our population so that they can buy all of the good food that they need to maintain sound bodies. Whenever this question has been discussed at meetings of farmers during the last 10 years, everyone has agreed on this point. And so the farmer has gone home and continued the same type of commercial, mass-production farming which has been followed for the last 50 years. Personally, I think that the time has come when we should face facts as they are. Until we have solved the problem of spreading purchasing power to more families, let us face the fact that it has not been done yet and make our plans accordingly.

Realizing these facts, one naturally wonders what changes, if any, should be made in our agriculture. I wish I knew the complete answer. But one thing is certain, a farmer who specializes in the production of just one product such as milk or eggs with the hope that the good old days will return is just fooling himself. If the country has a few years of prosperity now because of the defense program, he may make more money than the diversified farmer; but when the defense program is all over and the period of readjustment comes, he will almost certainly go under.

As I have studied the agriculture of Tioga County during the last 15 years, I have become convinced that a more diversified agriculture will be the safest during the uncertain years ahead of us.

In arguing for a more diversified agriculture, I do not have in mind an extreme type of self-sufficient agriculture such as we followed 100 years ago. We could not return to it if we would. We have roads to maintain, central schools to support, automobiles to buy, telephones and electricity to pay for. These things in themselves mean that we must produce things for sale, and for that reason we shall continue to produce milk and eggs for New York City. However, I do not think that we should depend entirely upon them for our livelihood. Our safest course lies in following a middle path between the extremes of a specialized, commercial agriculture on the one hand and a self-sufficient agriculture on the other.

Now the question naturally arises, what changes should we make. No definite answer can be given, of course, because much depends upon conditions on each individual farm. However, the first step in charting a course of action is to analyze correctly the situation. If we realize that the forces that molded our mass-production agriculture during the last 80 years no longer operate, we have at least made a start.

There are a number of things which farmers in this part of the State can do if they wish to follow a more secure way of life. In general, I think that the farmer should plan his farm business on this basis: Produce as much food as possible on the farm for home consumption, and do everything possible to lower the cash cost of producing milk and eggs. Such a program means several things.

First, every farm should have a vegetable garden and berry patch. Beef, pork, and poultry meat should be produced also. Incidentally, this is a part of the "Better Living on the Farm" program which the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics are urging farm people of New York to adopt this next year.

Second, I think that farmers can lower the cash cost of producing milk or eggs by raising more home-grown grains on the farm. Back in the 1920's there was little to be gained by doing this. In uncertain times like the present, however, I think it is the safer thing to do, because then you have more control over the cash cost of producing milk or eggs.

Third, develop the farm woodlot as a source of income. We are demonstrating what can be done with farm wood lots in Tioga County through the Tioga Woodland Owners' Cooperative Association. During the past few months we have been marketing poplar for farmers. Up to the present time this has been considered a weed tree of little value. We have now demonstrated that the farmer can earn good wages for cutting and peeling it, and at the same time he is improving his woodlot.

Help From the Wood Lot

There is another product which the wood lot can produce for the farmer—shingles. Probably for a long time only few farmers have thought about producing shingles. There are two or three shingle mills in Tioga County now. Farmers cut up their pine or hemlock logs into bolts about 16 inches long and have them sawed into shingles at a cost of about $1.25 per square, whereas cedar shingles would cost $4 or $5. It is true, of course, that pine or hemlock shingles will not last as long as cedar. However, they will last at least 25 years, and 25 years is a long time when we consider how fast things are happening in Europe.

Now I appreciate the fact that farmers would prefer to concentrate just on the production of milk or eggs and buy their shingles at the local store. However, if a farmer waits for the price of milk to get high enough

so that he can pay the feed bill and all the other farm expenses and still have enough money left to buy shingles for his barn, he may wait a long time. In fact, many farmers have been waiting for 10 years, and meanwhile the barn roof is not getting any better.

I merely mention the production of shingles to illustrate how the farmer can be a little more self-sufficient. I believe that there are a number of other possibilities just like this which we have not thought of for 50 years because our agriculture has become so commercialized.

In conclusion, there are one or two things that I should like to mention. We hear much today about preserving democracy in America. Now if democracy is to be preserved, I think you will agree that its greatest stronghold will be in the small rural communities and on the farms of America. If this is true, I ask you to consider how we can best keep it. Will it be on the commercial, mass-production farms that call for help from the Government when the price of farm products is low, or will it be on the farm that is more self-sufficient? I think you will agree that it will be on the more self-sufficient farm.

Which type of farmer feels the more secure? Do you think it is the specialized farmer whose entire living depends upon the price of milk or eggs? Personally, I think it is the farmer whose cellar is filled with canned fruits and vegetables, whose bins are full of home-grown grains, and whose farm business is so organized that he produces many of the things which he consumes.

To Stimulate Discussion

NORA M. HOTT, State Home Demonstration Leader, South Dakota

Emily Parker, home extension agent in Turner and Hutchinson Counties, S. Dak., has used some rather unique methods for timulating discussion among home extension members.

In conducting the discussion on Harmonizing Personal and Family Wants the agent used a "wishing well" effectively. She arranged the wishing wells—three small wells of paper were labeled "now," "soon," and future." Project leaders wrote "wants" or "wishes" on three slips of paper and dropped hem into their respective well. The agent hen conducted a discussion, using the wishes as a basis. In almost every center a member wished for rain or good crops. This brought forth a discussion of the ways in which we might conserve the moisture we have, the various agricultural programs and projects now working toward this end. In each case, time was allowed to discuss the question fully enough to satisfy the "wisher."

Many "wishes" brought forth discussion on improving family philosophy and home living. Valuable suggestions were given by leaders where the "want" was for more closet or storage space. The wish for a new cook stove brought a very good suggestion from one project leader.

She said: "I, too, wanted a new cook stove, and now I have it. Perhaps the other members of the family do not fully realize how important it is or how much we need it, just as we women sometimes cannot see why the men folk need a new piece of farm machinery. So, one day I cleaned out the old range and showed the boys and Dad that the grates would hardly turn. I didn't want new grates! Then I was gone for a few days, and the boys did the cooking. I got a new stove!"

What really happened was that, through family council, the boys and Dad agreed that a new stove was essential. This same leader wished for a bathroom or at least a private washroom. In a small house with four growing boys and mother and father, it was becoming a real problem for the family to have privacy. The mother reported to Mrs. Parker; they pooled their thinking and now have partitioned off one end of a long porch across the back of the house, with a door opening into the dining room. To be sure, they have not running water as yet; but they do have privacy and a washroom separate from the kitchen.

The agent has noted that two other homes have running water since this discussion took place. Both women admitted that they had never investigated the cost of running water, and when they had the cooperation of other members of their family they found it cost but a small sum. The secretary of the Hawthorne Club says that practically every member has reported that her want has been met, proving that the project leaders have encouraged club members to hold family councils. Included in the list were: Mechanical refrigerator, two new stoves, more storage space, new dishes, a new car, and a trip to Montana; and one lady anticipated a playmate for her small son.

The wishing wells took the group into varied and interesting places and created much good will and, incidentally, "broke the ice" for the discussion to follow.

Discussion was stimulated on the topic, Providing More Pleasures, by assigning 2-minute talks to members prior to the meeting.

The discussion on Keeping up to Date was opened by "Did You Know?" facts. The agent had previously prepared these questions which were asked individuals in much the same way that radio programs are conducted. Each leader then wrote a question, the answer to which she wanted, and dropped it into the "ask it basket." Questions ranged from reconditioning linoleum, color schemes, cleaning wall paper, stain removal, oil versus coal for fuel, landscape gardening, slip covers, and refinishing furniture to methods of interesting members in discussions.

As an aid in conducting discussion on the topic, Strengthening Securities, each leader was asked to write three things considered essential to security and three things classed as threats to security. The discussion brought out various types of security, namely, physical, mental, spiritual, social, and economic. Fear, loss of health, lack of cooperation, unemployment, indifference to the spiritual were listed many times, as well as crop failures and drought. Many were listed as threats to all kinds of security. Time was allowed to analyze each threat through discussion.

The following were listed by leaders as threats to security: Fear of not being able to make payments; sickness; lack of health; unemployment; fear of illness, of loss of work, of home, loss of confidence; family misunderstandings; moving into a new neighborhood; crop failures—grasshoppers; war and world conditions; low prices for things produced; despondency; lack of cooperation in the home; lack of will power to go ahead; high taxes; lack of recreation for young people; liquor; loss of bread winner; poor management and use of time; indifference to the spiritual; living beyond one's means; lack of forethought to conserve soil; selfishness; indifference to church and religion; social unrest; and disloyalties.

The things which leaders considered essential to their family security were enlightening.

Health was listed most frequently, followed by cooperation and forbearance, food, clothing, and shelter, family harmony and understanding, love, education of children, happy home life, spiritual fellowship, appreciation of the beautiful, making use of what we have, thrift, hospitality, peace, fellowship, family stability, community permanence, national permanence, and satisfactory social position.

Mary A. Covert, home management specialist, South Dakota State College, assisted Mrs. Parker at the discussion meeting on strengthening securities.

Rural Drama

An increasing number of rural women in Colorado are taking part in locally produced plays, skits, and similar forms of entertainment, according to Mary Sutherland, Colorado parent education and child development specialist. In many places rural women have prepared short plays, skits, or pantomimes which have shown considerable originality and which lend variety to community gatherings, she says. The college dramatic coach lends plays for reading and provides lists of suitable plays which may be purchased from the publishers. With the aid of college students, she also gives make-up demonstrations in some localities near the college.

No Frontiers for Agricultural Problems

EXTENSION GOOD-WILL AMBASSADORS FIND MEXICAN LEADERS EAGER TO COOPERATE

■ Laying the foundation for mutual cooperation and discussion of agricultural problems, a good-will delegation of extension workers met with Mexican agricultural leaders and teachers early in April at Saltillo, Coahuila, to compare notes on educational methods and research and to bring to the Mexicans greetings from President Roosevelt, Secretary Wickard, and agricultural workers in this country.

More than 700 Mexicans attended the dinner in honor of the visitors from the United States, and more attended the meeting at which Reuben Brigham, Federal assistant director of extension work, spoke for the United States delegation.

"We found our Mexican coworkers anxious to cooperate with us in the exchange of visits by personnel and of results of research studies," reports Mr. Brigham. "The Mexicans are making strenuous efforts to help their local farmers use the assets of modern agricuture under the primitive conditions with which they must work. The Government is sponsoring a broad education program with much the same goal as ours, Better Homes on Better Farms. In Mexico, as in this country, leaders are thinking in terms of better nutrition; and there is excellent opportunity for cooperation in this field. I was impressed with the attitude of the people, with their desire for knowledge, and their desire to cooperate with us in extension work, teaching, and research," continued Mr. Brigham.

Exchange Is Mutually Helpful

"The Mexicans seemed to be particularly interested in data on water conservation. As I had just come from attending a conference of western directors and had seen some of the excellent research work under way in our Western States, I could not help thinking how admirable it would be if some plan of cooperation between the countries could be worked out. They also have much to give to us through a closer cooperation."

The idea of closer cooperation between the agricultural workers in the two countries was developed by Director M. L. Wilson who had hoped to be there personally. It is believed that this first meeting will serve as a forerunner of other conferences in which citizens from the two neighboring countries can get together and discuss their problems and methods of meeting them.

In addition to Mr. Brigham and Charles Sheffield of the Federal Service, the following directors were members of the party: J. O. Knapp, West Virginia; P. O. Davis, Alabama; A. B. Fite, New Mexico; Charles U. Pickrell, Arizona; I. O. Schaub, North Carolina; D. W. Watkins, South Carolina; W. S. Brown, Georgia; E. H. White, Mississippi; E. E. Scholl, Oklahoma; and H. H. Williamson, Texas; also from Texas, Mildred F. Horton, vice-director; George E. Adams, assistant director, Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, and Mrs. E. W. Hooker.

Assistant Director Reuben Brigham, representing the Extension Service Good Will Ambassadors, addresses a group of more than 900 Mexican agricultural leaders and teachers at Saltillo, Mexico.

The Mexicans manifested a great deal of interest in our Extension Service. In his talk Mr. Brigham explained about the county agents and the cooperation of the Federal Department of Agriculture with the State agricultural colleges. He described some of the problems of rural people in this country and how extension agents are trying to meet these problems. The visitors from the United States had the opportunity of seeing some of the teaching at the agricultural college and the research work under way there. They talked to the teachers and research workers about the problems of the Mexican farmer and the plans for helping him. They also answered questions about the Extension Service and how it worked.

The meeting was held at the Coahuila Agricultural College with Prof. Maurilio P. Nanez presiding in place of the Governor who had planned to be present.

The delegation was accompanied by the Consul General of the United States to Mexico, D. S. McDonough, and H. D. Lockett, assistant to Ambassador Josephus Daniels.

When the party left Mexico, they carried with them a better understanding of the country and the problems of the agricultural people and a feeling of fellowship with those who were working to better the conditions in rural areas there. They agreed with the Monterey paper El Porvenir when it reported that the welcome was enthusiastic and cordial, manifesting with it the perfect understanding which actually exists between the governments of Mexico and the United States.

■ Ohio county agricultural agents and teachers of vocational agriculture are engaged in many joint activities. A study of interrelationships was made by T. J. Horne, a graduate student under the supervision of a committee representing the two lines of work. Conflict in activities and meeting dates was the most frequently reported difficulty. To overcome this and promote mutually helpful activities, the study suggests more cooperative planning, such as that done in joint monthly meetings held in some Ohio counties.

■ Arizona extension workers held nutrition meetings in the migratory camps in Maricopa and Pinal Counties. The subject-matter recommendations were simple and understandable, and the mimeographed material seldom exceeded two pages in length. Nutrition Specialist Jean M. Stewart planned the work with the home agents in the two counties.

Launching a Mattress Program

How to reach all the low-income people who should have mattresses is just one of the problems facing home demonstration agents. Three West Virginia agents relate their experiences in getting a mattress program under way.

Farm Women in at the Start

■ The entire mattress program in Hampshire County has been built around the theory that women would more readily assume leadership if they are counseled with and have a part in the developing of the entire program rather than being told what, when, and how to do.

Eight farm women's clubs, representing eight communities, sponsored the program. Each club appointed a community chairman responsible for receiving applications, making plans for a center, and arranging work schedules. The women all assumed responsibility for personally contacting families eligible for the mattresses. The applications were turned over to the county chairman who passed them on to the county home demonstration agent for initialing before turning them over to the agricultural conservation committee for approval or disapproval and sent a list of the approved families to each community chairman. Records of the families applying for cotton and also the list of those approved are kept in the county home demonstration agent's office.

In beginning actual construction work, a county training school was held for all community chairmen. These women helped the agent to decide on methods for making mattresses, schedule for centers, and policies for the entire program.

Community cotton mattress work centers were then set up. I held a demonstration school in each center so that all farm women's club members could learn how to make a mattress. The community mattress chairman then assumed full responsibility. The members who had been trained took turns in helping with the supervision. The mattress chairman spent an hour or two each day at the work center.

The farm women's club members considered this an opportunity to demonstrate to non-club members something of the training and benefits that members have received from the farm women's program and an opportunity to reach more people, especially those of the lower-income level. Every cotton mattress committee member was given an opportunity to serve in some way—by giving supervision at the cotton mattress work center, contacting eligible families, or caring for equipment. One result is a new interest in comfortable beds, bedding, and bedroom improvement among all women in the county.—*Nina Spiggle, home demonstration agent, Hampshire County.*

She Finds That Men Want To Help

The amazing thing to me about the cotton-mattress program has been the cooperation of the men. Many men have sent word through members of the county Triple-A committee, relatives, or friends, or have come in person or written to the county home demonstration agent, requesting a cotton-mattress work center in their communities. They have given the names of people who would serve on the community cotton-mattress committee and information as to where a work center would be located. In several communities men have ridden horseback and taken applications for mattresses.

One woman has acted as chairman for six communities, appointing a committee for each work center. She has supervised the work of mattress making and distribution of cotton and ticking and has received all applications and signed all receipts.

More than 200 mattresses have been made in these communities which are located in a remote section of the county on dirt roads that are impassable with a car during the winter months. We expect to complete a total of 1,200 or more mattresses in the cotton-mattress program.

Thirty-one work centers have been set up by the community cotton-mattress committees. They are located in school buildings, churches, a lodge hall, empty houses, and storerooms, as well as in the 4-H camp buildings. Thirty-one men and fifty women serve on community cotton-mattress committees. News of the program goes by word of mouth from community to community, and the applications come in.—*Hazel C. Usner, home demonstration agent, Putnam County.*

She Uses Established Groups

In Pleasants County, most of the publicity for the cotton-mattress program was given by the county agricultural agent at land use planning meetings and by means of two articles in local newspapers. I talked of it at the farm women's club meetings which I attended.

In Tyler County, the county agricultural agent also spoke of the cotton-mattress program at land use planning meetings. There has been a little newspaper publicity but not a great deal. Of course it has been discussed one or more times at meetings of all farm women's clubs. The program was explained at a meeting of the one-room teachers of the county at the suggestion of the county superintendent of schools who is very cooperative. Several teachers have helped a number of people in their communities to get and fill out blanks. I attended four parent-teacher association meetings and talked on the cotton-mattress program. Two women who work in stores in small communities were approached, and each took a supply of blanks to give to those of their customers whom they thought eligible and interested.

Probably the greatest number of people were reached when a short mimeographed statement explaining the cotton-mattress program was sent to the AAA mailing list. Many requests for blanks have come in as a result of this. This sheet was also given to one-room teachers, farm security supervisors, and case workers for WPA together with some application blanks; and all have been glad to see that the people with whom they work take advantage of the opportunity the cotton-mattress program offers. More than 500 mattresses were applied for by April 1, with more blanks coming in daily—*Jessie F. Lemley, home demonstration agent, Pleasants and Tyler Counties.*

Emphasize Nutrition

In 40 New York counties and in 3 of New York's largest up-State cities, home demonstration agents and local leaders are emphasizing nutrition in relation to the selection and preparation of food.

These leaders are homemakers who have had from 1 to 16 years of experience with foods and food values in home demonstration work, having applied in their own homes the latest facts about food, its selection and preparation. The potential contribution of these trained local leaders for national defense on the "food front" is impressive.

■ A total of 138 studies, 112 completed and 26 in progress, are reviewed in Extension Service Circular 339, 4-H and Older Youth Studies—Some Findings, Bibliography, and Studies in Progress. The circular was prepared by Barnard Joy and Lucinda Crile of the Division of Field Studies and Training.

The major sections are devoted to studies of: Evaluation of educational outcomes of 4-H Club work; Problems in 4-H program development; Present occupations and activities of former 4-H members; Problems relating to length of 4-H membership; Local 4-H Club leadership; 4-H contests, awards, and rewards; Methods used in conducting 4-H work; Problems of 4-H administration and organization; Problems of older youth; Analysis of data from extension reports.

Young Folks Find Their Niche Making Good With Livestock

■ A group of young folks in Gunnison County, Colo., are in the purebred livestock business in a big way.

In 1938, they organized the Gunnison County 4–H Purebred Hereford Club, and in 1940 the 27 members owned 150 head of purebred cattle valued at $39,000. Last year they sold 12 registered bulls for a total of $3,765, one bringing $1,000.

The club first met and organized on April 23, 1938, with Tom B. Field, a local stockman, as leader. Charles W. McIlvaine, Jr., Gunnison County extension agent, suggested that the club produce purebred bulls for sale to local stockmen and, in that way, provide a means of contributing to the welfare of the entire area, as Gunnison County is a range-livestock country.

Club members—17 of them at first—purchased 26 head of registered Hereford heifers and a herd bull. The Montrose Production Credit Association was the financing agency and has continued to supply credit when needed. At the present time, club members have borrowed $10,109 and have $5,878 yet to repay.

Bad luck hit the club hard last year when its 3-year-old herd bull died. However, insurance of $500 helped out, and another bull was leased. This year, a half interest was purchased in the new herd sire—Brae Lad 24th—a half brother to a bull that sold in Denver recently for $8,000.

The club secretary has kept a complete record of all meetings and business matters and a scrapbook which includes many clippings of club news write-ups. Club activities include regular business meetings and definite training in livestock-production methods. Judging of beef cattle and other stock also is learned by the members. Because the boys and girls are from ranch homes, they have a special interest in their own livestock business.

Officers of the club during 1940 were Ernest Vouga, president; Bill Sanderson, vice president; Rita Vader, secretary-treasurer; and Arnold Leonard, reporter. The club has its "official stationery" with a picture of the herd sire and a list of all club members. Advertisements of bulls to be sold are placed with leading livestock journals and paid for by the club. At community and county fairs, club members show their stock and compete for prizes, but blue ribbons are not so important to them as good management methods and the real range-livestock business they have developed.

Proof that the girls as well as the boys are "good livestock men" is shown by a statement made by Rita Vader, who has been secretary of the club since it started. She says:

"The benefits I have derived from my 4 years of club work are manifold. They have educated me by means of livestock raising, taught me the importance of cooperative agencies, shown the need for establishing the production phase of ranching on a business basis, and demonstrated the principles of scientific cattle raising. I have found that the success of the purebred livestock business depends largely upon three outstanding facts: Individuality of the herd; showmanship, including feed, care, and management; and salesmanship."

Other boys and girls become interested in the work of the club and ask to join. Their applications are passed on by club members and by the board of directors, composed of four parents and the club leader. When approved, the new member must furnish one-third of the cost of the stock he is to use for club purposes and finance the balance through the club. In this way, the boy or girl learns the importance of livestock financing, and at the same time the club is protected.

A committee of two Gunnison County stockmen and the club leader select the stock purchased by the club members. Additional females are added as the boys and girls want them and are able to take care of them. Stock is selected on the basis of established type and uniformity.

According to Agent McIlvaine, the club members realize that they have been receiving very favorable prices for their bulls. Each club member is trying to build up a sound business enterprise that will meet any emergency, and each boy and girl in the club is learning about the great livestock-production industry of Gunnison County and of Colorado.

Secretary Wickard On Relations With Farm Organizations

■ It has long been the established policy of this Department that its officers and employees shall refrain from taking any part in activities of farm organizations. This is a necessary corollary of the equally long-established policy of the Department that it shall deal fairly with all farm organizations and deal with each upon the same basis.

As a continuation of this policy, it should be understood by all officers and employees of the Department that it is not permissible for any of them to

1. Participate in establishing any general farm organization.

2. Act as organizer for any such general farm organization, or hold any other office therein.

3. Act as financial or business agent for any general farm organization.

4. Participate in any way in any membership campaign or other activity designed to recruit members for any such organization.

The phrase, "general farm organization," used in this memorandum is intended to refer to such national, regional, or State farm organizations as, among others, the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Farmers' Union, the Farmers' Equity League, the Missouri Farmers' Association, the Farmers' Holiday Association, and their regional, State, and local constituent groups.

This statement should not be construed as implying an unfriendly attitude toward farm organization. Farmers, like other great economic groups in our society, require nongovernmental organizations through which they may develop and express their hopes, aspirations, and desires; through which they may make our democratic processes vital; through which, collectively, they may reach the right people at the right time. But the Department must distinguish clearly between what it is proper for a nongovernmental farm organization to do and what it is proper for a governmental employee to do. The same reasoning which led to the congressional enactment that governmental employees should not directly or indirectly take any action to influence the legislative process (except through the established procedures of government) also leads to the conclusion that official personnel must not aid in the formation or development of farm organizations, no matter how desirable they may be.

Employees may, of course, participate in the organization of groups that are needed in carrying out federally authorized programs—for example, an REA cooperative, a cooperative of FSA borrowers, and similar groups determined by the appropriate chief of bureau to be essential in effectuating federally authorized programs. Even here, however, care must be exercised, because the Department does not wish to see this type of specialized organization develop into a general farm organization. Certainly, it is contrary to policy for local groups that participate in Federal-program effectuation to federate into State, regional, or national organizations.—*Claude R. Wickard, Secretary.*

■ Ten thousand loblolly pine seedlings have been furnished by the Durham Rotary Club for a 4–H Club tree-planting contest in Durham County, N. C.

Do You Know H. N. Wells, the Dean of New England County Agents?

When H. N. Wells of Sullivan County, N. H., retired from county agent work ovember 30, 1940, the end of a long and rentful chapter in the history of extension ork in the Northeast was indicated. lthough Mr. Wells was not the first agent i this first county in New Hampshire to ave a county agricultural agent his service ans almost the whole period of Smith-Lever ttension work, as he started as county agent ecember 1, 1914.

In that period of 26 years, Mr. Wells saw far-from-popular experiment in county gent work grow into a firmly established and niversally recognized adult educational move- ient. He saw the county take the second tep in the development of county extension ork by the launching of home demonstra- ion work in July 1916, with Kathryn Woods, he first county home demonstration agent of he Northern and Western States, in charge. lub work was started in 1917.

Mr. Wells pioneered in broad programs of ocial and economic improvement. When he elped neighbors to pool orders for feed and ertilizer in 1915 and 1916, he was helping hem to take steps which led to the organi- ation of cooperative exchanges that now do illions of dollars worth of business a year n New Hampshire.

In the early days when the tuberculosis- radication plan was violently opposed, he un- esitatingly took the lead in cooperating with he United States Bureau of Animal Industry n its attack upon bovine tuberculosis, with he result that Sullivan County became the irst county in New Hampshire and one of the irst in New England to be declared a modi- fied accredited area.

The Nu Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, organized December 7, 1927, elected him chief, a position which he held until his resignation upon retirement from county agent work.

As the oldest county agent in point of service in New England, he was honored at an impressive gathering at the Statler Hotel, Boston, December 23, 1940, when Station WEEI of the Columbia Broadcasting System gave a complimentary luncheon to county agents, commissioners of agriculture, and other agricultural leaders and presented a gold watch to him.

The high estimation of Mr. Wells' good judgment and organizing ability was not limited to his associates in extension work and in agricultural circles. Businessmen and other citizens recognized his ability and looked to him for advice and leadership in many difficult situations.

Mr. Wells' work in the extension field was not terminated with his resignation as agricultural agent. He will be in charge of a temporary project to further develop and extend the Connecticut Valley Breeding Association, a project in artificial insemination in which he has a deep interest.

He will not only engage in educational and organization work locally but will make a survey of progress and experience in the application of this breeding method in other parts of the United States.

Increases AAA Sign-up

Increases of as much as 50 percent are being reported in the AAA sign-up in some townships of Winnebago County, Ill., as a result of a plan worked out by County Agent H. R. Brunnemeyer and the county and community committeemen to give farmers a better understanding of the AAA program and what it is intended to accomplish.

The plan was devised after several meetings with the county AAA committee and one with the county committee and all township chairmen.

Arrangements were made to hold a series of meetings with sound films of general interest on soil conservation and one on seed cleaning and treating. This was to be followed by a panel discussion in charge of township chairmen and township commiteemen, backed up by a member of the county committee and the county agent. Questions were to be directed and answered in such a manner as to bring out the main features of the program and to develop as much discussion from the floor as possible.

Farmers and their wives were invited. The press and radio and illustrated letters were used to get farmers to these meetings. An intensive telephone call plan was used whereby each committeeman was required to call a stated number of farmers in his township or, in the absence of a telephone, to see them personally and extend invitations to these meetings. Fine cooperation was given by Rockford newspapers and radio station in publicizing the AAA and agricultural extension programs.

In addition to these meetings, every opportunity was used by AAA leaders to talk at parent-teacher association, Farm Bureau, grange, and other meetings. Another farmer-businessmen's meeting is planned.

Sixteen meetings were held with an approximate attendance of 1,000, which was approximately one-third more than the attendance at the previous series. Comments which preceded this series and those which followed indicated that farmers wanted less of the cut-and-dried manner of presenting AAA educational material and more participation by farmers themselves. In this they had their way and came through in a surprisingly good way. It was learned, among other things, that personal invitations to attend meetings get folks out and that the majority of AAA committeemen are well informed on this program.

Committeemen really made it their business to start discussion and helped in keeping discussion alive. They also took seriously the suggestion that, along with newspaper, radio, and illustrated circular letter publicity, they personally remind farmers of these educational meetings by use of the telephone or extending personal invitations. The meetings also were well attended by homemakers.

The sound film, Black Scourge, obtained through J. C. Hackleman, crops extension specialist, was used at these meetings in connection with a seed cleaning and treating service now in operation in the county for the first season. With the help of this educational film, this service started with orders to clean and treat 8,000 bushels of small grain. Additional orders came in daily.

Reports following the sign-up in townships where meetings have been held show that a good increase over last year is resulting. One township, which reported 45 in the 1940 sign-up, reported 61 this time. Others are not as high, but most all are showing increases.

New 4–H Scholarship

A new 4–H Club scholarship has been established by Alpha Gamma Rho, a national agriculture fraternity which will award $200 annually to an outstanding 4–H Club boy to be used for any full-term course at any State college of agriculture.

The plan is to allow each State club leader to nominate two candidates annually. The selection will be made by the extension committee on 4–H Club work or its representatives.

Qualifications of 4–H Leaders

Certain "dynamic" and "essential" qualities enter into successful 4–H leadership, according to a recent study of 412 4–H Clubs in Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin.

Most closely related to successful 4–H leadership were four "dynamic" factors, namely:

Plans work ahead.

Perseverance—slow to give up.

Knows subject matter to be taught.

Gets others to help assume responsibility.

Each of these qualifications was possessed by about half the leaders surveyed. The clubs of these leaders had higher percentages of their members completing and reenrolling than did the clubs of leaders who did not possess the "dynamic" qualities.

Most of the leaders studied had the following eight "essential" qualifications:

Liked by the boys and girls.

Enthusiastic about 4–H Club work.

Sincere liking for boys and girls.

Unselfish—enjoys working with others.

Good cooperator—works well with others.

Liked and respected by parents and community.

Strict standard for sportsmanship and honesty.

Interested in better community and rural life.

Persons who did not possess the "essential" qualifications were seldom successful as 4–H leaders. However, many who did possess these qualities had less than average success. The eight "essential" qualifications may be considered as a necessary foundation but in themselves they are not enough. Leaders are most successful if they have both the "essential" and the "dynamic" qualities.

The report of the study summarizing data on 1,056 leaders is available to those requesting it, in Extension Service Circular 347.

Rural Youth Conduct Their Own Study

What are the opportunities for the young men and women of Blackford County, Ind., to become farm operators and farm homemakers? How many young people are there in the county and what are their characteristics? What problems will have a bearing on their opportunities?

To answer these questions, the members of Blackford County's rural youth club with the cooperation of the agricultural agent, Purdue University and the United States Department of Agriculture, obtained information by personal interview from most of the rural young people in the county, 18 to 28 years of age.

The survey reveals such information as: About one-fourth of the rural young men were farming for themselves or in partnership with their fathers; one-fifth were working at home for board, lodging, and spending money; one-tenth were working at home for wages; one-fourth were employed primarily away from home and one-sixth were in school.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Growing out of these facts, discussions in the older-youth group, known as the Country Life Club, are centered around such questions as: How did the young men who are farming for themselves, get started in farming?

The study is reported in a Purdue University publication, Rural Youth, Blackford County, Ind.

One-Sixth of Our 4–H Clubs Die Each Year

Each year approximately 13,000 4–H Clubs fail to reorganize. This number is based on a study by Paul Thayer. Using a sample from all parts of the country, he found that 1 club in 6 died each year. New clubs are organized to replace the ones that fail to reorganize. However, about 1 in 4 of the new clubs does not last for more than 1 year. Approximately 55 percent of the 4–H Clubs organized die in their first, second, or third year.

The study indicates that small clubs are more likely to die than large ones. More detailed data obtained in one State indicated that clubs starting with 16 or more members were twice as likely to live 4 years or longer as were clubs starting with an enrollment of 8 members or less.

Mr. Thayer, 4–H Club agent in Albany County, N. Y., spent his year of sabbatic leave in Washington, D. C. The study he made was submitted as a thesis to American University, where he received his master's degree.

Some Broadcasts Are Effective

When you have a radio audience of 4–H girls, what style of presentation are you going to use? Lillian Murphy, home demonstration agent in Vigo County, Ind., and National 4–H Fellowship student in 1939–40, tried three types of broadcasts to present material on how to press woolen garments.

BULLETIN STYLE—"Wool garments need to be pressed often because the wool fiber absorbs moisture from humid air as well as from direct contact with a liquid. If the fiber is allowed to go without pressing, its surface will become rough and uneven. Pressing is not ironing. It is the combination of heat, the right amount of steam, and some pressure that turns the garment from a poorly pressed to a well-pressed garment."

INFORMAL TALK—"But if you don't have any more money to spend on new clothes than I have you are wearing the same skirt you wore last fall. And I know you can do it and still look nice if you take time to press it about once a week. You notice I say press, not iron. Pressing is quite different from ironing. In fact ironing is apt to ruin your wool skirt . . ."

INTERVIEW—VELMA. I've worn it all winter.

LILLIAN. Why, it looks like new.

VELMA. Well—I do press it almost every week. You know . . . I think keeping it pressed makes a big difference.

LILLIAN. It surely does. And it also makes a big difference how you press it. Do you take long strokes with the iron?

VELMA. No, ironing is quite different from pressing. Long strokes would stretch the wool dress, wouldn't it?

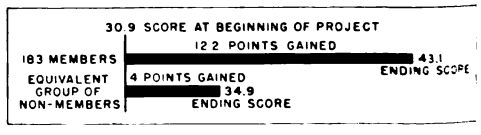
LILLIAN. That's right. I was just checking.

Each 5-minute broadcast was closed by telling the group of girls who heard it that they could obtain the bulletin, How to Press Woolens, by writing to the home demonstration agent. Sixteen percent of those hearing the bulletin-style talk, 45 percent of those who heard the informal talk, and 72 percent of those who heard the interview sent for it.

A test given 2 weeks later showed that those who heard the informal talk and the interview had learned almost three times as much as those hearing the bulletin-style broadcast. The conversational type of presentation, whether one or two voices were used, was better liked and brought better results. (Extension Service Circular 352, The Use of Radio in 4–H Work.)

One-Sixth of Our 4–H Clubs Die Members Learn?

Massachusetts 4–H Club members of Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties learned three times as much about food preservation as an equivalent group of nonmembers. To compare the growth in information of the two groups, 183 members of food preservation clubs and 216 girls who were not enrolled in the work were tested at the beginning of the project period in May 1939, and again the following October. Members gained 12.2 points as compared with only 4 points gained by the nonmembers.



This is the second in a series of evaluation studies to measure the effects of 4–H Club work on boys and girls in terms of 4–H educational objectives. The full report of the study on this and other objectives appears in Extension Service Circular 356.

›ung Puerto Ricans judge livestock at the Ponce Fair, one of the big 4–H events of the year.

Puerto Rico 4-H'ers at the Fair

Many of the island's 7,400 4–H Club members attended the annual agricultural fair ›ld last April in Ponce, P. R. The fair is the ›ly opportunity that club members from all ›er the island have of exhibiting their proj›ts—agricultural products, animals, and ›ndicraft articles, in competition.

The fair, in short, rounded out the 4–H lub program. It served as a means of educa›on, recreation, competition, sportsmanship, ›operation with other authorities, and, ›rough exhibits, led toward better health and ›trition.

Although held primarily for adult farmers, ›ung 4–H Club members took an active part › most activities. Daily demonstrations ›ere given on selection of Sea Island cotton›ed; making useful household articles from ›re tubes; determination of active acidity of ›il; corn seed selection; sewing; grading and ›cking vegetables for export; rabbit skin ›nning; tobacco classification; picture fram›g; and uses of coconut husks.

Competing agricultural products raised as ›rojects included bananas, plantains, onions, ›ea Island cotton, tobacco, yams, tanniers, ›matoes, cabbage, pumpkins, eggplant, and wealth of other vegetables. The home ›emonstration building was well stocked with ›eedlework, canned goods, and handicraft with ›hich club girls were vying for honors. ›queals from the pigpens and crowings from ›e chicken coops testified that animals they ›ad raised were also up for competition.

Saturday, April 26, was given over to club ›embers. A parade was held in which hun›reds of youngsters participated. Months before the fair, clubs throughout the island held social activities to raise funds to pay for their transportation so that they could be there that day.

The main event of the day was livestock and poultry judging. For weeks in advance, county agents had been training judging teams which represented their districts. Silver cups were given to the teams making first and second place, and a gold medal was awarded to the boy having the highest individual score. Never before has competition been so keen, nor such good sportsmanship displayed as this year.

Young clubbers observed the last word in approved agricultural practices demonstrated by the many educational exhibits. They were aware of the stress being given to the live-at-home and subsistence-garden program. Farm and home exhibits showed the variety and quality of products grown on the farm. Exhibits of home demonstration work gave a broader view of the possibilities of developing the rural home into a more attractive and healthful place in which to live, whereas home industry displays suggested new ways of increasing the family income.

Contest Serves Dual Purpose

The Maryland Ten-Ton Tomato Club contest was started in 1928, primarily for the "contest" purpose. It has become such an important means for furthering the tomato production program in the State that it has been carried on year after year, principally for this latter purpose.

The object, as now stated, is to stimulate interest among growers in the most efficient methods of producing tomatoes for canning. Higher yields per acre generally result in greater profit for the growers and better quality for the canners.

A good part of the value of the contest lies in the fact that the average grower who optionally enters such a contest will naturally make an added effort to produce a credible yield. For this reason, it has seemed just as desirable to secure the enrollment of the growers who normally produce an average yield as the exceptional ones who may be prize winners. Both will probably increase their normal yields by a significant percentage by applying a little more manure, working the land another time or two, using a little more fertilizer or going to more trouble to put it on properly, growing or obtaining better plants, planting at an earlier date, cultivating more thoroughly and carefully, and doing a good many of those infinitely little things that go to make for better production.

Over the period of years, this contest has come to be known to a good majority of the tomato growers of the State, even those who would not enter such a contest. During its 13 years, over 2,500 growers have been enrolled in the contest. Rather keen rivalry has developed among certain groups of growers in several of the counties, and the individual growers sometimes think as much about beating their neighbors' records as they do about making a good showing in the State contest.

Perhaps the most important phase of the project is the publicity which can be given to production practices of the winners and other members. We have found—and I think it is generally true—that growers give more consideration to publicity of other growers' practices than they do to more formal reports, bulletins, or recommendations prepared by the crop specialists.

The winners of the contest are always asked to discuss their production practices at the annual canning crops school, where the prizes are presented and a report of these practices prepared for one or more of the farm journals. The county agents sometimes have their winners tell of their production practices at local meetings. Several news releases concerning the contest get good space in the county papers.

While no actual figures of the influence of this contest in extending the tomato program are available, it is definitely felt that many phases of the program are indirectly put across by this means far more effectively than by any other means at our disposal. The average yield of the club members during the 13 years of the contest is 12.14 tons per acre, as compared to the average yield of all growers in the State of 3.5 tons for the same period.—*Herman A. Hunter, canning crops specialist, Maryland.*

AMONG OURSELVES

■ DR. W. T. SPANTON, for the past 16 years Federal agent for agricultural education in the Pacific region, has been appointed Chief of the Agricultural Education Service, United States Office of Education. He succeeds J. A. Linke who has held this position since 1934 and whose retirement from service was effective March 31.

During the past year, Dr. Spanton has been serving under the Assistant United States Commissioner for Vocational Education, Dr. J. C. Wright, in the capacity of assistant administrator of defense-training programs for out-of-school rural and nonrural youth and for the young persons employed by the National Youth Administration on work projects. Approximately 200,000 young people have entered courses in these programs since January 1, 1941.

■ MRS. NELLIE W. TAYLOR, the only home demonstration agent of Orange County, Fla., where she has served for 25 years, was recently paid tribute by the home demonstration clubs and other organizations of the county. Surprising her on the occasion of their second annual home demonstration achievement day, the homemakers presented Mrs. Taylor with a silver tray on which were engraved the names of all nine clubs she had organized in the county. A representative of the Central Florida Exposition also presented her with a token of appreciation.

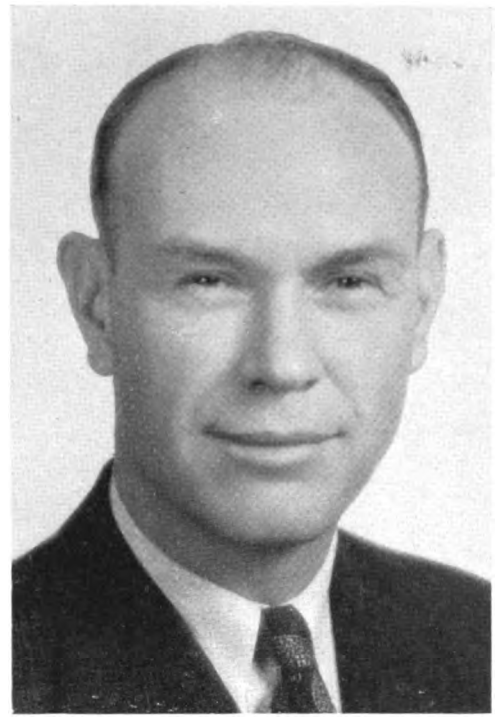
4–H Club members sang for the occasion and appeared in a dress revue. Speakers on the program included Mary E. Keown, State home demonstration leader; a representative of the county commissioners; and County Agent K. C. Moore.

Mrs. Taylor organized the first school-lunch program in Florida 24 years ago.

■ JOHN V. HEPLER, who has been district extension supervisor with Kansas State College for the past 10 years, became director of the South Dakota State College Extension Service April 1, succeeding A. M. Eberle, who is now dean of agriculture at the college.

The extension director is a veteran of 24 years' experience in extension work; and, with the exception of 1 year, all of it has been in the northern and northwestern Kansas counties. He spent 1 year, 1920, as assistant county agent leader for the New Mexico State College Extension Service and 1 year before entering extension work as a vocational agriculture teacher in Kansas.

Mr. Hepler was born and reared on a farm near Manhattan, Kans., and was graduated from Kansas State in agriculture in 1915.



John V. Hepler

He became emergency demonstration agent in Ford County, Kans., in 1917, and regular county agent there in 1919. He was transferred to Washington County in 1921, which position he held until 1930 when he became district supervisor.

Live at Home

"One indispensable in strengthening our national life is a well-fed, well-clothed, well-housed farm people," said Gov. Burnet R. Maybank in his radio address at the awarding of certificates to the 2,800 South Carolina farm families who were certified as having produced 75 percent or more of their needed food and feed in 1940. The certificates were presented at gatherings at each county seat where special programs were conducted by South Carolina county extension agents, agricultural teachers, and local citizens.

■ "Improve the pasture and increase the income" has become the official slogan of the pasture-improvement campaign being undertaken by Maine dairymen this year. A farm woman, Mrs. Eva M. Kyes, wrote the slogan that took first place in the contest sponsored by the Maine Farm Bureau Federation and received a $15 award at the pasture program during farm and home week.

■ Three prizes, totaling 35,000 slash-pine seedlings, have been awarded to Georgia 4–H Club boys in a forestry contest. The contest was designed to encourage better forestry practices among 4–H Club members and was sponsored by a Treutlen County farmer in cooperation with the Extension Service.

IN BRIEF

4–H Foresters

Farm boys and girls of the State of New York are planting more than a million and a half trees on waste land in 44 counties this spring. The youthful foresters include 1,13[illegible] 4–H Club members as well as students of vocational agriculture in high schools. Allegany County leads the 4–H parade this year with 104,000 trees set out; Erie follows with 85,000 then Delaware with 62,000 and Broome with 53,000.

Each young tree planter receives 1,000 free trees from the State conservation department in a program in which the New York State Education Department and Extension Service are cooperating. New York 4–H Club members have set out more than a million trees annually since 1926.

In Color

The Delaware County, Pa., agricultural extension association recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a special pictorial section in the Delaware County Advocate, a local picture magazine. Eight pages of this paper were illustrated with 17 black-and-white and 12 color pictures of extension activities, photographed by County Agent H. O. Wilcox. An interesting historical article accompanied the pictures. The color cuts were approximately 3 by 4½ inches and were enlarged from 35-millimeter color transparencies. This is the first time in Pennsylvania that extension pictures have been taken from 35-millimeter transparencies (2- by 2-inch color slides) and published in color through the cooperation of a local newspaper.

Travel School

Open to extension workers is the sociological field course on southern conditions called The Open Road which Columbia University is offering from July 14 to August 16. This travel course, similar to that given the last 2 years, aims to acquaint students with the regional civilization of the South—its material and cultural life, and the interplay of economic and social forces.

The locale will be Greenville County, S. C., following an orientation period in Washington, D. C., where the course will start. Prof. W. C. Hallenbeck of Teachers College, Columbia University; and Gordon W. Blackwell, a southern sociologist; will conduct the course. Applications should be addressed to Professor Hallenbeck, Teachers College, Columbia University, N. Y.

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They Say Today

Preparedness and 4–H Club Work

■ Wars are fought and won by the youth of the Nation. It is highly pertinent that youth know in advance what it is preparing for and what preparation is necessary. The thing that is uppermost in the Nation's mind just now is to be free to live the life we want to live, to have a voice in how we shall be governed, to worship in accordance with our conscience, to publicly approve right or rebuke wrong, to be governed by the majority and by just laws, to walk upright, and to fear no man.

In regard to abundant supplies, the Nation in its preparedness program must provide abundant food and fiber supplies, both for itself and for its allies. 4–H Club members are helping to augment the Nation's food and fiber supplies and will continue to do so. Not only are present members making their contribution to increased food and fiber supplies in their project work but also a substantial proportion of the 8 million former members who now manage or operate farms and homes of their own and who are profiting by their 4–H Club experience. All our years of work in carrying on production projects are seen to be fundamental preparation for the Nation's preparedness program immediately before us. You do not go astray when you teach youth how to grow crops and livestock and to produce and preserve food. Club leaders will want to continue and strengthen this part of the club program.

Second, as to building a strong army—able armies are built from able men. Wars are won by the side having the most foresight, the greatest intelligence, and the best leadership. The best soldiers are intelligent soldiers. 4–H Club work builds self-reliant, resourceful, intelligent men and women. And in modern war both men and women are involved. The chief business of 4–H Club work in the preparedness program would seem to be to keep right on producing self-reliant, resourceful, capable men and women. That is one thing of which the nations never produce a surplus. We may have 50,000 planes, 800 fighting ships that guard the seas, and 12,000 tanks to protect our land; but, unless we have able, resourceful, intelligent men to make them effective in battle, we shall still be a weak nation.—*C. B. Smith, from talk given at National 4–H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., December 3, 1940.*

Faith

Some time in the Middle Ages man aroused himself as from a deep sleep and began to realize that he was a human being not to be trampled under foot and treated as a slave. Slowly and surely there was developed the Magna Charta. A band of Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, an American Revolution, a Declaration of Independence, a Constitution with its Bill of Rights—What was the spirit back of Concord, Lexington, and Bunker Hill? What held those half-starved patriots at Valley Forge? It was a deep-seated faith that a man had a right to life, liberty, and happiness.

It is faith that inspires such poems as Love of Country and such lines as My Country, 'tis of Thee, I Love Thy Rocks and Rills, and Our Fathers' God, to Thee, Author of Liberty, to Thee We Sing.

If you ask why the chaotic condition of the world, one might reply, "God is not a dictator, and man failing to accept the rules of life offered him stumbles along, relying on himself." If one asks why things move so slowly, one might reply, "The time of creation is not measured as man measures it, but in the hands of the Creator a thousand years are but a day." Measuring time by that standard, Christ has been dead less than 2 days, and Columbus discovered America but a few hours ago.

If there is nothing else to offer youth of today, we can bid him have faith—faith in God, faith in his country, faith in humanity, and faith in himself. Bid him move forward flanked by faith, hope, and love.—*George L. Farley, Amherst, Mass., in talk given at the Annual State Extension Conference, December 11, 1940.*

Your Child and Mine

Occasionally we hear criticism of our young people. Sometimes it is cynical, sometimes intolerant, usually unjustified. The fact is that never before has our farm youth been clearer in its thinking and cleaner in its living. Truth is that young men and young women have a confident and wholesome outlook and are well equipped to assume the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship.

Our young people are taking advantage of modern educational facilities that are sound and practical. They are laying the ground work for development into better farmers, better homemakers, better cooperators, better men, better women.

Have you recently been to a State or local fair and seen the livestock and poultry exhibits of the club boys and girls? Have you heard a 4–H band or orchestra? Have you seen demonstrations of how our girls are learning to prepare well-balanced meals, to care for the sick, to run the home? Have you talked with 4–H and Future Farmers of America boys about their plans for farm ownership and management? If your answers are not affirmative, then you do not know young people of the farm.

Certainly we are living in a period of unrest and anxiety. Certainly there are too few things settled or sacred. Certainly the days ahead will bring further problems and demand definite sacrifices. But our young people are going to meet those situations with courage and confidence and ability. They are going to make this country a still better place in which to live. The youth of today are our guaranty of, and justify our confidence in, the safety and soundness of tomorrow. Doubt it not.—*J. K. Doughton, general agent, The Farm Credit Administration of Baltimore, in Farm Credit Messenger, March 1941.*

ON THE CALENDAR

National AAA Annual Conference to Consider the 1942 Program, Washington, D. C., June 10–13.

Seventy-fifth Anniversary, University of New Hampshire, with National, Regional, and State Associations Cooperating, Durham, N. H., June 17–27.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Durham, N. H., June 23–27.

National Apple Institute Annual Meeting, Columbus, Ohio, June 16–18.

National 4–H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 18–25.

American Home Economics Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill., June 22–26.

American Dairy Science Association Annual Meeting, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., June 23–27.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Knoxville, Tenn., June 23–26.

National Dairy Council Annual Summer Conference, Chicago, Ill., June 26–28.

National, Tour of Consumer Cooperatives Sponsored by the Cooperative League of the United States, and starting at Columbus, Ohio, July 7–19.

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Kingston, R. I., July 13–19.

Thirty-third Annual Convention, Vegetable Growers Association of America, Columbus, Ohio, August 4–7.

National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tenn., October 11–18.

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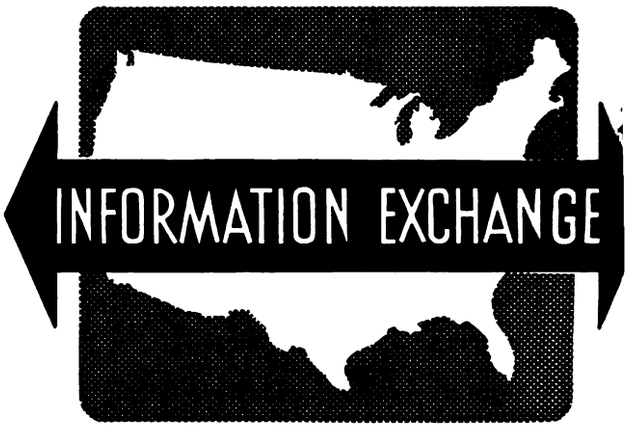

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Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 12 JULY 1941 NO. 7

Power in Production—

To Back the Democracies To Bring Abundance to Americans

MILO PERKINS, Administrator, Surplus Marketing Administration

The ability to produce abundantly gives potential power. This war which the democracies are waging is one of production. At present the democracies find themselves at a great disadvantage because the totalitarians got a jump of 5 or 6 years in terms of production. Only a vastly greater present and future production is going to overthrow them.

In considering the present war, there is a tendency to go back 25 years and pick up old habits of thought from the other World War without realizing the tremendous changes that have taken place.

Today we have some 12 million bales of cotton and 500 million bushels of wheat and will have at the beginning of the corn year between 7 and 8 hundred million bushels of corn. This is real wealth that we can use. It will help in the struggle that is now going on and will help when that struggle is over. Last time we found ourselves with scarcity—today we find ourselves for the most part with abundance, not only in terms of stocks on hand but also abundance in terms of our capacity to produce. We have the chance during this world situation to use abundance, to use it constructively, and to use it in such a fashion as to give strength to the effort to overthrow the totalitarians.

The 1941 machinery for handling this abundance is functioning right now in the Department of Agriculture. Production can be adjusted either upward or downward. Supplies can be distributed to those who need them. This is the sort of administration which did not exist during the last war, and it is machinery which makes sense in a world where you can produce abundantly. The Hoover Food Administration would have given its eye teeth for this administrative machinery.

When the task of buying for Britain under the Lease-Lend Act came along, we were able to take it pretty much in our stride. We had in the Department of Agriculture an organization 6 or 7 years old equipped to do the job. Starting out as the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and now called the Surplus Marketing Administration, the organization employs about 3,000 people and has been buying a hundred or more million dollars' worth of food a year to distribute among needy people and for free school lunches for undernourished children.

Acquiring food for Britain has been made more difficult by the need for a certain amount of military secrecy and by the fact that the British themselves cannot know accurately from day to day and from week to week just exactly what they are going to be able to take from us the next month. Furthermore, they want foods that we have not normally exported; and they do not want much of the wheat, cotton, and tobacco that we formerly sold abroad. Fortunately, we have many ways to use surplus foods which we are acquiring. One of the basic principles upon which we are operating in the buying of food is the fact that there are five outlets for the foodstuffs which we purchase, only one of which is Britain or another democracy under the Lease-Lend Act.

Five Outlets for Surplus

If the British overestimate on a particular kind of food they want, and we have that food on hand, it can be distributed for our school lunches. On the other hand, if they need food which we perhaps originally thought we might use for school lunches, we can turn it over to them and get other foods for school lunches. Some of the purchased food is made available to the Red Cross, for whom we have acted as purchasing agent for about a year now. The Red Cross sends that food to refugees in the various parts of the world. Again, we can use the food for direct distribution through State welfare agencies to families on relief.

Because we have all these ways to use the foods we are buying, we can safely take chances we would not dare take if Britain were the only outlet. We have been able to buy pork and dairy products and eggs in greater quantities during the spring months than would have been possible otherwise. As a result, hundreds of millions of dollars have been added to farm income during a time of heavy marketings. Farmers, rather than speculators, have received the benefit of Government food purchases because of the volume bought and the way the purchases were timed.

Another important use for the food supplies we buy will be the building of food reserves which can be released in the market if needed to effect reasonable stability of prices. We have been doing this for the last two winters on butter. If prices start soaring to a point where we face a spiraling inflation, that fact is quite likely to bring about just the kind of regimentation which we are trying to overthrow elsewhere in the world. We do not want it in our country. We do not want licensing of retail outlets or exact determination of what the market should be and what the farmer should get and other regimentations of that kind. Farmers are likely to get the worst of such an arrangement in the long run.

Britain is taking everything she needs through the Department of Agriculture and not directly from processors on the basis of their own bids; we are coordinating these purchases with domestic supply and domestic needs. Fortunately, the 1941 model food administration is not faced with the necessity of rationing scarcity. We are attempting to use our abundance so as to build up the strength of the democracies and to get the maximum income for farmers which is sound and possible.

We are going to need some sharp increases in production to meet the demand created by rising purchasing power among the people who are being reemployed in this country, plus Army and British buying. We also need to maintain, on a skeleton basis, distribution of foodstuffs to needy families here in the United States so as to help cushion the shock of post-war adjustment. One of our toughest problems right now is to get enough eggs and cheese and pork products and evaporated and dried skim milk to meet the demands upon us. Farmers should do everything they can to step up production of these concentrated animal protein foods. If they are timid about it, they will weaken the total defense efforts of the democracies. Except for these foods, agriculture is overprepared, if anything, for this emergency.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Tarheels Show United Food Front

JOHN FOX, Assistant Editor, North Carolina Extension Service

A campaign to enroll North Carolina's 300,000 farm families in a "Food and Feed for Family Living" program has resulted in the formation of a united front by all agricultural agencies in the Tarheel State against not only the food-and-feed crisis but against other rural problems—current and future.

The campaign began in April with 50,000 or more farm families enrolled during the first week or 10 days. With this auspicious beginning, agricultural workers' councils in every one of North Carolina's 100 counties began the follow-up task of personally contacting as many as possible of the other 250,000 farm families.

Each farm family was asked to sign a card volunteering to produce adequate food and feed for all people, livestock, and poultry on the farm. Those who produce and save as much as 75 percent of their food-and-feed requirements will be recognized during the fall and winter at public meetings at which certificates of achievement will be awarded. The certificates will be signed by Gov. J. M. Broughton of North Carolina and by the agricultural leaders of the State.

The Food and Feed for Family Living Campaign was started with a public announcement by Governor Broughton and was begun in response to a decision by southern governors that food-and-feed production would be stressed in 1941 as a part of their 10-year plan for "Balanced prosperity in the South."

The Extension Service was asked to take the lead. It had successfully led a great live-at-home campaign in the depression era, and this became a model throughout the United States. As a result, the State suffered less during the early days of the depression than almost any other Southern State. In planning the new program for 1941, note was taken of similar campaigns which were conducted successfully in South Carolina and Tennessee.

It was realized that letters containing enrollment cards, food and feed charts, and written appeals would not be enough to reach a desirable number of farm families. A State agricultural workers' council, composed of the heads of all agricultural agencies, was formed. Membership includes the State leaders of the Extension Service, Vocational Education, Farm Security Administration, AAA, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and WPA. This council agreed to meet once each month to discuss, plan, and coordinate agricultural activities.

The council idea was then extended to the counties, out where the job of personal contacts with farm families must be done. The land-use planning staff of the Extension Service and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was assigned the job of helping to organize county agricultural workers' councils, to include paid agricultural workers, leaders of the AAA and the home-demonstration councils, and representatives of such other agencies and groups as the grange, the farm bureau, county commissioners, public health and welfare officials, rural ministers, and as many others as the county workers thought desirable.

Councils in Every County

Within 2 weeks, a county agricultural workers' council had been formed in every one of North Carolina's 100 counties. The counties were divided into communities, and each member of the county council agreed to take charge of the campaign in a given community, contacting as many families as possible and enlisting the assistance of others to make personal appeals.

Thus, agricultural workers are united on a permanent basis. They will meet at least once a month—in some counties oftener—to plan a county-wide program which will avoid overlapping and will serve all the farm people in the most effective manner. Representatives of the various agencies are now in a position to call upon workers of other agencies to help them conduct emergency programs. And they have the support of their State leaders, who will do the same thing.

The appeal to farm people in the North Carolina food-and-feed campaign is based both on patriotism and on the fundamental fact that production of adequate supplies for farm and home use is "the sensible thing to do" in the present defense emergency. Most of the letters accompanying the enrollment cards contained such statements as these: "It is good citizenship for us to prepare for the present emergency. Adequate food by means of good gardens, fruits, eggs, butter, milk, meat, and the like means that the family can be maintained in good health at low cost. Adequate feed for our livestock means that we shall adopt a well-balanced system of farming. . . ."

Within 1 week after the letters were mailed, 1,000 enrollment cards had been returned in Rutherford County.

The Extension Service printed and distributed through farm and home agents, 300,000 enrollment cards and 300,000 food-and-feed charts as a starter. Subsequent calls for more cards and more charts have already led to the printing of another 200,000 of each. The charts show the amount of daily and annual food requirements for individuals and for families of five.

Special master certificates will be awarded to landlords who induce all of their tenants to produce and save 75 percent or more of their food and feed needs for the year.

A recent survey by the Extension Service, in cooperation with the AAA, indicated that only 77 percent of the farm families in North Carolina had a garden large enough to furnish an adequate supply of fresh and canned vegetables for home use last year; only 30 percent of the farmers owned enough cows to supply sufficient milk for their families on a year-round basis; only 32 percent had enough poultry to supply family needs; and only 36 percent canned enough vegetables to meet family requirements.

Better Living for National Defense

■ In South Dakota, 13,500 families have enrolled to do their bit toward preserving the home line of defense, according to Nora M. Hott, State leader of home demonstration work.

This program, "Opportunities for Better Family Living" which was launched in January by the Extension Service, has received full cooperation from all organizations interested in the well-being of rural families.

To get the work started, a committee composed of representatives of public agencies and lay organizations was formed in each county. The whole program was discussed; the plan of procedure was outlined; and each agency described the jobs it could carry as its part of the program.

County extension agents wrote leaflets on the philosophy of the program and outlined subject matter on poultry, dairy, and vegetable production to be given at a series of open meetings over the county. Enrollment cards were prepared and handed to families attending meetings, families enrolled in home extension clubs, and families participating in the mattress program. They were also mailed to other families in the county.

A series of three circular letters was prepared to send with enrollment cards to rural families. The second letter was sent to all families who did not respond to the first. The third letter contained an announcement regarding an open meeting on Food and Life. Effective newspaper publicity was carried on by agents outlining the program and giving timely hints on poultry practices, the production of clean milk, the meat supply on the farm, and the home vegetable garden.

Success Stories Help

"Success" stories showing how farm families utilized the ground below a dam for the garden, how they used simple irrigation systems for watering garden plots, and what varieties they had grown most successfully were obtained from farm families and published along with the pictures of the garden or the products.

After enrollment cards were returned, bulletins on the subjects checked were mailed to families who were also notified of open meetings held in their community on the topic, Opportunities for Better Farm Family Living. A number of new home extension clubs were organized as a result of interest developed through this farm-living program.

Numerous exhibits helped to tell the story of the value of vitamins in the diet. The step exhibit showing foods rich in each vitamin was used at meetings as well as in grocery store windows. "Vitamin tree" exhibits with leaves formed from packages of seeds were placed in windows where garden seeds were sold. Practically all local hardware stores featured garden exhibits.

Tours to homes of demonstrators or to farms of those who have been successful in using the resources of the farm to best advantage are planned for the summer months.

The director of extension, State home demonstration and 4-H leaders, supervisors, and specialists held a number of conferences to work out a plan of procedure and to prepare subject matter. It was decided to issue five bulletins in connection with the program and to hold district training schools for agents based on these bulletins. The first bulletin, Planning, Producing, and Preserving Food Supply, was issued March 1; and the remaining bulletins, Conserving Your Health, Improving Your Farm Home Conditions, Economizing on Your Clothing, and Improving Your Farm and Home Business, will be issued after July 1 for use during the coming year. Supervisors and the State home demonstration leader met with the agents in January to discuss plans for carrying the program into effect.

During February and March, a series of 13 district training schools on the problem of planning the food supply were held for home and county extension agents, farm security supervisors, extension agents of the Indian Service, and farm men and women. Two hundred and ninety-two farm men and women who attended these schools figured out the foods needed by their families and planned gardens to take care of these needs.

At these training schools, the district supervisor opened the meeting with a talk on the philosophy of the program. Susan Z. Wilder, extension nutritionist, then discussed food values and the part vitamins play in health and efficiency and discussed food requirements for the family. Each family then figured amounts required for each member of the family. Frank Rockwell, extension horticulturist, discussed the amount of seed required to produce the vegetables needed by the family and had each family make a garden plan. He also discussed the importance of shelterbelts, windbreaks, irrigation, varieties best adapted, and cultural practices. George Gilbertson, extension entomologist, discussed how to control insects and save the garden. Nora M. Hott, State home demonstration leader, discussed procedures to be used in conducting a successful farm family living program.

Following these training schools, agents held a series of training schools in the counties for local leaders, who in turn have conducted local meetings. Dairy meetings, emphasizing the production of clean milk, and poultry meetings have been conducted in many of the counties. Special emphasis has been given the raising of quality livestock to provide the home meat supply. Result: demonstrations in gardens, poultry production, and raising the family's potato supply from certified seed have been started.

Specialists have prepared timely subject matter to be sent at intervals to those enrolling in the program. This material includes a garden calendar and a series of post cards on such subjects as getting rid of insect pests, food needs, and conditioning the home for winter.

The next step in the program is a series of six lectures on Food and Life by Prof. J. S. Hughes of the chemistry department, Kansas State College. Professor Hughes has conducted research in animal and human nutrition for the past 30 years and is an authority on the part vitamins play in the health and efficiency of the individual. The six district meetings are open to the public.

Round the Food Calendar

Methods for preparing fruits and vegetables for the freezer locker, as well as the newest and best methods of canning, will be demonstrated by specialists and agents during the summer months. When rhubarb, berries, peas, beans, and other products are ready, families are shown the best methods of taking care of them for future use.

The making of butter and cheese will be demonstrated in communities requesting such demonstrations. In the fall, storing of vegetables and fruits will be emphasized.

Later, butchering, meat cutting, canning, and curing will be demonstrated so that farm families will know the best methods of taking care of their meat supply.

To insure that more people have an opportunity to learn how to use the resources of their own farms to help them to live better for less, the news editor, the radio specialists, and the visual education specialist are cooperating with subject-matter specialists and agents in issuing a series of news releases and radio talks and in preparing a portable exhibit which can be used in every county.

Many public agencies working in the State are cooperating in this effort, including vocational agriculture and home economics, the Farm Security Administration, Indian Service, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Surplus Marketing Association, Soil Conservation Service, Farm Credit Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, Social Security, and Work Projects Administration.

"Opportunities for Better Family Living" is a long-time program for every rural family and for every member of the family, which will help them to meet the present emergency in a much better way.

The Nutrition Campaign Is On

MARGARET F. MORTON, Home Demonstration Agent, Monroe County, Tenn.

Four counties in Tennessee were selected by the State nutrition committee to start a program on nutrition, and Monroe County was one of the four counties chosen.

The Monroe County Nutrition Committee was organized in November 1940. It includes representatives of all the agencies in the county with trained personnel: The Department of Public Welfare, Health Department, Department of Education, Farm Security Administration, Work Projects Administration, Vocational Agriculture, and the Extension Service.

As a basis for setting up our nutrition program, the committee planned a survey of the nutrition practices and conditions in Monroe County. The questionnaires were distributed to both white and Negro families through the school system and other agencies.

From the 822 families reporting, totaling 4,288 white persons and 475 Negroes, we found that 137 white families and 40 Negro families had no cows. This showed a deficiency in the milk supply, one of the most basic needs in any nutrition program.

One hundred and fifty-two families had no poultry supply, and 209 families made no provision for meat, showing that greater provision should be made for protein foods in order to maintain maximum health.

Ninety-one families had no garden supply, and of the 729 families reporting gardens only 61 had year-round gardens.

In view of these facts, plans were made to stress food production as one of the most important phases of the nutrition program.

As the survey revealed that only one-half of the families included in their daily diets green or leafy vegetables and whole-grain cereals, that slightly more than one-half used fruits, and that only three-fourths had milk and butter, it was recognized that information on the right kind of foods was also necessary.

We adopted the following goals for our nutrition program: (1) At least 1 cow for every farm family and more as needed to provide an adequate milk and butter supply; (2) a year-round garden for every farm family; (3) an adequate poultry supply with a minimum of 25 hens for each family; (4) an adequate home-produced meat supply; (5) preservation of enough foods of the proper kinds and amounts for winter consumption and storage facilities for the canned products and such foods as potatoes which require winter storage; (6) meal planning for body needs by every family; (7) placing in every home helpful literature about foods and nutrition; and (8) a hot-lunch program in every school.

These goals were presented in a panel discussion by the county nutrition committee at a county-wide meeting.

As a means of accomplishing these goals, each agency represented on the committee promised to coordinate its efforts for building and maintaining maximum health for all families in Monroe County as a contribution to national defense.

The Department of Public Welfare furnished surplus commodities to needy families and instructions for their use, as well as for school lunch rooms and food-preparation demonstrations. The welfare workers enlisted their clients in the program.

The Work Projects Administration helped to build stronger boys and girls through a well-planned hot-lunch program. Twenty-one schools now have a hot-lunch program; and 72 schools receive commodities such as fresh and dried fruits, milk, whole-grain cereals, and butter. More than 60,000 hot lunches were served during the first 4 months of the school year.

The 26 WPA cooks are being trained through demonstration schools to use these foods for more nutritious meals. During the spring and summer WPA gardens are providing vegetables to be canned for use in the schools during the winter.

The Health Department is showing film strips, distributing bulletins, and holding health clinics. They are giving advice on the proper diet to correct malnutrition.

Believing that the food supply is of major importance, the Farm Security Administration has built its program around a live-at-home program. It makes loans for any item to further food production to meet family needs. Loans are for such things as cattle, seed, pressure cookers, fruit jars, and tools. Special attention is given to providing adequate food-storage facilities.

Three county teachers' meetings have been devoted to the nutrition program. Well-trained speakers, such as Dr. Kimbrough, a physician in the county, have addressed this group of 175 elementary and high-school teachers.

The film, "Britain's Undernourished," was shown to a county-wide group of about 200 persons.

Instructions, including lesson plans and illustrative materials, have been provided the elementary teachers to help them to present nutrition units to their 5,306 school children.

The vocational home economics and agricultural teachers of the four high schools are stressing nutrition in their classes and are conducting day unit classes in elementary schools for the fifth through the eighth grades. These teachers are also giving nutritional training to the farmers and homemakers through adult classes in several communities.

Instead of conducting the usual better-homes campaign, the Extension Service this year is conducting a better-nutrition campaign with the slogan, "Help Make America Strong," by producing and eating health-giving, strength-building foods.

The importance of nutrition in the national defense program is being discussed with community clubs, home demonstration clubs, 4-H boys' and girls' clubs; civic organizations, business and professional clubs, and parent-teacher associations. In this way, all of the 70 communities in Monroe County are being reached.

A Chairman for Each Community

Mrs. J. J. Armstrong has been appointed campaign chairman for the 1941 better-nutrition campaign. A community nutrition chairman has been appointed in each of the 70 communities to assist in enrolling families in the home food supply program and in furthering the campaign.

The county agricultural agents and the home demonstration agent are conducting projects in food production with farmers, homemakers, and 4-H boys and girls.

The major activity during the spring was the promotion of the raising of protective foods through the spring garden. The spring-garden package arranged by W. C. Pelton, extension horticulturist, facilitated the carrying out of defense gardens. The amount of seed contained in the package was enough to plant 12 rows 100 feet in length. The vegetables contained in the package were turnip greens, an excellent source of vitamins and iron; tomatoes, one of our best sources of vitamin C; cabbage, a good source of vitamins A and C; carrots, an excellent source of vitamin A; and lettuce, okra, and radishes which are good sources of vitamins.

These seeds were on sale in each of the four major trade centers in the county. Directions for planting the seed and caring for the garden were distributed when the seeds were purchased, and garden tours later in the spring proved helpful.

The Lions Club of Madisonville sponsored a 50-chick club for the boys and girls of Monroe County. They gave each boy and girl wishing to enroll in the club 50 baby chicks and 50 pounds of feed. When the chickens are 25 weeks old, they will give back to the Lions Club 12 cockerels to pay for the original investment. The rest of the chickens remain the property of the boy or girl. They are being given instructions on the care of a poultry flock and on keeping the flock for the family food supply and improved diet.

The members of the 20 home demonstration clubs are receiving instructions in meal planning, with special reference to vitamins and minerals.

Hawaii Looks to Its Food Supply

"When 75 percent of your food comes 2,000 miles to your table and when there is only one way for that food to come, and that is in boats, an emergency in shipping or even a suggestion of an emergency makes you think twice," says H. H. Warner who recently visited Washington counseling with Government officials in the Office of Emergency Management, Surplus Marketing Administration, and the War Department on the Hawaiian Food for Defense Program which is the all-out extension program for the year.

The Extension Service is the agency to which the Governor of Hawaii and other agencies in the islands are looking to take the leadership in the food-supply program. They are thinking in terms of food-storage facilities so that a 6-month supply can be accumulated, especially of such staple foods as rice, wheat, canned milk, and fats and oils. They are also planning to use every means at hand for increasing the local production of foods.

The Extension Service is being geared to handle an emergency food-production program. Every project which does not contribute to the food supply is being temporarily sidetracked. The agronomists are studying new varieties of Kafir corn for poultry feed; the truck crops specialist is working on small irrigation facilities in truck crop areas; the animal husbandry specialist is trying desperately to improve dairy herds so that they will produce more milk; and the home demonstration agents are putting renewed energy into balanced diets and home gardens.

Plantations are starting their own gardens for their employees in many places and are asking for help from extension agents. To meet this need, an assistant county agent was employed last year to work with the plantation employees on a large sugar plantation in developing carefully planned back-yard gardens. The results of this intensive effort have proved interesting and received wide acclaim from the plantation manager.

Hawaiian extension workers are planning their first farm and home week at the University of Hawaii, Honolulu, the second week in August. Increased food production as a contribution to national defense will be the theme of the week; and, immediately following, the annual extension conference will give intensive thought to the same theme. The 15 agents and assistant agents, together with the specialists, will leave no stone unturned in their efforts to increase the food supply.

"In normal times, there may be some arguments against self-sufficiency," states Director Warner, "but now defense changes things. There is but one job for extension workers, and that is for everyone to fall to on a food-production program."

Among the obstacles to self-sufficiency in foods is the availability of water for irrigation on the small farms, the high cost of labor, and the difficulties of growing cereals in a tropical climate.

The large increase in population due to defense activities has reduced the percentage of home-grown foodstuff consumed from about 30 percent to probably less than 25 percent. This in spite of the fact that Hawaiian farmers marketed 14,000 more tons of food in 1940 than in 1935. It is evident that a food-storage program is as important as a food-production program and that it will take the cooperation of all forces in the Territory.

Gen. Charles D. Herron, formerly commanding general in Hawaii, is now handling the storage project from the Washington angle, working with Delegate Samuel King in the House of Representatives.

With a population of 450,000 people to feed and large defense construction projects using much of the available shipping in bringing materials from the mainland, the food problem needs the best efforts of the wide-awake citizens of the Territory.

Canning Is a Family Affair

PHYLLIS RICHARDS, Home Demonstration Agent, Lincoln County, Wyo.

Better correlation of 4–H Club work and adult work to improve home living conditions is the aim of extension workers in Lincoln County, Wyo.

The county planning committee in 1940–41 selected health and beautification as two major projects. Both subcommittees, among other goals, encouraged every family to raise an adequate vegetable garden. The gardens were exceptionally good last summer, and fruits that could not be raised were trucked in. As a result, considerable canning was done.

In all demonstrations presented on vegetable cookery, food preparation, and food preservation of adult groups as well as 4–H clubs, an attempt was made to get the entire family to feel the need for working and planning together.

A story of Mrs. Harmon's canning project shows some results of the attempts made.

Mrs. Esse Harmon, a member of the Secoma Women's Home Economics Club of Fairview, Wyo., says, "Canning is a family affair." During the 1940 canning season, Mrs. Harmon, with the assistance of her family, canned more than 1,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables. Eleven members of the family are sharing the benefits.

According to Mrs. Harmon's report, of the 750 quarts of fruit canned, 320 quarts were raised in the family garden, including rhubarb, raspberries, gooseberries, and currants. Fruits purchased included peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, prunes, and tomatoes. Mrs. Harmon figures that, as a large quantity was raised in the garden, the actual average cost of her fruit per quart was 8 cents. Her saving was $127.50 according to her estimate.

Two hundred and fifty-six quarts of vegetables were canned from the home garden. Mrs. Harmon said, "Our garden was better than ever this year because my son prized it as his 4-H project." No money was expended for the canned vegetables except for salt.

The estimated saving on the vegetables canned was $60.72.

From the vegetable garden, a winter supply of carrots, squash, and cabbage was also produced.

Besides the son who carried a garden 4–H Club project, two sons carried potato projects—one on dry-farm potatoes and one on irrigated-farm potatoes. A family supply of these potatoes was also stored in the basement.

Mrs. Harmon canned 50 quarts of jams, jellies, and marmalade, and 35 quarts of pickles. She also canned 200 quarts of apples and 50 quarts of meats for summer use in the jars she had opened.

"I figure that the saving on our canned products will amount to better than $250 this year," explained Mrs. Harmon. "The value cannot really be measured in dollars and cents alone. It means more to us, as we just would not have had it if we hadn't raised it. I could never have done it alone either, because the preparation of the vegetables and berries meant hours of work in the garden which were shared alike by my husband and children. My daughter and three sons have been especially anxious to produce good results for their 4–H exhibits, and they were very proud of the blue ribbons they won."

Mrs. Harmon has served as president of her home economics club and has always been eager to get bulletins and helpful suggestions from the Extension Service.

Farmers Honor Their Newspaper

■ Extension workers have always recognized the weekly newspaper as one of the principal mediums of agricultural education and information. Farmers of Haywood County, N. C., recently recognized their weekly newspaper, the Waynesville Mountaineer, and its editor W. C. Russ, for service to agriculture. A plaque (pictured at the lower left) was presented to Mr. Russ (lower right) by the Haywood County Mutual Soil Conservation and Land Use Association, which is the organization of farmers cooperating with the Extension Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority in the demonstration farm program in that mountain county of North Carolina. J. C. Lynn, county agricultural agent, and W. A. Corpening and J. L. Reitzel, assistant agents, say that Mr. Russ and his newspaper cooperate loyally in all lines of extension endeavor, and Frank H. Jeter, North Carolina extension editor, adds that "there are scores of other weeklies in the State and in other parts of the country which are deserving of awards."

Largest Georgia Legume Acreage

■ Georgia farmers this past fall sowed 16,600,000 pounds of winter legume seed, an increase of 68 percent over the year before and 300 percent above the 10-year average, according to tabulated reports of the Agricultural Extension Service.

E. D. Alexander, extension agronomist, said that the plantings were composed of 940,000 pounds of vetch, 13,820,000 pounds of Austrian winter peas, and 1,840,000 pounds of crimson clover seed in chaff. About 15,150,000 pounds of the total plantings were sown for soil improvement, and 1,450,000 pounds were devoted for forage in combination with small grain.

Although Georgia is not well adapted to the production of winter legume seed, farmers in 1940 saved some 95,000 pounds of vetch, 31,000 pounds of Austrian peas, and 1,460,000 pounds of crimson clover in the chaff, to supplement the amount of seed needed for the fall planting.

Rye was sown on 92,000 acres for soil improvement and on an additional 56,000 acres for forage purposes.

Farmers manifested increased interest in pasture development, having seeded 56,000 acres to permanent pasture; and 41,000 additional acres were cleared but not sown. For temporary pastures, farmers sowed the largest acreage in history to small grain and winter legume mixtures. Total acreage of this crop was 109,000, an increase of 21 percent over 1939.

Lespedeza, another popular crop with Georgia farmers, showed progress. More than 314,000 acres were sown, and 228,000 acres were left to reseed. This is 13 percent above the previous year and 500 percent over the 1935 acreage. Farmers last year saved 2,275,000 pounds of seed from the 314,000 acres devoted to lespedeza.

Crotalaria, a summer legume used principally for soil improvement, was sown on 73,000 acres, an increase of 54 percent over the 40,000 acres planted the year before. Kudzu was planted on 9,200 acres, bringing the total acreage established to 22,000. About 6,000 acres were planted to lespedeza sericea. This amount boosts the established acreage to 12,000.

Sharp increases were noted for the small grains. Farmers sowed 20 percent more oats and about 15 percent more wheat than were planted in 1939.

Nearly 30,000 tons of superphosphate were used on soil-conserving and soil-improvement crops, and approximately 100,000 tons of limestone were applied to farm land in 1940.

Arkansas Folk Festival

The folklore of the Ozarks was expressed in an outdoor pageant held April 18 on a farm site—a natural amphitheater—on the banks of the Buffalo River near St. Joe, Ark. The festival, "My Little Cabin Home," was sponsored by the Searcy County Home Demonstration Club Council in connection with its special recreational project in folklore, which it has been studying for the last 2 years. Home demonstration and 4-H Clubs and other groups of the county assisted Home Agent Lurline Cagle and June Donahue, specialist in community activities, in putting on Searcy County's first folk festival.

Searcy County is rich in folklore. Its mountain people still sing folk songs that date back to Elizabethan days, handed down from generation to generation. Ballads dating back 400 years and coming from the most remote sections of the county were sung. Games, legends, and customs of their forefathers were brought to life by rural people and townfolk taking part in the giant outdoor festival. Practically every community took part.

Agricultural Policy and National Nutrition[1]

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture

Better nutrition does not mean soft living. It does not mean growing fat and lazy. It does not mean concentrating our attention on the fleshpots, the luxuries of life. On the contrary, it means becoming harder, more efficient, better able to work overtime whenever it is necessary, better able to do without luxuries when we have to. We do not know exactly what is ahead for us or for the world, but we do know that we are going to be called on to make sacrifices. This is all the more reason for giving attention to the whole problem of nutrition now. By applying our brains, our knowledge, and our common sense to the use of our vast resources, we can be a well-nourished and efficient people in spite of any sacrifices we may have to make.

The existing policies of the Department of Agriculture are definitely in line with a great national nutrition program such as this conference of scientists and laymen is considering. I say that knowing how much we still have to do.

Pioneers in Agriculture

The Department has done no small amount of pioneering and spadework in the field being explored by this conference. Farmers have been learning in these difficult years that when any large part of the population can afford nothing better than a poor diet, the market for agricultural products suffers accordingly. Farmers can fare well only if the Nation can eat well. This basic and simple truth has been recognized in some of the legislation passed by Congress to aid agriculture and in the programs of the Department.

From several standpoints, our present agricultural policies furnish an excellent foundation for putting this country on a better nutritional level. From the standpoint of production, it has been the national policy in the past few years to make agriculture more flexible. As a result of the long decline in foreign markets and the sharp depression of the domestic market following 1930, agriculture had to learn how to control acreage, store and hold surpluses, shift to other crops where possible, and divert products to other than the usual outlets. The alternative for farmers was a mad scramble of overproduction and soil exploitation in a desperate and vain effort to make ends meet at ruinous prices.

The collapse that would have resulted from such a scramble was forestalled by the legislation that put into effect agricultural adjustment, the ever-normal granary, and soil conservation.

The first step, the big step, the hard step, is to achieve production adjustment on a national scale. Once this becomes a practical possibility through sufficiently widespread cooperation and adequate administrative machinery, the adjustments themselves can be made upward as well as downward according to the need. This is true of both acreage adjustments and storage. Grain stored in the ever-normal granary gives us a constant supply of food and feed that can be turned at any time into the channels of consumption to meet any emergency.

Adjustments are being made upward for some products right now, in the new agricultural policy designed to furnish food for Great Britain and to safeguard our own domestic needs. Egg production is to be increased sufficiently to supply British needs and in addition, furnish the United States with as many eggs as we ever used in the year of greatest egg consumption in the past. We hope to increase milk production enough to supply Britain's needs for milk products and, in addition, maintain our own average consumption at the level of the past 4 years. The production of canned tomatoes is to be increased by 50 percent over that of last year, and the production of all types of dried beans by 35 percent. Pork production is to be as high as possible; the spring farrowings this year are smaller than last, but the hogs are being marketed at weights above the average, and the total supply should be larger than the average of recent years.

More Food Needed

Now these are some of the very products that we would need to produce in greater abundance, according to the nutritionists, if we set out to give everyone in the United States a satisfactory diet. In order to achieve such a goal, it has been figured that we would need to consume twice as much green vegetables and fruits as we do now (such things as cabbage, green beans, apples, and so on)—70 percent more tomatoes and citrus fruits—35 percent more eggs—15 percent more butter—20 percent more milk. All of these are "protective foods," rich in minerals or vitamins, or both. I have no doubt, too, that a great many people in this country would be benefited by eating more meat than they can now afford.

My first point, then, is that so far as production is concerned existing national policy has given us a more flexible, more adjustable, less haphazard type of agriculture. We not only have the resources to produce all our people need for better nutrition; we also have the methods. Whenever the Nation summons the will to do the job, I am sure that agriculture can meet the new demands.

I do not mean to imply, however, that there is any reason to feel smug about the adjustments agriculture has accomplished so far. We still have many problems. In particular, we still have surpluses of the three great crops produced heavily for export—wheat, cotton, and tobacco. There is no way in sight by which this country could increase its consumption of these products sufficiently to take care of the surpluses. Even a return to normal world trade would not rid us of the surplus problem with cotton and wheat. Here, then, we still need more downward adjustment. We shall have to find other uses for part of our cotton land and our wheat land. One of the best uses I can think of would be to dedicate some of this land to the products of which we do need more if we are to build up the health and strength and stamina of our people. In the South particularly, more diversification and production for home use are imperative, both for nutritional and for economic reasons.

Stamp Plan Helps

So much for production. From the standpoint of distribution, existing agricultural policies are no less in line with the goal of this conference. I would remind you that the stamp plan is agriculture's baby, and agriculture is inclined to be rather proud of it. The free-lunch program for school children and the low-cost milk-distribution program also come under agricultural policy. By this summer the stamp plan will be reaching 5 million people and distributing foods worth 10 million dollars a month; and most of these foods are the protective foods especially needed by undernourished families. The free-lunch program is reaching about 5 million school children. Low-cost milk is being distributed in six of our large cities.

These are prime examples of practical cooperative work by city people and farmers. The city people get better diets than they could otherwise afford; the farm people find a market for their products that would not otherwise exist. The method fits the purposes of this conference as a glove fits the hand. But, as you know, this distribution of surplus foods is used almost entirely to meet the needs of people on relief, and it does not nearly meet even those needs. According to the nutritional survey recently completed by the Bureau of Home Economics (and that survey, too, was one of the Department of Agriculture's babies), at least a fourth of our

[1] Excerpts from address at National Nutrition Conference for Defense, May 27, 1941.

families not on relief have poor diets—most of them low-income families. At least three-fourths of us do not have really satisfactory diets. And this in spite of the fact that we are the best-fed nation in the world, with the greatest food resources and with a knowledge of nutrition as advanced as any in the world.

So far as the fourth of our people with poor diets are concerned, the trouble is very largely a matter of distribution, which in turn depends on prices, purchasing power, income.

It is the national policy that farmers shall receive enough for their products to give them a fair return; never again do we want to be faced by the specter of a ruined agriculture, with the disastrous results it would entail for all of us. Within that framework, some economies could be made by improving our marketing processes. A great deal can be accomplished for the farm and village population by extending home production, home and community canning, and community refrigeration. Out in Ohio, a survey was made last year among rural families in one community to see how many of them produced enough of their own food to supply their needs. Only half of them produced enough milk for themselves; only 1 out of 10 put up enough vegetables to meet their winter needs. In fine dairy sections like New York, you find many farm families who don't keep enough milk for their own use. Why farm people should go without adequate diets when they can raise food just a few steps from their own back door is more than I can see. We can go a long way with a good home production program.

Food in the Pantry Is the First Line of Defense

■ Home-grown food stored for family use releases surplus products for Britain and the other embattled democracies. Getting ready on the home line of defense, farm families all over the United States are planting gardens and planning their pantry stores. For example, Alabama and Arkansas are building on years of successful experience in pantry-stores demonstrations which coordinate the growing of a year-round garden, saving the surplus either by canning, drying, or brining, and by storing the products in suitable pantries. Last year emphasis was placed on storage facilities. Where to store the food is of vital concern, as inadequate food-storage facilities have been a handicap to the adoption of food preservation practices by many farm families.

Last year Arkansas agents reported 222 pantry demonstrations involving 677 farm families, and 121 demonstrations were established in 67 Alabama counties with 115 of the demonstrators completing roomy pantries with well-arranged shelves stocked with foods from the year-round garden. Negro pantry-stores demonstrations were established in every Alabama county having a Negro home demonstration agent, and 40 pantry demonstrations were carried out.

Food-storage facilities of some 1,900 Arkansas farm families cooperating in the food-storage program ranged from shelves across one end of the kitchen for canned and dried foods to storage houses which provided the safekeeping of cured meats and fresh and preserved fruits and vegetables. The costs ranged from 25 cents to $150.

Plans have been devised for a movable storage cupboard for tenant families. Some of the farmers have built underground cellar-like storage houses of native stone and scrap lumber at very little cost. A family in Montgomery County, Ark., hired all the labor and built a cellar for $65. A cellar built of concrete near a farm home in Conway County, Ala., cost only $26. A peep inside the cellar reveals an array of canned foods to tempt any appetite. The homemaker has more than 800 quarts of food canned for her family of five. A farm family in Sevier County, Ark., is making their storage house pay for itself. Their storage house, valued at $100 and built for $15 is used not only for the storage of their own vegetables, but space is rented to the neighbors. Last year they stored 100 bushels of potatoes for neighbors, charging 10 cents per bushel.

Already the pantry-stores project has been the means of increasing the number of people canning on a budget basis and improving the standard of their home-canned products. A Marshall County, Ala., demonstrator has a record of more than 200 different people who have visited her pantry stores and have become interested in planning similar food-storage space in their own homes.

As a result of the open house held at the home of one of the demonstrators in Limestone County, Ala., the women gained so much inspiration and help from seeing the fine display of more than 900 quarts of food canned and placed on the newly built shelves of the remodeled storehouse that several of them followed the same plan. With the slogan, "Grow all you can and can all you can," Limestone County homemakers were waging an extensive food campaign, following a survey made by the live-at-home chairmen in each home demonstration club. This survey showed that half of the farm families had spring gardens only, one-fourth of the families did not even grow a good spring garden, and only half of the vegetables and fruits needed for good health had been canned. Four pantry-stores demonstrations in the county did much to stimulate interest in conserving and storing home-produced food. Nearly $70,000 worth of fruits, vegetables, and meat were conserved by the women and 4-H Club girls in Limestone County last year—three times as much as the year before.

The women demonstrating their pantries reported many benefits from their work. "I found myself studying about foods so that I could answer questions," said one of the Choctaw County, Ala., demonstrators. "I feel that I know twice as much now as before starting the pantry demonstration. You can't imagine the questions the visitors ask me. They want to know why I used certain methods and why I selected certain vegetables for canning. I always point out that the quality of the foods is important to preserve the food value and flavor. For my demonstration, I canned 505 quarts including tomatoes, leafy green and miscellaneous vegetables, and fruits and meats."

Another Alabama homemaker reports, "During the year 1940, under the guidance of our home agent, I canned, according to extension methods, 672 jars of the following home-produced foods: vegetables, fruits, fruit juices, pickles, jams, jellies, and meats. In order for me to have fresh vegetables for my table and to can, it was necessary for me to have not only a 'spring garden' but to plant 3 to 5 vegetables every month in the year. Every farm family should grow 4 or 5 'spring gardens' every year. I use a steam-pressure cooker for canning acid vegetables and meats. This lessens the cooking time and is a surer method. I use tin cans for all my meats and most of my vegetables. I like to can in tins as I can regulate the cooking more accurately and have less shrinkage. I do not find the tin can any more expensive than the glass jar when considering the time saved and the breakage of glass jars.

"From my pantry I expect to serve my family of three, two or three vegetables a day during the season when fresh vegetables are not available. Across one end of my kitchen I have built a storage pantry for my canned products with shelves as high as I can reach. I find this is much more convenient than storing them in boxes in the back hall or on the back porch, as I previously did.

"More than 72 of my neighbors and friends have visited my home to see my canned products. I have also passed on such information as I had as to grading vegetables and handling of meats for canning. I am very proud of my storage pantry and expect to serve my family good, well-balanced meals. I have no fear when company drops in just at mealtime, for I have a variety of food on my shelves."

Nutrition in Four Letters

What are the vital aspects of nutrition in relation to an unlimited national emergency? How can nutrition facts be translated into simple terms of food—the right food for all the people? These and other significant questions were studied by 900 nationally known nutritionists, doctors, dentists, social workers, extension workers, teachers, representatives of consumer groups, labor unions, and other interested groups at the National Nutrition Conference for Defense, May 26, 27, and 28, with Director of Extension M. L. Wilson serving as chairman of the advisory committee. Many significant statements and recommendations were made, among which are the following:

■ "Don't forget that for a very significant part of our population nutrition is not a nine-letter word emblazoned with men in white rampant upon a field of vitamins. It is a four-letter word—food—good food and plenty of it."—*Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, Coordinator of Health, Welfare and Related Defense, and Chairman of the National Nutrition Conference for Defense.*

The Challenge

In recent years scientists have made outstanding discoveries as to the amounts and kinds of foods needed for maximum health and vigor. Yet every survey of nutrition, by whatever methods conducted, shows that here in the United States undernourishment is widespread and serious. The Department of Agriculture has estimated that many millions of men, women, and children do not get the foods which science considers essential. We do not lack and we will not lack the means of producing food in abundance and variety. Our task is to translate this abundance into reality for every American family.—*Franklin D. Roosevelt, President.*

Health Plus

Food is fundamental to the defense of the United States. If workers and management have abundant food and the right attitude, they will turn out the vast quantities of defense materials which are necessary to save us from world chaos. * * * Whether it be children, whether it be workers, whether it be soldiers, the first step toward a happy, confident attitude is an abundant supply of the right kind of food. On a foundation of good food we can build almost anything. Without it we can build nothing. * * * Probably a larger number of people today are being fed properly in the United States than ever before in our history, but we have just started to do a real job. We want to see that good food gives "health-plus" not merely to 10 percent of our people but to everyone.

We must shift our agriculture more and more toward producing those foods which are rich in vitamins, minerals, and the right kind of proteins. We have started producing more of these foods, such as milk, eggs, tomatoes, dried beans, pork, etc., so that we may have an abundance, not only for ourselves but for Britain, to meet every possible kind of contingency. We are using the cow, the hen, and the pig to extract from our huge supplies of corn stored in the ever-normal granary the vitamin B, the vitamin A, the good minerals, and the proteins which will furnish the nervous energy to drive us through to victory.—*Henry A. Wallace, Vice President.*

Importance of Food Habits

In developing an educational program for improving nutrition, it is important to keep in mind the importance of custom in our food habits. The Labor Department's recent studies of food consumption show the remarkable persistence of the food preferences of earlier generations in the localities studied. The tables of New Orleans still remind one of the fish, the chicken, the salads, and the greens of the French; the Bostonians still eat more beans and drink more tea than families in most other cities. In Cleveland and Milwaukee they eat more rye bread and cheese and apples and coffee. We Americans have our private ideas about good food. It is lucky for the farmers that we do like a little variety, and all these preferences must be taken into account in any program which attempts to bring diets to a point where they will adequately provide for growth and health. A national nutrition policy should plan to change food-consumption habits only insofar as it is absolutely necessary to do so to provide all the nutrients necessary for health efficiency and the full enjoyment of life.—*Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.*

Selectees Show Health Defects

Out of a million men examined by Selective Service local medical examiners and about 560,000 men examined by the Army Medical Board, a total of 380,000 have been found unfit for general military service under present standards. What have been the causes for rejecting these individuals? There are many, and I shall name the few which account for the largest number.

Teeth account for nearly 20 percent of the rejections; eyes and cardio-vascular 10 percent each; 9 percent are rejected as being generally disabled for three or more reasons; musculoskeletal disabilities account for 8 percent; 7 percent are obviously unfit even to the nonprofessional; nervous and mental rejections take 6 percent; ear, nose, and throat fail 5 percent; lungs, hernia, and those over or under weight each reject 4 percent; gonorrhea and syphilis take out 3.5 percent, and feet 3 percent.

It is not my purpose to attempt to fix the causes for these disabilities. Many suggestions are advanced. Foods undoubtedly play a very considerable part whether it be because of a lack of a proper amount or because the food was of an improper kind. It has been estimated that perhaps one-third of the rejections were due either directly or indirectly to nutritional deficiencies. In terms of men, the Army today has been deprived of 150,000 men who should be able to do duty as soldiers. This is 15 percent of the total number which have been physically examined by the Selective Service System.

It is perhaps of little use to speculate on what should have been done by our schools, by parents, by health bodies, or by the Government. Probably the depression years left their marks. Undoubtedly the automobile and the cash it required for monthly payments and for gas, oil, and tires, has cost us as a people in physical fitness. Whatever the causes, this is the condition in which we find ourselves. Whether we are worse off physically than we were in 1917–18 is undoubtedly controversial. That our physical standards are higher now, let us admit. The fact remains that although we may be no worse now than 24 years ago, we certainly seem to be no better. Better or worse or the same, we are physically in a condition of which we nationally should be thoroughly ashamed. It is a condition which we should recognize as dangerous and which we should take immediate, positive, and vigorous measures to correct. * * *

Undoubtedly prevention is always better than cure. Far-reaching results will follow basic changes which develop our people physically. This is a long-range program in which schools, parents, and Government must each bear a part. To be successful, there must be a thoroughgoing system of education as to what the situation is, what steps are necessary for its correction, and the individual part that each citizen must play in maki...

these measures operative.—*Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director, National Headquarters, Selective Service System.*

Food Distribution

The food stamp plan of the Surplus Marketing Administration has succeeded amazingly. I was told by a physician in New York that the clinical complexion of the clientele in a large dispensary changed dramatically after the food stamp plan was introduced in that community. Before its adoption, almost every patient was overweight or underweight. (And I may say that overweight is as common a symptom of malnutrition as is underweight.) Many of the patients also presented other signs of malnutrition. After the adoption of the stamp plan, the appearance of more than half the patients decidedly improved. Indeed, one of the women patients declared, "Doctor, I'm beginning to live again!"

Another way of supplementing the diets of low-income families is to distribute food in kind. This can be done by some arrangement for communal feeding. The school-lunch program, so long in operation in this country, has proved its value. Sir John Orr, director of the Rowell Research Institute in Aberdeen, and director of the Imperial Bureau of Animal Nutrition, recently wrote from England that when the school-day diets of malnourished children were supplemented with milk and other protective foods, their ability to learn markedly improved. In a private school in Connecticut, where malnutrition had not been conspicuous before, the average grades rose 10 percent when special attention was given to the nutritional adequacy of the food served.—*Russell M. Wilder, M. D., professor of medicine, The Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.; chairman, Committee on Food and Nutrition, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.*

Excerpts From Declaration of Policy Adopted by Conference

The newer knowledge of nutrition should be used not only for the benefit of our armed forces who must, of course, be adequately fed, but for that of all workers in industries directly and indirectly related to defense and also for the civilian population as a whole.

Few problems in the field of public health are simple, and that of undernourishment is particularly complex. It has not only medical but social, economic, and psychological aspects, and to attack it on a national scale will require particularly widespread and wholehearted cooperation on the part of all elements in our population. The conference urges the following lines of attack as particularly important:

The use of the recommended allowances of calories, protein, and certain important minerals and vitamins, prepared by the Committee on Food and Nutrition of the National Research Council, both as the general goal for good nutrition in the United States and as the yardstick by which to measure progress toward that goal.

Translation of these allowances and other similar technical material into terms of everyday foods and appetizing meals suitable for families and individuals at different economic levels in such a way that the newer knowledge of nutrition can be applied simply and practically in every home and in accordance with the food preferences of the family. * * *

The mobilization of every educational method to spread the newer knowledge of nutrition among laymen by means of schools, motion pictures, the radio, the public press, home and community demonstrations, and all other suitable means.

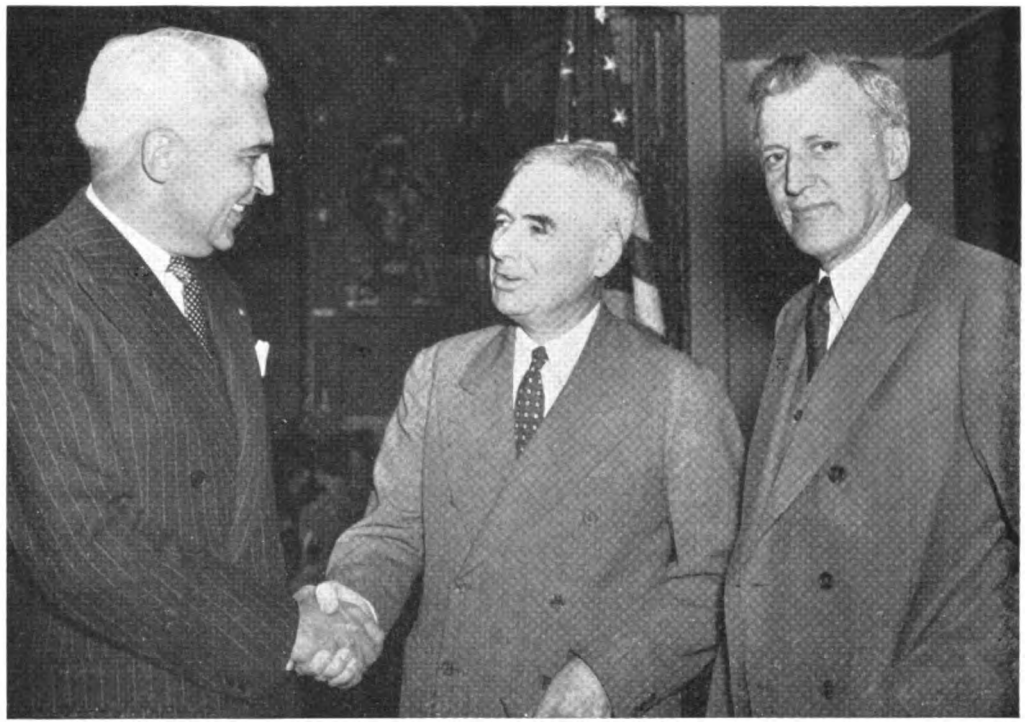
Mobilization of all neighborhood, community, State and national organizations and services that can contribute in any way to raising the nutritional level of the people of the United States.

Full use of any practical devices, such as the so-called stamp plan, free school lunches, and low-cost milk distribution, which will bring nourishing, adequate meals to those who could not otherwise afford them, and at the same time help to distribute food surpluses at a fair return to the farmer.

Efforts to improve food distribution, including processing, marketing, packaging, and labeling, to bring about greater real economies to the consumer.

Encouragement in all practical ways of greater production by agriculture of the foods needed in more abundance, according to the newer knowledge of nutrition, in the average American diet.

Equally, encouragement in every practical way of more production for home use by rural people, especially those at low-income levels.



Three of the principals at the National Nutrition Conference: Paul V. McNutt (left), chairman of the conference, shakes hands with M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work and chairman of the advisory committee, and Dr. Russell M. Wilder (right), of the Mayo Foundation and the National Research Council.

Excerpts From Recommendations Offered by Conference Sections

Methods of Education

A truly effective nutrition program will:

—reach the whole population—all groups, all races, both sexes, all creeds, all ages.

—recognize motives for action and include suggestions on what to do and how to do it.

—develop qualified leadership.

—drive home the same ideas many times and in many ways.

—employ every suitable educational tool available, or that can be developed on National, State, and community levels.

—adapt those tools to the many and varied groups to be reached and use them with intelligence and skill.

—consider all phases of individual, family, and group situations that have a bearing upon ability to produce, buy, prepare, conserve, and consume food.

—afford opportunity for participation in making, putting into effect, and evaluating local nutrition programs.

—enlist the fullest participation of all citizens and work through every possible channel to reach the people.
—be adequately financed. * * *

Studies should be made concerning the degree to which various racial and cultural food patterns may need supplementing in order to make them nutritionally adequate.

To be well fed, people have to know what foods they need every day, how to combine these foods into meals, how to check meals against standards. To provide meals for a family, they need to know how to buy and prepare food. Many rural and urban families need to produce more or less of their food supply and to understand production techniques. Farm families need to make the production of family food a part of their yearly farm-management plan.

Only when paralleled by appropriate education, will the various action programs for the wider distribution of food make their full contribution to community betterment.

If we are to succeed in this giant task of education, we shall have to use our ingenuity and inventiveness in providing the tools and materials that make ideas have interest and meaning and help people to take wise action. We have many such tools at our disposal now. We need to know where they are, how good they are, how to get them, and how to use them. A system of clearing houses should be set up immediately for widest possible dissemination of such information. But we also need many more tools and materials than we now have; and we need desperately to create new, vital, lively ways of using them.—*From Recommendations—Section on Methods of Education in Nutrition. Chairman, G. Dorothy Williams; cochairman, Mildred W. Wood; secretaries, Miriam Birdseye and Edna P. Amidon.*

Distribution

The first essential for a well-fed nation is a supply of food large enough to give everyone an adequate diet. To this end, we believe that agricultural production should be adjusted to provide adequate supplies of those foods in which the American diet is deficient, and away from those crops for which the export market has for the time being been curtailed. In order to attain this, it is necessary that farmers get fair prices and fair incomes as these adjustments are made.

A second essential to improved nutrition among low-income families is greater efficiency in the transportation, processing, and distribution of food products. We recognize that the food industry has already made much progress in this direction. For those low-income families who can afford only a minimum of services, we would urge further development of economical retailing adapted to low-income consumer requirements, improvements in terminal market facilities, cheaper food forms, and the most economical packaging. * * *

The Government and other official agencies carrying on educational campaigns should emphasize the nutritional importance of ordinary foods.

The Government and other official agencies should assume and accentuate further responsibilities in educating consumers as to their nutritional requirements and to the manner in which processed foods can help to meet these requirements. * * *

Even with the wisest possible adjustment on the farm and in the marketing system, it would not be possible to provide under present income levels adequate diets for low-income families without some form of government aid.

Very substantial progress has been made in this field in recent years by the development of the food-stamp plan, the school-lunch program, low-cost milk schemes, and similar methods of enabling low-income consumers to buy greater quantities of foods needed in the diet. We urge that programs of this kind be extended as rapidly as possible to all needy families in the United States and that these programs be used to help move the increased supply of food recommended above.

We urge that these programs be kept flexible and that continued experiments be made in order that they may be adjusted to give maximum benefits to low-income families and to the farmer.—*From Report and Recommendations—Section, Nutrition Problems in Distribution and Processing of Foods. Chairman, Hector Lazo; cochairman, L. V. Burton; secretaries, Frederick V. Waugh and R. S. Hollingshead.*

Economic Policy and Social Responsibility

To combat malnutrition there must be increased production and consumption of the foods that are rich in those nutrients now consumed in less than adequate quantities. For some population groups this means more of all kinds of foods; for most groups it means more of those foods that are good sources of the minerals and vitamins most likely to be deficient in diets in this country.

The problem of nutrition is always important. The need for solution becomes apparent and crucial in times of national emergency. An adequate plane of living is basic to the defense and maintenance of democratic institutions. To achieve this end, cooperation must be enlisted of all groups in the Nation and community: Federal, State, and local governments, civic, business, professional, labor, and farm groups. * * *

Programs for increasing farm incomes should emphasize raising the incomes of the families at the lower economic levels. Increased opportunities should also be provided for supplementary earnings by farm workers with proper safeguards for labor standards.

Although farm families tend to have better diets than other occupational groups, there is nevertheless considerable malnutrition among persons living on farms. The programs for increasing production of foods needed for home use of the Extension Service, Farm Security Administration, and other groups should be maintained and extended. * * *

We believe it is essential to increase the supply of foods and nutrients, and to accomplish this we recommend:

That the Government and industry, including agriculture, should give increased attention to trends in consumer demand and to the supply of foods needed to insure an adequate diet for all families. Government programs should continue to minimize disorganization in agriculture and, at the same time, seek to eliminate idle resources. From time to time the Federal Government may find it necessary to put a floor under the wholesale price of some foods in order to get necessary expansion. It is recognized that the program of desired expansion may necessitate the Government's subsidizing either consumption or production or both.

That surpluses on hand, including so-called unmarketable grades or sizes of fruits and vegetables, should be saved for consumption by suitable processing or distribution in fresh form, by means of Government subsidies if necessary.

That the Government should take the initiative in encouraging industry to bring on the market low-cost, highly nutritious foods in forms acceptable to consumers, such as soybean, peanut, and milk products. No milk nutrients should be wasted. Skim-milk products, dry and fluid, are vitally needed and should be put on the market at low price.

We recommend that dietary essentials be obtained from properly planned meals of natural food materials. Fortification of foods with minerals and vitamins should be undertaken only to the extent that scientific research indicates that such practice is in the public interest and provides an economical method of improving nutrition. * * *

Education for home food production among rural people must deal with the following aspects of the program:

1. Improvement of soils in certain areas where diversified production is now unsuccessful.

2. Seeds and cultivation practices adapted to local conditions.

3. Landlord-tenant relationships that encourage home food production among tenants.

4. Planning for suitable home food production not as a side line but as an important farm enterprise.

5. Provision of more adequate community facilities for processing and conserving foods, such as community-owned and cooperatively owned cold-storage and freezer lockers, canning centers, drying ovens, curing houses, etc.—*From recommendations of Section on Economic Policy and Social Responsibility as Related to Nutrition. Chairman, Lucy Gillett; cochairman, Hazel Kyrk; secretary, Hazel K. Stiebeling.*

■ About 42,000 of the 65,000 farms in Oregon have electric service. Approximately 4,700 have been added by the 8 REA-financed systems.

Family Food Program Through Visual Aids

HOWARD KNAUS, in Charge of Visual Aids, Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service

When it became evident early this spring that the family food supply must be given major emphasis by extension workers, Director Paul E. Miller of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service set up a group of committees to rush material to county extension workers. He appointed S. B. Cleland, farm management specialist, as general chairman to coordinate the work of committees on county organization, nutrition, vegetables and fruits, 4–H cooperation, and visual aids and information.

Quick action on all fronts of the food-for-defense program demanded that the visual aids and information offices, supervised by H. L. Harris, extension editor, play a leading role.

The word "go" was given on all requests for bulletins, folders, posters, and visual aids that furthered the food program. Each job was accorded No. 1 preference in office handling.

As the family food supply and adequate nutrition are the important goals of this vast program, the first duty was to supply basic material on both. A check of United States Department of Agriculture materials available revealed a number of useful items, including Film Strip No. 347, Selecting Foods for Good Nutrition. This strip, showing the effects of vitamins on rats, was immediately recommended for use in counties.

To supplement this material, we designed a set of food-value slides, using material prepared by the nutrition staff. This set is made up of Kodachromes of the common foods interspersed with black-and-white chart slides showing quantities of 9 food elements in each serving, related to the daily needs of 1 person. As no less than 27 separate foods and complete meals were thus treated, it was necessary, for production purposes, to devise an adjustable chart to photograph. This was done by making a master chart with adjustable bars and hand-lettering a significant statement for each food. This plan worked out very well, and production was materially hastened. This set of 48 slides is now available for loan or sale to county extension agents in Minnesota.

Another aid in presenting the story of good nutrition took the form of a lecture chart, presenting five leading vitamins, A, B_1, B_2, or G, C, and D, with information on effects on the body and listing of common home-grown foods which are the best sources.

In order to make these lecture charts more effective, they were backed by 50,000 4- by 6-inch "kitchen cards" bearing the same information. These vitamin cards are on light cardboard with hole punched to hang in the kitchen for reference. They were given wide distribution at meetings, together with two folders, Tomatoes, Minnesota's Health Food, and The Food We Eat, which were rushed into print in April and May.

The nutrition information is being carried further by another set of Kodachrome slides on school lunches which will be ready for use this month. This series explains the value of hot lunches, methods of serving in both small and large schools, and utilization of surplus commodity and WPA garden and canning helps.

Other slide series are preaching the gospel of abundant food supplies. Available for loan to agents are Vegetables and the Consumer, Raising a Garden, and Vegetables Everyone Can Grow. These series are being strengthened for next year by addition of good Kodachromes taken this summer.

Forty sets of Raising a Garden were prepared early in May. The entire lot was snapped up by county agents 2 days after they were announced. This is another indication of the eagerness of county workers for material to help put this program across. To meet this need, the Minnesota office has adopted the practice of rushing material out to counties as quickly as possible. If necessary, the series can be improved later. The important thing now is to get the working material out at once.

Kodachrome for Defense

When the call came for full speed ahead on food for defense, it was possible in Minnesota to make use of a marked development in visual aids, especially in the use of Kodachromes. In the past 2 years, thousands of colored slides have been made available to county extension offices, and the use of Kodachromes has increased until 50 projectors are kept busy telling the extension story all over the State. With the Minnesota Extension Service, the trend in visual aids has been strongly in the direction of color. Not only are specialists carrying their colored-slide series with them on their trips about the State, but county extension agents are also acquiring projectors and cameras as regular office equipment and ordering duplicates of slide series for their own use. Some of the county extension agents have gone so far as to prepare useful series of their own.

Eighty sets of slides representing different phases of the extension program have been prepared at University Farm. The number of slides per set varies from 20 to 40. Sets are available for use of specialists and agents, with a standing invitation to county extension agents to order duplicates for their own files. Duplicates are supplied to the agents at cost. So far, 14 counties have acquired a full set of pasture slides, 10 counties a full set of crop slides, 15 other counties a full set of farm-management slides, and 20 now have garden sets.

Subject-matter series which have been prepared represent such topics as the following: Operation of a bull association, livestock judging, sheep on Minnesota farms, raspberry culture, woodlot management, weed control, operation of the State seed testing laboratory, tree planting, pasture management and pasture grasses, Minnesota grain crops, farm-management charts, uses for a ¼–horsepower electric motor, hybrid corn, wind-erosion control, sawmill operation in connection with farm woodlots, turkey management, vegetable market and the consumer, 4–H booths, 4–H demonstrations, hobbies, home beautification, refinishing of furniture, potato diseases, and potato production.

Projection equipment in the State office consists of 11 film-strip and slide projectors and 7 projection screens. A recent survey of camera and projection equipment available for use of agents in the counties shows 39 cameras, 46 slide projectors, 42 screens, 11 sound-movie projectors, and 9 silent-movie projectors.

One of the problems uppermost in preparing subject-matter series which tell a well-integrated and effective story has been to eliminate wasted effort and material. H. L. Harris and E. A. Hanson, chairman of a special visual-aids committee set up in the Extension Service, found out early in the organization of the visual-aids work that it is too easy for specialists to request colored pictures at random. This tendency was counteracted by insisting that each series be mapped carefully before pictures are taken. When each Kodachrome is planned to drive home an idea, the colored-slide series tells a much more effective story than is the case when pictures are picked up at random and then thrown together.

Although the spotlight is on Kodachromes at Minnesota, the visual-aids section continues its large output of lecture charts, posters, and chart material to be turned into slides and newspaper mats. A recently acquired speed graphic news camera is utilized by press, visual-aids, and bulletin sections to build up a file of pictures taken in the field.

All these facilities are now working overtime on family food and food for defense. They were important in enabling the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service to get an early start in the program, and they are adding to the effectiveness of the program as it progresses.

New Visual Specialist

Don Bennett has been appointed extension visual specialist with the Federal Extension Service.

Mr. Bennett's experience includes work with several visual production and advertising agencies, teaching photography at the New York Institute of Photography for 4 years, directing motion pictures in the Motion Picture Section of the Department of Agriculture for 4 years, and editing Photonews, a weekly magazine for amateur photographers, for a year.

While with the Motion Picture Section, Mr. Bennett directed the international prize-winning picture, Poultry—A Billion Dollar Industry, which won the first award at Rome, Italy, in 1940 at the International Institute of Agriculture and which was adjudged the best educational film of the year.

He is also a director of the Photographic Society of America, an organizer and leader in the Washington Camera Council, and is in closest contact with the newer commercial developments in the photographic and visual teaching fields.

Mr. Bennett's services will be available to State extension workers through extension editors and visual specialists in developing State visual programs, holding training schools in local production and use of visual material, and ascertaining field needs for visual aids.

■ Because of the expanding use of 2- by 2-inch color slides among extension field workers, the Visual Instruction Section has prepared a semitechnical bulletin on the preparation of monochrome slides bearing graphs, charts, titles, and similar matter. Full directions for the photographing and duplication of such slides are included. Ask for Titles and Graphs for Color-Slide Series.

Moving Pictures Widen the Scope

G. T. KLEIN, Extension Poultry Husbandman, Massachusetts

■ Through movies we can meet with thousands of people who have little contact with extension work. These people are interested in agriculture in a passing way and are eager to know more about it, but whatever information they receive must be presented in a simple and pleasing way. We can at the same time assist commodity groups in presenting to the public facts about their products. We can help to promote them; and, if we are a bit careful in planning the movies, we can include subject matter very helpful to producers.

For 5 years or more we have given considerable attention to the production of movies here at Massachusetts State College. Our first efforts were in black and white; but, with the improvement of color film and some slight reduction in cost, we now use color film exclusively. The movies are not more than 30 minutes in length, and we prefer to hold them to 800 feet or 25 minutes showing time. They always carry sufficient titles so that one from the college need not accompany them. All films on poultry subjects are on 16-millimeter silent stock.

The films cover such subjects as eggs in Give the Fresh Eggs a Break; poultry meat, Your Chicken Dinner in the Making; turkeys, Tom Turkey Tells His Story; ducks, Bay State Ducklings; and subject-matter films such as Applied Poultry Breeding and Poultry Housing and Equipment.

We make an effort to tell briefly the story of the production of the product in Massachusetts. This is followed by the marketing of the product and ways of using it. Woven into the story are bits of fall color or historical background that is pertinent to the subject. In the film of Tom Turkey Tells His Story there was an excellent chance to review the first Thanksgiving held in Plymouth Colony as a setting for the picture.

A new film is planned a year ahead of time, and as I travel about the State on regular work, shots that can be used to tell some phase of the story are photographed. For difficult work, Prof. Rollin H. Barrett accompanies me and uses the more expensive equipment owned by the college. Professor Barrett is in our farm management department but has had wide experience with movies, and his farm management training is very helpful. When all the photographic work is completed, the scenes are reviewed, listed, and suitable titles written. These are made in Boston, and we work them into our movie at the proper place.

The cost of titles and film does not exceed $100 for a movie. Often there are groups such as the New England Fresh Egg Institute that have copies made at a cost of 10 cents a foot. Although a large part of the funds are from the Extension Service, the State department of agriculture has assisted in financing some movies; and funds from the World's Poultry Congress activities as well as contributions from State commodity groups have gone into the production of some films.

The audience for our films is a rather comprehensive group. Our State is highly organized with county poultry associations and a State Federation of Poultry Associations. New films are quickly booked by these organizations and schools, granges, farmers' clubs, and women's clubs.

A film in the hands of the extension secretary at the college and a copy in the hands of the New England Fresh Egg Institute will be used about 100 times during the first year and before a total of 10,000 persons. It has been difficult to book the films for use in the various counties more frequently than an average of once a week. Though we have no department of visual education, the films are checked by the Extension Service after each showing. Breaks are repaired and moisture is added when the film becomes too dry. We have freely lent our films to other States when they were requested on dates not in use here.

4–H Marketing Day

Eugene, Oreg., gave a royal welcome to more than 600 4-H boys and girls attending their 1941 marketing day festivities. The city was theirs for the day. They toured Eugene's packing plants, marketing establishments, and flour mills; were guests at a theater party; visited a newspaper office while the presses were rolling, and attended a mock trial in the circuit court room. They learned how flour sacks are sewn at a mill and elevator company; they learned about the city's water system, saw how eggs are dipped at a poultry producer's plant, and watched a butter maker in action at the farmers' creamery.

This marketing tour has been arranged annually for a number of years by County Club Agent R. C. Kuehner for the boys and girls who have written essays on marketing. The best essays of five boys and five girls were announced at the theater on the day of the tour.

■ Last year, 890 Colorado 4–H forestry club members received 22,250 trees which they planted around farm homes for erosion-control purposes or as replacements in existing shelterbelts.

Have You Read?

Rain or Shine—The Story of Weather, by Marian E. Baer. 292 pp. New York, N. Y. Toronto, Canada. Farrar & Rinehart, Inc.

■ What is the first thing you think of in the morning and the last thing at night?—not pie, nor cake, nor candy, but the weather. Weather is always with us, sometimes as a friend, sometimes as a foe. It does so many kinds of interesting things that even the weatherman, who is supposed to know, is baffled. The story of the weather — Rain or Shine, by Marian E. Baer—is a fascinating one. The reader feels the thrill of the explorer, the geologist, the chemist, the physicist, the archeologist, as each scientist reveals most amazing secrets about Mr. Weather. Questions that "stumped" the teacher are answered interestingly here: Where does the weather come from? What plays the leading role in weather making? What causes thunder and lightning? and even, How high is the sky? Rain or Shine not only will help you to get along with the weather but also with the weatherman.—*Jean Shippey, National 4–H Fellow, 1940.*

Leaders for Adult Education, by Harry A. Overstreet and Bonaro W. Overstreet. 202 pp. New York, N. Y. George Grady Press. 1941.

"Leaders for Adult Education" presents two phases of the field of adult education. One section of the book is concerned with qualifications for adult educators. The other section presents a panorama of typical phases of adult education and of methods of training for this field. There is ample use of case study material.

The authors define educators in a democracy as, "those deliberately trained leaders to whom society entrusts the task of harmonizing individual rights with social rights, progress with stability" . . . They believe that educators "help to keep society on an even keel." The authors state "a leader is one person who counts as more than one. The effects of his outlook and behaviors is multiplied in all who adopt his way of looking at things. Clearly then no society can remain indifferent to the methods and motives of its leaders."

An outstanding conviction of the authors appears to be that the adult education leader must be a constant learner, must have specialized knowledge, effective methods of putting that knowledge at the disposal of the adult population, and must also be an intelligent generalist in order to show effectively the relationship between what is taught and the daily life of the adults being taught.

The book includes suggested standards for what the adult educator should be and should know, and certain basic purposes which should obtain in teaching adults. It states that the adult educator must be "a person among people" rather than an exalted authority set apart. Consideration is given to the importance of lay leadership and to discussion groups.

Under the title "Training for Rural Adult Education" the authors discuss the Extension Service as "the most extensive enterprize in adult education in America." They indicate that some people in urban areas fail to think of extension work as adult education, but the authors state "the work of thousands of county agents, agricultural extension lecturers, and home demonstration agents satisfies every test we put to adult education. These teachers have gone forth to meet adults on the level of their felt wants and needs. They have had to adjust their teaching not only to the interests and capacities of their people, but to their life conditions. Rural life in its many sided character presents an opportunity for the most intelligent kind of leadership in adult education."

This book provides ample material for critical self analysis by persons engaged in any field of adult education.—*Grace E. Frysinger, Senior Home Economist.*

County Nutrition Committee Functions

■ Mrs. Bessie Joyner, home demonstration agent for Brown County, S. Dak., reports that there has been an active nutrition committee in Brown County since 1936. The county nutrition committee is composed of the home demonstration agent, the home management supervisor of the Farm Security Administration, homemaking teachers, the county nurse, and the county superintendent of schools. The committee will be enlarged in 1941 to include other interested groups. For the first 3 years, monthly meetings were held by the committee; but it was decided to hold four meetings in 1940 and to have each agency represented give one radio program and outline the work it was best fitted to carry on during the year. The accomplishments of each agency were to be pooled for the summary report.

"Nutrition to Improve Health" was the slogan for 1940, and the committee decided to go on record as favoring 100-percent participation of rural schools in the hot-lunch program and as promoting better nutrition for all school children and especially for rural families.

The home agent gave a talk on nutrition on behalf of the nutrition committee at the meeting of the rural teachers and school boards. Two teachers gave their personal experiences regarding the hot school lunch. The home agent distributed recipes for good sandwiches and one hot dish, which can easily be prepared in the rural schools.

Work done by all agencies represented on the nutrition committee included meal planning, school lunch, corrective feeding for children, use of milk and milk products, better gardens, food preservation, health clinics, and home health and sanitation.

During the year 180 families budgeted food expenditures, 150 followed food-buying recommendations, 150 served better balanced meals, 55 schools followed recommendations for a hot dish or school lunch to 472 children, 20 families followed recommended methods for child feeding, and 25 individuals adopted recommendations for corrective feeding; 250 families were given information on the use of milk and milk products, and 75 followed recommendations for the control of insects and disease in their gardens.

Marketing recommendations were followed by 50 families, and timely economic information was used in 175 homes as a basis for readjusting enterprise.

In the food-preservation project 150 families (not including 4–H Club members) were assisted in canning or otherwise preserving 12,500 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats; and 10,000 containers of jam, jelly, or other products. The estimated value of products canned or preserved was $5,100.

In 1940, 120 children were examined at 6 preschool health clinics, and 182 4–H Club members at 2 clinics; 751 grade school children were also examined.

Forty-four individuals improved health habits, 320 adopted recommended preventive measures to improve health, 44 improved posture; and 363 families adopted better home-nursing procedure. As a result of the health and sanitation program 1,700 individuals improved their health; 13 communities were assisted in improving hygienic or public welfare practices; and 40 families were aided in obtaining assistance for X-rays, glasses, and cod-liver oil from the Red Cross or other relief agencies.

■ To aid Kansas people in keeping themselves nutritionally sound, a new leaflet, Food for Fitness, has been prepared by the Kansas State College Extension Service at the request of the State committee on human nutrition in relation to national defense.

Suggestions for a program on nutrition, to be carried out by women's organizations throughout the State, are contained in the brochure. Discussion questions, facts about the nutritional status of Kansas, and suggestions for improving the health of the public by improving eating habits are outlined. There is a food score card—a practical and easy means of checking the adequacy of the daily food.

Insect Control on Indiana Farms

Indiana Extension Service Circular 2, Extension Entomology: A Study of Methods and Results, by G. E. Lehker, entomology specialist, and L. M. Busche, assistant county agent leader, reports information obtained from 2,575 farms in 85 Indiana counties on insect control practices followed, types of insecticide used, and sources of information that influenced the adoption of practices.

Approximately 86 percent of the Indiana farmers had applied some treatment for insect control. More than 70 percent had no equipment adequate for dusting plants. Half of them lacked satisfactory sprayers and 38 percent had neither suitable sprayers nor dusters.

The dealer was credited with influencing 25 percent of the practices used to control insects; neighbors or friends, 19 percent; "home remedies," 17 percent; direct extension sources, 16 percent, with another 13 percent from sources which were primarily extension; and other sources, 10 percent. When practices had been used for so many years that no definite source could be given they were frequently reported under "home remedies."

Who Are the 4-H Leaders?

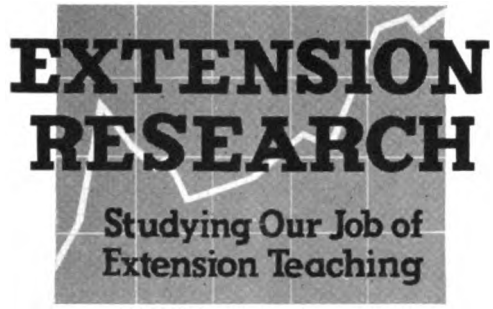
Six studies of 4–H leadership made in the last 5 years include records obtained by personal contact from more than 2,500 volunteer leaders in 12 States. Twenty-nine percent of the leaders were farm homemakers; 17 percent, farmers; 9 percent, young people helping on the parental farm or home; 13 percent older boys and girls still in school; 18 percent school teachers; 9 percent nonfarm homemakers; and 5 percent in other occupations.

Except for the "junior leaders" who are still 4–H members, the leadership for 4–H Club work tends to come from two age groups. First, there are those just beyond 4–H age, many of whom are former 4–H members, and second, there are the parents of 4–H members.

One-fifth of the volunteer local leaders have had only elementary school training; one-third, had college training; and the remainder have graduated from high school or had some high school training.

Neither the age of leaders nor the years of schooling they have completed has an important relation to the quality of work done by 4–H Clubs, as measured by percentages of completion or reenrollment. As a group, the leaders with only elementary school training were as effective as those with college training.

4–H leaders are usually active in other community organizations, particularly the church. After becoming leaders in 4–H Club work, they tend to assume even more leadership than previously in other organizations.



The recently published report, Volunteer Leaders Are Essential to the 4–H Program, Extension Service Circular 347, includes data about the activities of 1,056 leaders in Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin.

Prefer 4–H Broadcasters

4–H Club members like to hear people they know in 4–H broadcasts. In the counties having county 4–H radio programs the boys and girls listened more regularly to these broadcasts than to the State and National 4–H programs. This was brought out in the study, Use of Radio in 4–H Club Work, by Lillian Murphy, home demonstration agent, Vigo County, Ind.

In answer to the question, Whom do you like to hear on 4–H radio programs? 205 club members designated 2 favorites from a list of 9 speakers on 4–H broadcasts. The results were as follows:

Type of speaker	*Members indicating preference*
4–H Club members	141
County extension agents	65
Local leaders of 4–H Clubs	56
Farmers and homemakers	48
Specialists at State colleges	24
State 4–H leaders	22
Former 4–H members	19
National 4–H leaders	18
Boosters of 4–H Club work	17

Negro Extension Methods

A study of extension work with Negroes in 1938 as compared to 1936 and 1934 indicates certain important trends. The number of Negro farmers adopting improved practices as the result of the activities of the Negro agricultural agent increased from 448 per agent in 1934 to an average of 554 per agent in 1938, an increase of more than 23 percent. During the same 5-year period the number of Negro homes in which practices were changed due to the activities of the Negro home agent increased from 331 per agent to 525 per agent, or 58 percent.

Over the 5-year period there was a decline of about 18 percent in the number of method demonstrations conducted by the agricultural agents and a decline of about 10 percent in the number of such demonstrations held by the home demonstration agents. The number of meetings held at result demonstrations by men agents decreased 61 percent over the 5-year period, while the meetings held at result demonstrations by women agents decreased only 24 percent.

During the 5-year period there was on the average a substantial increase in the number of local leaders assisting the agent with the conduct of extension. Programs were cooperatively planned in more communities. More news stories were published. More leader-training meetings were held. Fewer individual letters were written. The number of farmers calling at the agricultural agent's office decreased 14 percent, whereas the number of office calls handled by the Negro home demonstration agents increased 5 percent during the 5-year period included in the analysis. The small losses in number of other teaching means and agencies per agent in 1938 over 1934 were relatively unimportant.

The data in this study, reported in Extension Service Circular 340, were taken from the annual statistical reports of Negro extension agents for the years 1934, 1936, and 1938.

Junior Leaders Strengthen 4–H Clubs

4-H Club work is carried on successfully where the enthusiasm and vigor of junior leaders are combined with the experience, stability, and vision of the adults. Two adult leaders with two or three junior assistants make a particularly effective combination. These are some of the conclusions which H. A. Pflughoeft, Minnesota assistant State 4–H Club leader, sets forth in his thesis, Junior Leadership in 4–H Club Work.

Using data from the Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin study of 4–H leadership, he compared 189 4–H Clubs having one or two adult leaders, with the 124 clubs that had the leadership of one or more juniors in addition to one or two adults. The results were as follows:

4–H Clubs having adult leaders only:	
Average size of clubs	12.8
Percentage of members completing	80.5
Percentage of members reenrolling	58.7
4–H Clubs having adult and junior leaders:	
Average size of clubs	20.5
Percentage of members completing	85.3
Percentage of members reenrolling	66.1

■ Six schools in Dona Ana County, N. Mex., and serving hot school lunches and using surplus commodities. One school has an interesting project in which hot breakfasts instead of lunches are served.

By Their Own Bootstraps

A. F. HOFFMAN, Jr., County Agent, Delta County, Formerly in Phillips County, Colo.

The southwestern part of Phillips County was hit harder by drought than any other part of that county—more foreclosures, more seed loans in proportion, more FSA loans. During the years when wheat crops were good and prices high, the farmers in that area went out of the livestock business. This community is known as Highland Center. Conditions found in that community have been true more or less in other parts of Phillips County, in a belt of "hard land" running from the northeast corner of the county to the southwest and intensified in the Highland Center community.

We thought we were doing some planning work there through our farm and home council—a group hand-picked by me. When it was suggested that agricultural planning committeemen be elected, I arranged a meeting at the Highland Center school.

Our first planning meeting at Highland Center was attended by about 20 farmers and was held in the boiler room because of the cold. After we had talked a little while, a man sitting next to me said: "What time is it, Bert? If it's 10:30, I've just got to leave—my wife will kill me." It was 12:46 a. m. but none of us had thought anything about the time. We arranged for another meeting 1 week later and decided to start at 7 p. m. so there would be more time for discussion. Twenty-nine farmers were present, and we adjourned at 12:30 a. m. The third meeting lasted from 7 to 12:20. Other meetings which I did or did not attend were held, and the community came out with a program as sound as a group of bankers could have written. It was their program, and through the development of it they had increased their morale and convinced themselves of the value of certain improved farm practices which it would have taken me a long time to persuade them to adopt.

All of the seven communities worked out their own programs in the same way—slowly—with no one providing the answers for them. They all elected their committees democratically. Interest in planning grew gradually and slowly. The county organization was completed the same way. Soon there were recommendations relative to demonstrations and meetings they wanted the county extension agent to conduct. But as far as planning meetings was concerned, more were held without my presence than with it.

A coordinating committee was established and regular meetings held. The community and county programs were presented to this group. As a result, the seed-loan program was used to encourage better-balanced farming and the use of better seed. The Farm Security Administration also encouraged these practices. FSA fell into line with a program for more and, particularly, better dairy cows. Better poultry and hogs were promoted. Feeding schools and breeding schools were held, and a very condensed feeding handbook was published and distributed. Two Guernsey bulls were bought cooperatively. A few registered heifers were bought for clients of FSA; and a number of good grades, most of them Guernseys, were shipped into the county. One FSA client was started with a purebred herd of Brown Swiss. These changes to good dairy cattle were financed with very little extra cost. In each case the client was required to be interested and to sell the cattle he had, using the proceeds with or without a small amount of additional money, to buy the superior animals, most of which had cow-testing records. R. I. Charbonnel, at that time FSA supervisor for Phillips County, cannot be given too much credit for the understanding and helpful spirit he displayed. He took a number of his clients to dairy centers in northern Colorado so they could learn about dairying first-hand.

One requirement necessary to get into this dairy business was some adjustment on the part of the client to indicate his interest. In most cases the adjustment was in the feed supply. A "plant more sorghums" campaign was in progress about this time, and it progressed favorably with all people but particularly with those having financial difficulties. The result was more cow and poultry feed and more cream and eggs, all of which helped to pay the grocery bill.

Before all these things began to happen, Phillips County had about the lowest percentage of repayment on FSA loans and seed loans in the region, although farming conditions were better than in the Dust Bowl, no doubt. When I left Phillips County, the county had been hitting the top in collections for both types of loans. I believe that people had been living better; and they were, very definitely, not licked.

FSA placed the only clinic in this region in Phillips County last summer because the planning committee had been considering the health problems of the county. About a dozen specialists, including four psychologists and one psychiatrist, were imported. The most noticeable thing, in their opinions, was that, although 22 percent of heads of families and 13 percent of the wives were suffering from functional disorders, the people were very definitely not licked. They knew that they would pull out of it. They had plenty of fight and knew how they were going to fight.

I have never consciously attempted to aid the low-income group any more than any other group. I have felt that all people in the county have an equal right to the services of the county extension office. I have tried to treat them all alike. If I have had any success in reaching the aforesaid group, possibly it is because of this. People do not like to be treated as members of problem groups, even if they are part of such a group.

The people in Phillips County have lifted themselves up by their own bootstraps, but such Government agencies as Seed Loan, FSA, and AAA have been very cooperative.

CON S. MADDOX, 37, Washington extension animal husbandman, died on May 3 as he was driving toward his home in Pullman after conducting an Extension Service meeting in Goldendale.

Making a strenuous field trip, Maddox took a Washington State College student with him to help with the driving on the final stage. After pausing for dinner on the way home after a stockmen's meeting, Maddox asked the student to drive and stretched out to rest and sleep. When the lad finished the trip to Pullman and attempted to wake Maddox, he found that the animal husbandman had died. Physicians stated that death was due to coronary occlusion.

Widely known throughout the Pacific Northwest for his work in encouraging the improvement of livestock breeds, Maddox came to Washington in December 1934. Previous to coming West, he had served as animal husbandman in Nebraska and as county agent in Clay County, S. Dak. He graduated from the University of Missouri in 1925 and later took graduate work at the same institution. Immediately following the completion of his college work, Maddox was employed in doing experimental breeding work at the Sni-A-Bar farms near Kansas City, which cooperated with the University of Missouri and the United States Department of Agriculture.

More Grubstake

The Washburn County, Wis., "grubstake" plan described in the first article in the May 1941 REVIEW is to be extended to at least three and possibly eight new counties in 1941. Josephine Pollock, who is chairman of a special committee on family food supply at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, as well as assistant State home demonstration leader, reports that "grubstake," which provides for increasing home production of food for family needs, has been adopted in Sawyer, Lincoln, and Taylor Counties and that these counties are going ahead with their plans.

Land use planning committees in Price, Oneida, Burnett, and Lafayette Counties and the county board of Eau Claire County have recommended adoption of the plan in their areas.

Young Delaware Negroes Grow Gardens

■ In 2 Delaware counties, 200 Negro boys and girls are engaging in a variety of 4–H Club projects as members of 12 clubs. Last year, the same 2 counties had 10 clubs with a total enrollment of 143 members.

Although the increase in total enrollment is significant, the interest of the Negro—4–H Clubs in basing their 1941 programs on a "live at home" philosophy is even more important. The boys and girls, under the guidance of able local leaders who are usually principals or teachers, have absorbed a surprising amount of knowledge about the part they can play in a democracy geared to defense effort.

Although the Negro groups are the only 4–H Clubs in Delaware operating in schools, there is a definite reason for this set-up. Leadership in the rural Negro community is confined almost entirely to teachers. The homes of the members are usually not large enough for 4–H meetings, and so the Negro school has become a community center for all community development.

Most Popular Project

Home gardening is by far the most popular project among both boys and girls. But with home gardening goes an assortment of other projects typical of 4–H Club activities throughout the Nation. Perhaps the true picture of Negro 4–H Club work in Delaware can be obtained by considering 1 club that serves as a good sample of the 12 now functioning.

Just off a paved highway is a two-room, attractive Negro school, set into a picturesque clearing in a pine woods. This school, called Trinity, is the home of the Trinity 4–H Club. The club's 22 members, equally divided between boys and girls, have a garden at the school where they lay out the garden plot, till the soil, plant, cultivate, control insect and disease pests, and harvest produce. Although this 4–H cooperative garden serves as a trial ground for new ideas that the boys and girls can take to their home vegetable gardens, there is as great a value attached to the harvested vegetables, for the vegetables are canned by the local Negro home demonstration club and then used during the winter for hot school lunches.

When you visit Trinity School, Principal John Horner is quick to tell you of the work his boys are doing as 4–H members. He is proud of their accomplishments that he sees frequently as he visits the members at their homes.

Since the beginning of the Trinity 4–H Club 6 years ago, Principal Horner has been local leader for the boys. Today his enthusiasm for the work is as evident as it was when he helped to start the club. Boys of the Trinity Club have an assortment of projects ranging from poultry and swine to gardens.

Girls in the Trinity Club have been interested mostly in sewing. But this year they are working on canning projects in connection with the defense program, and several of the girls are active as home gardeners. They assist with the 4–H garden at the school just as actively as the boys. Sara Dickerson, teacher in the school, acts as local leader for the Trinity 4–H girls.

Both Principal Horner and Miss Dickerson are assisted with their 4–H Club guidance work by Anne B. Moore, veteran Sussex County 4–H Club agent; and C. E. McCauley, boys' 4–H Club agent-at-large for the Delaware Extension Service.

Here is an excerpt from a résumé of the club's 1940 garden activities prepared by one of the members:

"The Pinder boys, three in number, each had a splendid garden filled with eight or more different vegetables. Vegetables from their garden were used fresh during the spring, summer, and fall; and those left over were canned for winter eating. The boys also exhibited some of their vegetables at the Kent and Sussex Fair and won some prizes. These boys deserve great credit because they did all of their garden work by hand.

"Clarence and Estella Dickerson, a brother and a sister, had gardens and divided the work. Clarence could use the team, so he did the plowing and cultivating, and Estella did the hoeing. Clarence and Estella also exhibited at the fair."

Then the résumé closes with—

"Each member of the club was a loyal member. Our members kept garden records and used proper fertilizers and insect-destroying materials. We are striving to do a better job this year, and believe we will."

The words, "We are striving to do a better job this year, and believe we will," neatly penciled by a member of the Trinity 4–H Club reflect the attitude of rural Negro youth of Delaware who are active 4–H Club members. Men and women local leaders and the staff workers of the Extension Service who have watched the development of many of these boys and girls say that the 4–H Club program has brought them healthful, farm-produced fresh and canned foods with a resulting better health standard. They felt, too, that the recently intensified home-production program will result in the boys and girls carrying the "Farm First for Food and Feed" goal along when they grow too old for club work and take on added responsibilities of later life.

A well-rounded array of projects gives the Negro 4–H'er sound training in farm and home operations that are sure to be useful now and in years to come.

But probably the basic result of Negro 4–H Club work in Delaware's Kent and Sussex Counties is the development of the individual. 4–H leaders say that in Negro communities where there is no 4–H work, the boys and girls are backward and self-conscious. This development of the individual, of the individual's personality, responsibility, the will to work, and the all-round training of head, heart, hands, and health, is a fundamental result of consistent 4–H activity among Negro club members.

Reporting the Story

■ Good extension stories are the order of the day in Missouri where agents have been working away at the problem for the past year. This sample written by Mrs. Claire L. Montgomery, home demonstration agent in Texas County, well exemplifies the Missouri definition of a good result story—one that tells in specific convincing terms the benefits resulting on farms, in farm homes, or in rural communities from the adoption of practices recommended by the Extension Service.

"Better school work, fewer problems of discipline, and improved health among the pupils were noticeable results of the hot lunches served in 23 rural schools in Texas County, Mo., during the past year, as reported by Mrs. Claire L. Montgomery, home demonstration agent.

"One teacher said in reference to the advantage and satisfactions of the hot dish, 'Its value cannot be expressed in words. The attendance is much better, pupils have more interest in school, learn better, and increase in weight.' Another said, 'Children enjoyed the hot lunch, formed good habits in table manners, had good appetites, and were less hurried during the meal. I believe the hot lunch prevented colds.' And still another said, 'Many children who were not bringing adequate lunches from home were supplied. Our discipline problems were decreased very much.'

"So well pleased were both teachers and parents in these communities that a campaign is now in progress throughout Texas County under the leadership of the county extension office, to make similar benefits available to many additional schools. A great many families will send supplies from home, and these will be supplemented wherever necessary by surplus commodities."

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nteresting Folks in Planning

I suppose the reason that we have been able o interest folks in planning is that in all of he activities of the extension office and the AA office we have paid very little attention o whether an individual was considered in ne group or the other. In other words, any ndividual who calls at the extension office s entitled to the same consideration and ourtesy. This policy has been followed for ears.

The cooperative spirit existing between the 'arm Security Administration, Emergency 'eed and Seed Loan offices, and our office is . healthy situation which helps us all. We eel that all the agencies set up to serve the ublic should be used to the best possible dvantage.

In planning, one of the things that is im- ortant is community spirit, community effort, nd cooperation. It has been my experience hat some of the folks that are most interested n doing something for their community might e considered among the low-income farmers; owever, they are just as vitally interested nd concerned with the future of their com- nunity as is the individual who might be omewhat better off financially. In fact, we ave gained some of our best ideas regarding lanning from these folks.

I think another significant thing shown in he 1940 census was that the number of farm- rs in El Paso County decreased from previous ensus reports. A great many of the un- table farmers that I think have been referred o as the lower-income group are no longer arming, and the ones that are left very defi- itely will remain; and although climatic con- itions such as drought have made it very ifficult, they plan to stay.—*C. N. Vickers, ounty agricultural agent, El Paso County, olo.*

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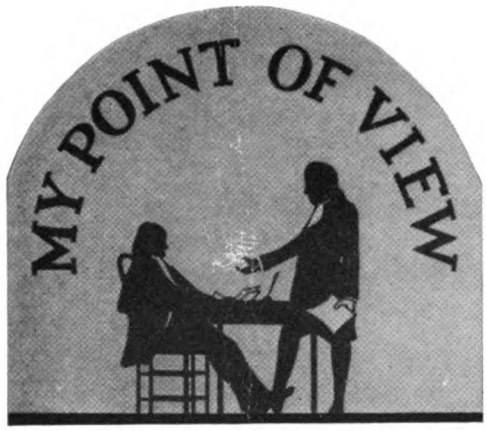

This is a place where agents are invited to express their ideas and opinions about anything which seems important to them. Those things which please, bother, or help one agent in his work are just the things which prove valuable to other agents.

Speaking of Export Markets

From the best information that I can get, the outlook for domestically consumed products is favorable for 1941 and may continue favorable for a year or two. However, the markets for products, a large part of which are normally exported, such as cotton, tobacco, wheat, and certain fruits have already been seriously affected. When World War No. 2 is over, there will very probably be a temporary increase in demand for all of these products, but it is highly probable that the countries which win the war will reorganize Europe on a nationalistic basis, produce as large a portion of these agricultural products as possible at home, and obtain the remainder from their colonies or from the nations with which they can work out the most favorable trade relations.

I do not believe that we are going to lose all of the market for any of the crops mentioned, but I believe it will be a long time before we get back as much of the foreign market as we have in past years considered normal. This will mean serious readjustments of our whole national economy. The first group to be affected will probably be southern farmers, but in my opinion eventually all farmers in the United States and most of the people engaged in other lines of business will be affected by the adjustments which will have to be made.

If the foregoing opinions are even reasonably correct, the sooner individual farmers throughout this State are fully informed of the situation the better chance they will have to make necessary adjustments. I, therefore, think it highly important that we so organize our work as to not only give to all farm people the present outlook but be in position to present to them information regarding the rapid changes brought about by our defense program and World War No. 2.

I do not think it is our job to tell farm people what to do, but it is our job to furnish them the best facts obtainable on which to base action. If we do not have our work so organized as to present these facts to large numbers of people, we should reorganize so that we do.—*Jno. R. Hutcheson, director of extension, Virginia.*

For the Youngest

A play kit for young children was made by members of the Willing Workers Club in Woodward County as a result of the child-development program. The members brought cheese boxes, wooden boxes, tacks, paint, and other material, and turned them into interesting toys for group play. The club members had been convinced that children should profit by their opportunity for social contact at the local club meetings and that it could be done only where proper toys were made available. This club, like 10 others in the county, selected a woman in its community to supervise the children during each monthly club meeting. Many demonstrators made toys for their own children similar to those made for the club play kit.—*Mildred V. Schaub, home demonstration agent, Woodward County, Okla.*

ON THE CALENDAR

American Association of Agricultural College Editors, Kingston, R. I., July 13–18.

Thirty-third Annual Convention, Vegetable Growers Association of America, Columbus, Ohio, August 4–7.

The International Apple Association Annual Meeting, Toronto, Ontario, August 5–8.

Western Regional Extension Conference, Bozeman, Mont., August 13–16.

National Food Distributors Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill., August 20–23.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 14–20.

Thirty-first Annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 4–11.

National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tenn., October 11–18.

American Royal Forty-third Annual Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 18–25.

American Country Life Association Meeting, Nashville, Tenn., October 21–24.

National Home Demonstration Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 21–22.

Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., November 10–12.

Diamond Jubilee of National Grange, Worcester, Mass., November 12–21.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 29-December 6.

Twenty-third Annual Meeting, American Farm Bureau, Chicago, Ill., December 7–12.

A BIG JOB AHEAD

STRENGTHEN our democracy with good food.

Help your communities improve their nutrition by furnishing information on what foods to eat.

The Department of Agriculture has these publications available:

Diets To Fit the Family Income. Farmers' Bulletin 1757.

School Lunches Using Farm Surpluses. Miscellaneous Publication 408.

Food for Children. Farmers' Bulletin 1674.

Eat the Right Food To Help Keep You Fit.

Are We Well Fed? Miscellaneous Publication 430. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents.)

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
U. S. Department of Agriculture
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Extension Service REVIEW

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The Source of Manpower and Womanpower

AN Editorial

REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director of Extension Work

■ What is the source of America's manpower and womanpower? The family-sized farm. Vice President Wallace, then Secretary of Agriculture, said in 1937: "One of the objectives of a national farm program should be to encourage the maintenance of the family-sized farm not only as an efficient operating unit, but as the source of manpower and womanpower for our cities as well as our farmers."

Every year, in the United States, we have, at least, 100,000 highly productive farms for which new management must be found. The new management needed may be due to the death or retirement of the owner, the moving of the tenant, or the resignation or discharge of the farm manager. In any case, it is vital that the productivity of the farm be maintained and that it be properly managed. This is important to the owner, to the community, to the county, and to the Nation. Such a farm is an important asset that must not become impaired.

On the other hand, we have in the farming counties and communities of each State, and in the Nation, many thousands of young men and women able and anxious to locate on productive farms and to pursue their livelihood there as farmers and rural homemakers. Through these young people, and in no other way, can we protect and develop this source for manpower and womanpower.

What we want is to get these earnest and able young people onto these productive farms and to have them living on and operating these farms in an environment that will guarantee to their communities and to the Nation an adequate and steady flow of fully equipped and highly trained young men and women from these farms to other farms needing managers and homemakers and to the cities to engage in industrial and business pursuits. Therefore, about the most practical thing we can do for our older rural youth is to see to it that in every community the right people are located on the right farms and are equipped to live and operate under the right environment.

This should not be an effort conducted solely by county extension workers. These workers, rather, should be the vigorous advocates and stimulators of such an effort on the part of all the public-spirited and patriotic men and women of the communities in their respective counties, regardless of whether they are living in the open country or in town.

Let us contrast this democratic method of accomplishing this objective with the method employed by the Nazi leadership in Germanizing rural Europe. Let me recall to you what has happened in Poland since it was conquered by the German armies. Once Poland was under control, the German leadership instituted a rapid but comprehensive appraisal of the conquered country's resources. This included the determination of the most productive agricultural areas. Next, the Polish farmers operating the farms in these areas began to be moved to marginal or submarginal farm areas in Poland or were transported to Germany to provide farm labor needed on German farms the manpower of which had been taken by the German armies. Following this move, around 100,000 German farmers and their families began to be moved to the vacated productive farms of Poland, and the real program of Germany for the permanent occupancy of Poland had begun.

What we must do to make our proposed program for rural older youth practical, effective, and highly vital to the Nation is to start immediately on our own effort to conserve the human and natural resources of our rural communities.

Are we, as extension workers, prepared to accept and make the most of this opportunity? I hope so. This most practical program, in my judgment, supplies a motive for the stimulation and coordination of future extension endeavor that far transcends in its possible influence that of any other one activity in which we are now engaged. It is a job for the whole extension staff to do, and we must have every member of the Extension Service staff of every State enthusiastic and militant in its promotion.

The significance of this important effort to our communities, to the Nation, and to extension work, was forcefully expressed in the closing paragraph of an address made at Birmingham in 1940 by J. W. Bateman, former State extension director in Louisiana, who at that time was president of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers. Mr. Bateman said:

"The wealth and security of this country rest not in skyscrapers and bridges of concrete and steel, nor in the gold reposing in the vaults of our banks, but in the millions of competent, satisfied, self-contained farm families; yes—educated, well-clothed, well-fed, and healthy, dwelling in the little farm homes that dot the hills and valleys of our great land. The farmer and his family, as an independent, resourceful unit of self-reliant living, is the primary element of a rural society. Here rests the foundation of social and economic stability — the security of government.

"The hope for the future lies here."

■ THE COVER this month shows Mrs. Albert O'Neal, one of the army of successful farm men and women who lead extension groups in their local communities. As leader of the Union Grove 4-H Club, Allegany County, Md., for almost a quarter of a century, Mrs. O'Neal now helps the daughters of some of her earlier girls. Her home is always open to the girls who come with their cans and their produce or their sewing to learn methods by which she has been winning prizes at the county fair for many years.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

The Farmer Defends Defense

M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND, Director, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, United States Department of Agriculture

The whole Nation—in fact the whole world—is watching our tremendous drive to produce airplanes, tanks, ships, guns, powder, rifles, and the thousand and one things needed to achieve the goal of a 2-million-man Army, a 2-ocean Navy, and a greatly expanded air force.

The clatter of factories, the whir of airplane wings, and the march of men back to work are on the spectacular and easily visible side of national defense. Even more apparent is the march of those who can meet strict age and physical requirements into the great armed force the United States is now training in the Nation's first peacetime conscription. These are spectacular, colorful, apparent things that all can see and feel.

On the other hand, few people get excited over the idea of putting food on our soldiers' tables, clothes on their backs, shoes on their feet, blankets on their beds, tents over their heads, and supplying the scores of other items of equipment which come from American farms and ranches.

Many nonfarm people take these things for granted. They applaud and cheer when a new ship slides down the ways because that is defense they can see, but accept as routine the miracle of three meals a day from the Nation's farms, not only for our armed forces but for all of America and, more recently, part of Great Britain.

As a matter of fact, the farmer defends defense, for without food there would be no one to defend anything.

But we must admit that, in the current excitement and rapidity of doing things, it is sometimes difficult for nonfarm groups to see what agriculture has already done, what agriculture is doing, and what agriculture is prepared to do.

In general, we have tremendous supplies of our major export crops, such as cotton, tobacco, and wheat. In this time of national emergency we can thank our lucky stars that agriculture has already done a great job of storing up vital supplies of food and fiber.

But agriculture found, as the defense effort went along and the needs of the British were added to our own, that increased production of some food products was necessary if we were to feed our fighting friends abroad and avoid meatless and milkless days in our own country. Without waiting for actual shortages to develop, without waiting until our own people were doing without or paying outrageous prices, agriculture went ahead to meet the challenge of increased production.

Fortunately, agriculture has the organization, the leadership on the farms, and the farm plant to do the job. The same machinery that has been used in the past to adjust production downward is just as effective in adjusting production upward.

So, when the decision was reached that more of some food products would be needed to feed our people and the nations receiving assistance under the Lend-Lease Act, it was a comparatively simple matter for the Department of Agriculture to put this machinery to work. Farmers had known all along of the flexibility of their program, but I believe that a great many laymen realized it for the first time on April 3 when Secretary of Agriculture Wickard announced the food-for-defense program. In brief, this program utilizes the existing machinery of the national farm programs, including purchases at prices at about parity, to encourage farmers to produce more of the products we need, such as pork, chickens, eggs, dried beans, tomatoes, and dairy products, particularly cheese, evaporated milk, and dry skim milk.

Of all these programs to increase production, probably none is more important than the effort to increase milk production. The British are looking to us for food, and in the field of dairy products we find some of their most important needs. Concentrated foods that require less shipping space are what the British are looking for. This need, coupled with the food habits of the British people, has naturally led to a large demand for cheese, evaporated milk, and dry skim milk from the United States.

In order to meet this enlarged export demand for dairy products and the increasing consumer demand in this country, the Secretary of Agriculture has launched a campaign to increase milk production in the United States by 6 to 8 percent. The effectiveness of that campaign, stimulated by the national farm program, already is apparent.

Agriculture cannot afford to wait for a "squeeze" to develop before doing something about it. If a defense manufacturer spends 30 to 60 days arguing the terms of a contract, all that is lost is 1 or 2 months' production. This is regrettable, of course; but, if necessary, the manufacturer can run additional shifts later on and make up the loss. But the farmer cannot work that way. If it is planting time, and he spends 30 to 60 days arguing over whether to increase production, we have lost the production for a full season because the farmer's operations are limited by nature. When the growing season is over, all he can do is sit and wait until the next season begins.

The manufacturer can step up production on short notice. If it is just a matter of producing more of an already established unit, all he has to do, assuming he has the raw materials, is to operate his plant longer hours. But there is no way on earth for a farmer to produce more beef unless he plans to have more at least a year and a half to 2 years in advance of the time he wants to market the cattle.

Farmers understand these things. That is why they are prepared to do the jobs they are suddenly called upon to perform in an emergency. In what we have already done, in what we are doing, and in what we are prepared to do, agriculture needs the continued and sympathetic understanding of the American people.

Unit Demonstrations Lead to Community Development

H. C. HOLMES, Assistant Extension Economist, Tennessee

Henry County, Tenn., provides an excellent example of the development of the combined farm and home program. In this county, which is located in northwest Tennessee, just about every problem that is usually found in a county is present; and all of the usual agricultural agencies are operating.

The land varies from fertile river bottoms, much of which will be inundated by the Kentucky Dam, to some of the best, as well as some of the poorest upland to be found in the State. Cotton, corn, hogs, dark tobacco, dairying, sweetpotatoes, cattle, sheep, poultry, and seed are all important, in varying degrees, in different sections of the county.

The county agricultural extension service personnel is composed of a county farm agent, Paul Horton; a home demonstration agent, Lurlyne Wilkerson; and two assistant county agents, Webster Pendergrass, who is responsible for the development of the unit-demonstration farms, and J. C. Stewart, who is primarily concerned with the relocation and readjustment of the river-bottom farmers who are forced to move or readjust their farming, due to the flooding of the large area of bottom land.

The problems nearest home, and those that show most immediate results, are those that are peculiar to the farmers in the community who are attempting to support their families by a similar type of agriculture under similar conditions; thus the farm and home demonstrations such as have been developed in Henry County. More than 3,000 such demonstrations are being conducted in Tennessee. Four hundred and seventeen communities are organized, and 151 of them have developed definite community plans.

Farmers are selected by the local people in the community to act as demonstrators. The farms of demonstrators are generally typical of the area as to size, soil, system of farming, and opportunity. These farms are not show places; many of them would be unnoticed by the casual traveler but not by the people of the community. The neighbors and friends in the community are watching every development with interest.

Thirty-three community clubs in Henry County, with an enrollment of 1,200 farm families, provided a working organization through which to channel farm and home demonstration work. By 1940 the men and women in 7 of the clubs mapped out a definite program for the year with a definite demonstration along specific lines and set goals of both a long-time nature and those to be reached during the year. The Springville community offers an example of a community program aimed toward the same objective as the county program but tied down more specifically to problems in that particular community.

Definite goals for accomplishment during the year are set for every phase of a well-rounded farm-and-home program. The community comprises approximately 13,000 acres, 3,800 of which are below the 360-foot contour and will be flooded by the construction of the Kentucky Dam.

The Springville Community Club was organized in October 1934. Twenty-five farm families were represented at the first meeting when a mattress demonstration was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chastain. During the 7 years the membership has grown to 77 farm families, and the following community clubs adjoining Springfield have been organized as a result of leaders attending the meetings at Springville: Elkhorn, with an enrollment of 26 farm families; Pleasant Grove, 54; McDavids Grove, 27; and Oakland, 90. The Evergreen Club for Negroes was organized in 1937 and had its own mattress center last year.

H. R. Wimberly was the first unit-demonstrator in the Springville community. His farm was approved in 1936, and he has been in the program continuously since that time. He was one of the first farmers in the community to use lime, and his demonstrations of the effect of lime and phosphate were observed by a large number of the farmers. Since he has been in the program he has begun the establishment of a beef herd with a purebred bull and has recently obtained a flock of sheep. He has been the chairman of the community organization since its beginning.

The Springville Club has worked on several civic projects during this time. The club has made and spent $1,045 on church and cemetery improvement, and received honorable mention in a contest sponsored by the Country Gentleman magazine for community improvements. It has sponsored 4 community fairs and entered an exhibit in the county show 2 years ago and won first place. It purchased a $300 curtain for the new school. The club has made money by giving plays, having recreation meetings, tacky parties, box suppers, and various other forms of entertainment. During the past year the club has done considerable Red Cross work; folded 6,000 bandages; and made shirts, dresses, and so forth.

The club also has a community library and is adding to the books each year. Two book reviews are given at the meetings each year. The club is a member of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

The club owns two community pressure cookers and a community sealer. Thirty-eight members own individual pressure cookers. No one knew how to use a steam-pressure cooker 7 years ago. At a recent meeting of the club, the members said that every family in the community canned by this method. The Negroes also own a community cooker, and 3 Negro families own individual cookers. Each of the following vegetables have been added to an average of 18 gardens in the community for the first time: Chinese cabbage, New Zealand spinach, tendergreens, carrots, eggplant, salsify, aspar-

A demonstration meeting brings out a crowd at one of the farm homes in Springville community.

Swiss chard, head lettuce, cauliflower, parsnips, and rhubarb.

women's club meets regularly on the Wednesday of each month. The men have regular meeting dates but so far averaged meeting as a group five or mes a year. A large number of the however, attend evening schools con- during the winter months by the voca- agriculture teacher, and they hold one event each year. J. R. Barrett is the onal agriculture teacher in the commu- nd his knowledge of the community and rmers and his willingness to help have him responsible for much of the success community.

he spring of 1939, through cooperative on the part of the farmers, the first d shipments of lime were received at ville. Since that time the farmers have their orders for lime and had it shipped ringville their closest freight station. ucker is hired to deliver the phosphate farms.

accomplishments of the Springville com- y during 1940 are interesting. One ter- school was held, two teams were d, and 193 acres were terraced. A total tons of limestone and 44.6 tons of nate were applied. In line with the set up, some were not reached, but were exceeded. Thirty-seven acres of n clover, 2 of alfalfa, 300 of lespedeza, red clover, 150 of clover and grass mix- 75 of other winter cover crops, and small grain were seeded; and 200 acres ture were improved. Three new farmers a crop rotation system; and 12 new rs, making a total of 46, were carrying monstrations in the watershed.

new beef herds, 4 dairy herds, and flocks of sheep were added; and ap- l management was practiced. One hog- g demonstration and 2 poultry-culling strations were added. The lambs and ere sold cooperatively. Five year-round n demonstrations and 3 meat-cutting and uring demonstrations were conducted. orestry demonstration was carried on. 500 trees were set.

4-H Club work, 6 club meetings and evement day were held. Sixteen houses nderpinned, 21 sanitary toilets added, ms of furniture refinished, 68 chairs omed, and 11 brooder houses built; and tresses were made before the AAA mat- roject began. Thirty-one families made on the farm for the first time.

n this community seven boys and girls ompleted courses in agriculture and economics at the University of Ten- as a direct influence of the extension m.

problem in these activities is the corre- of a host of practices in a practical way practical farm. This problem merits ts the special attention given the dem- tion farmer who is the elected leader community.

Land Use Planning a Basis for County Programs

T. G. STEWART, Extension Land Planning Specialist, Colorado

■ We have some nicely colored maps as a result of our agricultural planning in the county. What shall we do with them? According to R. O. Woodfin, county extension agent in Kit Carson County, Colo., the maps and recommendations made by his community and county planning committees indicate a definite extension program. "It is not a question of deciding what to do with the maps; the problem is how to find time from so-called emergency activities to carry out the recommended program.

"More than 200 farm people had a part in making the soils, present-use, problem, and future land use maps. They combine perhaps 4,000 years of farming experience in the county with all of the technical information we could get our fingers on. The recommended future land use map and the suggested farm and ranch plans for the different land use areas present the picture of our agricultural pattern in the future. All of us should work on a program to make this picture a reality," remarked Agent Woodfin.

The fundamental objectives of agricultural planning in Kit Carson County are: To conserve the land; to develop adequate, more stable income for farm families; and to coordinate agricultural programs.

A unit reorganization program based upon the recommended farm and ranch plans suggested by the planning committees for the different land use areas is getting results. Planning committees have determined that in the general farming areas (yellow on the map), 480 acres of grass and 800 acres of cropland are needed to support an average family desiring a good standard of living. In the livestock (blue) area, a ranch including 320 acres of cropland and 2,240 acres of grass will produce about the same income as the general farm plan.

Two Hundred Thirty Families Enrolled

A total of 230 farm families enrolled in the unit reorganization program in 1940. Of those enrolled in the program last year, 104 operators increased the size of their units an average of 288 acres by lease or purchase. The leasing of land from an absent owner is an uncertain addition to the unit as much of this land is held for speculation. Obtaining loans to finance the purchase of land for family-size farms is a major problem to which lending agencies are giving consideration at the present time.

There is not enough land in the county to provide each of the 1,186 families with the recommended acreage. All families are not equal in size, nor do they desire the recommended set-up, so the unit reorganization program provides for increasing the size of business by additional enterprises, reorganization of enterprises on some farms by changing to those better adapted to the farm and expanding those already started, the adoption of improved management plans for crop and livestock production, and part-time employment to supplement limited incomes on small farms.

Other Organizations Enlist

Two soil-conservation districts were organized soon after the planning committees began the study of problems. A total of 71 farms and ranches including 110,208 acres are under conservation agreements in these districts. The Farm Security Administration program is definitely based upon planning committee recommendations. Five grass reseeding demonstrations will point the way back to grass on blow lands where the livestock type of farming is recommended. A 4-H registered heifer club and four purebred-bull clubs are aimed at improving the livestock. Sorghum variety tests and trench-silo demonstrations are helping the feed situation in the "blue" area on the map.

A summer-fallow contest conducted in the general farming area will make wheat production more certain. Planning committees recommended that 25 percent of the corn acreage be planted to sorghums. Actually in 1940, growers shifted 33 percent of their corn acreage to grain and forage sorghums. A hybrid corn variety test was planted in the corn-growing section of the county in an attempt to find higher-yielding varieties.

Improved poultry housing, preparation of poultry for market, and swine sanitation are being demonstrated to encourage diversification and efficient production. Dairy enterprise records are kept by four farmers whose major interest is dairying. Some corn and sorghum enterprise records will give facts as a basis for comparing these two crops. All of the contestants in the summer-fallow contest are required to keep wheat-enterprise records. In order to study different farming and ranching plans, 15 farmers located in the "yellow" area and 16 ranches in the "blue" area are keeping complete farm accounts.

Committees are working upon a road and highway plan which will eliminate about 1,200 miles of unnecessary county roads. Other committees are studying the possibility of reclassifying the land in the county for taxation on the basis of its ability to produce or on the basis of its use.

Nutrition Problems of Low-Income Rural Families

INEZ M. HOBART, Extension Nutritionist, Minnesota

If signs of poor nutrition were as clear-cut and as painful as a case of poison ivy, malnutrition might not be as serious a problem as it is today. A lack of thiamin, nicotinic acid, or iron is seldom recognized by the individual or family until it has become a serious deficiency and even then may not be recognized as a diet problem. Yet, so common have these hidden deficiencies become that the National Research Council has advised the addition of these elements to our daily bread.

Nutrition problems are not confined to any group; we find them in homes where there is sufficient income to meet all the family needs. Here it may be due to ignorance of food needs, or of food values, or a lack of appreciation of the relation of nutrition to health. Fads, superstitions, prejudices, or racial food habits that have not been adjusted to new world food supplies account for many problems. Even these are not apt to be as serious where there is a generous array of foods from which to choose.

But where the choice of food is restricted by low income, a mistake in selection of foods may be serious; for example, the puffed cereals cost so much more than plain oatmeal that milk, eggs, fruit, or vegetables may be omitted. The farm family can extend their income by producing most of these protective foods. But do they do it? This, then, is our nutrition problem in Extension. Home demonstration agents and leaders often report: "Many of the people who come to our meetings, who call at our office, who read our articles, who bring their problems to us, are the ones who already are doing a pretty good job of homemaking."

Should Reach 90 Percent of the Homes

Extension workers are reaching more people each year, sometimes two or three times as many as are enrolled in nutrition, but to reach 90 percent of the homes is the challenge of extension work.

As we study the situation we find our greatest problem and, right now, our greatest responsibility in the low-income rural family. These are often the families who do not "come out." They may have cars, but the cars don't always run; and gas costs money. They are timid, retiring, and self-conscious because their shoes, their coats, or their dresses are shabby. They do not feel that they can invite the group to their homes. Often the parents in these homes have completed only third or fourth grade. They do not read newspapers or magazines. Many of these families do not take part in the social, civic, and church activities in their communities, and so do not come in contact with the people who might interest them in the opportunities at their door. These mothers seldom visit school. Even though they are often ill or below par, they seldom consult a doctor but try to weather through. Fortunate are they if there is a county nurse to look in on them.

How can we reach these families? Fortunately, extension work is a long-time program. Workers who accept the extension challenge must remember that "Rome was not built in a day."

First we must know the problem, must study it unceasingly, must be on our toes to recognize and to grasp every opportunity. We shall need to know the other agencies working in our community, their aims, activities, and services. The farm security worker, the public health nurse, the social worker, or the doctor who visits homes of this group can usually help to find the stumbling blocks and can often, if familiar with the extension program, encourage the families to take advantage of the activities which would meet their immediate problem.

With our own program so full, how can we find time to meet these workers? Some counties have achieved much through a county nutrition committee of the various educational, service, and professional agencies in the county. Such a group can study these problems, work out ways and means of attack, and obtain assistance in following through.

The extension worker has much to offer this committee with her understanding of the possibilities of home production. She may be able to assist the social worker in determining what food is needed and discovering how to supply the most essential materials.

But what to do about the family that is satisfied to subsist upon the assistance of others? These folks have little initiative, little imagination, little ambition. Such a family is the community problem—and ours, too. Criticizing or ignoring the problem will not pay the taxes or lift the burden this family will place on the community. Is this a problem of one or more generations?

Is this a health problem? We do not have much initiative when we are not feeling well. Has our community given the able-bodied people capable of earning a living an opportunity to know the joy of doing for themselves and others? The agency which is assisting this family is eager to see it self-supporting and will go along in a plan to rehabilitate the family in health and morale.

Many of us are finding that we are pointing our publicity, our printed leaflets, even the organization of work toward the groups we have been reaching rather than toward the group we consider our foremost problem. We must not give up this strong group of able leaders but, rather call upon them to study their community, to understand its problems, and to seek the causes. Perhaps they could be better neighbors; they can make sure that these new friends have invitations to the meetings at the neighboring homes, schools, and churches. They can help them with transportation, plan with the young mothers for the care of the little ones, see that they understand about school lunches, invite them in to see the vegetable garden, or show them how to can their first lot of tomatoes or beans.

An organized project in nutrition every few years will help but will not solve the problem. It's a year-round job and a long-time job, and that means pointing a well-planned program toward the family health. The county agricultural agent will discuss it in his farm-management work; the 4–H agent will plan for it in organizing the work of the youngsters; the land use planning committee will study it when determining plans for their families.

Nutrition Is a Year-Round Job

Food preparation has been a popular way of stimulating interest in a year-round home-produced food supply. The groups are kept down to 10 or 12 members so that meetings can be held in the homes and so that every one can take an active part. The group is divided into pairs, both members being responsible for part of the preparation. Wash dresses are worn; wearing a garment of this type is within everyone's budget. Certain types of food preparations are stressed each time, but an entire meal is prepared and served by the group at noon. Different services are used, the type being determined by the facilities available in the hostess' home. The homemakers comment on how easy it seems to prepare attractive meals; and they often exclaim, "Our table looks as pretty as those in the magazines." The members themselves bring the home-produced foods about which the meal is planned; the hostess provides the staples, such as sugar, flour, spices and lard. The cost is prorated. Thus each member shares equally and learns to evaluate her home-produced foods.

Having an opportunity to learn to cook, to eat new foods or old foods in a new way, to see the acceptance of these foods by the group, has encouraged many of the homemakers to raise these foods at home and to serve them to their families. Grocers report new demands; church suppers include the foods served; and sometimes even the restaurant operators add the new dishes to their menus.

Interagency Councils Function

"Better functioning of agency representatives at land use planning committee meetings is the most obvious desirable result of the activities of our county interagency council," is the way in which a New Mexico county agent recently responded when asked to evaluate the work of the Extension-sponsored county council of representatives of government agencies.

"Our council activities," added another agent, "have resulted in a better understanding on the part of farmers and ranchers of Department of Agriculture work in this county."

Other examples of constructive county council work listed by New Mexico agents include the promotion of better fellowship among the agency representatives, elimination of duplication, accomplishment of more actual work in accordance with program-planning committee recommendations, and better understanding on the part of all of the work of each other.

Organized county interagency councils of Government workers are now in their second year in New Mexico, and although the exact organization and name used vary from county to county, the cardinal objectives of all such organizations are better understanding and coordination. Instructions issued by the State office for the organization of county programs for 1940 recommended the establishment of such groups.

Council Has Six Objectives

In February of this year the regional SCS and State Extension offices issued a joint memorandum outlining organization of the councils and listing as their objectives the following six points: (1) To acquaint each agency with what the others are doing; (2) to promote coordination; (3) to give the general public, especially farmers, a correct understanding of how the agencies fit the department program; (4) to facilitate application of uniform procedures; (5) to stimulate a more uniform knowledge of land problems and adjustments; and (6) to provide a channel for improved agricultural education.

In March the State office of the Farm Security Administration endorsed the movement to organize county interagency councils and advised its county and district representatives to cooperate with extension agents in the formation of such groups.

In Union County, which is on the edge of the Dust Bowl, the first county interagency meeting took place in September 1939, as a result of a conference between County Agent L. S. Kurtz and J. G. Wayne, local SCS project manager. Kurtz and Wayne were disturbed over the seeming lack of understanding on the part of agricultural workers of how their particular agency activities fitted into the general program. The meeting which was called following this conference resulted in the formation of the council.

Getting acquainted with each other and each other's work was the first thing the Union council members attempted. Through explanation of the work of different agencies, it was frequently found that information which one agency had was desired by another and that exchanges of information of this sort resulted in the elimination of overlapping efforts.

Another aim of the Union County Council has been to bring about a more stable agriculture for the area, with emphasis being given of late to the need of making the farm population more nearly self-sufficient. The council favors more family-sized and fewer oversized farming units in the county. When council members learn of large acreages of land which are for sale, notice will be given agencies authorized to buy land for the reestablishment in agriculture of dispossessed farmers.

In Valencia County, the council is considering means of arousing greater farmer and rancher interest in land use planning activities, and in De Baca County the group each year sponsors a series of general farm meetings at which motion pictures are shown and agricultural practices discussed. Cooperators and clients with the different programs of all agencies operating in De Baca County are told of the meetings and are urged to attend. As a result, the percentage of farmers reached has been greatly increased. In Socorro County the council has found that in a number of communities the water supply is polluted. Council members are studying means to remedy the situation.

One of the most recent and profitable uses of the interagency council was demonstrated in the wheat section of New Mexico in the counties of Quay and Curry in combating the serious cutworm infestation that has destroyed a large amount of the wheat crop in those counties in the last 2 years. Wheat farmers under such circumstances, of course, are looking for a method of combating the pests. County agents C. A. Grimes of Quay County and C. J. Todd of Curry County, in cooperation with H. H. Walkden of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, went over the situation the latter part of February this year and suggested the only immediate control measure that seemed possible. Their suggestions were that wheat farmers in these areas establish a 3-year rotation to consist of 33 percent fallow, 33 percent wheat, and 33 percent devoted to row crops, mainly grain sorghums in this area. Of course, to set out on a program of this kind involved adjustments with respect to AAA regulations. This was taken up with the AAA officials at a meeting in Quay and Curry Counties on April 10 and 11, at which time it was agreed that this plan would be presented to the director of the western division of the AAA. The necessary provisions were agreed to by the AAA officials whereby farmers would not lose history and parity payments with respect to wheat and at the same time would be allowed to carry out crop plans that would enable them to combat the infestation of pests by adopting such a rotation system. This plan was referred to other agencies in the Southern Great Plains at Amarillo later and was adopted by all agencies working in the area.

Backed by Land Use Council

In order to back up the plan, the State Land Use Council for New Mexico, at its meeting, May 1 and 2, endorsed the idea and recommended it to all agencies working in the wheat section of New Mexico.

Democratic procedure is assured in all organizations by giving no agency representatives, no matter how numerous, more than one vote. Dinner meetings have proved most popular, with summer picnics scheduled from time to time. In Bernalillo County, if at least one representative is not present from each member agency, the absent ones are fined the price of one dinner; and the money so collected is used for cigars and candy at the next meeting.

Membership varies from county to county, but in all instances, AAA, FSA, SCS, Smith-Hughes teachers, and Extension are represented. In counties in which NYA, Public Welfare Department, Health Department, Wildlife Service, Grazing Service, Forest Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Weather Bureau, Bureaus of Animal and Plant Industry, WPA, Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Division, Federal Land Bank, and Experiment Station have resident representatives; they, too, are on the council.

The favor with which agriculture generally looks upon these organizations is shown by a resolution adopted by the State Land Use Advisory Council at its last meeting on May 1 and 2. Taking a tip from the counties, the State body adopted a resolution urging the establishment of a State interagency council made up of agency representatives on the land use organization. As outlined by the advisory council, the new interagency group will have two major functions: (1) Gathering, assembling, and presenting factual material for use by the advisory council in considering a State program, and (2) devising means for carrying into effect the recommendations of the council.

Defense Plans Find Some Less Ready

WHO ARE THEY AND HOW CAN THEY BE HELPED?

ROBERTA HERSHEY, Extension Specialist in Nutrition, Michigan

"Less-ready" families form a cross section of almost any rural community. They are the families who, through lack of interest or inertia or because of varying backgrounds, have failed to join any of the local social band wagons or to share in educational neighborhood activities. Seldom do they represent any one economic level, foreign settlement, or intellectual group. They are likely to be scattered through every township but in no segregated corner of it.

If we, as extension workers, really intend to survey the Simpson family situation, for example, we must first determine what outside influences actually reach any member of the family, which ones arouse a flicker of response, and why. Do any members of the family belong to a church? Have they joined the Grange or the parent-teacher association? Does Mrs. Simpson belong to a club of any kind or Mr. Simpson to a lodge? Are the children active in school groups? The answer to all such questions for many families living under a democracy is still negative. A recent survey of one typical (and fairly well-to-do) Michigan county showed that 34 percent of the people belonged to 100 percent of the possible organizations. By this definition, then, the other 66 percent might be classified as "less-ready."

Do the Simpsons have a radio? Which programs do they tune in on? One enterprising home agent not long ago dropped in on several of the less-ready homemakers in her county at strategic hours. She found two homemakers listening avidly to the Romance of Helen Trent during the farm and home broadcast, and one who was taking a brief vacation from ironing lost in the throes and woes of Bachelor's Children at exactly the same moment the homemaker's hour from the State college station was in progress. What of a need for color, humor, or freedom from a work-a-day world were those programs satisfying when other more practical (an even serious) lacks were not even realized?

What do the Simpsons read? Are any magazines, newspapers, or farm periodicals left regularly in the mail box? What of the mail box itself? Does it stand upright on a well-painted post with the family name proudly and plainly printed on it? One rural mail carrier says that he can judge the community value of a family by its mail box and that, in years and years of carrying mail, this indicator has seldom played him false.

Are they friendly with any of their neighbors, or are they independent and aloof? Most of these little sketches of the entire story of The Five Simpsons and How They Grew may be pieced together by an alert and sympathetic person in one home visit, or occasionally during a casual encounter at the Four Corners store.

After all, do the Simpsons realize that their farm is run down, that their crops are poor, and that their children are ill-kept and poorly fed? In short, what does this particular family really want out of life; and can they, in one generation, be brought to strive for the things that most of us consider desirable?

Can we be sure we have the answer? Are we oftentimes recommending some method of soil conservation or modern meal planning to the Simpsons on the basis that benefits from such practices have been proved by careful experiment and have been worked out so well by the Kellys over on the next farm? The fact still remains that the Simpsons are not the Kellys, and a variety of human values must be considered in adapting one family's formula to another family.

Wealth of Experience Available

Are we ever guilty of making out plans or forms, calendars for order of work, or questions for discussion without giving sufficient consideration to the common-sense ideas, decided opinions, and wealth of experience of most rural people? Even those who have apparently made a poor job of it have lived through the years in a way largely responsible for their point of view. It is even possible that, given exactly the same conditions and a more scientific approach, they might even arrive in the same situation again. Even science has not solved all problems yet.

Many extension workers are hampered in understanding the lack of cooperation among members of a family like the Simpsons simply because they happen to be lucky enough to have grown up in a family where cooperation was taken for granted. Few farm or home enterprises can ever be successful without a wholehearted pulling together of every family member. That hurdle is one that the Simpsons will have to make before they are ready for community cooperation.

Perhaps extension programs, necessarily set up for large numbers of people, have led us to expect the same response from people just because they live in the same neighborhood. No better illustration could be given of differences in reaction than the comparison of the unusual interest shown by some of the women in an isolated southern community to a preview of a food chopper in operation and the terse remark of an older woman in the same group: "Well, let me tell you right now, my children is going to chaw their own."

On the other hand, our zeal for the practical may urge us to emphasize the very evident changes that are needed first, when the "less-ready" mind is for the moment more interested in frills. After a spirited discussion on money-saving meals among a group of northern Michigan women not long ago, the shabbiest homemaker in the room sighed heavily at the end of the afternoon and said: "Do you always have to be so cheap?" However, at the following meeting dealing with "Your Meals and Your Manners," she asked the greatest number of questions on table manners and table arrangement, although, according to the agent, her stock of dishes and silver boasted no two of a kind. Who is to say which meeting was more valuable to her?

Our Simpson family, without doubt, attends motion pictures. They are accustomed to films with a romantic story, rapid action, and dramatic outcome. Should more films using Hollywood artistry be added to the "illustrative material" of the extension worker? It certainly has been proved again and again that the strictly educational film will not catch the attention of the "not-so-eager" person—much less hold it. A motion-picture short thrown on many screens recently pictured, as an advertisement for used cars, such a happy family picnic that one man was overheard to remark: "They've almost convinced me. I'd better trade my new car in for a used one just to be able to picnic like that." The advertising agencies have found the way to catch attention. Even Charlie McCarthy himself cannot get a point across by just being on the air—somebody must want to tune in.

The radio programs that continue day after day with suspended interest and 50 seconds of convincing talk about baking powder are credited with merchandising literally extra tons. Should the educator's program take on more of the dramatic? Someone has said that the greatest teacher has always been somewhat of a showman, an inspired Barnum of the blackboard.

The modern magazines that boast the largest circulations are best known for their brevity, the cleverness of their cartoons, or their subtle or bizarre innuendo. Most certainly many extension publications could do with a face lifting, and a few to-the-point cartoons.

One magazine features homely little letters by an extension entomologist who signs the letters "Bill Bugs." Everything in these letters is in a good bulletin or in a spraying

calendar; yet "Bill Bugs" reaches thousands of subscribers who read his letters for entertainment and learn current practices.

Unquestionably, there is a large following of the so-called "eager" people in every agent's wake. Agricultural and home agents alike could easily keep busy every minute of the day and night working only with those ready to learn. Are they justified, then, in spending less of their time with these people and more with those who are more difficult to reach? Will the rich community leaven developed through the years by helping these eager people to stand on their own feet and accept community responsibility weaken? Is the expenditure of time required by home visits to a few in a well-populated county fair to those taxpayers whose homes cannot be called upon this year or even next? All these questions must be carefully considered if the Extension Service is to reach more of the "less-ready" families and maintain its place out front in modern social and educational methods.

4-H Makes Good Use of Poor Land

■ "Forestry Demonstration Plot—Anoka County 4-H Clubs—Planted Spring 1940." reads a large green-and-white 4-leaf-clover sign located on the highway 4 miles east of Anoka, Minn. The demonstration plot covers 70 acres of land which County Agent C. E. Cairns and his successor, Glen J. Johnson, obtained from the board of commissioners for the use of 4-H forestry clubs of Anoka County.

It took much planning and maneuvering on the part of Agent Cairns to launch the project. First, he sounded out the interest of the members of the 4-H leaders' council who readily endorsed the idea. To sell the idea to the county commissioners, he presented them with an outlined plan which had been approved by the 4-H council. The land requested, 10 acres to begin with, was of no value for agricultural purposes and was tax delinquent so that the title would remain with the State but under the commissioners' jurisdiction. The board designated two areas of land as conservation land which was turned over to the 4-H Club members for their forestry demonstration purposes.

The next step was the planting itself which had to be done by 4-H groups. When early spring came, the forestry club members cut about 700 cottonwood cuttings for the purpose of planting one-half acre to this tree as a start on the project. As it was too early and the ground was still frozen, the cuttings were placed in cold storage until planting time. Arrangements were made to obtain seedlings from the Minnesota Forestry Service. Then, on a Saturday in early spring, a group of 4-H boys and girls and some of the parents and 4-H leaders planted one-half acre of cottonwood plantings. This was a full day's work, for each of the 600 cuttings placed in the ground received the same detailed treatment—first, a section of sod 2 feet each way had to be removed; a ditch for planting was dug; and, after this, the cutting was well covered and tramped to insure good contact with the soil.

Two Saturdays later, another group of club members met to plant some evergreen and hardwood trees. The planting labors were lightened somewhat by previous tractor plowing of furrows 8 feet apart in which the small trees were planted. At the end of this day's work, 3,000 young trees were in the ground. On the following Saturday, another 4-H group completed the planting of the 4-H lot, to make a total of 6,000 trees the first year.

The plantings were so arranged that they can be seen from the highway, and the forestry plot is one of the best ways to show how to convert idle, unproductive land into timber crops, says Agent Cairns. One-half acre each of the following trees was planted from north to south in the following order: white pine, cottonwood, jack pine, black locust, Norway pine, American elm, white spruce, green ash, mixed conifers, tamarack, and hybrid poplar cuttings. In addition, a demonstration standard windbreak of one-half acre has been set out with golden willow, cottonwood, American elm, white pine, and white spruce.

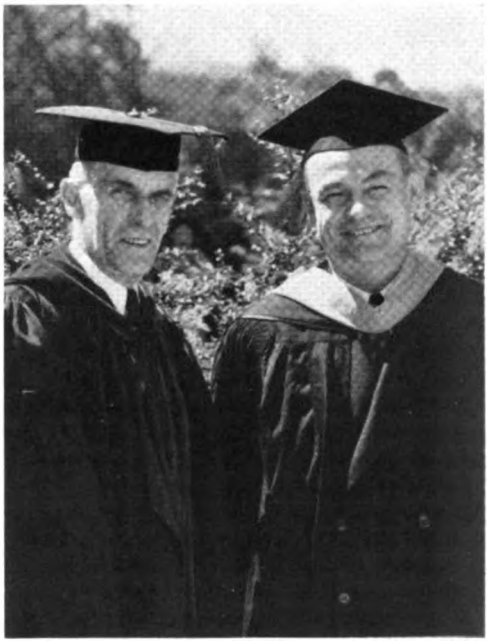
Inspection the first fall revealed that the spring plantings, with the exception of the cuttings, were a very definite success, reports County Agent Cairns. The evergreens, including both the pines and spruce as well as the tamarack, had an average mortality of not more than 5 percent, with some of the varieties losing not more than 3 percent. From 85 to 95 percent of the hardwood trees lived; but, due to a hot, dry spell, only about 10 percent of the cuttings survived. Mr. Cairns believes that the cuttings should have been made from larger stock so as to store up more moisture and food to resist drought conditions.

The conservation work begun by Mr. Cairns did not stop with the first enthusiastic year. When Mr. Cairns left the county to become State club agent, his successor, Glen J. Johnson, found the community eager to expand the project. The 4-H leaders' council of Anoka was asked to build the forestry demonstration area into a county-wide recreation area. Sixty additional acres near Martin Lake were provided for the purpose. On this tract of land there are three Indian mounds, a beaver dam, a beautiful creek, and an ideal location for picnics and small gatherings. Last summer, during a 3-day camp at Martin Lake, a hardwood nursery was started on this land for the purpose of raising trees to be used in later years for reforesting a portion of this area. An inspection of the plantings the following fall showed more than 3,000 healthy American elm seedlings growing in the nursery.

The community became so enthusiastic over the recreation project that the 4-H council was asked to sponsor a NYA project to bring about further developments. These have taken the form of picnic tables, fireplaces, bridges over the creek, ball diamonds, horseshoe and tennis courts.

Tree planting has become a favorite project in Minnesota. For example, if the trees planted by the West Polk County 4-H Club members were placed one-half mile apart, they would form a continuous row from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, as 5,251 trees were planted by 4-H Club members in their forestry projects.

1940 was Minnesota's greatest tree-planting year. 4-H Club members helped Minnesota farmers to plant some 300,000 trees which were placed on farm lands, in addition to the 3 million trees which were put out under the AAA tree-planting program.



Secretary Receives Degree

Secretary Claude R. Wickard received the honorary degree of Doctor of Agriculture from Purdue University at the annual commencement on June 8. With the Secretary at the left of the picture is President Elliott of Purdue University.

Home Garden Promotion

A spring better-gardens campaign promoted in Hand and Faulk Counties, S. Dak., a better family living program, according to Nellie McLaughlin, county home extension agent.

To begin this campaign, a feature story was written for local papers and the importance of gardens emphasized through items written several weeks in succession by the agents. These stories included the importance of early planting; gave recognition to prominent local gardeners; gave information on the selection of a plot with irrigation available; and recommended the use of adopted varieties.

By means of a circular letter, all 4–H Club families in the county were asked to cooperate by growing a larger home garden. A letter was sent to each family with a check sheet enclosed which they could return for additional literature. The outstanding garden exhibit and the girls with the largest home-canning record are being recognized at the 4–H achievement day.

In connection with the last home extension training school series, the agent promoted gardens from a national defense angle. The Consumer's Guide, devoted to that topic, good economy, and statistics gleaned from the standard-of-living survey were used, as well as the information acquired at district conferences as to England's immediate needs. Further promotion was given at the county council meeting in May.—*Nora M. Hott, State home demonstration leader, South Dakota.*

Training the Local Leader

Getting voluntary local leaders to give demonstrations and conduct club meetings, without the home demonstration agent being present, is a problem which many agents believe to be impossible of solution. However, I have found that it can be done, and it gives the agent time to make new contacts and organize new clubs.

Household textiles and mattresses have been prominent in our work for the past year, so I decided to use the making of mattress and spring covers and pads as a springboard. On several occasions, county council members had discussed methods through which they might be more helpful in the work, so I determined to use them.

For the first demonstration, I sent out a call for 2 leaders from each of the 10 adult home demonstration clubs in my part of the county. In response, 4 clubs sent 2 leaders each, and 1 club sent 4. To each club represented I supplied enough unbleached muslin for making a mattress cover as the demonstration at the next month's meeting. Each club made a cover and pad and sold them (auction or raffle), thus obtaining a small amount of money for its treasury, after the cost of materials was deducted.

Other clubs were notified that they could

get materials if they came to the office. Some leaders came in, and others did not. Later, when I met all clubs, those which had not had the demonstrations were terribly upset. They were told that it would be up to the club to see that the leaders came to the office for demonstrations, as that was the plan being followed, and it would not be fair to make exceptions.

Next month, when a leaders' meeting was called to prepare them for conducting the meetings the following month, every club was represented, most of them having more than two leaders present. The leaders have been proficiently conducting demonstrations and meetings without my presence.

In the meantime, I have been making home visits and contacts with new people, mostly in communities where there had been no organized home demonstration work. I located a key person in each community and asked if she would let me give a canning demonstration in her home, as canning was appropriate for the time of year. During 3 weeks, I made about 75 home visits and gave demonstrations to 127 women and 2 men who had never participated in home demonstration work.

The mattress program has helped to make the women conscious of the fact that they must give assistance as leaders. Forty women and 15 men have assisted as leaders in this mattress work, and I feel that we shall soon have some very good leadership developed in the county and that the leaders will help to spread the work.—*Allie Lee Rush, home demonstration agent, western Hillsborough County, Fla.*

Friendly Visiting Day

The Franklin County, Ind., Home Economics Association is conducting "Friendly Visiting Days" this year. The members are supporting the idea, recommended by the Indiana Home Economics Association, of encouraging more and better gardens and helping nonmembers with canning and storage problems. Briefly, the plan is:

Home economics club members visit the homes of nonmembers, taking with them Purdue Extension Leaflet No. 222, The Family Garden. The county extension office, in cooperation with the county land use planning committee, prepared a mimeographed pamphlet on gardening and storage of vegetables and fruits which gives the essential information especially suitable for the county.

All of this material is being distributed by the women when they go visiting.

The series of 13 meetings on home gardens, one in each township, were held in March and April, reaching 1,008 persons representing families. These meetings were primarily held for the discussion of gardening problems. Motion pictures were also shown as an entertainment feature which served as an added inducement to get people to come. Seven of these were held in connection with farm bureau meetings.—*Mary Glenn, home demonstration agent, Franklin County, Ind.*

4–H Milk-Testing Club

In Matanuska Valley, Alaska, a 4–H milk-testing club was organized, consisting of older boys who had completed various 4–H projects. This club, under the leadership of the local creamery man, has kept a record of herds in individual record books, kept a wall chart at the creamery, and once a month has taken a sample of each cow's milk, which is tested at the club meeting. To join the club, the boys are requested to keep records on a herd, either their own or a neighbor's, to attend meetings, and to test each cow's milk once a month during her lactation period. District Agent Howard Estelle, who sponsors the project, had tried for 2 years to persuade one dairyman to keep milk records. Not until this dairyman's son joined the 4–H testing club was it accomplished, and then it took only a few months.

A Dairy Exhibit

Effective dairy exhibits, other than those of dairy cattle, are unusual. Key exhibits which prompt ideas for smaller dairy exhibits and which may readily be duplicated by farm and ranch people at fairs and small fairs and community shortcomings are even more unusual. But the exhibit arranged in 1940 at the Texas State Fair at Dallas by a committee of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College Extension Service specialists, comprising J. Camp, G. G. Gibson, and W. V. Mall was such an exhibit. Parts of this exhibit have been used many times throughout the State during the spring and summer of 1941.

The general theme of the exhibit, which occupied 100 feet of space, was "Produce Fine Dairy Products—They Make Fine Farmers."

There was a home dairy barn into which the dairy specialists had worked their ideas on ventilation, cleaning, ease of handling and milking dairy cows, convenience in storing and handling feed, and economy of construction. A partition divided the barn. On one side was milking space for

cows and on the other space for feed storage. The whole thing was ready for use even to having the proper grain mixture in the feed bins. Two life-size cut-outs of cows stood before the feed trough, and a third stood by a water trough shaded by an arbor built of oak poles and covered with palmetto leaves. The doors were arranged so that visitors could go inside and look around.

On an adjacent pyramidal exhibit structure was shown the nine steps in the process of producing clean milk.

The next part of the exhibit, in a refrigerated display case, was devoted to manufactured farm dairy products. In one bowl was displayed butter granules to show the proper stage to which butter should be churned. Another contained butter with the buttermilk washed out and salt worked in until it was dissolved. There were prints of butter properly wrapped, and a placard enumerated the steps in making good farm butter. There were farm-made cottage, cooked, and Neufchatel cheeses, and buttermilk. These products were in quantities large enough to attract attention.

The last part of the exhibit, dealing with the utilization of dairy products, was arranged in another large refrigerated display case. Under the caption, "Butter Makes These Better," were assembled whole-wheat rolls, broiled sirloin steak, buttered carrots, baked potatoes, and fruit pie, all well cooked and attractively displayed. In the next space, the placard read "Choose Cheese Often." A large bowl of cottage cheese with a pitcher of cream and a plate of graham crackers formed the centerpiece. There was a lime jello ring filled with Neufchatel cheese along with baked tomatoes, each topped with a slice of cooked cheese. After this came "Make Use of Milk." A pitcher of buttermilk, a bowl of clabber, a pitcher of sweet milk, a tray of fancy drinks, a Spanish-cream ring filled with sliced yellow peaches, and a tray of boiled custard, all in attractive containers, made up this exhibit.

A practical display, which was changed daily, dealt with the subject, "Use Dairy Products in the School Lunch." It exhibited well-packed school lunches prepared by 4-H Club girls from six nearby counties, who twice daily presented team demonstrations.

Soils Map Plus Aerial Photograph

A Kern County, Calif., farmer studies his farm by use of the soil map and the aerial photograph, both available in the county agent's office. The AAA aerial photographs of the floor of the valley of Kern County made in 1937 were purchased by the county and have proved to be very useful.

Each time a farm or office call is received with reference to some crop-production problem, the aerial photographs are immediately brought into use. In practically every case the aerial photographs will locate the exact boundary of some production problem, particularly if the problem is related to the soil.

The University of California and the Federal Bureau of Chemistry and Engineering, in completing the National Land Division Soil Classification Survey, have made it possible to use the aerial photographs in conjunction with the soil survey. As a result of aerial photographs and soil-classification maps, it is possible to provide each farmer who requests information on a soil-production problem with a map of his own and adjacent land to show the relationship of the soils on his place to adjacent lands.

As the aerial photographs are on a scale of approximately 8 inches to the mile, the soil-survey map is gradually being completed on the same scale. This makes it simple for the average farmer to study both the aerial photograph and the soil-survey map at the same time. The original soil-survey map is on a scale of 1 inch to the mile.—*M. A. Lindsay, county agent, Kern County, Calif.*

Push the Button

At least 2,000 of the 60,000 persons who attended this year's farmers' week meetings on the campus of Michigan State College stopped to operate the soils exhibit which was an audience-participation device designed to call attention to the recently revised Michigan Extension Bulletin 159, Fertilizer Recommendations for 1941–42. As a part of the seed and grain show in the basement of the new auditorium, it proved to be an effective means of pointing out the need for intelligent fertilizer selection.

The apparatus consists of a shadow box faced with lumarith screens on which were painted the analyses of several popular fertilizers now listed in Bulletin 159. The electrical circuits are arranged in such a manner that by turning the white dial any one of the 5 soil conditions listed at the head of the table shown below may be selected. For each of these soil conditions the fertilizer recommendation for any 1 of the 12 crops listed in the table is obtained by pressing the appropriately labeled push button. This illuminates the correct analysis on the shadow box. Power is supplied by a 6-volt transformer plugged into a 110-volt A. C. outlet.

The apparatus can be enlarged to include rates of application as well as analyses by adding more electrical contact points to the crop push buttons and by rearranging the circuits. Of course, by simple parallel additions the circuits may be expanded to include as many crops and as many soil conditions as may be desired. Including in the circuit a noise-maker such as a gong or buzzer to sound at the same time as a light flashes would increase the appeal of the device which costs about $30 for both materials and labor.—*A. H. Mick, instructor and assistant in soils, Michigan.*

■ A directory of Faribault County, Minn., cooperatives, prepared under the direction of County Agent C. G. Gaylord, lists officers and date of annual meeting for each organization. A brief statement on the work of the county council of cooperatives adds to the value of the booklet.

Making All Things Work Together for Higher Income and Better Living

MRS. IDA A. FENTON, Home Management Specialist, and R. R. MAUNEY, Farm Management Specialist, Arkansas

Down in Arkansas, the farmer and the farmer's wife are working together to demonstrate one of the most effective teaching devices that has yet been evolved in extension work in the State.

These farmers and their wives are the farm-unit demonstrators who are proving to their neighbors that the proper planning and coordination of the various farm and home enterprises will result in a higher income and a better standard of living.

Farm-unit demonstrations in Arkansas date back to 1937 when the Agricultural Extension Service decided that something more than single-phase demonstrations was needed to stimulate the widespread adoption of recommended farm and home-management practices.

Although single-phase demonstrations, which were as old as extension work, had proved effective in teaching better methods of production and homemaking, they had not resulted in significant improvement in farm and home management.

Farmers had stepped up cotton, corn, and other crop yields; and their wives had learned to process fruits and vegetables, but cotton money was still paying for pork and livestock feed—the farm family was still borrowing from Peter to pay Paul. And with agricultural problems becoming more numerous and involved as a result of changing world conditions, extension officials felt that a new departure in extension teaching methods was needed.

The farm-unit demonstration—the sum of all the farm and home single-phase demonstrations—was the Arkansas Extension Service's answer to this situation.

The procedure worked out for setting up the demonstration was to select a representative farm family, explain the demonstration to the family, and obtain their consent to become a demonstrator; then to collect data concerning the farm's soil types, adaptable crops, degree of erosion, and percentage of slope; make an inventory of the family's assets and liabilities; and set up immediate and long-term goals and outline specific achievements to be made within the year.

The farm-and-home plan was made during a council meeting attended by each member of the family, the county extension agents, and the farm-management and home-management specialists. The first three steps were left to the discretion of the county extension agents. Responsibility for supervision was shared by the county and district extension agents and the specialists.

Next to the planning of all farm and home activities on a unit basis, the most important aspect of the demonstration to extension officials was the provision for farm and home records. Each family was provided with a record book.

Record keeping on a farm-unit basis, by presenting a picture of all expenditures and cash returns, has influenced the farm family to discard or modify practices—traditional and otherwise—which impeded the family's attainment of a higher income and a better standard of living.

As there was no precedent for this type of demonstration, the extension staff decided to try it out with a limited number of families for the first year. Agents in 14 counties were asked to select 1 family each to initiate the program, the families to be representative of all the income levels and major types of farming in the State.

Three Demonstrations to a County

Response of the farm people to the new demonstration has been very encouraging—so much so that the number of demonstrations has been steadily increased until at present a total of 230 farm families—an average of 3 to a county—are participating in the program.

The progress of these 230 families has made the farm-unit demonstration the effective teaching device which the Extension Service had hoped for. For example, there are the N. P. McConnells who have a remodeled home, electric conveniences, and a larger dairy herd since they became farm-unit demonstrators in south Sebastian County, according to Joyce S. Bell, home demonstration agent, and Lloyd Waters, county agent. The McConnells live on their own 40-acre farm northeast of Greenwood.

Selected as farm-unit demonstrators in the fall of 1937, they began remodeling their house in 1938. They jacked up the house and leveled it, added a large living room across the front, and then reroofed, re-sided, underpinned, and painted the house. New windows and screens and concrete entrance were added. The interior was repainted, and the woodwork and floors were stained; a bookcase, clothes closet, and kitchen cabinets were built; and three mattresses were made from home-grown cotton.

Furnishings purchased include curtains and window shades, circulating heater, two linoleum rugs, bed, clothes cabinet, pressure cooker, and aluminum kitchenware. Electrical equipment added includes a radio and lights. The McConnells also plan to buy a washing machine, a refrigerator, and a roaster.

A complete live-at-home program is the goal of the McConnell family. They have a year-round garden, a poultry flock, hogs, dairy cows, and a home orchard. Mrs. McConnell does the family sewing and makes from $30 to $60 a year sewing for other people. In his spare time, Mr. McConnell does carpenter work for neighbors, adding from $400 to $600 to their annual cash income.

In the fall of 1937, when their plans as farm-unit demonstrators were first made, the McConnells had two Jersey heifers. Now they have a herd of four cows and six heifers.

They are planning to acquire more land adjoining their farm to use for pasture and meadow so they can increase their livestock numbers.

The wisdom of planned farm management is also illustrated by the results of the first year of the farm-unit demonstration conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Garner in the Village Community, Greene County, according to Mrs. Geraldine G. Orrell and D. V. Maloch, county extension agents.

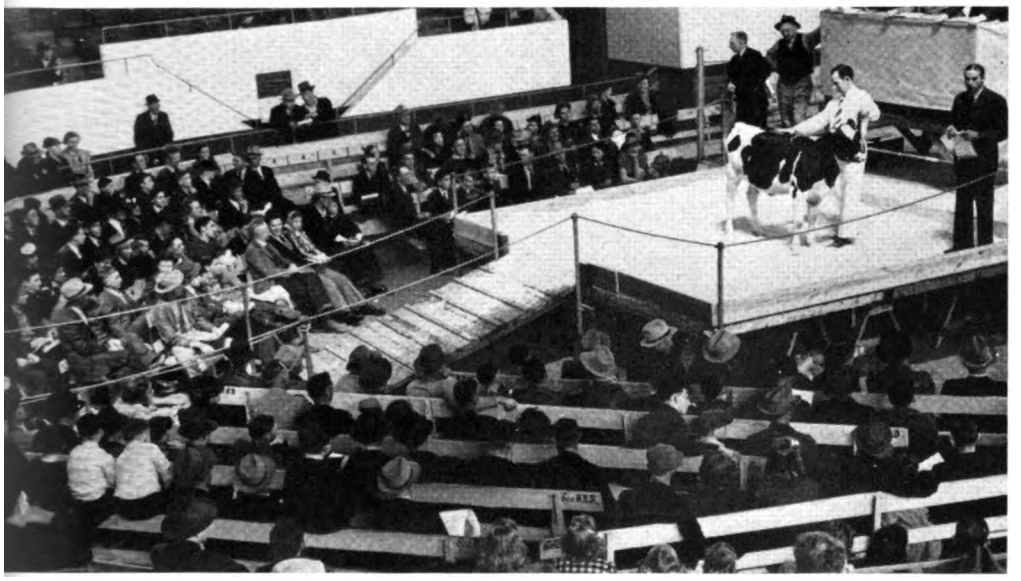
Believing that livestock is the best basis for a successful farming program in their section, the Garners began such a program by obtaining a registered polled Hereford bull and 8 registered polled Hereford cows, building a new cattle barn, and improving pastures and meadows. They plan to keep their registered heifers until at least 15 registered cows are available for a permanent breeding herd.

The family—Mr. and Mrs. Garner and three children, James, 15, Valicia, 13, and Geraldine, 11—is well-fed; for, besides having an adequate vegetable garden, home orchard, 50 hens, and ample dairy products for family use, Mrs. Garner canned 953 quarts of meat, fruits, and vegetables in 1939. Also, she realized $122.95 through the sale of surplus products.

The family is well-clothed, too, thanks to Mrs. Garner's skill with the needle.

The live-at-home program practiced by the Garners includes recreation in the home and participation in community activities.

Off to a Good Start



Bidding was lively at Nebraska's first State-wide 4–H purebred dairy calf sale. Calves were bought for club members from 16 different counties.

■ Nebraska's first State-wide 4–H purebred dairy calf sale, held in April, was a big success.

The idea of this type of sale was conceived by M. L. Flack and M. N. Lawritson, extension dairymen, as a means of obtaining top-quality calves within the State for club members. Previously, it had been necessary to travel hundreds of miles outside of Nebraska to obtain quality dairy calves.

An interbreed committee made up of representatives from the Nebraska Holstein, Guernsey, and Jersey associations, along with the extension dairymen, hand-picked 43 calves from outstanding herds throughout the State. All of them were from dams on test or with production records already behind them. This committee also mapped out detailed arrangements for the sale. Field representatives of the national breed organizations were on hand to discuss type and breeding from an educational standpoint.

Professional auctioneers and others interested in club work donated their services. Records were carefully checked to make sure that each buyer was a 4–H Club member, or was bidding for a club member. L. I. Frisbie, State 4–H Club leader, was superintendent of the sale, and many of the youngsters were accompanied by parents and county agents.

Although most of the calves went to the eastern third of the State, there were scattered buyers from as far west as the Colorado border and several through the central part of the State. In all, the successful bidders represented 16 different counties.

Breeders and club members alike were well satisfied with results of the sale. One breeder commented, "We're more interested in seeing that the boy or girl who gets the calf makes good than we are in the sale price." As for the club members, it meant a chance to get better-quality calves than most of them had ever before had an opportunity to buy.

Other comments: Governor Griswold—"I've just been discussing defense problems with the State defense council. One of our greatest weapons of defense lies in the production of livestock."

Senator Butler—"One of the most pleasant experiences of my life was helping to start a boy in 4–H Club work—a youth who later became a successful farm manager in my home community."

Wind Erosion—A Rarity

"Wind erosion is becoming a rarity in Stanton County, Kans., since a group of local people launched an attack that whips dust storms in their infancy," reports M. L. Robinson, assistant extension economist in Kansas.

This is the way it works: Community AAA committeemen make periodic surveys of their townships to determine whether any land is blowing. If a field is blowing, the county AAA committee and the county commissioners are notified. The county committee sends a notice to the landowner stating that the land must be listed or otherwise taken care of by a specified date—otherwise a penalty of 25 cents an acre will be deducted from the AAA payment for that farm. At the same time, the county commissioners send a notice to the landowner that if the land is not taken care of by a specified date, they will list the land to prevent wind erosion and charge the costs to the owner as taxes. During the growing season, the commissioners plant sweet sorghums or Sudan grass on all land they list. If it is necessary for the commissioners to control wind erosion on a piece of land, no AAA payments for that land will be approved by the county AAA committee.

This unified program had its beginning in 1937 and is a brain child of County Agent Harold O. Wales and his county land-use planning committee. Soil blowing was bad at that time, every community of the county being affected. There was general support for a program that would get results. The county agent, the county commissioners, and the AAA developed a plan for obtaining operators for unoccupied farms, these operators receiving AAA payments for controlling soil blowing. Fields not otherwise handled were listed by the county commissioners. About 10 percent of the land in the county was taken care of in this manner, the remainder being handled by regular farm operators who were encouraged by the fact that abandoned land next door was at last being protected.

In 1938 only about 3 percent of the land in the county needed to be protected by the emergency measures and more favorable weather conditions permitted production of cover crops on most of this acreage.

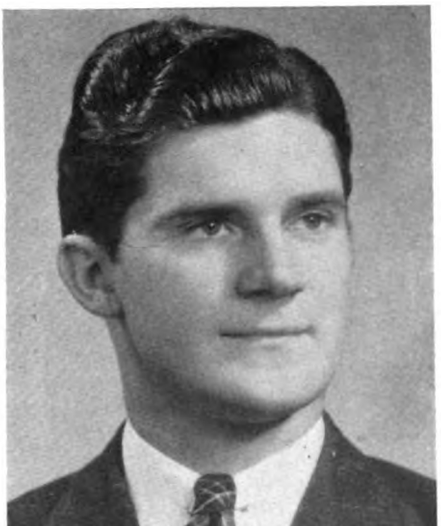
The following year the county organized a wind-erosion-control association to take care of such abandoned, blowing land, but only six quarter-sections were leased. The problem was being handled.

In 1940 and 1941 no leasing by the county association has been needed. The coordinated attack checks soil blowing promptly before isolated local trouble spots spread to become a general menace.

■ Extension Forester W. Ira Bull reports that a compilation just made available by the Forestry Department of the Michigan State College shows the number of trees distributed in Michigan for forest plantings of woodlands, shelterbelts, and windbreaks has now reached more than 4 million annually. In 1925 only 250,000 trees were distributed. There has been a sharp increase since 1936 when the total number of trees distributed reached about 650,000. In 1939 the figure was a little over 2 million; and, as indicated, it doubled in 1940.

■ MABEL MOORE, special home demonstration agent in Union County, Tenn., recently completed 26 years as agent in that State. About 50 home demonstration agents in her district, members and former members of home demonstration clubs, and the present and former district agents honored her at a luncheon. Margaret A. Ambrose, assistant director of extension, presented an Epsilon Sigma Phi pin set with a diamond, a gift from the present and past extension workers.

Two Agents Win National Fellowships



John W. Pou.

Erna Ruth Wildermuth.

■ Two extension agents, Erna Ruth Wildermuth, home demonstration agent of Curry County, N. Mex., and John W. Pou, assistant agricultural agent of Iredell County, N. C., will come to Washington in October for 9 months' study, having won the 1941–42 national 4–H fellowships of $1,000 each. These fellowships are being sponsored for the third year by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

The winners were selected in national competition from 27 applicants—15 young women and 12 young men, representing 22 States. They were chosen by an extension committee composed of Barnard Joy and H. W. Gilbertson of the Federal Extension Service and Martha Leighton of the Pennsylvania staff.

This is the eleventh year that two 4–H fellowships of $1,000 each have been offered in national competition to a young man and a young woman with outstanding 4–H and college records. For the first 8 years, beginning in 1931, the 4–H fellowships were given by the Payne Fund of New York City. All the 4–H fellows have been farm reared and have, for the most part, worked their way through college.

The current fellows who are just rounding out their year in Washington are Jean Shippey of Binghamton, N. Y., who is on leave of absence from her duties as club agent in Broome County, N. Y., and Theodore T. Kirsch of Coquille, Oreg., who was assistant secretary of the Coos County, Oreg., Agricultural Conservation Association.

As Iredell County's assistant county agricultural agent, John W. Pou is still actively engaged in 4–H Club activities in his home county where he grew up on a farm. The April number of the REVIEW carried an article by Agent Pou describing the county's cooperative 4–H bull association which he organized. A brilliant 6-year 4–H Club record includes, in addition to several 4–H Club offices, such recognition as delegate for 3 years to the State 4–H short course, 1934 National 4–H Club Camp delegate, and member of the State 4–H Honor Club in 1934. His main interests were his dairy-calf projects which brought him many county, State, and several national awards.

"Since my days as a 4–H Club member, I have had a desire to be a part of the extension organization and to help in the promotion of the 4–H Club program," said Mr. Pou. "I am particularly interested in the fine attitudes and citizenship a club member develops through his club work and community activities. I have seen so many concrete examples of 'just country boys and girls' developed into such fine and active citizens and community leaders through 4–H and older-youth programs in Iredell County that I definitely feel it is one of the greatest and most important programs any person can have a part in."

Erna Ruth Wildermuth, home demonstration agent of Curry County, N. Mex., hails from Arizona. Ruth grew up on a farm in Maricopa County where she was an active 4–H Club member for 8 years. She excelled in her club activities and was a delegate to State Round-up every year except 1934 when she was a delegate to the National 4–H Club Camp, Washington, D. C. She was a delegate to National 4–H Congress in Chicago in 1933. She was in charge of the judging and demonstration contests and the dress revues at the Maricopa County 4–H Fair in 1[illegible] 1935, and 1936. She was in charge of [illegible] judging and demonstration contest and dr[illegible] revues at the State Round-up in 1935, 19[illegible] and 1937. Each year she assisted in trai[illegible] the judging and demonstration teams of M[illegible] copa County.

Miss Wildermuth has been affiliated w[illegible] the New Mexico Extension Service since [illegible] lege graduation. She is coauthor of the N[illegible] Mexico 4–H Leaders Handbook and a[illegible] in compiling the State 4–H Song Book. [illegible] home agent in Chaves County, she assis[illegible] local club women and girls in conducting [illegible] munity and county-wide social meetings [illegible] develop "self-made" recreational activi[illegible] She organized two orchestras and one [illegible] glee club in the county. She has had [illegible] siderable radio experience, having presen[illegible] weekly 15-minute broadcasts.

Recreation Flying Squadrons

The New Hampshire Extension Serv[illegible] uses a system of recreation flying squadro[illegible] each made up of a number of people w[illegible] through study and experience, are equip[illegible] to lead recreation for the benefit of the me[illegible] bers of their own organization or of o[illegible] groups.

The purposes of the plan are to give tra[illegible] ing and a feeling of confidence to people [illegible] terested in recreation leadership as a ha[illegible] or possibly eventually as a vocation; to g[illegible] aid and service to many more groups t[illegible] can now be reached by extension agen[illegible] teachers, ministers, and others whose sch[illegible] ule will not permit of an extended servic[illegible] the recreation movement; and to demonstr[illegible] to groups the possibilities of recreat[illegible] leadership development within their o[illegible] membership.

A recreation flying squadron has not [illegible] than six members with a variety of re[illegible] tion skills and interests.

Each squadron organizes and begins [illegible] collect recreation materials from the ex[illegible] sion department, from publications avail[illegible] in the locality, and from the individual m[illegible] er's personal collection. A series of train[illegible] meetings is scheduled for study and pr[illegible] tice with the assistance of an exten[illegible] worker or other trained recreation lea[illegible] Specific leadership duties are assigned [illegible] workers according to ability: Master [illegible] ceremonies; quiet-game leaders; myst[illegible] game leaders; active-game leaders; mass [illegible] game leaders; song leaders; accompanis[illegible] stunts and charade leaders; and others [illegible] necessary and as abilities are found or [illegible] veloped. A publicity agent is necessary [illegible] acquaint other organizations and the pu[illegible] with the services available and a hostes[illegible] agent to fill requests for services by ma[illegible] up the personnel of teams for special o[illegible] sions and dates, and to arrange for tra[illegible] portation and similar details.

Young Pennsylvania Beekeepers

EDWIN J. ANDERSON, State College, Pennsylvania

When the honeybee is idle it robs, if possible, other colonies, bringing about ral disorder in the bee yard. In addi- it may carry back American foul brood ıe colony which will cause the destruc- of the colony if not of the entire apiary. : is with the youth of the Nation; idle- develops various evils, one of which may cial upheaval. It would seem, therefore, every effort should be made by the erous organizations of this country to our youth busy.

ıe 4–H Club work, of which the 4–H clubs are a part, represents a step in direction. The bee club develops in the g people a fundamental interest in bees honey; it gives them experience in social ities such as organized recreation, and velops their ability to express themselves neetings. The club work teaches the bers how to keep financial records and to market honey.

ıe success of the club work depends ely upon the local leader and the time ı the club member by the leader, the ty agent, and the bee specialist. Bee- ing is a science of many details, and no person can master these details in a or two, especially when he or she has so much as seen inside a hive before. ould seem, therefore, inadvisable to ini- a 4–H bee club unless each member be given at least five visits during the by a competent adviser.

ıis type of club work has one handicap encountered by other forms of clubs. t is the sting of the bee, which may dis- age a member or cause other trouble on farm, bringing general disrepute on the and this form of club work. An effort ade to avoid this type of discouragement using care in selecting a site for the ny and by coaching the club member he use of the bee veil and smoker.

ıe club work begins in February or March n the prospective members meet to hear ıt the bee-club work and decide whether ıot they wish to become members. The and supplies are ordered as soon as members elect a leader and obtain the ey for their equipment. The final deci- for membership must be made at the nd meeting which is held soon after the . The club department cooperates in or- zing the club and conducting the social ram.

hen the equipment arrives, the group gets ther and assembles it so that it will be ly for the package bees when they arrive. Members owning bees or using colonies purchased locally buy sufficient equipment to put their bees in first-class shape. Each member is given a record book so that he or she may keep account of such items as expenses and labor.

Future meetings have to do largely with problems of management, such as introducing package bees, swarm control, and requeening. An effort is made to visit the members at critical periods of the season. The second-year or older members have a swarming problem to contend with which may or may not be a problem for the new members.

A social program of games or recreation is included with the educational program whenever possible. The social program may include the cutting of a bee tree, a picnic, a Christmas party, or games. The social activities help greatly to maintain interest in the more serious phases of the club work.

The year's program is concluded in October or November with a round-up. Six bottles of extracted honey and six sections of comb honey are shown at the round-up. The record books are checked and completed, and the cost per pound for producing the honey is computed so that the member may know what the honey cost per pound and whether or not he has made a profit. A section-wrapping contest is often staged at the round-up. This contest gives every member an opportunity for some experience in this phase of marketing.

A demonstration of honey cookery and the use of honey in the home is included with some of the round-ups.

Forest County, where 21 bee-club members have done a good job, is the only county in the State where no active cases of American foul brood were found by the inspectors last summer. Their 1940 records show a profit of $263.95 and an average cost of 7 cents per pound.

The production and cost records of all bee-club members show that the average production per colony largely determines the cost per pound. When the average production per colony was 57 pounds in 1930, the cost per pound was 11 cents. When production was 85 pounds per colony in 1932, the cost was 8 cents; and when the average production was 132 in 1936, the cost was 4 cents per pound. In 1940 the average production was 56.4 and the cost per pound 8½ cents. The records also show the value of package bees as compared to wintered colonies. The Forest County records show an average of 88 pounds from the wintered colonies and 107 pounds from the package bees.

OADR Director

M. Clifford Townsend, author of the first article in this number, has been identified with agriculture for the last 20 years. He owns and operates a 360-acre farm in Grant County, Ind. He was one of the founders of, and director of organization for, the Indiana Farm Bureau and was Commissioner of Agriculture for Indiana from 1933 to 1937. In addition to his agricultural activities, he has been a school teacher and a superintendent of schools, State representative, Lieutenant Governor, and Governor.

When his term as Governor of Indiana expired, Mr. Townsend came to Washington in the winter of 1941 to be special agricultural adviser to Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management. Shortly after the agricultural defense activities, formerly lodged in the National Defense Advisory Commission, were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Townsend was appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard to head the office.

Mr. Townsend is a member of the Office of Production Management Plant Site Committee, representing rural and semirural communities.

The Office of Agricultural Defense Relations is charged with developing programs and policies designed to supply sufficient agricultural commodities to meet the needs of the United States and of the democracies and to provide agriculture with sufficient labor, tools, and transportation to carry out its part in the defense effort. In administering its program, the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations is utilizing the trained personnel of the Department of Agriculture. David Meeker, formerly assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, serves as assistant director.

4–H Leaders Assume Many Responsibilities

The typical volunteer leader devotes the equivalent of about twelve 10-hour days per year to 4–H Club work. This time is divided among many jobs that extension workers expect the volunteer leaders to perform. In a study of Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin leaders the work done by the typical leader was summarized as follows:

Getting the club under way, enrolling members and helping them select projects, planning the year's program, and developing support and cooperation—12 hours.

Preparing for, attending, and guiding the regular monthly club meeting—12 evenings (3 to 3½ hours each).

Helping members individually, visiting their homes, training them for demonstration and judging work—20 hours.

Preparing for, attending, and guiding special events in the local community, such as parties, picnics, tours, exhibits, achievement days, and programs for parents—3 to 5 events (4 to 6 hours each).

Preparing for and attending county (or State) events such as rally, fair, and achievement day—3 days.

Helping to determine results by helping with project records and summarizing club accomplishments—6 hours.

Attending leader-training meetings—4 to 6 evenings, or 2 to 3 days.

Pointers on Exhibits

A careful study of health exhibits at the world fairs in New York and San Francisco have yielded results of value to extension work. The exhibits were judged by experts and laymen. The enumerators counted the people who saw each exhibit. Enumerators followed the people around as they viewed the exhibits and timed their stay at each exhibit with a stop watch. The time spent at the exhibit was compared with the amount of time required to read the exhibit. The difficulty of the reading material in the exhibit was checked. Individuals were asked to look at the exhibit and tell what message that exhibit was designed to convey. In order to check on the clarity of the exhibit a "quiz corner" was used to determine the extent to which the message "got across."

Practical conclusions resulting from the study to date are:

(*1*) Have no exits between the beginning and end of the exhibit, or if an exit is unavoidable make the exit as unattractive as possible. The "pull" of an exit is strong.

(*2*) The message to be conveyed must be the focus of attention; it must stand out clearly.

(*3*) Reading material should contain easy words. The use of even common professional words may be misleading to the public.

(*4*) A mass of statistical data exhibited with pictures and unattractive reading is "passed up" by four-fifths of the audience.

(*5*) Even "expertly" designed exhibits may impart misinformation. "Expert" judgment of the value of the exhibit is frequently wrong. After all, the general public is the "expert."

(*6*) Tests can be used as an educational method when the results are not used against a person. The method of giving questions based on the material to be taught to members of group meetings and discussing the answers has been found to arouse active interest in the material to be taught.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Which Homemakers Participate?

Do the nonparticipating homemakers in extension have fewer resources and less education than do the participants? A study made during 1940 of 234 homes in Parke County, Ind., showed that homemakers in 48 percent of the homes had never taken part in extension work. The two groups of homemakers—those taking part and those not taking part in extension activities—differ in many respects.

The participating homemakers ranked considerably above the nonparticipants in estimated cash income for family living. The income of 86 percent of the families of nonparticipating homemakers as compared with the income of 49 percent of the families of participating homemakers was estimated to be less than $500. A higher percentage of the nonparticipating families had received some form of relief during the past 2 years than had the participating familes.

More of the women taking part owned their homes. Their farms were larger, averaging 22 more total acres and 30 more rotation crop acres than did those who were not taking part.

More of the participants owned automobiles and many more of them were able to drive automobiles. Their homes were much better equipped with electricity, telephones, radios, running water, sinks with drains, flush toilets, power washing machines, refrigerators, sweepers, and pressure cookers.

The participants produced a slightly more adequate food supply such as milk, butter, eggs, fowls, hogs, and beef.

More of those taking part subscribed to daily and weekly papers. Twice as many of the participants had schooling beyond the eighth grade.

Fifty-eight percent of the homes studied reported changes in home making practices due to extension influence, and the homemakers had made practical use of the information received, as an average of 3.2 practices were changed per home.

It is apparently true that rural people of slightly more means and education make better use of the educational opportunities of the Extension Service. In many instances extension influence is a factor in stimulating higher economic and educational standards.

Volunteer Leaders Report Difficulty With Some Jobs

Several studies of 4–H leaders have indicated that the jobs with which they have the most difficulty are:

Developing parental and community cooperation.
Helping members complete project records.
Training members in demonstration work.
Training members in judging.

In addition to these four problems, B. J. Rogers, club agent in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., found that in this very large county where he conducted his study the leaders had difficulty in attending county-wide leader training meetings and 4–H events.

C. B. Wadleigh, New Hampshire State 4–H leader, reports in a study made of leaders in his State that the principal reasons for difficulty with jobs relating to project work and club meetings are: (1) Some of the 4–H members are not interested or are unwilling to do their part, and (2) the leader does not understand how to do the job.

4–H Recreation Planning

Excellent suggestions for developing a worth-while recreation program are found in Extension Service Circular 338, A Planned Recreation Program for 4–H Clubs, written by Blanche Brobeil during her 4–H Fellowship year. The first part of the circular is devoted to a discussion of theory and method and the second part applies the method to music, games, dramatics, crafts, reading, and enjoying the outdoors.

"Through recreational activities of many kinds, young people find physical satisfaction and mental and spiritual stimulation," says Miss Brobeil. "Much of the current problem of maintenance of mental health can be met by a proper combination of satisfying work and stimulating recreation. Rural girls and boys, like their urban counterparts, have energies in excess of their needs for the daily job. In their leisure hours they see possibilities of satisfying desires and ambitions."

Mississippi's Director

E. Homer White, for 4 years director of extension in Mississippi and for 25 years an outstanding agricultural leader in the State, on July 1 was succeeded by L. I. Jones, extension agronomist, as director. Before his retirement from the directorship, Mr. White was honored as no other citizen of the State ever had been when a thousand of the State's leading farmers from 68 counties assembled at the State capitol in Jackson where they joined in unanimously endorsing his record as farm leader and director of extension.

During his 25 years as agricultural leader, Director White has been an agricultural teacher, a county agent, a State extension subject-matter specialist, manager of an 11,000-acre livestock and cotton farm, district extension agent, State administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and director of extension. His administrative ability was clearly demonstrated in the masterly way in which he handled the difficult refugee and farming problems during and after the 1927 Mississippi River flood when four counties in his district were completely overflowed and seven others partially inundated and when major facilities of the State Extension Service were devoted to the relief of flood sufferers until past the middle of the year.

In 1932 he assisted in setting up the State Emergency Relief Administration, from which later developed both the State Welfare Department and the State Farm Security Administration. In 1932 and 1933 he had charge of the Memphis Seed Loan Office for Mississippi in addition to his regular extension duties.

Director White served as Mississippi's first AAA administrator, organizing the plow-up campaign in 1933. The unquestioned fairness and efficiency of his administration of this important office, including the close coordination of Extension and AAA forces, blazed a trail in program administration, soil conservation, and agricultural development. His insistence on the maximum results of soil conservation and soil building for the money allotted for this purpose won the confidence of State farmers and business interests from the beginning of that work.

He was named director of extension for Mississippi in February 1937, when the agriculture of the State needed in this position the competent, progressive, and aggressive leadership which he supplied. He took the lead in organizing the State agricultural council, composed of representatives of all agricultural agencies and which through its monthly meetings has helped to shape Mississippi farm policies and programs and united farm leadership. Likewise, Director White took the lead in setting up county agricultural policy and planning committees composed of farmers and farm women and agricultural leaders.

L. I. Jones, extension agronomist at Mississippi State College, has been appointed director of extension in Mississippi succeeding E. H. White.

Mr. Jones, who is a graduate of Mississippi State College and Cornell University, has had several years of extension experience, having served as county agent, assistant director of extension, and extension agronomist. Mr. Jones served 7 years as assistant director of extension under L. A. Olsen and the late J. R. Ricks. Prior to his tenure as county agent in Yazoo County, Mr. Jones was a member of the faculty of the junior agricultural college at Raymond, Miss.

Building a Permanent Program

Farmers migrated from Graham County, Kans., by the hundreds during the bad drought years, many of them heading for the West Coast. Only 1,000 farm families were left in the county in 1940 to operate 321,000 acres of cropland. Approximately 80 percent of them are low-income families; about one-half are clients of the Farm Security Administration.

These families are successfully establishing a type of farm life which will withstand the uncertainties of price and weather. Credit for that accomplishment is shared in part by a number of emergency agricultural programs, including the corn-hog and wheat adjustment measures of the old AAA, emergency feed loans, and the financial assistance and guidance granted by the Farm Security Administration. Perhaps most important of all has been the extensive educational program carried on by the Kansas State College Extension Service in this county through the county farm bureau organized in 1935. The farmers who founded that county organization realized the necessity for emergency programs, and they also recognized the necessity for establishing a permanent type of agriculture which would be secure for years to come. The county farm bureau, under the leadership of County Agent L. W. Patton, has devoted its educational effort toward the promotion of such permanent agricultural practices.

The production of home gardens has been one of the leading agricultural projects. It gained its hold because the housewife faced a problem in trying to obtain enough cash to purchase vegetables. Demonstrations proved that properly protected gardens would yield good returns in spite of the hot sun strong winds, and long dry periods of the western Kansas summer. More than 100 people established definite systems of garden irrigation and windbreaks. Emphasis on home storage of the home-produced food naturally followed. As a result of this garden project, farm people of the county now can 25 percent more vegetables at home than they formerly did. Increased home production of other foods—meats, eggs, and butter—also is evident. Almost every farm has a small flock of chickens.

Graham County is the State's leading center of activity in the cotton-mattress program. It has been found that 80 percent of the persons making application to construct mattresses have not purchased a mattress within the last 10 years. More than 400 mattresses have already been made. It is expected that virtually every farm family in the county will construct one or more mattresses before the program is completed. From the growing interest in the mattress program has come a request for the cotton-comfort program as well.

Graham County is still suffering from the effects of the drought. Cattle numbers have not been rebuilt because of continued short feed supplies; but sheep numbers increased from 150 head in 1935 to 5,000 in 1940, and feed production is on the upgrade. Certified seed of adapted sorghum varieties was used to plant 9,200 acres in 1940; and 18,000 acres of land was summer-fallowed, a practice recommended in preparing land for both sorghum and wheat. Such soil-saving and moisture-conserving measures as contour pasture furrows and terracing are spreading; and an active county land use planning committee is mapping a pattern of land use that will bring a future of security to the families on the land.

Electric Lights for the Farm Home

Interest is increasing in farm home lighting in the West as more rural homes become connected with electric service. Many of the houses wired years ago are modernizing their existing lighting systems without much expense to provide better light with less glare. For example, recent figures show that about 42,000 of the 65,000 farms in Oregon have electric service. Of this number, approximately 4,700 have been added by the 8 REA-financed systems in the State.

Officers of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association have expressed their appreciation of the cooperation of county extension agents in availing themselves of the mailing list correction service of the Post Office Department in order to keep their mailing lists up to date.

What Level of Living?

GERALDINE G. ORRELL, Home Demonstration Agent, Greene County, Ark.

■ Home demonstration club women of Greene County, Ark., have completed a level-of-living survey in connection with land use planning to determine what standards of living prevail in the different soil areas of the county and what improvements are probably attainable.

One hundred and thirty-three farm women, representing as many neighborhoods, including 58 communities and every township, served as enumerators. Each woman filled out her own questionnaire, made house-to-house calls, and assisted 9 of her closest neighbors, skipping none, in filling out the list of 30 questions.

A total of 1,359 questionnaires, dealing with 5,880 people in the households, was turned in at the office. NYA helpers assisted in making the tabulations.

This compilation showed that the average age of the farm mother was 38 years and that of the father 40. Fifty-one percent of them were owners or part owners of their farms; 9 percent were sharecroppers; 28 percent were tenants, and 12 percent were farm day laborers. It was found that 24 percent of the entire group had lived in the present house only 1 year and that only 7 percent had lived in the present house 4 years; however, 27 percent had maintained the same abode for 15 or more years. These figures prompted the women to discuss arrangements for longer tenure as well as the desirability of farm home ownership.

It was further discovered that 63 percent of the homes were of frame construction, with 11 percent of them consisting of only two rooms, and that only 8 percent were perfectly screened and 3 percent had running water in the home.

Only 14 percent reported having washing machines, whereas 42 percent had pressure cookers; and here someone called attention to the need for widespread educational work among home demonstration women on the use of washing machines, as had been the case with pressure cookers.

Hardly 38 percent reported good health, with malaria listed as the most common ailment.

Indifference was the principal reason given for the 2 percent of children of school age who did not attend school at all.

Noting the prevalence of rural electric service in some communities and its lack in others resulted in definite inquiries as to how to obtain this convenience.

"Findings through this survey serve as a guide for our discussions on planning a program suited to the needs of our respective communities," said Mrs. W. A. Quinn of Big Island community, who is district vice president of the State Home Demonstration Council. "Besides, we are able to see the natural advantages of the ridge as well as the delta areas of the county; and we feel that there is much that can be accomplished for the general good through the communities' consideration of land use and program planning," she added.

Tours Teach Better Buying

DAISY DEANE WILLIAMSON, State Home Demonstration Leader, New Hampshire

■ Years ago when the farmer's wife went to town, she hitched old Dobbin to the shay and ambled off. But last year Belknap and Carroll County women did not go that way. The big day, a shopping tour in Laconia, found 185 of them climbing into up-to-date automobiles and hurriedly making their way to the city, united in a single purpose—to find out all they could about new fabrics, new fashions, how to buy food intelligently, and how to get their money's worth in the furniture they might buy.

It was the first two-county tour of Laconia stores. Most of these women make their own clothes, cook for good-sized families, and watch their budgets. Many also upholster their chairs and furniture. All of them take part in extension meetings and study up-to-date methods of homemaking.

City shopkeepers were surprised at the intimate knowledge these women had of how and what to buy and were occasionally "hard put" to answer their questions on warp and woof, tensile strength, virginity of wool, and guarantees of wearability.

These 185 women ranged in age from 23 to 75 years. Ninety percent of them were rural women. Some from Carroll County traveled 75 miles each way in order to participate in the tour. They hurried from furniture stores to retail grocery stores, to meat markets, to dry-goods stores. All day long they had local trucks dashing about the city, grabbing portable chairs they had just vacated and rushing them to the place where they would next sit down for further instruction.

When the demonstrator at the furniture store began his instructions in chair upholstery, the women who already knew something about upholstery watched for all the pointers they could get in selection of material, padding, tying springs, putting on final covering, and then how to clean and care for quality upholstery.

Next, the women went to self-service grocery stores where the manager instructed them on sizes, grades, and labels on canned goods, and gave them information on flour and how to buy fruits and vegetables.

The tour chairman then guided them to a hall where the local meat-market manager had half a beef, half a lamb, and a choice array of butcher knives and cleavers ready for his part of the instruction. Although most of these women had done service at butchering time on the farms, they learned how to cut meat so that choice roasts, rolls, steaks, and soupbones would be forthcoming.

The style shows were next on the program, put on by two of the leading stores. Here the women saw not only the latest coats, dresses, and hats on attractive models, but the latest in accessories, too—lovely bags and scarfs and costume jewelry. Hosiery in all styles, price levels, and colors was discussed, and information was given on what hosiery to wear with the kind and color of costume worn.

These women knew of the efforts that had been made during the past few years to get sizes of children's clothing standardized, and the manager showed them how many of his garments in stock varied as to size though the age was marked the same for all.

Labels in dresses and coats were studied; linings were examined; quality of tailoring was considered; and information on shrinking on labels was read with more understanding.

All in all, it was a most successful tour. The home demonstration agents in the two counties, chambers of commerce, and local businessmen were responsible for the effectiveness of the whole procedure. The women agreed that such a tour is an excellent way to teach better buying methods.

New Hampshire plans to have similar tours in most of the counties this year.

■ MINNESOTA COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS, including agricultural, home demonstration, and 4-H Club agents, will be eligible for sabbatic leave at one-half pay during the leave period after they have completed 6 years of service, according to a recent ruling announced by Director P. E. Miller. Twenty-one States and territories are now granting sabbatic leave to county extension workers.

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Have You Read?

The American and His Food.—A History of Food Habits in the United States, by Richard Osborne Cummings, assistant professor of history, Lawrence College. XI, 267 pp. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill.

Here is the first book of any consequence and real merit on the subject of food habits, together with the social, economic, and cultural implications of our changing food habits over the last 150 years. If we have an agricultural book-of-the-month club particularly for the workers in the social sciences in relation to agriculture, this book would most certainly qualify for such an honor. The principal economic end of agriculture is to furnish the food in order that people may be properly fed. From its productive and economic aspects, what we do and how we do it are largely means.

The American and His Food is the first scientific and scholarly book which gives the basic cultural history and panorama of the food habits of the American people. The author is a native of New York State who has a natural bent for agricultural history.

The present book is the result of a grant-in-aid from the Social Science Research Council. Part of the time during its preparation, the author was working in Chicago and had the opportunity of consultation with the cultural anthropologist, Dean Robert Redfield of the University of Chicago. The book is a fine example of cultural history and, as such, stands in contrast with the narrower segment which is oftentimes termed economic history.

The book has another quality which should commend it to agricultural economists, rural sociologists, extension workers, and all who are interested in education. It is remarkably clear and simply written. There are no long and involved sentences that begin at the top of the page and lumber along to the middle of the page with hanging phrases and indirect connectives. In Extension we greatly prize the demonstration method as a means to programs.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work.*

Guideposts for Rural Youth, by E. L. Kirkpatrick. 168 pp. Prepared for the American Youth Commission by the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. 1940.

Anyone interested in how rural communities are meeting some of the perplexing problems of rural youth will find this book very helpful. Those communities that have tried programs which have proved effective furnish "guideposts" or the source of practical ideas for inactive communities.

Finding jobs for unemployed rural youth is a leading problem in many communities. Local surveys are proving effective in locating unemployed rural youth and in finding the right job for these youth. Special training is often a prerequisite to the job wanted. Many colleges and high schools are helping to meet this need through short courses and night schools which reach out-of-school youth. Some communities have farm and community folk schools designed to give rural youth a "fuller, richer, and more satisfying life."

Problems of health, recreation, and religion which face rural youth are being met successfully in many rural communities. Well-rounded local programs give youth a greater community responsibility and encourage their participation. It seems highly desirable that every community encourage "activities that will enlarge opportunities for the growing youth of rural areas."—*Ted T. Kirsch, National 4-H Fellowship Student.*

ON THE CALENDAR

The International Apple Association Annual Meeting, Toronto, Ontario, August 5–8.

Western Regional Extension Conference, Bozeman, Mont., August 13–16.

National Food Distributors Association Annual Meeting, Chicago, Ill., August 20–23.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 14–20.

Thirty-first Annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 4–11.

National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tenn., October 11–18.

American Royal Forty-third Annual Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 18–25.

American Country Life Association Meeting, Nashville, Tenn., October 21–24.

National Home Demonstration Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 21–22.

Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., November 10–12.

Diamond Jubilee of National Grange, Worcester, Mass., November 12–21.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 6.

Twenty-third Annual Meeting, American Farm Bureau, Chicago, Ill., December 7–12.

■ Home gardens grown under the AAA program numbered 645,254 in 11 States in 1940, the first year the special AAA home-gardens provision was in force. North Carolina led with 156,539 home gardens eligible for the $1.50 payment. Texas was second with 148,861. The practice is again being offered in 1941 on an expanded basis. Specific requirements for earning the garden payment vary among the States. In general, they provide that the garden must contain a wide variety of vegetables to provide a well-balanced diet for the family.

IN BRIEF

A Community Building

In the Sacramento Valley of California, 35 miles up a winding mountain road from the county seat of Colusa, is a community called Little Stoney farm center. Men and women and boys and girls have been carrying on a community project here which has resulted in a community building, attractive, convenient, and landscaped. It all began back in 1926 when the families of Little Stoney farm center acquired two old schoolhouses. One was moved to the site of the other, making one building into a kitchen and dining room, the other kept in one large room for community gatherings.

A year or two later, the men of the community put on a new roof. The women served the meals during the days the men worked at the roof. About 2 years later, the families cooperated in painting the roof and the outside of the building, the ceiling, and the interior. In 1939, the women earned money enough to buy a stove and dishes, and the next year they made new curtains for the windows. In 1940, the building was wired, following the rural electrification project. In 1941, a farmer gave a used sink which was installed by the men. The women bought new fixtures which were installed soon afterward. This year plans were also made for landscaping the building, using native shrubs.

CONTENTS

ALL EYES ON DEFENSE!

Pertinent printed materials published by nonprofit organizations have been selected by a committee representing these organizations, headed by John Chancellor of the American Library Association.

THE RIGHTS WE DEFEND—OUR FREEDOMS.
Row Peterson & Co., New York, N. Y., 48 cents.

WHICH WAY AMERICA? COMMUNISM, FASCISM, DEMOCRACY?
The MacMillan Company, New York, N. Y., 25 cents.

THE **ABC** OF THE **U. S. A.**
National League of Women Voters, Washington, D. C., 10 cents.

FREEDOM OR FASCISM? Connecticut League of Women Voters,
Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 25 cents.

WHAT KIND OF WORLD ORDER DO WE WANT?
Town Meeting, Columbia University Press, New York, N. Y., 10 cents.

DESIGN FOR DEFENSE.
American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C., 35 cents

IN DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY.
American Council on Public Affairs, Washington, D. C., 10 cents.

MAKING DEMOCRACY WORK—HOW YOUTH CAN DO IT.
Civic Education Service, Washington, D. C., 15 cents.

THE AMERICAS—SOUTH AND NORTH.
Survey Graphic, March 1941, 112 East 19th Street, New York, N Y., 50 cents.

CIVIL LIBERTIES. Building America. Vol. 4, No. 8.

CONSERVATION. Building America. Vol. 2, No. 7.

SOCIAL SECURITY. Building America. Vol. 2, No. 4.

OUR LATIN-AMERICAN NEIGHBORS.
Building America, 425 West 123d Street, New York, N. Y., 30 cents.

COOPERATIVES. HEADLINE BOOKS.
The Foreign Policy Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y, 25 cents.

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY.
WOMEN IN DEFENSE.
HOUSING FOR CITIZENS.
YOUR TOWN AND DEFENSE.
American Association for Adult Education,
60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y., 10 cents.

SAFEGUARDING OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES.
DOCTORS, DOLLARS, AND DISEASE.
CREDIT UNIONS—THE PEOPLE'S BANKS.
STATE TRADE WALLS.
HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR DEFENSE?
SAVING OUR SOIL.
WHO CAN AFFORD HEALTH?
IF WAR COMES . . . MOBILIZING MACHINES AND MEN.
FARMERS WITHOUT LAND.
Public Affairs Committee, Inc.,
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.,
10 cents

Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 12 SEPTEMBER 1941 NO. 9

To Live Confidently and Courageously

Problems of rural youth take an increasingly important place in the thinking of all extension workers. In talking these things over, it is a help to know what other folks are thinking and saying about the rural youth program. The following summary of recommendations adopted by a conference of Central States extension workers gives some of the ideas of this group of directors, specialists, supervisors, and agents after 2 days of discussion.

The United States is founded upon the principles of freedom of living, of speech, and of the press; of each citizen having a voice in determining who shall govern and how they shall govern; and of freedom of worship in accordance with one's own conscience. These are the fundamental principles of democracy which the people of this Nation will preserve at all costs.

A program designed to build men and women who live confidently and courageously is a prime essential to the preservation of that democracy. The extension rural youth program must give an understanding of and practice in democracy, a reverence for righteousness, and a proper recognition of the responsibilities of the individual if it is to teach farm youth to live confidently and courageously.

Youth is a period of adjustment. In addition to the normal adjustments peculiar to youth we now have those growing out of the present emergency. Adjustments are necessary to enable young men to devote a minimum of 1 year to military training. The gradual absorption of moderate numbers of trainees thereafter or perhaps the absorption of large numbers of discharged soldiers into our civilian life will mean more adjustment.

The best approach to the solution of these problems of grave public importance is actual practice in dealing with local problems of less overpowering signficance which face rural youth and rural communities today and not in the unpredictable future. The best insurance that youth will be prepared to meet the problems of the future is for them to have a part in working out the problems of today. Youth may develop new ways of utilizing their own local resources; they may obtain practice in community cooperation which will demonstrate the power of unified effort; they may be given a voice in organizations and agencies through which education, health, and recreation may be brought to young people and increasingly by young people. They may study broad national problems and international issues and, through confidence gained by the experience of coping successfully with local problems, be in a better position to struggle with the larger issues as they arise.

Statistics prove that farm families are lacking in adequate nutrition to insure their health and well-being. They are handicapped by lack of dental, medical, and hospital facilities. Farm youth can contribute to the solution of this problem by gaining an understanding and appreciation of the relationship of nutrition to physical and mental health. The rural-youth program can assist in developing a positive attitude toward health improvement programs, toward well-recognized health habits, the periodic health examinations, and adequate dental and eye care. Rural-youth clubs can study the community health problems and can cooperate with public health agencies and other services in their solutions.

Subject matter ought to be adapted to the needs of rural youth. Such fields as farm and home planning, personal development, family relationships, community relationships, foods, nutrition and health, conservation of human and natural resources, farm financing, and government seem to offer possibilities.

There is need for vocational counseling. Development of a rural youth program will provide experiences which will assist young people to appreciate farm life and to develop their abilities and skills in agriculture and homemaking. Discussions, readings, tours, and personal contacts can add to the scope of these experiences. Active cooperation with other agencies in making available to rural youth established counseling and placement services should also be a part of the program.

More surveys and studies dealing with such subjects as personal and group interest, job opportunities, and facilities available need to be encouraged. The young folks themselves can often assist in making these studies. The reports should be written in a simple, understandable form and then used as a basis for planning activities.

A rural youth program is concerned with education, social development, economic growth, and community service. These aims can be attained by providing experiences that develop individual responsibilities and initiative by encouraging cooperation in group activities which contribute to individual, family, and community development. Youth can be helped to avoid fear and worry, to face changes and crises with poise and confidence. They can learn the value of mental health in meeting frustrations by doing their best day by day, with faith in what the future holds.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For September 1941 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Unity in Service

. . . IS THE WATCHWORD OF THE RURAL-URBAN COUNCIL AS IT ACCEPTS ITS FULL SHARE OF AN ALL-OUT DEFENSE PROGRAM

ANNA H. HAYES, a Farm Woman of Twin Falls, Idaho

Recognizing the interdependence of rural and urban life, the home demonstration service, under the leadership of Marion Hepworth, has begun to organize rural-urban councils in Idaho. The purpose of such councils is to create a medium of exchange for ideas—a place where the problems of rural folk may be brought to the people of the towns, where the problems of the townfolk can be brought to the people in the country, and where problems common to the entire county or district may be discussed by men and women from both town and country, evolving thereby a program of study and activities in which all hold responsibility.

Twenty-Seven Groups Take Part

The Twin Falls Rural-Urban Council is made up of representatives from 27 town and country organizations in Twin Falls County, including the home demonstration council, parent-teacher council, adult education council, ministerial alliance, Pomona Grange, American Legion and Auxiliary, Rural Federation of Women's Clubs, L. D. S. Relief Societies, Business and Professional Women, D. A. R., several unfederated women's clubs, the county superintendent of schools, the home demonstration agent, the county agricultural agent, and other interested individuals. The term of service in the council is determined for each member by the organization which he represents.

Among the important activities of the council this year was the citizenship induction project conducted last autumn. Two hundred and forty-eight young voters were registered under the sponsorship of the council, and some 60 of them received certificates of citizenship signed by the Governor of Idaho. A county-wide patriotic celebration was held in the county seat a week before election day, with several member organizations of the council participating. The oath of citizenship and acceptance of certificates by young men and women who had reached voting age since the last election were features of this celebration.

The transient-camp problem was discussed at a meeting held at the Twin Falls County Camp. Members of the council were taken to the camp for a tour of inspection and an explanation of the procedures and objectives of the camp program.

The parent-teacher association program for total defense and its adaptation to community life in Idaho formed a basis for discussion of county-wide responsibility of rural and urban groups to health, housing, recreation, and education under emergency conditions.

Sponsor Nutrition Program

The council decided to sponsor the program of the nutrition defense committee in Idaho and to attack the problem of conservation of surplus farm products by canning and otherwise preserving such surplus for school lunches and relief to the needy, working in cooperation with parent-teacher associations on the school-lunch project. Other activities include sponsorship of certain activities in connection with the infantile paralysis campaign, investigation of prevalence and treatment for speech defects in school-age children in the county, promotion of the Future Farmers oratorical contest, and consideration of environmental needs adjacent to CCC camps.

The United Service Organization, sponsored by the rural-urban council, organized the county and completed its drive for funds before many counties were organized.

The rural-urban council contemplates accepting its share in the program of total defense by cooperating with other agencies already at work and by assisting with surveys to determine essential needs of the several communities and ways in which those needs may best be met. Unity in service is its watchword.

■ THE COVER this month shows a Florida farm family at the Duval County community canning center. Thousands of cans of all kinds of produce are put up in this center. Millions of cans are being filled in similar centers throughout the United States. A bumper peach crop is going into cans for home use, for school lunches, and for needy families in the community. As their contribution to defense, farm families are preserving all available supplies of fruits and vegetables under the leadership of extension agents.

Be It Ever So Humble

MRS. BERNICE T. MOONEY, Assistant Supervisor of WPA Adult Education for Vermont

Talking over plans for low-income farm families of Franklin County are Viola Chaffee, WPA home adviser, at the left, and Rhoda A. Hyde, home demonstration agent, at the right.

. . . There is plenty of opportunity to work with low-income rural homemakers to strengthen the home and improve family life, says Mrs. Bernice T. Mooney, assistant supervisor of WPA adult education for Vermont. One of the States to have worked out a successful tie-up between the Extension Service and WPA, Vermont reports constructive educational work with the low-income families.

■ Hundreds of low-income rural families in Vermont have been helped toward a richer and fuller life by the educational work in home economics which has been done with underprivileged homemakers through the cooperation of the Vermont Agricultural Extension Service and the WPA. The work was started in 1934, and since then it is estimated that approximately 3,000 low-income homemakers in the State have been reached with instruction in many phases of home economics. The benefits of the work are found in the improvements which these homemakers have made in the living and happiness of their families.

The work is sponsored by the Vermont Agricultural Extension Service and carried on under the immediate direction of the writer and 13 WPA home advisers. Close relationships are maintained with the State and county offices of the Extension Service. My office is in the State Extension building, and each of the county workers' offices is at the county farm bureau headquarters. We have found this very helpful in planning our programs and developing material for use in carrying out the program. Most of the subject matter taught comes from the extension specialists.

Originally our work was confined to strictly relief families, but we soon found many other families with a low income that needed our help very badly. Now we work with relief and border-line families.

Teaching is done both by home visits and in organized groups. Many of the families are so scattered that it is impossible to get them together in a group; but we know they need our help, so we try to give them in a home visit the same material given in the group meetings. The classes are organized informally, and all are welcome to attend. They usually meet in the daytime once a month.

The matters discussed vary greatly and depend upon the needs and interests of the persons enrolled. Many times women are found in the neighborhood, often members of home demonstration groups, who are willing to help. Their assistance has been of great value both to us and to the low-income families. It is essential to build up the confidence of the low-income woman in the program and in the personnel administering it.

Activities such as demonstrations, discussions, excursions, planning, and making things for the home and family workshops provide an excellent opportunity to reach the desired goal.

Demonstrations should always include discussion of the specific skill demonstrated and also the effect of the skill on family living. Many and varied demonstrations can be given on the preparation of low-cost, properly balanced meals and the use of surplus commodities. These open a way to teach the women, and oftentimes the men, the value of various foods and their relation to health.

Shampooing the hair, arrangement of homes so that each member of the family can carry on his activities comfortably and efficiently, and various phases of sewing all present very useful ideas for demonstrations.

Discussions are always of interest to the women as also are excursions or trips to nearby markets to learn of the best buys, or to a community industry closely related to family living, such as a flour mill or bakery. A visit to the local library is often worth while to encourage the women to learn how to use its facilities. It is hard for many of us to realize how much a trip of this sort means to many of the low-income families as they have no magazines, not even a weekly paper.

Planning family budgets, such as food and clothing, is very helpful, but a little hard to do because many of the family incomes are so uncertain. The families can usually plan for a garden which will provide, to a great extent, the food which the family needs and likes.

The work ties in closely with the health of the family. The encouragement given to gardening and canning has had important results. More people are canning "on their own" each year, and the women report that the health of their families has improved as a result of having vegetables during the cold winter months.

Ways of making the home attractive and planning Christmas celebrations are always most interesting to all. We have found that many of the homes lack even the bare necessities. It has been gratifying to teach women how to make chairs out of scrap lumber, cupboards and shelves out of orange crates, curtains from bags, and rugs and quilts from scrap pieces, and to see the change in their attitude toward life.

Other things which the women have been taught to make are recipe books, books on child care, play material suitable for children of different ages, children's furniture, and games for family use.

The recipe books usually are cumulative. A page or two at a time can be added as new recipes are learned. Sometimes this work has to be combined with learning to read and write, but in a short time women usually are able to write understandingly. These activities are combined with discussions on teaching children to eat different foods, and serving nutritious dishes in an attractive manner

The Columbia Basin Irrigation Project

R. M. TURNER, Assistant Director of Extension, Washington

The West has always been "America's Land of Golden Opportunity." On foot, by canoe, by wagon, by train, by auto, and by airplane, Americans have answered the admonition, "Go West." The West has meant fertile soil and opportunity to get a start in life.

Now a new attraction is looming in the West—the Columbia Basin irrigation project in the State of Washington, where 1,200,000 acres of arid and semiarid land await only water from the Grand Coulee Dam to make them capable of supporting farm families.

This time, however, much sober thought is being given to the movement of prospective settlers. Warnings are being sounded—warnings intended not only to protect the prospective settler but to insure a stable, sound basis for the agriculture of the vast Columbia Basin project.

Preparations are progressing to make new homes for about 30,000 farm families in 3 Columbia Basin counties of Washington. These homes, however, will not spring up overnight. The first irrigation water is not expected to be available on the Columbia Basin project until 1944, and at least 25 years will pass before the project is in full operation. There is no justification at this time for a westward stream of migrants to the project. There will be plenty of time to locate land for farms after preliminary surveys are completed and construction of irrigation canals is started.

County extension agents can be of real service to prospective settlers in the Columbia Basin by explaining that the irrigation phase of the project is as yet undeveloped, even though the Grand Coulee Dam is nearing completion. Construction work on the irrigation reservoirs, canals, and pumps to put water on the land has not even been started. At this time the three irrigation districts in the area have not signed contracts with the Government for repayment of the cost of the irrigation works. This must be done before construction can begin.

There are a number of factors about the project which need to be widely known and discussed with prospective settlers. These include ownership of the land, the antispeculation law, land values and classification, and surveys and studies that are now under way.

Who Owns the Land Now?

Ninety percent of the 1,200,000 irrigable acres is owned by individuals and corporations. Counties, the State of Washington, and the Federal Government own the remaining 10 percent. Prospective settlers must now buy their land from private owners. However, an agency may be set up by the Government to acquire lands for resale to settlers as development progresses. At the present time, the small amount of Government land on the project is not open to homestead entry.

The Antispeculation Law

The antispeculation law, passed by Congress on May 27, 1937, and ratified by the Washington Legislature, is designed to protect settlers from speculative land prices and to provide opportunities for more farm homes by limiting farm ownership to specified maximum-sized areas. The law, however, is not yet in effect, nor will its provisions apply until contracts between the Government and the directors of the three irrigation districts in the project area have been signed and confirmed. This will be several, perhaps many, months from now. In the meantime, the law offers no protection to prospective settlers from land speculators. Full land classification and Government appraisal information, however, is available and can be obtained for any tract in the project by prospective buyers of Columbia Basin land. Farmers who may become interested in buying project land can protect themselves from speculators by writing to the Bureau of Reclamation at Coulee Dam, Wash., for this information.

The present antispeculation law limits to 40 acres the amount of irrigable land for which a single person may receive water; a married couple may receive water for 80 acres. An amendment to the law, now being considered, would adjust the size of farms to the productive capacity of the land. Larger farms would be permitted on the less-productive land. If a present landowner wishes to receive water for any of his holding, he must sell or release for sale all his irrigable land in excess of the maximum established. Moreover, the selling price may not be more than the Government-appraised dry-land value.

The Bureau of Reclamation has nearly completed an extensive and detailed classification of the project lands to determine, first, the arable and nonarable lands, and second, the relative suitability of the several classes of arable land to irrigation farming. The land is also being appraised in accordance with its value as dry land, without reference to prospective irrigation. Construction charges for irrigation works must be paid for each acre of land to which water is delivered. Any value added by irrigation or prospect of irrigation properly belongs, therefore, to the person who develops the land and takes the responsibility for payment of the construction charges. Appraised values range from less than $5 per acre for raw desert land to more than $30 per acre for some of the better land now suited to and used for dry farming. Construction charges, it is estimated, will average about $85 per acre. The charge will likely be adjusted to the economic productivity of the different classes of land and may be higher for the better class and lower for the poorer classes of irrigable land. Payment will be made in annual installments over a period of 40 years, without interest. Moreover, payment of the first installment may be deferred until several years after water is first delivered. Annual charges for operation and maintenance of the irrigation system which, it is estimated, will be about $2.60 an acre, must be paid from the first. Construction charges will be over and above operation and maintenance charges. The two together will probably be about $5 per acre per year.

Many Studies and Surveys Are Under Way

By the time water is provided for the first block of land to be irrigated, 3 or 4 years from now, a great volume of vital information on the proper use of project lands will be available for settlers. This information is now being compiled by participants in the Columbia Basin joint investigations.

These investigations are extended. They include studies in land clearing and grading, irrigating methods, adaptibility of crops and livestock, farmstead arrangements, low-cost farm buildings, capital requirements and management, possible markets for products, and many other matters bearing on farm development and operation. Also included are studies of community problems such as highways, electrical services, domestic water supplies, town locations, and educational and recreational facilities.

Settlers on the Columbia Basin project will have the advantage of experience gained on older irrigation sections. A great deal of attention will be given to the development of satisfactory community services to facilitate the establishment of successful family-sized farms and farm homes.

As the information from these surveys and studies becomes available, bulletins will be made available for extension agents and others interested. Such information will be available without cost, except for such maps as the applicant may wish to obtain. This information may be procured, as the records are completed, from the office of the Bureau of Reclamation at Coulee Dam, Wash.

More Than 100,000 Tennessee Families Enroll To Grow Their Own Food

ALMON J. SIMS, Extension Editor

■ By proclamation of Gov. Prentice Cooper, Tennessee observed the week of April 27 to May 3 as Home Food Supply and Better Nutrition Week.

The week climaxed an intensive educational campaign which had been under way since January under the leadership of county farm and home agents to acquaint the general public with the importance of the production of home food supplies and with foods that provide a healthful, well-balanced diet. Farm, civic, and educational organizations and agencies; newspapers and radio stations; and chain and independent food stores cooperated to make the event one of the most successful ever conducted under the leadership of the Extension Service.

Several hundred county and community home food supply and better nutrition rallies, food demonstrations, and tours were conducted by farm and home agents. Food demonstrations and visits to outstanding farm gardens and stores having special displays of food products were special features of the rallies and tours.

In 1940, 61,693 farm families enrolled in a State-wide home food supply program. The objective of this program, which is being continued this year, is to encourage the home production of at least 75 percent of the food supplies needed by the family for a healthful, well-balanced diet. The enrollment in the 1941 program is 106,046.

The Tennessee home food supply program is an outgrowth of a campaign "for balanced prosperity in the South," which was developed at a conference of Southern Governors in Nashville, Tenn., in January 1940.

Hon. Prentice Cooper, Governor of Tennessee, gave enthusiastic endorsement to the program; and, as chairman for Tennessee, C. C. Flanery, State commissioner of agriculture, endorsed it on behalf of organizations of citizens and public agencies.

Following this conference, Governor Cooper called a conference of representatives of the public agencies in Tennessee interested in agricultural welfare, farm organizations, and other groups interested in rural life to discuss a program for the State. A State home food supply committee composed of representatives of cooperating agencies was named.

Following that conference, county committees were set up to direct the program in cooperation with the State committee. County committees are composed of the following: The county agricultural agent, the county home demonstration agent, president of the county farm bureau, a representative of the grange, a vocational teacher in agriculture, a vocational teacher in home economics, chairman of the county home demonstration council, county and home Farm Security supervisors, chairman of the county planning committee, the county key banker, and the editors of local newspapers.

Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee by a stroke of the pen proclaimed April 27–May 3, Home Food Supply-Nutrition Week. Standing by are (left) Director C. E. Brehm, and (right) C. C. Flanery, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, through its county farm and home agents, provides each family enrolled with bulletins, publications, and timely suggestions on food production and preservation problems—gardening; dairying; poultry raising; livestock production and management; and canning, preserving, and storing of food products.

Each family enrolled is supplied a simple score card for keeping a record of food produced. This score card gives suggestions for a good diet and shows the amount of various foods needed for one person for a well-balanced diet for 1 year. By multiplying the amount of food needed for one person by the number of persons in the family the amount of food needed to be produced on the farm during the year to meet the requirements of a healthful, well-balanced diet for the family is determined. This amount is entered on the score card. At the end of the season the amount of the various products actually produced and consumed by the family, or to be used by the family, is entered on the score card.

The score cards are turned in to the county farm and home agents in November to be judged and scored by a judging committee. This committee is appointed by the home food supply committee in each county.

All foods listed on the score card are weighted according to their importance in the diet. The total possible score is 1,000 points. Judging is on the basis of the farm family producing on the farm 75 percent or more (a score of 750 points or more) of all foods consumed by the family during the entire year, including the variety of vegetables, fruits, poultry, and livestock products necessary for a healthful, well-balanced diet, as well as the quality of foods produced, stored, and preserved.

All farm families producing on their farms 75 percent or more of the foods consumed, in accordance with recommendations of the Extension Service as to what constitutes an adequate, well-balanced diet, are issued a handsome framed certificate of merit signed by Governor Cooper, the State commissioner of agriculture, the State director of the Extension Service, and the State supervisor of vocational agriculture. In many counties harvest dinners are given at which the certificates are awarded to the winner. In 1940 Governor Cooper attended a number of these dinners and presented the certificates to the winners personally. These certificates can be seen hanging on the walls in many Tennessee homes, and the recipients take considerable pride in them.

Families making the highest score in each county were given a dinner by the Governor and awarded a distinguished merit plaque.

Democracy and the Dinner Pail

GRACE B. ARMSTRONG, Extension Nutritionist, Illinois

As mathematically certain as that one and one make two is the fact that the nutritional condition of an undernourished child fed an adequate lunch daily is markedly improved.

Illinois is conducting the school-lunch project in devious ways. Home demonstration agents are using surveys conducted by home bureau members in cooperation with health supervisors to discover the needs. From this practical view of the county situation, they are presenting major and minor project training lessons through local leaders and following up with newspaper and radio publicity. County food-for-defense committees and parent-teacher groups are actively cooperating.

Of 27 home demonstration agents reporting recently on programs for the school year 1940–41, 18 indicated that 549 schools provided adequate lunches for 17,237 pupils. Cooperating with 424 of these schools by furnishing surplus commodities was the Surplus Marketing Administration. According to SMA reports, 145,189 children in 2,520 schools in Illinois were receiving lunches made from surplus foods.

Lillian Merritt, home demonstration agent in Ford County, issued two circular letters "to home bureau membership pointing out the opportunity to use surplus commodities as the basis for adequate school lunches. The executive board for the home bureau cooperated in presenting information at unit meetings and at other special group meetings over the county."

As a result, Ford County has 49 schools in which a supplementary lunch is being served to 461 children. Surplus commodities are being used in 6 of the schools with WPA and NYA workers preparing the lunches in a few places. Work next year will be sponsored by the Ford County food-for-defense committee and by homemakers cooperating with the Extension Service.

Last year 9,303 cans of fruits and vegetables, prepared by WPA workers in Moultrie County, reached 220 children in 10 schools. The workers were trained in canning methods by Miss Frances Cook, extension specialist in foods. Dorothy Footitt, county home demonstration agent, prepared mimeographed outlines and other materials for 5 lessons on foods and nutrition used at training schools by the WPA "hot-lunch cooks."

Livingston County has been carrying out a very intensive piece of work started 2 years ago. As much emphasis has been placed recently on undernourished families of poor farming counties, it is well to point out that Livingston County is considered to be one of the best farming areas of Illinois. From the standpoint of income return and amount of equipment used by Livingston County farmers, it is hard to reconcile the fact reported by the county nurse that approximately 70 percent of Livingston County children showed some signs of malnutrition.

In the fall of 1939, home bureau members under the direction of Jessie Campbell, home demonstration agent, conducted a home-visiting campaign with the promotion of a hot school-lunch program as their objective. Survey results revealed a real need for action. The first step was a training school conducted by the extension specialist in nutrition, at which 40 women were trained as demonstrators and leaders. This was followed by 2 more training schools for demonstration teams. These leaders presented 41 demonstrations to more than 1,000 mothers of children in rural schools through Livingston County. Figuring that 2 meetings are equal to 1 day's work, these women donated 120 days, or 4 months of teaching time, to the school-lunch program. Information was presented on the packed lunch as brought from home; the planning, preparing, and serving of a supplementary dish; and a complete lunch.

In 1941, more than 2,000 Livingston County children attending 95 schools received planned school lunches supplemented by surplus commodities. Seventy-five percent of the schools in the county have been reached.

Change from the "two sandwiches and a candy bar" lunch was revealed in a follow-up survey made through the teachers at the close of the 1941 school session. Teachers were asked to score the lunches not only as an indication of progress made but to determine where more work was needed. In the majority of the schools, teachers reported 90 percent as the rating for lunches, although in a few schools it was only 75 percent.

Peoria's plan is explained by the home demonstration agent, Mrs. Ruth Scofield.

"We plan to introduce the subject of school lunches in our home bureau program in September. Our plans now are that we will make a survey of the county to learn what has been done in the past.

"Following the survey, we hope to create interest among parents in school communities and thereby increase the number of schools having some type of hot dish added to the lunch."

A county committee will carry the work in Shelby County. Rock Island County already has a committee functioning on what is considered the major community project for both town and country areas. Will County will make a county-wide school-lunch study in September in cooperation with the school nurse.

Collecting the quota of surplus commodity foods for her school is Mrs. Mae Shafer, teacher at Eppards Point Center, Livingston County, Ill. Her school is one of the 95 in the county to serve adequate lunches to more than 2,000 children.

Kansans Train for Extension Careers

LEONARD F. NEFF, District Supervisor, Kansas

Kansas county agents begin their extension careers as assistant county agents. This has been true for both men and women for several years. From this basic plan of sending beginners into the counties to learn by working as assistants with experienced agents, a system of training has been evolved that now starts with undergraduate study of extension methods, continues with supervised training as assistant agents, and encourages further professional improvement by providing sabbatical leave for graduate study.

Specific undergraduate preparation for a career in the Extension Service is being offered for the first time in the coming school year at Kansas State College. A course in extension methods will be taught by members of the extension staff. This course will provide a background of the principles of extension work.

Approved graduates are employed as assistant county agents for a period of 6 months. They spend 2 months in each of the three extension districts to gain experience in all parts of Kansas and to allow an opportunity for all district agents to become acquainted with the trainees.

Although the assistant agent is under the direct supervision of the county agent with whom he (or she) is placed and will assist that agent as directed, it is understood that the primary purpose of placing the assistant agent in the county is to train the assistant and not to provide someone to do miscellaneous errands for the county agent. Trainees have responded favorably to this plan. As one home demonstration agent in training said: "Each agent I worked with, I found, had different ideas and methods of carrying on her work. By working with several, I was able to evaluate all methods and from that to determine which I wanted to pattern after." This same assistant indicated that she got some inspiration for originality. She said, "I found several I thought I could improve upon."

A young county agent who completed his training about a year ago reported: "I feel that my training received from county agents while an assistant agent gave me some understanding of the office procedure, the files, and where one may obtain material and information as constantly needed. Experience in assisting with demonstrations, tours, and reports all have been found to be extremely valuable in my work as county agent. I particularly learned a great deal from county agents who answered questions for me which arose during my training period."

To direct the study and observation, the assistant and the county agent receive a "training guide" for each month. The training guide consists of an "observation outline" and a "question outline." Sending the outlines to the county agents as well as to the trainees places the agent in the best position to aid the beginner. In fact, many of the older agents have benefited personally from the outlines and, having recognized the value of the training, have entered into the work of helping the assistants in splendid spirit.

Each observation outline covers a phase of extension work, including extension organization and philosophy, extension methods, planning and program making, office ethics and relationships, practice in methods and procedure, and office organization. Reference reading and subjects for discussion with the county agent are suggested in the outlines which also give information and explanations that are not available elsewhere.

A question outline accompanies each observation outline. Assistants are required to send replies to the question outline to the district agents in charge of their training each month. This system provides a means of supervising the assistants' training and of appraising their capabilities.

Training Follows Experience

After at least 2 months' field experience, all trainees, both men and women, are called into the central office for 1 week of intensive training. That this plan of requiring some field experience before giving intensive training is practical is evidenced by the following comment of a trainee: "The week spent in Manhattan was quite helpful as it came after I had been an agent 2 months; and, although I knew very little at the time, I had enough knowledge on the subject to ask questions."

The entire group of men and women trainees meet together from 9 o'clock to 12 and from 1 o'clock to 4 each day. Fifty-minute periods with 10-minute rest intervals have been found satisfactory. The discussion method is used as much as possible. The subjects taught in this course include: Extension organization, by A. F. Turner, district agent; office management, by Clara M. Siem, financial secretary; 4-H organization, by M. H. Coe, State club leader, and members of the 4-H Club department; preparing monthly and annual reports, by Eugene D. Warner, in charge of reports; publicity methods, by L. L. Longsdorf and J. W. Scheel, extension editors; home economics organization, by Georgiana H. Smurthwaite, State home demonstration leader, and district agents; and discussion methods by Dr. George Gemmell, in charge of home study service.

Although such intensive training may read more like an intensive grind, trainees who have been in the field long enough to be thoroughly bewildered by the complexities of a county agent's job really appreciate training. One of the men assistants had this to say after finishing the training: "The 1 week of intensive training was probably of the greatest value in that it acquainted me with the wide field extension work covers and gave a basic understanding of how to handle the work." Assistant home demonstration agents also value this training. One of them made this report: "I had been in two counties a short time with experienced home demonstration agents who had given me an idea of the opportunities and responsibilities of an agent. The agents were very capable and helpful, and I gained a great deal from them; but I think I did not really begin to develop the attitude and characteristics of an agent until after I attended the training meeting."

After completing the 6 months' training course, men assistant agents may be placed in the counties as county agricultural agents or 4-H Club agents. However, it is the policy of the Service whenever possible to place the trained men assistants for at least 1 year in the position of assistant agents either in dairy farm record associations or as assistant agents in counties requiring an additional agent because of the organization of a soil conservation district or association before placing them in the counties as county agents.

If there are no vacancies in the dairy farm record associations or soil conservation districts, trained assistant agents having the highest ratings may be retained for an additional 6 months as assistant agents at large. During this period they may be stationed wherever their assistance is needed.

Assistant home demonstration agents may be placed in a county as home demonstration agent after completing the 6-month training course; or, in the event there are no vacancies, those having the highest rating may be retained until a vacancy occurs, but not to exceed an additional 6 months.

Having reached the goal of being placed in a county as an extension agent does not mean the end of the agent's opportunity for further study and advancement. A number of agents enroll in home study courses in extension problems. Credit is given toward advanced degrees for this study. Then, after serving continuously for 6 years or more Kansas extension workers, as members of the college faculty, are entitled to sabbatical leave of 1 year for the purpose of pursuing advanced study. Many avail themselves of this opportunity for professional improvement

rn library, reading headquarters for the county, sends books to rural readers of Appomattox County, Va.

.e Books Come to the Reader

LET D. RAMSEY, Formerly Librarian, Appomattox County, Va.

ter reading for 1941" is the federa- goal for the 15 home demonstration Appomattox County, Va. An anony- t of a $6,000 collection of books for id a $16,000 modern and commodious ibrary building, open to the public ril 1940, has made good library serv- ble in this county.

uilding is the central depository for ooks in the county. It is located on school grounds and is complete with eading room for adults, a children's Negro reading room, the librarian's d a receiving room in the basement l the books in the county are brought r and mending.

orarian orders all the library books hildren in the county public schools he adults. It is here that they are accessioned, cataloged, and proc- circulation. At the present time, d NYA clerks assist in this work direction of the county public school

ie has said, "A librarian who will the people cannot expect the people to him." The Appomattox County hool Library has accepted this chal- id, with the aid of the county home ation agent, George Ella Smith, books carried to the rural people of the One cannot expect a farmer who has 20 miles to borrow a book on hy- ams, which he needs in farm engineer- be an enthusiastic library patron. an one expect the tired housewife to the county seat to borrow a book, n a light vein, to reduce her worries naking and rearing children. But, if on the other hand, there are loan stations conveniently located in their community, there will be much free interborrowing and reading of books among these rural people.

In the summer of 1939, the county public school librarian and the county demonstration agent visited the 15 home demonstration clubs in the county and opened a book loan station in the home of a club member in each of these communities. The librarian attended each club meeting and gave reviews of novels and explained the plan of library service to the rural women. Because of the limited number of adult books available at the beginning, only about 15 or 20 books were left with each club; but now the number of books lent to each of these clubs varies from 30 to 75 per month. The women are enthusiastic about the opportunity to receive books in their communities. Each club elects a library chairman who keeps the books in her home and checks them out to borrowers from her home just as it is done in the library. At each monthly meeting the women report on the number of books read, and the club librarian keeps a record of the reading done by each individual. The first summer's reading project was such a success with these women who lived some distance from the county seat and who had never had an opportunity to visit the library that all 15 clubs voted to continue this project throughout the winter months.

At the homemaking advisory board meeting in the fall, the following library goals were established for the year 1939–40: (1) Every member read five books during the year; (2) each club contribute $1 to the book fund of the library; (3) a review of one book to be given at the monthly meeting of each club; (4) an individual reading record of the members of each club to be kept by the library chairman.

The first goal mentioned may seem small, but the advisory board felt that it would be wiser to require a small number of books to be read and have every member attain this goal rather than to set as a minimum a large number of books. The greatest number reported read by one number was 20 books in 1 month; and other members reported 8, 5, or fewer. During the first summer of reading, 925 books were reported as having been read. The following year, 1939–40, 2,133 books were read. Since December 1940, 326 books have been reported read by the library chairmen, thus making a total of 3,384 books read by the rural women of Appomattox County in 1 year. Excluding this circulation, the Appomattox County Public School Library now has an average circulation of approximately 10,000 books per month for the entire county.

Miss Smith, the county home demonstration agent, visits the Appomattox County Public School Library sometimes daily and on the average of two or three times weekly and carries a box of books to each club meeting once a month and in turn brings back the books that the club has had the previous month. Sometimes popular books, on request of the club members, remain in a community for several months until all the people have had a chance to read them.

Books are being taken into sections of the county where adults have never had books to read. Some of the groups are more enthusiastic than others. Miss Smith relates a story of a nonreading woman who said: "Miss Smith, what do you have against me by keeping on bringing all of those books down here for me to read." Miss Smith now reports that this same woman read two books during the month of January and that she was quite proud of her reading record. It was noted that this same woman was the first to reach for a book from the box in February.

Most of the women are so enthusiastic about reading that they can scarcely wait to get through their business meetings and demonstrations before going to the box of books. They are reading a wide selection, including books on home furnishings, food, etiquette, fiction, travel, child care, clothing, personality development, and biography. This reading has become contagious, and now the husbands are sending requests for books. However, one husband complained to Miss Smith of being neglected at home in the evenings because his wife keeps her nose in a book.

The librarian receives requests for titles which the different club women desire to have in their communities. Some, not knowing the titles, recognize certain types of books by their physical format and color. One lady says that the shiny green books with silver stripes on their backs are always the best ones. In compiling a book order, the li-

brarian considers the requests from these people and from the county agent.

All people in the communities—not just club members—have free use of the books. Some new members have been reached or brought into the clubs through this reading program. Book reviews are given on one or more books at all the meetings, and the members take part in the discussion of the books they have read.

The rural women leaders, realizing how much their lives were being enriched through such a reading project, have made "Better Reading for 1941" their federation goal for the year. The minimum reading goal for each individual member has been increased from 5 to 12 books this year. In an effort to increase reading habits in the different communities, each club member has resolved to pass on one book a month to someone who is not a club member.

This reading project has interwoven library service with all activities in the county. The librarian attends the meetings of the homemaking advisory board, and this board has held its meetings in the county library.

Emergency Family Adjustments

MRS. ALMA H. JONES, Extension Specialist, Child Development and Family Relationships, Iowa

■ The President has declared an unlimited national emergency. The stupendous task of building a two-ocean navy is now under way. All material resources are being mobilized to meet the needs for a speedy delivery of armaments and the training of manpower for the national emergency.

What is the meaning of this emergency as far as individual homes and family life are concerned? How may the family "lift itself by its own bootstraps" and perform its ancient and honorable function of conserving human welfare and developing the morale of citizens which constitute our "inner" line of defense? How may emergency adjustments be made in the family to add to national strength?

Young men are being drawn away from home into defense training and into defense industries in cities. In Iowa this group constitutes about one in four adult males. Also, young women from farms are taking their places in defense industries or in the city employment now made possible.

As practically all farm laborers are in the same age group, there is, at present, an acute labor shortage. Other family members, parents and children, are having to assume extra duties to make up for this short-handedness. In addition, farm people are trying to produce more adequate food for home use and for defense needs. This extra strain calls for special attention to nutrition and health needs, as well as for adequate medical care for farm people. Also, when there are not enough hands to do the work, there is a tendency to deprive one's self of needed sleep and rest and the relaxation and recreation necessary to efficient labor and to balanced living. The home folks, as well as Uncle Sam's recruits, need to budget their day, with health and efficient living in mind. Family planning for shared responsibility and a spirit of give and take in the family are definite needs in helping the group to adjust "labor problems" within the family.

In addition to the hardships which may be caused in farm homes by sudden withdrawal of the labor supply, there are instances in which this break is being keenly felt emotionally. If this break is openly mourned by parents, youth finds the step into national service more difficult.

Some young people, by contrast, will welcome the break from home and community, reacting to the freedom gained by cutting loose from all "restrictions." Frequently, a break-down in morale and in morals results.

These facts have their implications in relation to mental or emotional health. Youth leaving home for the first time, whether reluctantly or with quickened steps, need to go with a feeling of the security in the love and trust of the home folks.

Affection and confidence expressed verbally by family members and friends, frequent letters, and appropriate treats or gifts to those away from home in defense activities are a valuable means of building morale. Such expressions also have a pronounced effect in keeping the less-stable boy and girl from erratic behavior in a changed environment.

Although much is being done in Army camps to provide wholesome leisures, the home folks may do much through such indirect "remote control" to help the boy hold on to family and community standards.

Deprivations of luxury goods will occur, and substitutes will need to be found for some things now considered necessities. For example, "gasless" Sundays would mean more home and community pleasures to balance the strenuous life of the farm and to take the place of distant and costly commercial pleasures.

This point gives value to more books, magazines, and reading materials in the rural home, or made available from libraries or a county "bookmobile." Reading, enjoyment of nature, and cultural arts are aids in building up inner reserves which will need new emphasis at this time.

Family and community drama, orchestras, sports, and games in which all participate are suggestive. "A game for everyone and everyone in a game" is a good slogan for the present era. The emphasis on spectator sports and passive entertainment should give way to activity and participation on the part of all.

Greatly increased taxes for defense needs are in the offing. Post-war deflation is a probability which all must face, although serious attempts are being made to control it and to lessen its effect. With greatly lessened income for the great middle class, real family cooperation will be required in budgeting and sharing all family resources in the fairest possible manner.

There may be a repetition of the World War I strain in family relationships when more than one family or generation has to occupy the same farm and the same home because of financial pressure. In the case of father-son partnerships, arrangements for separate housekeeping and living of the two families help to safeguard the relationships. Satisfactory business arrangements are another need in which extension workers may render service.

Small children who are upset by war news, older youth who become fearful or cynical of what the future holds for them, and the skepticism which now exists in some degree about the value of the democratic way of life are other examples of war tension which must be met.

The continuing functions of the family in this emergency are to safeguard the physiological needs, physical comfort, nutrition, growth, and health of the individual members. The family can give that feeling of security which comes from being loved and valued for one's worth. In guiding life experiences, even in an emergency, so that social growth takes place, the family contributes to the Nation's strength.

All home economics extension groups, regardless of the major emphasis of their program in Iowa, will use a "quiz" on "emergency adjustments in a time of crisis" in their 1941–42 program. These questions will be used as a means of assisting families to make emergency adjustments in a rapidly changing and, for some, perilous world.

These questions will be used in community meetings of men and women, as well as in study groups, to open up discussion and to stimulate thought.

With due attention to conserving human and spiritual resources, as well as material resources, the family may continue to play a fundamental part in strengthening inner defenses and building toward a permanent peace.

On-the-Spot Farm Broadcasts

JACK TOWERS, South Dakota Radio Extension Specialist

"Good morning, farm friends! Today we're speaking to you from McPherson County, the scene of a 4–H rally-day. It's 5 o'clock in the afternoon and we've . . ." Contradictory as it may seem, that is the kind of radio announcement that greets the ears of many early morning farm radio listeners in the north central part of South Dakota, the coverage of Station KABR at Aberdeen. Quite possibly, at the very moment that this announcement comes over the air, the person speaking is at home sound asleep, finishing the latest installment of a persistent dream. Seven o'clock is too early even for most county agents. In spite of all these apparent discrepancies, the words, "by electrical transcription," make the whole thing possible and true.

Clarence Schladweiler, the assistant county agent in Brown County, presents an extension radio broadcast every weekday morning. He has listeners, too. Up until a short time ago, Mr. Schladweiler's audience was mostly local, and he could talk about folks and events in his own Brown County. Recently KABR boosted its morning power from 500 to 5,000 watts. Almost immediately this daily extension broadcaster had a much larger audience, and this increase was mostly outside Brown County. Mr. Schladweiler continued to feature his own county extension events and information from the State extension office and the Department of Agriculture.

Obviously, for the best use of the broadcast time the scope of the program needed adjustment to interest the listeners outside Brown County. Mr. Schladweiler invited neighboring county agents to send him news of their meetings and events. This was very valuable to the show, but this radio-minded agent decided that to improve the service he needed the personal contact of direct broadcasts from outside the county to match the farmer interviews that he presented with local farm people. Wire broadcasts were impossible. Transcriptions proved to be the answer.

Mr. Schladweiler asked me to plan a transcription tour through the counties surrounding Brown. Letters went out asking that each agent set aside a certain half day for radio broadcasting and that he select two of his extension projects as subjects and two or three farm folks to take part in two 7-minute broadcasts. The agent was cautioned not to prepare any script or program details but simply to have good subjects picked out and to provide the folks to tell the story.

We placed the emphasis on telling the story. Mr. Schladweiler conducted the programs on an interview basis from notes which we had carefully rehearsed with the participants just before the broadcast was cut. We always included the county agent in the broadcast along with Mr. Schladweiler to tie the show closer to the home folks and to establish a good contact between the agent and the listeners in his own county.

Most of the transcriptions were made out of doors in the barnyards to take advantage of natural sound effects. A wandering litter of pigs is useful in providing a touch of realism in a farm radio broadcast.

The transcription tour netted 22 broadcasts for the morning KABR program. Some originated from the bank of a Soil Conservation Service terrace, a Forest Service shelterbelt, and a stock water dam constructed under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program. Such cooperation among agencies is typical of Mr. Schladweiler's regular program. When the weather was bad the transcriptions were cut in barns, farm homes, grocery stores, a print shop, and a few county extension offices.

The recording equipment for an expedition like this must obviously be portable. The recorder used by the South Dakota State College Extension Service can be easily hauled in a two-door sedan with the battery power supply located in the rear trunk compartment. Our system is very reliable and produces broadcasts which equal the quality of a studio pick-up. The Extension Service uses this same recorder for its regular radio service of college specialist discussions.

The management of KABR is very glad to be able to offer these transcribed broadcasts from out in the station's trade territory. They feel that the broadcasts increase their farm audiences. When I asked Clarence Schladweiler about the value of the radio tour, he said: "I am convinced very definitely that our remote transcriptions have increased the effectiveness of our morning program. I meet many folks who tell me that they are interested in our program. It seems to me that we have better attendance at our meetings. The other agents have mentioned how interested their farm folks were in hearing their neighbors over the air. All in all, these transcriptions increase listener interest in our extension program, and that is what we are after. And I cannot overlook the fact that each completed recording means an extra hour of morning sleep."

South Dakota Mattresses

Forty-four counties in South Dakota are making mattresses. It is estimated that by October 31 more than 19,000 mattresses will have been made. Charles Mix County, with applications for 1,800 mattresses and 958 of them finished late in July, heads the list. This county has also made 1,735 comforters. Kingsbury, Day, and Hutchinson Counties are next in line with applications for 1,080 mattresses each.

Usually three families work together to make mattresses for each family. When all the mattresses have been completed by this group, lots are drawn for the particular one each is to have. No hard and fast rule is applied to the division of work. In some communities the men have accepted as their responsibility the making of the mattresses, and the women sew the ticks. The men have the needed strength for beating the cotton to distribute it evenly and to fluff it satisfactorily as well as to sew the roll edge.

Making radio transcriptions in the field seems to be an easy job for County Agent Al O'Connell, Day County, S. Dak., in the center; Farmer A. M. Biersbach at the left; and Mr. Schladweiler at the right, pictured here in a bluegrass pasture.

To Bridge the Gap—A Sabbatical Leave

KATHARINE E. BENNITT, Home Demonstration Agent, Fresno County, Calif.

How can we narrow the gap between research and its application? In the program for total national defense, the enrichment of foods with vitamins and minerals is a means of stepping up the tempo of application of recent nutrition research. More people will be better fed nutritionally. Similarly, there is a lead and lag in other fields of education between announcements of discoveries and their incorporation in an educational program.

Time is a vital factor in the life of an extension agent—time to carry on a program of extension activities, time to study research results, and time to observe new methods and materials useful in adult education. Sabbatical leave allows such time for study, opens the door of opportunity to some of these new developments that will enrich the background of experience, and helps to bridge the gap between research and its application in the field of agricultural extension.

As a home demonstration agent on sabbatical leave from the California Agricultural Extension Service, I would like to offer a few observations from 3 months of study at Columbia University, New York City, and their application to extension work.

We may well take stock of ourselves as adult educators and ask a few questions. Are we aware of the way in which adults learn, that we may apply the best psychology in our teaching for the maximum results? Are we applying new methods and materials in keeping with a changing world and a changing rural society? Are we adapting our extension program to meet the needs of the increasing youth population in rural areas? Are we making use of all the local educational opportunities for the enrichment of farm family living?

From the research laboratories on adult learning, we find useful material, the result of scientific studies made with adults. Some of these results are quickly recognized from experience in working with adults and have all the more meaning. However, it is the awareness of the facts that will lead to greater application in extension methods.

Certain physiological changes take place with increasing age. Visual acuity, which shows a slow decline from 20 to 40 years, declines rapidly from 40 to 60 years. The eye almost predicts physiological age.

Increase of illumination increases the eye operation, the maximum amount of illumination being essential for eye adjustment. Greater efficiency and greater interest in the work with less fatigue will result from greater illumination. What a challenge this is to the extension program for further improvement of home lighting and of improved lighting for community meeting places! Improved lighting has a direct bearing on the effectiveness of adult teaching. Demonstration material, charts, and other visual aids should be so planned and exhibited that they are readily seen by the audience. Even so small a thing as using yellow chalk on a blackboard instead of white, to increase visibility, is a factor that can be applied.

Loss of hearing handicaps many adults. A United States Public Health survey in 84 cities and 23 rural areas showed 69 percent to be normal, 12 percent deaf to the extent of not understanding speech in meetings, 9 percent not understanding speech directly in front of them, and 7 percent nearly or totally deaf.

Implications of the studies are of value to the teacher of adults. In addressing a group if the speaker stands in the direct line of vision so that members of the audience may see his lips, he will be better heard.

Speed is another variable in dealing with adults. Speed declines with age. Adults move more slowly. Tests made with younger adults and older adults showed, however, no loss of sheer power to deal with the intellectual as age increases when the speed factor was eliminated. Adults retain the ability to learn, but an extension worker should consider that adults cannot do things with the same speed as a younger group and plan the program accordingly.

Learning is increased by a satisfactory situation—the room cheerful, the hospitality cordial, the group never feeling let down. General satisfyingness will speed the entire learning. Adult learners are often held back by self-consciousness. Putting people at ease facilitates the learning process.

Not all extension work is with adults. The youth problem presents a challenge when we note that the 1940 census indicates an estimated 1 million more youths in rural areas than in 1930. A study of rural sociology gives a realization of the situation. Economic opportunities for rural youth are meager. The farms available are far below the number of youths, and the change in rural communities has enlarged the interests and contacts of boys and girls on the farm. Economic security, education, opportunities for adequate social life, and opportunities for marriage and establishing homes are needed. The morale of rural youth is high. Meeting the problems and needs of rural youth today opens wide the door for an extension program in agriculture and home economics. 4-H Club work has already proved its value, and now arises the increasing need for a program to meet

Studying at Teachers College, Columbia University, are (left to right at top): Nelle Thompson, 4-H specialist, Iowa; Katharine E. Bennitt, home demonstration agent, Fresno, Calif.; Mrs. Charlotte Buslaff, nutrition specialist, Wisconsin; Gladys Sivert, home demonstration agent, Massachusetts; and Martha Allison, home demonstration agent, Virginia. Lower row: Ella Johnson, former home demonstration agent, North Dakota; Floye Flood, child development specialist, Oklahoma; Elizabeth Watson, clothing specialist, South Carolina; Orpha Brown, home demonstration agent, Montana; Grace Gerard, Teachers College, Columbia University; Ida Hagman, home management specialist, Kentucky; Helen Brown, home demonstration agent, Ohio; Hazel Hill, clothing specialist, New Hampshire; and Beatrice Fehr, home demonstration agent, New York.

he problems of young people beyond 4-H Club ge.

Aside from the Columbia University classoom, New York City itself offers unlimited pportunities to an extension worker on sabatical leave for field trips and cultural and ducational experiences. A course of field rips in textiles and clothing has included isits to manufacturing establishments, wholeale and retail business concerns, and museums. Fascinating were the steps in the nanufacture of cotton into its finished prodct—cotton thread. At a pattern company, ve observed the art and originality of pattern lesigning and the accuracy with which patterns are cut. We saw the designing and naking of children's hats and coats by a firm hat sells from coast to coast. The headquarters of a large chain concern having 1,600 hain stores throughout the country gave us picture of the influence of chain stores in ural and small communities. The making of hoes from start to finish was observed on nother trip. At a dry-cleaning plant, the quipment and method of dry-cleaning garnents and the cleaning and storing of fur oats were of interest.

An all-night trip through the New York markets was particularly revealing. In passing through the vegetable and fruit markets, the wholesale meat and fish markets, and the flower market, the relationship of the farmer to the consumer and the tremendous task of handling the produce was impressive.

Art exhibits, the theater, concerts, museums, lectures, conferences, markets, and shops are among the numerous opportunities which have added to the enrichment of living and the pleasure of a sabbatical year. A trip to Ithaca to attend Cornell Farm and Home week and 5 days in Washington for Easter vacation offered further variety and inspiration.

At the end of 3 months of study, I have attempted to sum up in this article a few of the priceless experiences of value to me as a home demonstration agent. For an extension agent, a leave for study provides one way to help bridge the gap between the research laboratory and the new developments in education and their application in the field of agricultural extension. I recommend it most heartily to others, and I am grateful for the privilege of sabbatical leave granted to me by the University of California.

Poor Homes Follow Poor Land

L. M. BUSCHE, in Charge of Extension Studies, and STARLEY M. HUNTER, Assistant Home Demonstration Leader, Indiana Extension Service

Land use planning activities in Indiana have brought about consideration of a umber of related problems. One question which has often been asked by leaders in this ctivity is: "What differences, if any, exist etween home situations on land designated y county committees as unsuited to cultivated crops and those on the 'good' land in the ounty?"

To help answer this question, a study was carried out in Parke County, Ind., with county extension agents and representatives of the State and Federal extension offices cooperating.

Also, the study was designed to obtain information for home economics program planning and to ascertain the extent of influence of home economics extension work, as well as how to increase its effectiveness.

A survey party made up of 11 county, State, and Federal extension workers, headed by Meredith C. Wilson, chief, and Gladys Gallup, senior home economist, Division of Field Studies and Training, visited 234 farm homes in 3 blocks in widely separated areas of the county.

In general, it was found that families on the good land of Parke County have larger farms; they have higher estimated incomes for family living; more of them own automobiles; and a larger percentage of the homemakers drive the family car than families on the poor land. Their houses are larger; the appearance of their home places is better; the condition of the buildings is better; and furnishings and housekeeping are better than of families on land thought to be unsuited for general farming.

Larger percentages of homes on the good land have such equipment as telephones, running water, sinks with drains, flush toilets, power washing machines, refrigerators, sweepers, and pressure cookers than in the other group. Electricity and electrical appliances are more prevalent in the homes on good land.

Gardens on the good land are larger, and families produce and can more vegetables for home use. Other home-produced foods are used to a greater extent by these families.

Also, farmers and homemakers on the good land have had more years of formal education and more of them subscribe to newspapers. Whereas 67 percent of the homes on good land had some member of the family participating in extension work at the time of the study, only 28 percent of those on the poor land were participating. Fifteen percent of the homemakers had served as leaders in adult extension work at some time, but only one leader had come from the poor land. None of the homemakers who had served as 4-H Club leaders had come from the poor land.

Farms on the good land contained a much higher percentage of tillable area. Close relationship was found between number of acres of tillable land and improved home situations. Even on the good land, very small acreages were associated with less adequate home conditions. In addition, the percentage of homemakers participating in the extension program increased as the acreage of tillable land per farm increased, and a higher percentage of the homemakers on larger farms who participated adopted recommended practices.

A study of home conditions and income available for family living brought out that the two are in direct relationship to each other.

Although home conditions were somewhat better in homes of farm owners than of tenants, differences were not greatly significant. As large a percentage of the farmers on the poor land as on the good land own their farms.

Home conditions of nonfarmers living in the areas studied were much below the average. It is improbable, however, that their being nonfarmers was responsible for these conditions. It is more likely that their financial conditions were such that they had to search for cheap rural residences which, together with insufficient and poor home equipment, brought about the inadequate conditions. In addition, a number of the nonfarmers were laboring people who move often and who generally are expected to be found in less desirable homes.

As a group, homemakers who have participated in extension work were found to be in families with higher estimated incomes for family living. Their farms are larger, and more of them own their own automobiles with a higher percentage able to drive them than in the case of nonparticipators. Participating homemakers have more adequate homes and equipment. Larger amounts of home-produced food supplies were found in the homes of participants, probably due to their having more money at their disposal.

The most frequent reasons given by homemakers for nonparticipation in the extension program were the following: No transportation; not familiar with extension activities; poor health of self; advanced age; procrastination; no one to care for small children; not interested in group meetings or organizations of any kind; heavy housekeeping duties; no contact with extension club or group; and poor health of members of the family.

Much optimism can be gained from the fact that 58 percent of all homemakers interviewed reported changes in homemaking practices due to extension influence and that an average of 3.2 practices had been changed per home. The latter figure doubtless is conservative, as it is difficult to ascertain all adopted practices in the course of a brief interview. Since the sample areas studied included a somewhat larger percentage of poor land than is found in the county as a whole the percentage of homemakers throughout the county participating in extension work is undoubtedly greater than indicated by this study.

California Develops Potato County

M. A. LINDSAY, County Agricultural Agent, Kern County, Calif.

Early settlers in Kern County grew potatoes in the mountains in the vicinity of Tehachapi at an elevation of about 4,000 feet as early as 1870. Reports from early settlers indicate that they hauled their crop, other than that which was used in the community, to Los Angeles by horse- and ox-drawn vehicles. This industry, however, apparently disappeared prior to the World War period. The Agricultural Extension Service was established in Kern County in 1914, and in records available between 1914 and 1919, little mention is made of potatoes being grown commercially in the county. A few growers in 1918 attempted the production of Irish potatoes on a small commercial scale. Their yields did not exceed 100 sacks of 100 pounds each per acre. Some yields were as low as 50 sacks per acre. Some assistance was given to a few growers in the production of potatoes between 1918 and 1922.

Varieties Tested

The Agricultural Extension Service began preliminary work on Irish potatoes by obtaining several varieties and encouraging growers to try these various varieties. The ones that proved successful were the early White Rose and Bliss Triumph. As a result of these early tests, White Rose has become the leading variety produced in the county.

Following the variety trials, demonstrations were organized on high-quality seed and seed treatment from 1922 to 1925. However, in 1923 and 1924, some growers had become interested in having the Agricultural Extension Service try various types of commercial fertilizers. Few profitable results were obtained, as most of the materials used were of potash and phosphorus.

By 1925, it appeared that the potato industry was becoming established in the county. On March 1, 1925, a fertilizer project was prepared and definite procedure outlined for the conducting of many tests with various types of fertilizers. From 1925 to 1930, the testing of the value of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash was conducted each year. These tests included various amounts of each material; and, as a result of this long series of complicated tests, a recommendation was made to the potato growers that they use approximately 350 pounds of ammonium sulfate per acre and that in no case should more than 400 pounds be used.

During 1931 to 1934, various methods of irrigating potatoes were completed. These irrigation tests were conducted in relation to various amounts of nitrogen fertilizer. It was found that where amounts of ammonium sulfate in excess of 400 pounds were applied to potatoes, more frequent irrigations were necessary to maintain quality. At the close of the 1934 season, the Agricultural Extension Service recommended that from 500 to 700 pounds of ammonium sulfate be used per acre and that irrigation be frequent enough to avoid any wilting of the vines. From 1935 until the present year, it has been the common practice of our growers to follow this recommendation with variations to meet conditions on their individual ranches.

Profits Recorded

During the development of this industry, the acreage has maintained almost a continuous increase in growth from 1924 to 1941. The yield for the county increased steadily from 1927 to 1936. From 1936 to the present date, the yield has declined for the county as a whole. The declines in yield can be accounted for by two specific reasons: (1) Ring rot has caused considerable reduction in yields, and no answer has been found as yet to solve this problem other than the purchase of clean seed which is not yet 100 percent available to the growers; (2) decrease in yield has not necessarily meant a decrease in profit. For the last 9 years the Agricultural Extension Service has published and distributed to the growers information with reference to competing areas, prices, and supply and demand each year, urging growers to expand their marketing period by earlier and later plantings. As a result, new areas have been developed in the county in the last 5 years that now account for more than 15,000 acres, 12,000 of which are dug early and marketed at a higher price but with a lower yield. The other 3,000 acres are planted late in a mountain region where lower yields are obtained than in the original area where the industry started.

The year 1941 will see a harvest from approximately 31,000 acres with a yield of probably about the same as that of 1939 and 1940. The growers at the present time are following almost unanimously all of the recommendations made during the period of 1919 to 1940. They are (1) using the highest-quality seed obtainable, (2) producing primarily White Rose potatoes (97 percent of the crop is White Rose), (3) using approximately 600 pounds of ammonium sulfate per acre, (4) irrigating often enough to avoid wilting of the plants, (5) spread their planting period from that of the months of February and March in 1930 to the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May, and June in 1941, and (6) proper seed treatment.

The growers in 1940 produced in Kern County about 5,500,000 100-pound sacks of potatoes. The estimated cost for the production of potatoes is about $100 per acre. All potatoes produced in this county are produced by the application of irrigation water. All of this irrigation water is lifted by irrigation pumps, the depth of lift ranging from 50 to 300 feet, with an average of about 80 feet. The length of the rows through which the irrigation water is run will average about one-fourth mile. The rows are ridged to a height of about 10 inches, the water being permitted to run between the rows. The common practice of irrigation at the present time is to irrigate every other row every other day. This means, of course, frequent but very light applications.

There was no potato industry in Kern County in 1919. Today "Long White Potatoes" (the commercial name) are sold in every major consuming market from California to New York. The acreage has increased from 100 acres in 1919 to an estimated 31,000 acres in 1941. The yield has increased from 100 sacks in 1919 to 289 sacks in 1936, the yield now being in the neighborhood of 185 sacks per acre. The number of growers has increased from 15 in 1919 to approximately 425 in 1941.

Through to Market

A group of 75 Texas boys have again carried their 4–H calves and lambs through a season of good feeding to the sale at the Kansas City market. The 289 calves and 430 lambs took 17 full cars for transportation. Nineteen adult leaders and 11 county agents and assistants accompanied the boys and their animals to market.

The animals were all numbered to indicate their ownership; and each person, whether he had 1 or 15 calves, got an individual sale sheet and check to cover his net returns. Thus the central market educational program follows on the heels of a good feeding program.

Besides attending the sale, the boys had a chance to get acquainted with the Kansas City stockyards and packing houses, and study livestock market classes.

"The educational job is only at the half-way mark when a fat animal has been produced," says K. J. Edwards, Texas district agent, who has found that this activity is training a large group of boys, men, and also county agents in the marketing and grading of livestock in a commercial way.

County Agent C. B. Martin of Hale County has had much to do with the development of this program which influences 4–H Club work in the whole area. REVIEW readers will remember his article on the subject on page 1 of the January 1940 issue.

Iowa Youth in a Defense Economy

ROBERT C. CLARK, Rural Youth Specialist, Iowa

Getting started in farming and homemaking amidst the tensions and uncertainties of national defense is a real problem for Iowa rural young people.

Take the case of Bill and Jane. They are fictitious but pretty real because they represent two rural young Iowans who have decided to get married and start a farm home of their own. Shall they go into partnership with Bill's dad, or shall they rent? How much money would it be wise to borrow? For what should credit be used? What are prices and interest rates likely to do? How many cows and plows does it take? What effect will the national defense program have on what they produce and what they buy?

About 160 representatives of 42 county rural young people's organizations discussed these problems with farm and home management specialists in a series of district meetings last spring. The 2 young men and 2 young women representing each county went back home and led a similar discussion at the regular monthly meeting of their organization. Mimeographed reference material was made available by the specialists for the entire membership.

The Draft Up for Discussion

Bill and Jane's Contribution to National Defense was the topic for discussion at a similar series of meetings. Their job in strengthening democracy is being faced by rural young people's groups in Iowa as a challenge. During the past year the terms "democracy" and "citizenship" have taken on a new meaning, both as a personal way of life and as a system of social and political organization.

So, besides studying the topics for discussion, the young people have called upon representatives of their local draft boards, draftees on leave, recruiting officers, and similar leaders to lead discussions at their local meetings. They have visited county courthouses and conferred with county officials on responsibilities to and services of the county government. Discussion outlines on understanding our local government have been prepared. They provide a means by which rural young people can become more intelligent citizens in their communities and thus strengthen this aspect of our democratic way of life.

Dramatic skits are proving an effective means of popularizing the application of citizenship and democratic principles in day-to-day activities. What Is Democracy to Me? Democracy in the Home, and Democracy in Meetings have a new meaning to rural young people as they present skits on these topics at their meetings.

Young Americans in Action, a pageant written and directed by Mrs. Pearl Converse, extension rural sociologist, was used at the annual State-wide assembly of older rural youth. It portrayed the fashioning of our flag, what the flag and Bill of Rights symbolize to every person, and especially to those becoming voters. As young citizens representing many vocations, members of the Story County Junior Farm Bureau depicted the services they receive from the local and county government and the contributions which they in turn must make.

The State-wide conference of the 60 county groups of rural young people beyond 4-H Club interests provided an opportunity for intelligent thought, democratic action, and inspiration on topics of immediate concern to the 500 young people present.

A panel consisting of young people and visiting speakers discussed Our Responsibilities as Citizens in Making Democracy Work. The problem, How Can Our Rural Youth Program Contribute to Effective Citizenship, was considered in small-group discussions.

Individual responsibilities as a good citizen emphasized by the young people included: Do your own thinking; be tolerant; be honest; be willing to accept responsibilities; be cooperative; have a working faith in the democratic way of life; have high Christian ideals; and be open-minded. Contributions through group effort that they recommended included: Sponsoring induction-into-citizenship programs; studying and supporting local, county, and State governments; analyzing current social and economic problems; and practicing democratic procedures in cooperating with other groups and programs.

From Color to Black and White

The making of black-and-white prints from color negatives although still in the toddling stage, promises to have a part in shaping the visual-education program of the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service.

For those county extension workers who cannot afford two cameras and who choose to keep color film in their miniature camera most of the time, and for those specialists who take nothing else but color, the developing of regular prints from their color photos proves highly helpful.

Let it be said at this point that suggestions to Missouri agents definitely emphasize the advisability of having both a roll-film camera taking about 2¼- by 3¼-inch negative and a small 35-millimeter camera for color work. However, many of the agents have found it financially impossible to obtain both; and frequently they have selected the smaller camera, as color slides can be used easily and effectively by 80 percent of the county offices which have available projectors for showing such slides.

The trend in this direction is indicated by our 1940 annual report which states that 54 of the Missouri extension agents now have these small cameras, as compared to only 2 in 1937. Incidentally, two-thirds of our specialists also use natural-color photos in their work and most of them take their own.

To the worker with a file of color slides and nothing else, it is comforting to know that when he needs photographs to illustrate his annual report, for newspapers, or for other use, he can have them made from his color transparencies. Our photo service at the University of Missouri will make a 3- by 4½-inch negative from a 1- by 1½-inch color transparency for 40 cents, the prints from the negative then being the usual price. Thus for four prints, the cost would be 60 cents or, 15 cents a print. This averages higher than the cost of making the usual black-and-white photograph of this size but is not out of reason. This price probably is lower than that charged by the average commercial company.

The quality of the finished print varies with the quality of the original color transparency. If the original scene or view would have made a good black-and-white photograph, then the final print made from the color transparency should be good.

4–H Professionals

Twenty hours on the air over Station KOAC is the record of 346 4–H Club members attending Oregon's 1941 summer school. Talent auditions preceded the radio rehearsals with the result that 53 programs in all were broadcast with the poise of professionals.

There were three radio revues. Two 1-hour evening programs were broadcast before the entire student body. The third, a special Kiwanis Club revue of a half-hour duration, was presented for the Eighth Annual Interclub Banquet held on the campus of Oregon State College.

Programs were given representing Portland and each of Oregon's 36 counties. Other programs included 10 afternoon assembly features, 8 4–H Club plays, and a Sunday service. In addition, there were 2 all-school plays for which casts were chosen from the summer school at large.

4–H Club Members Develop Self-Confidence

Two studies of 4–H Club influence show that the members placed greater confidence in their own abilities after participating in 4–H Club work.

Members of vegetable garden and food preservation clubs were tested at the beginning of their projects and again at the end, 5 months later. Members of 4–H vegetable garden clubs developed confidence in their ability to plant and care for a vegetable garden. Members of 4–H food preservation clubs developed confidence in their ability to can food products.

Equivalent groups of boys and girls who were not members of those clubs were also tested in each of the studies. The nonmembers of the vegetable garden club did not gain or lose self-confidence; the nonmembers of the food preservation clubs lost self-confidence.

The different procedures for measuring self-confidence used in the two studies do not permit comparisons of individuals in the vegetable garden study with those in the food preservation study. These studies carried on in Massachusetts in 1939 have recently been reported in Extension Service Circulars 353 and 356.

Planning for Older Youth

A study of the older youth of rural Minnesota made in 1939 by Ruby Christenson, rural youth agent, shows to what extent the young people have been reached by the 5-year rural youth program involving 48 organized groups. The possibilities of reaching many more young people through a carefully planned program are also pointed out.

Information for the study was obtained from personal interviews with 408 unmarried young men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 living on farms in Brown and Faribault Counties, and from 152 questionnaires which had been sent to rural youth members throughout the State.

Published by the Minnesota Extension Service in Pamphlet No. 78, the survey includes data on the educational background and major problems of the Minnesota older youth, their vocational status and choice, and their participation in local organizations.

"The fact that over half of all these young people have never been enrolled in 4-H Club work would indicate that the rural youth program must not depend too heavily on former club workers to supply the nucleus of the rural youth organization," points out Miss Christenson. "At the same time the 4-H Club program should lead to the rural youth group which should be of assistance in bringing more young people into contact with the club program. Undoubtedly more emphasis should be placed on those who have not been 4-H Club members. * * * The rural youth program

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

is reaching comparatively few of the young people on the farms today, but its potential membership is large. This group offers a challenge to the Extension Service."

What Do People Like To Read?

To find out what features some 15,000 subscribers of two Iowa State College magazines enjoy, Hadley Read of the Bulletin Office staff conducted a reader-interest survey this year. The magazines of about 16 pages each have the same general format and style of writing. Both use illustrations extensively, and are sent free upon request. About 85 percent of the readers are farmers or farm owners. Many of them receive both magazines.

To avoid duplication of names in the survey, a short questionnaire was mailed to the first 5,000 names of the alphabetical mailing list of The Farm Science Reporter and to the last 5,000 names of The Iowa Farm Economist list.

Approximately 32 percent of the subscribers polled on each magazine responded. Equally significant was the similarity of the appraisals of the different readers of the two publications. For instance, in each group about 70 percent of the readers liked the large number of illustrations printed in both magazines, 22 percent preferred the use of general farm pictures, and 58 percent approved the length of the articles. Of 29 articles in 4 issues of the Reporter (a quarterly publication) over 62 percent were 6 columns or longer. Of 64 articles published in 12 monthly issues of the Economist, only 38 percent of the articles were 2 pages or longer. Both magazines used about the same proportion of 1- and 2-column articles.

The choice of statistical tables in preference to written discussions caused considerable surprise. About 40 percent of the readers of each magazine preferred tables, and 32 percent chose written discussions. Charts and graphs were definitely preferred to tables for presenting information by a vote of almost 3 to 1.

■ EXTENSION PUBLICATIONS are more interesting to rural people than to city people. This was brought out in a study made in Massachusetts by Earle S. Carpenter, secretary of the State Extension Service, to determine whether extension publications were serving the people. More than 18,000 requests for publications received over a 2-year period and some 19,000 cards returned in response to announcements of new literature were tabulated by towns and counties which were classified into groups according to population. In towns of less than 2,500 inhabitants, 1 out of 87 persons requested publications; in cities over 100,000 only 1 request for every 400 people was received. The four groups of cities between these extremes show a constant decrease in number of requests as the size of the city increases. This same trend is seen in the tabulation by counties.

Similar relationship, with even more marked differentials, existed between the size of the community and the number of cards returned in response to announcements of new literature. For instance, towns of less than 2,500 population showed more than 13 times as much interest in receiving the literature as the cities over 100,000.

■ IN ANOTHER STUDY on periodical reading of rural families in 26 Nebraska counties in 1939, 86 percent of the 1,257 home demonstration club members surveyed subscribed to a daily newspaper; 65 percent subscribed to a weekly or semiweekly newspaper; and 94 percent read magazines regularly. More than one-third of the homemakers had gone beyond high school.

Taking part in extension activities were a large percentage of younger homemakers—21 percent were less than 30 years old, 30 percent were from 30 to 39 years of age, and 27 percent ranged in age from 40 to 49 years.

Sixty percent of the homemakers lived on farms which averaged 402 acres. Twenty-eight percent of the farms were operated by the owners.

Let's Have Fewer Colds

To get some concrete facts on what is good nutrition, the Oregon Extension Service made a preliminary health survey in Jackson County as a basis for a State-wide nutrition program. With the slogan, "Let's have fewer colds," the work got under way with 210 families, involving some 750 children and adults in 17 communities, enrolling in the better-health drive. Each family was asked to select at least one improved food practice as a goal for the year.

The survey revealed that 88 percent of the people included in the study had suffered from colds the preceding year. Many of the colds had resulted in serious complications.

These findings revealed the prevalence and severity of colds and served as a stimulant to corrective health practices and improved food habits. At the end of the year 80 percent of the families reported 743 improved health practices. Nearly 73 percent of the families increased the use of protective foods, including milk, green and yellow vegetables, fruits, whole-grain cereals, and fish.

Extension Loses Key Man in Death of Mark Thayer

In the death on August 3, 1941, of Mark M. Thayer, at the age of 54 years, the Federal Extension Service suffered the loss of one of its most valued staff members. As Assistant to the Director and as Chief of the Division of Business Administration, Mr. Thayer contributed greatly to the effectiveness of the Department Extension Service through perfecting those administrative, fiscal, and procurement processes which are so essential to the smooth functioning of a large organization.

Born and educated in Cohasset, Mass., Mr. Thayer, after 7 years of commercial employment, was appointed in December 1911 to the Isthmian Canal Commission. In January 1913, he transferred to the Office of Farm Management Field Studies and Demonstrations of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, under Dr. W. J. Spillman and Dr. C. B. Smith, had begun extension work in the Northern and Western States on the county agent plan. Thus began for Mr. Thayer an association with cooperative extension work which lasted almost 30 years. The only interlude to this extension association was during World War No. 1, when he served for 6 months in 1918 in the Quartermaster Department of the United States Marines' headquarters in Washington, first as private, and then as assistant chief clerk with the rank of sergeant.

Beginning on June 1, 1920, when he was appointed executive assistant to Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief of the Office of Extension Work, North and West, his responsibilities for office management gradually increased until, at the time of his death, he was handling a great volume of important administrative matters for Director M. L. Wilson.

Quiet and unassuming, but thoroughly capable and objective in his viewpoints, it was in this realm of business management and administration that his talents found their greatest usefulness.

In a letter to Director M. L. Wilson, Secretary Wickard paid tribute to the contribution which Mr. Thayer made to the effective functioning of the Federal Extension Service. He said:

"It is with a great deal of regret that I learned of the recent death of Mark M. Thayer. I find that he served the Department of Agriculture for almost 30 years, and always with the same high efficiency and loyalty which we who have come to the Department more recently learned to expect from him.

"I know that the Extension Service has lost a key man and that you will miss his touch which did so much to keep your organization moving smoothly and effectively.

Mark M. Thayer, 1887–1941.

"He earned the respect and confidence of all who came in contact with him and was a splendid example of those who devote their lives and talents to Government service. The Department can ill afford to lose men of the caliber of Mark Thayer."

An Old Chapel Revitalized

Making an old chapel into a useful community center has been the special community project of the Canclevesville Club in Berkley County, W. Va.

The chapel was built originally by public subscription on land donated by a citizen of the community. It was used as a union Sunday-school building and was never dedicated to any denomination. Many of the present citizens of the community attended Sunday school there as children. With the coming of the automobile many went to Martinsburg and Shepherdstown to church. Later a church was built in the community, and the chapel was closed.

Vanclevesville Farm Women's Club took the responsibility for the care and repair of the chapel about 15 years ago. At that time the building was not in use. They have painted the exterior, improved the lawn, planted trees, had tables built and chairs repaired, wired the building for lighting, and bought a piano. They have regular janitor service, and the lawn is mowed during the summer months.

The chapel is used as a meeting place for the farm women's club, the 4–H Club, and for any other educational meetings. The Red Cross has held first-aid schools there. Each year the club holds in the chapel a special Mother's Day service and a vesper. At its December meeting the club has a beautiful Christmas program. The chapel is open to all organizations in the community and truly has a place in the heart of every citizen of the community. Mrs. W. H. S. White, a member of the League of American Pen Women and a member of the farm women's club, has written a poem about the chapel which was chosen for publication in "Christmas Lyrics of 1940."

This year the club has added to the beauty of the chapel by painting the interior, making colorful new draperies for the windows, making a rack with hangers for coats, and adding an electric outlet.

To celebrate its achievement, the Vanclevesville Farm Women's Club held a tea in May in the chapel to which members of the county farm women's organizations and their friends were invited. Next year the club plans to landscape the lawn.

Community Hotbeds

Community cooperation brings rewards to the individual farmer in Macon County, Ala., where a cooperative fire-heated hotbed for growing early sweetpotato plants was operated successfully in Mount Zion community.

Plans were furnished by R. T. Thurston, Negro county agent. The potatoes were bedded on February 24, and the plants were ready to set in the field the first week in April. Thus, through a cooperative effort, these farmers had some of the earliest potato plants in the county.

N. W. GAINES, extension community specialist in Nebraska, has now spoken in every village, hamlet, town, and city in the State, having given 3,000 speeches on agriculture. Mr. Gaines who is probably more widely known over the State than any other citizen of Nebraska has inspired many thousands of people. "Public speaking is a matter of keeping the audience entertained," says Mr. Gaines; and then he likes to slip in an idea or two.

The County Agent, a small eight-page magazine published quarterly in the interest of self-improvement of county agent personnel by the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, has come off the press. It carries reports of the annual meeting of the association and news items on the activities of county agents in many States.

The 4-H Clubs of Fulton, Herkimer, and Montgomery Counties N. Y. recently got together for a tri-county fire-prevention program.

Texas Features the Whole Farm Demonstration

■ Texas extension workers have been pushing whole-farm-and-ranch demonstrations since 1937; and even before that at least one county agricultural agent, C. M. Knight, had active whole-farm demonstrators enrolled in Red River County. Mr. Knight is now county agricultural agent in Hudspeth County. The idea, of course, was not new. Dr. Seaman A. Knapp himself visualized long-time planning and improvement of farms and homes from the front gate to the back fields, but the name was not tacked to the idea until the 1930's.

The whole-farm and whole-ranch idea did not exactly sweep Texas like a prairie fire, and it must be admitted that extension workers were slower to accept the idea than the farm families. County extension agents were accustomed to helping people with one improvement at a time, and they were not sure that families would commit themselves to a more complete and slightly more complicated system of records. It was hard to realize that these demonstrations were not intended to become ideal or model set-ups.

In promoting whole-farm and whole-ranch demonstrations, the Extension Service wanted to do two things: First, help typical families to enjoy a better living in the home and a greater income from the farm; second, to help typical families do jobs that could be copied or adapted by their neighbors. These "jobs" might be to practice better methods of conserving the soil, increasing the family food supply, beautifying the home, and improving livestock.

Within the 2-year period, 1937–39, extension workers concentrated their effort on the quality of whole-farm-and-ranch demonstrations rather than on their quantity. So, in November 1939, the editors of the Texas Extension Service changed the style of their house organ and began a series of 12 articles devoted to these demonstrations. Informal feature stories were written after an all-day visit with the family during which the editors took pictures, looked at records, and toured the farm or ranch. The 12 families which the editors visited represented every section of the State and just about every phase of agriculture.

Tyrus R. Timm, extension economist in farm management, and Louise Bryant, extension specialist in home management, point out that it is impossible to measure the influence of the Extensioner series on the whole farm demonstration program. They do know, however, that at the end of the series there were 600 functioning whole-farm-and-ranch demonstrations in Texas. They believe, too, that the series was a valuable tool in stimulating and maintaining staff interest

Both of them tell how county extension agents on their visits to new demonstrators would take along copies of the magazine and ask the enrolling families to read the stories of what other families were doing. On the basis of reports submitted by county agents, the district agents chose the families to be visited by the extension editors.

During the year of the whole-farm series, the mailing list of the Extensioner was increased by about 10 percent.

Where well-established demonstrations exist, communities are proud of them. Frequently, field days, community short courses, and training schools for agents are held on demonstration farms. In some counties, well-advertised tours are made to these homes with county commissioners, legislators, and agricultural leaders as special guests. For two summers, visits to whole-farm demonstrations have been part of a prescribed home demonstration course at the University of Texas.

County extension agents found that these special events have merited considerable publicity in their local newspapers. Frequently, local newspaper representatives are invited to accompany groups on the tour, and farm editors of large Texas dailies are also cooperative.

Lubbock County with 15 leads the State in the number of whole-farm demonstration families enrolled. Most counties have 3 or 4, and the present trend is toward having 1 or more for each type-of-farming area or soils-type area in the county. In many counties, community and county land use planning committees are responsible for the choosing of all new whole-farm-and-ranch demonstrators.

Have You Read?

Hunger Signs in Crops. 327 pp. Judd & Detweiler, Inc., Washington, D. C.

This book is an epochal contribution to the field of scientific agricultural publications. For the first time, there is gathered together within the covers of a splendidly prepared and illustrated book all available information that will help scientists and farmers to recognize the signs of nutritional deficiency in crop plants.

Hunger Signs in Crops is published by the American Society of Agronomy and the National Fertilizer Association. Its editor is Gove Hambidge, editor of the now famous yearbooks of the Department of Agriculture issued during recent years. The authors are the following nationally known scientists: George M. Bahrt, Bailey E. Brown, Arthur F. Camp, H. D. Chapman, H. P. Cooper, O. W. Davidson, Ernest E. DeTurk, George N. Hoffer, Henry A. Jones, James E. McMurtrey, Jr., Edwin R. Parker, Robert M. Salter, George D. Scarseth, and Joshua J. Skinner.

As Mr. Hambidge points out, "this book marks one more step in the study of nutrition from the soil on up through man. What the soil does not have, plants will not get, and animals and men will lack also. The welfare of man is intimately bound up with the welfare of soils and plants because all our food comes in the first instance from plants."

Hunger Signs in Crops sheds new light on practical means of determining deficiencies in the soil of calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, sulfur, and nitrogen, and of the not so frequently deficient but nonetheless important elements of plant growing—manganese, boron, zinc, copper, and iron.

In commenting on this book, Director M. L. Wilson stated the following: "This is a very fine publication, and I am sure it will be of value to the Agricultural Extension Service. The illustrations are among the best that I have ever seen, and the material is extremely well-organized and most qualitative."

In view of the importance of adequate nutrition to national defense, this book should be widely read by those who wish to enlarge their knowledge of the primary place of minerals in plant, animal, and human nutrition.—*Joseph F. Cox, AAA-Extension Agronomist.*

ON THE CALENDAR

World's Greatest County Fair, Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y., September 10–20.

Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., September 14–20.

National Poultry Show, Southeastern World's Fair, Atlanta, Ga., September 28–October 5.

Foundation for Education in American Citizenship, Indianapolis, Ind., September 29–30.

National Recreation Congress, Baltimore, Md., September 29–October 3.

Thirty-first Annual Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oreg., October 4–11.

Pan American Cotton Congress, Memphis, Tenn., October 6–10.

National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tenn., October 11–18.

American Royal Forty-third Annual Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 18–25.

National Rural Home Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 20.

U. S. Liaison Committee, American Country Life Association, Nashville, Tenn., October 20–24.

American Dietetic Association, St. Louis, Mo., October 20–24.

American Country Life Association Meeting, Nashville, Tenn., October 21–24.

National Home Demonstration Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 21–22.

National Horse Show Association, New York, N. Y., November 5–12.

Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Washington, D. C., November 10–12.

406295 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

They Say Today

The First Lady—A Farm Woman

A little after 5 yesterday afternoon, on our picnic grounds at Hyde Park, representatives of various organizations in the county gathered to discuss with State representatives what had been accomplished in spreading nutrition information.

I felt a good deal was accomplished yesterday, for they named a radio and publicity chairman and talked over methods of getting information to the people of our country. A home demonstration agent is being sent by the emergency home demonstration committee to a group of counties, including Dutchess. Our county agent, Mr. Shepard, called a meeting at which women were named to take charge of the arrangements for the agent's work.

This seems to me very important because she can help us to accomplish things which are now being asked of the women of the United States. First we may see that our schools are used as demonstration centers for child feeding. That means that every available source of supply must be tapped for food to be used daily.

I think that every housewife would like to set aside a part of her canning for use in the schools. This program can be carefully planned in every school district so that a variety of foods are available. It seems to me that every rural school might well enter into some reciprocal agreement with the nearby city school; by which they help the city school to carry on a similar food demonstration program. In return, the city school offers them some kind of entertainment or participation in group activity not available in the rural school district.

In addition, we are being asked to furnish certain kinds of foods for use in England. Shipping is a difficult problem, but the food must be available whenever the ships are ready to take it. Therefore, I think every housewife could set aside on her shelves certain things which are needed in England and feel that she is actively participating in the defense of democracy. *Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in the column, "My Day," July 24, 1941.*

Food Reserves Needed

This is the time of all times for the South to make further adjustments in cotton. In the past, a frequent question of southerners was: "What shall we grow in the place of cotton? What can our people grow to make a living?"

There is a partial answer for them now. The South can grow more food, more dairy products, more meat, more vegetables, more chickens and eggs, more of the vital foods that are needed for Great Britain and for our own people, too.

For months now I have had the feeling that a large part of the world will be starving after this war is over. Many countries will be looking to the United States for food, and they will really listen to what we have to say if we can feed them. I have a pet statement that I have made a good many times: "Food may not only win the war. It may decide the peace too." I am convinced that statement is true.

The war between Germany and Russia makes me more certain than ever that food is one of our strongest weapons. After the two armies get through trampling the Ukraine, there may not be much grain left to harvest.

Much of the South may not be fitted for the commercial production of pork or dairy products. But a good part of the South can successfully grow much more food for its own use. Not the least of our defense efforts is to keep our own people well-fed and healthy.

As soon as possible, we ought to build up reserves of almost every vital food. I am not worried about not being able to use it. Even if the war should end within the next few months, we shall have a place for our reserves here at home. This country could step up its consumption of dairy and poultry products substantially, and still we should need more to give our people all they require of these vital foods. Other foods are in a similar category. Stepping up domestic consumption of the foods that we need for health's sake is one of the jobs that must be done. It's not only a job that we should like to do; it's a job we've got to do.—*Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, in an address at Waco, Tex., June 25, 1941.*

Civilian Defense

The changed technique of war has made necessary a new branch of the defense forces of our country. In addition to the Army and the Navy, we shall soon have a civilian army trained and disciplined to protect our families and our homes. Up to this present war, activities of the Army and Navy were generally localized. There was a war zone. Cities were protected unless they happened to lie in the path of an invasion; and noncombatants—men, women, and children—were protected from attack by international law. That protection no longer exists. It has been wiped out entirely, and every city is subject to attack. Every man, woman, and child, though not in uniform, is in constant danger from an attack. The reason for that is the use of new weapons of war. Distance is no longer a protection. It has been eliminated. The improvement of the airplane, its development of speed and ability to carry heavy loads of explosives, has made necessary the training of the people themselves for their own defense. Therefore, the President has created the Office of Civilian Defense. It is our function to train the necessary number of men and women throughout the country to carry on the necessary operations of defense in the event of an attack.

We have learned from the experience of British citizens the need for this training. It has shown necessity for discipline; for, as you know, in times of danger—fire and other catastrophes—unless the people are self-disciplined and trained, the tendency is to congregate in large numbers or to run in panic. That would cause more loss of life than the bombs. That was the experience of English citizens. Therefore, every city, town, and village will have to be surveyed and the places determined where it is safest to remain. The idea of going into bomb shelters has been partially abandoned in England. Our first task is to impress upon the people the need to avoid panic, to follow instructions. And then we must train a number of men and women to act as air-raid wardens to carry out plans of defense, keeping people in their homes with all lights out; leaders to spot incendiary bombs; and an auxiliary fire force to reinforce the permanent personnel of the fire department. We must establish field hospitals; train women and men to give first aid and to carry the injured from field hospitals to the regular hospitals; and train them for canteen work if the work of the wardens requires long, sustained hours.—*Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York and Director, Office of Civilian Defense, in an address presented at Citizenship Ceremonial, National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C., June 24, 1941.*

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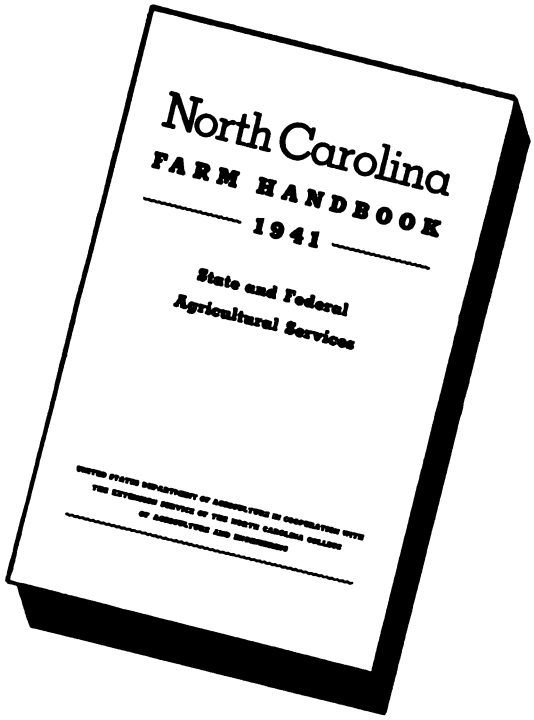
To Simplify Matters for Farmers . . . .

FARM HANDBOOKS



Last year Director Wilson informed the State Directors that funds were available for printing State Farm Handbooks, listing the agricultural services of the respective States and of the United States Government directly available to the public. The services are listed by subjects, rather than by agencies. State Farm Handbooks have since been published for Maryland, California, North Carolina, and Minnesota. Others are in preparation.

Copies are distributed by the Extension Service to the farmer members of the various committees and to the leaders of other Government-sponsored organizations in the State. Copies are placed in rural high schools and other places for public use.

While these Handbooks are not generally distributed outside the States concerned, copies of those recently issued will be sent on request to any members of the Extension Service who may be interested.

The manuscripts are prepared in the State Extension Office and checked through the Department Offices at Washington, where any missing links are filled in. It will not be practicable to issue Farm Handbooks annually, but it is hoped to make each useful for years. The basic farm services of State and Federal Governments are now set in a fairly permanent pattern. The Handbooks are meant to help the average farm family to find whatever services it needs. Forthcoming Handbooks will include information on farmers and national defense.

Further information will gladly be supplied on request. Your comments and criticisms are welcome.

EXTENSION SERVICE
in cooperation with
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Washington, D. C.

Extension Service REVIEW

OBER 1941
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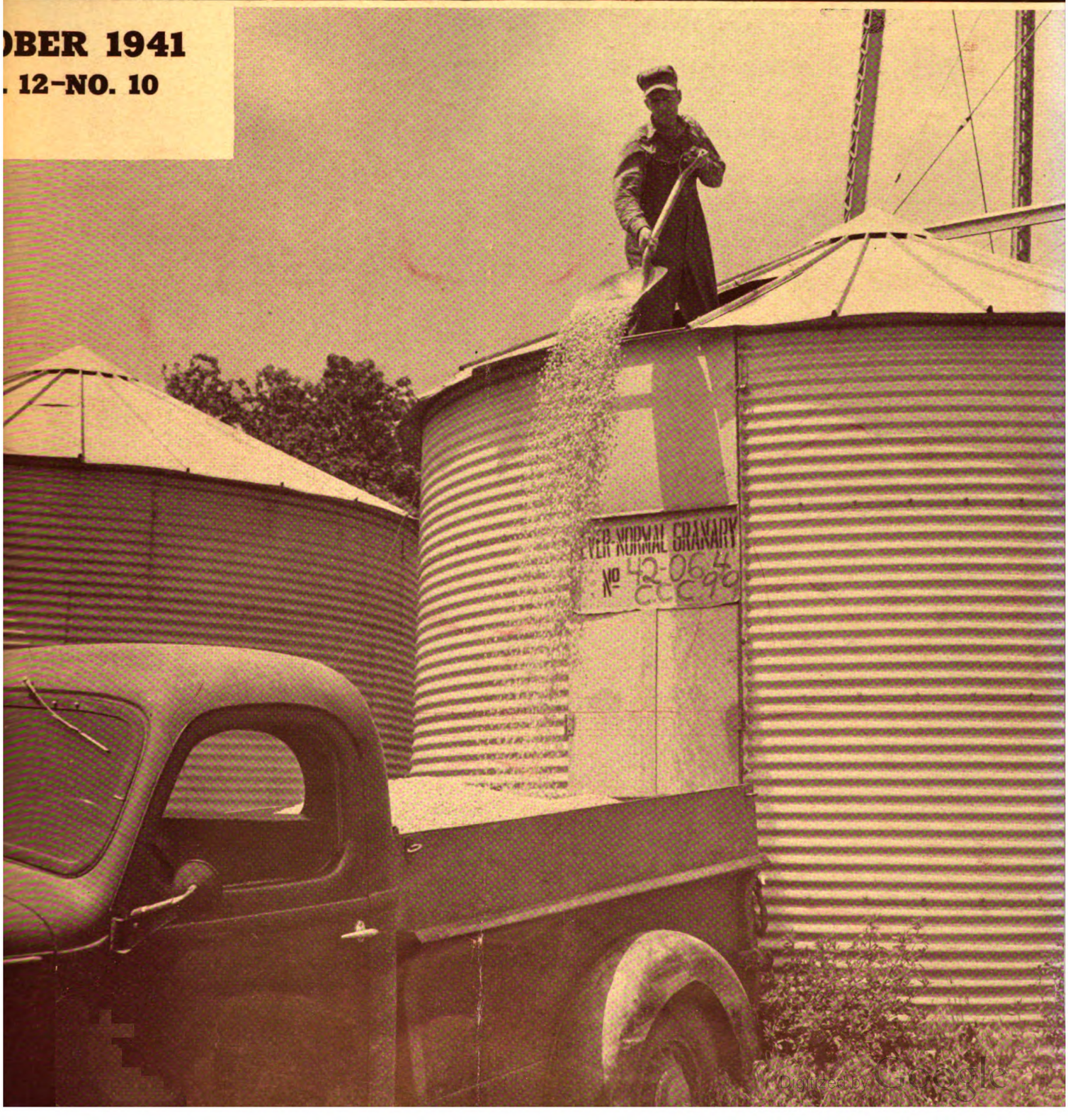
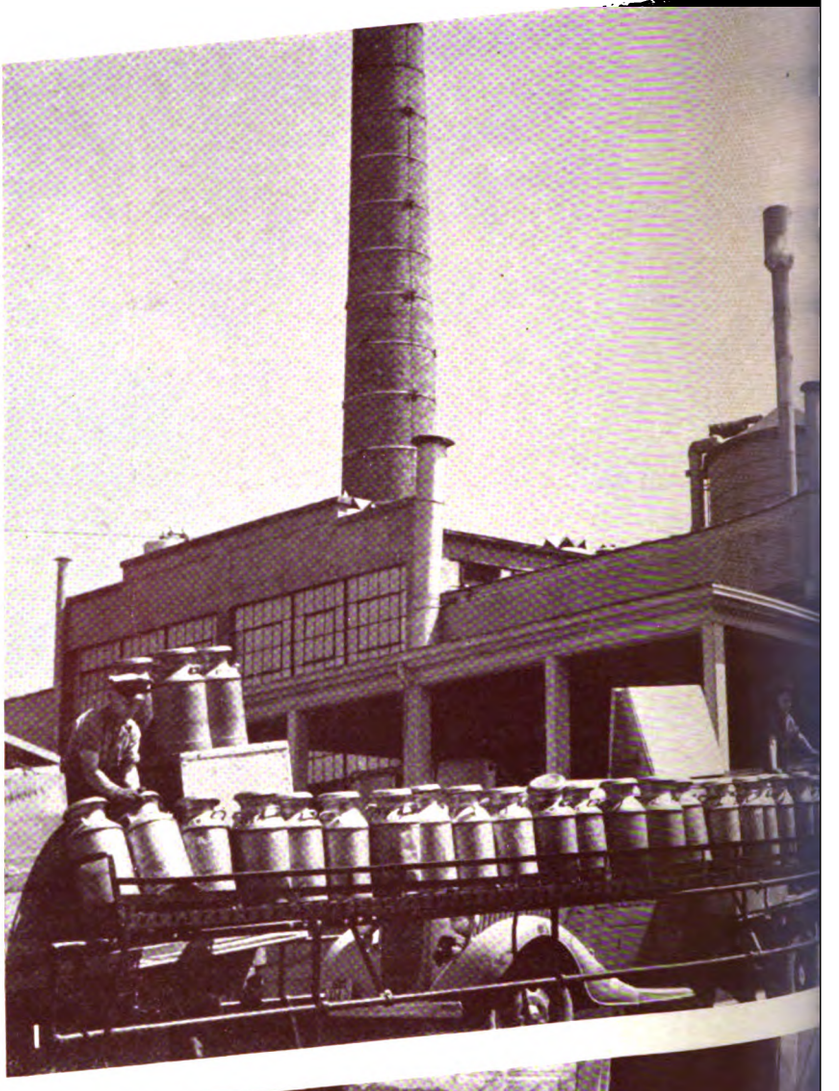


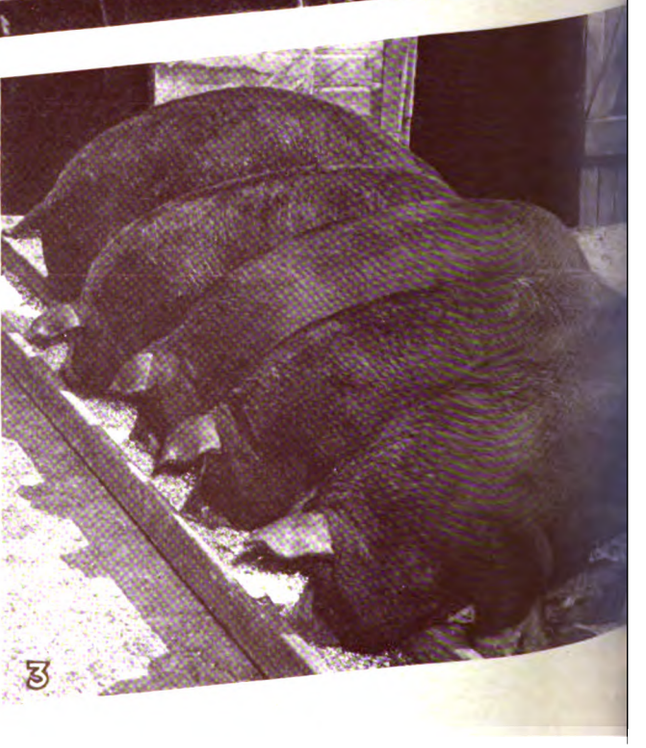
Food is a Weapon

"In this time of crisis, food is a weapon against Hitlerism just as much as munitions, and food will continue to be a weapon in all efforts toward insuring a more orderly, prosperous, and peaceful world," wrote President Roosevelt in a recent letter to Secretary Wickard. High lighting some of the features of the farm defense program commended by the President are the pictures on this page and that of the Corn Belt farmer on the COVER PAGF. To the Secretary and those working on the farm defense programs with him, the President wrote:

"I know you will not hesitate to increase production of vital food to the extent necessary to protect ourselves against existing emergencies and prospective emergencies of the future. I am well aware that the farm programs are flexible. * * * The Ever-Normal Granary is a part of the programs, and because of the Granary we have today the feed which enables us to produce additional quantities of food."

(1) "When democracy has been in danger our farmers always have rallied to its defense and they always will. All they ask in return for their increased production is fair prices and assurances of protection after the emergency has passed. I think farmers should have these assurances insofar as we are able to give them."





(2) "We need not only abundant production for ourselves and for other nations resisting aggression, but we need reserves to meet emergencies which can as yet be only dimly foreseen."

(3) "Thus far in this war, we have not needed a food administration, and I see no reason to believe we will need one in the future. Agriculture is meeting the situation much more satisfactorily by increasing production in an orderly way so that our own needs, and the needs of our friends can be met without causing scarcity or unduly high prices."

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For October 1941 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

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EXTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Extension Agents and Defense

PAUL H. APPLEBY, Under Secretary of Agriculture

"In some sections of the United States the war raging in Europe has caused se...re hardships and great financial loss, while ...others its first result at least has been con...derable gain. It has borne heavily on the ...uthern cotton farmer . . . It has operated ...o stimulate the production of foodstuffs; and ...o producers of such commodities it has, in ...e main, brought increased prices."

Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston ...rote that in 1915. In the same report to ...e President, he emphasized the significance ...f the Agricultural Extension Act of 1914 and ...aw great promise in the fact that all States ...had accepted the provisions of the act and were laying foundations for extension work.

In April of 1917 when the United States declared war, there were 2,149 extension ...gents, 1,461 of them being county agents, ...45 home demonstration agents, and 143 ...gents working with boys' and girls' clubs. When the armistice was signed there were ...,218 extension agents over the country—2,732 county agents, 1,724 home demonstration agents, and 762 workers in farm youth clubs.

Of their work, Secretary Houston said: "It would be almost easier to tell what these men and women did not do than to indicate the variety and extent of their operations." He was right. Extension agents were the main link between the Federal Government and farmers. They not only crusaded, taught, persuaded, and demonstrated for more food for the allies but also lent their efforts all along the line of defense, selling liberty bonds, cooperating in Red Cross drives, helping to unwind the transportation tangle, and so on. Demands were made of them far beyond their normal duties. But they, as much as anybody, helped to win the war by organizing and mobilizing agriculture.

Today, an extension agent who served during the World War I could almost say, "This is where I came in." The challenge to the Nation today is the same threat of tyranny, sharpened and magnified, that we answered in 1917–18. The question again is whether or not the democracies can meet the needs of the times with enough power, enough production, and enough unity. The job to be done in agriculture is similar to the job that a brand new extension system faced 25 years ago. Food was needed to win the war then. "Food will win the war and write the peace," says Secretary of Agriculture Wickard now. The details of the need are different—where wheat was of primary concern then, pork, milk, butter, and eggs are at the head of the "must" list today. The tools for the job today are somewhat better; we have more of them, and we have more experience and skill in their use. But education, swift and effective means of disseminating facts to the 6½ million farm families, is still a basic implement and is still wielded potently by the extension agent.

"The educational requirements and opportunities of the agricultural defense program are staggering," says Under Secretary Appleby in this revealing statement of the whole agricultural defense picture and the extension agent's part in it.

America's job as a whole is much more complex and intricate than it was in 1917. Civilization itself is a process of complexity, and that process has gone forward in recent decades at a speed far ahead of anything in earlier years. The materials with which the war is being fought are much more highly specialized, much more complex than materials used in World War I. Organizing the present defense efforts is a stupendously more intricate job than was the job of 1917–18; it is tremendously bigger than any other management job ever attempted in the western world. It must be integrated with the enormous and enormously complex management job of which Britain is carrying the brunt.

American agriculture's job similarly is more complicated than it was in 1914–18. Many of the agricultural factors are different. It will not be so simply a job of producing as much more as possible of practically everything. The task of relating agricultural activity to other defense activity will be more complicated in proportion to the increase in complication of the other activity. Elements in each particular picture will be harder to explain, because more involved. What Hitler has done to old war techniques has its impact on every phase of the defense effort.

The first job of agriculture in the months ahead is to produce the food and fiber required by the industrial and military effort. Agriculture's salient of this battle line is not spectacular. Hogs, chickens, and cows don't make as much of a military show as airplanes, tanks, and destroyers. But they are just as

important from the standpoint of security for the democracies. It isn't a simple job. We have to take Britain's needs into account as well as our own; her needs are complex and, to a degree, uncertain and changing. Conditions may change rapidly. For example, we are in the most rapid expansion in our domestic market in history as men go back to work or begin to draw higher wages. Much of this added demand is falling on the same list of farm products that Britain needs vitally. But we can't fall down on the job, no matter what is needed.

The responsibility of agriculture goes beyond producing food. It has to be produced in relation to the need for it, and it has to be supplied in proper balance to the people who need it. We have come to realize more of the implications of surpluses side by side with underfed people; we know that a nation cannot be well defended unless it is well fed. Through the ever-normal granary program to produce balanced supplies, through surplus-removal programs and the food-stamp plan to get these foods to the people who need them, through cooperation in the national campaign to raise the nutritional standards of the American people, agriculture is aiding the Nation to meet the nutritional requirements of total defense.

Another job of agriculture—a traditional one—is supplying manpower. The tide of farm boys and girls to the towns and cities, to the production lines and offices, is in flood again, adding needed brains and brawn to the defense work. For their own welfare, and for the greatest contribution to defense, they should be grounded in the knowledge and the skills that will make them most useful. From the beginning, extension has considered its work with farm boys and girls as one of the most significant phases of its program.

Keep Information Channels Open

Among the most important obligations of agriculture is keeping thoroughly informed. All up and down the line we must keep information channels operating effectively. One of the most serious criticisms leveled against the democracies in the early days of the war was that their intelligence services were poor. And by that I mean not merely military intelligence, but information that would make it possible for the people in general to form good judgments. We have seen nation after nation fall to the conquerors because the leaders and the mass of people were not aware of impending dangers until it was too late. We simply cannot afford to let that happen here. In agriculture we must know what is happening, what it means, what our needs are going to be, and be ready for any turn of events.

To be in a constant state of readiness requires careful planning at local, State, and national levels. It requires dovetailing of agricultural facts and plans into the pattern of national planning. A splendid piece of work along this line is the recent study of impacts of defense made by farm men and women, assisted by administrative and technical workers of State, Department of Agriculture, and other agencies. This far-reaching study, covering the whole range of defense needs in agriculture, as seen through the eyes of people at the grass roots, is an example of a process that must continue, month by month, taking account of new information and new situations.

Finally, agriculture is making and will have to make sacrifices. Some of these will be offset by gains. Some won't. Wheat and cotton farmers, for example, may have to make sharp adjustments to compensate for their lost foreign markets. Farmers in general will have to do without many articles that are scarce; they may have to patch up their old machinery and make it do, because steel is needed for defense. They may be called upon to lengthen their already long hours to produce more needed products. Some farmers are being moved off of the lands they have tilled for many years to make way for defense projects. At times, prices of things farmers buy may get out of adjustment with the things they sell.

Eyes on Objectives

The Department of Agriculture, of course, is seeking to minimize the unfavorable impacts of the defense program wherever possible, to maintain the farm gains that have been made, and to direct defense efforts, wherever possible, toward the basic objectives of conservation of the soil, preservation of the family farm, and a fair share of the national income for agriculture. We know that a strong, healthy, and prosperous agriculture is part of a strong defense. And a strong agriculture implies a unified agriculture, one that keeps its eyes on major objectives and does not waste its time or strength in needless argument, or in sectional jealousy.

The Department of Agriculture is using all of its machinery in the defense program. When a particular job is to be done, the agency or agencies which seem best able to carry it out are enlisted for the work.

The Secretary's staff arm in defense work is the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, which was set up in the Department as a result of President Roosevelt's orders of May 5 to take over functions which previously were assigned to the Division of Agriculture of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

The Defense Relations Office serves as a clearing house to bring into focus agricultural needs and problems of the defense program; it acts as liaison agent between the Department and the Office of Emergency Management, the Department of War and Navy, and other defense agencies; it assists in planning defense adjustments in the work of the Department. This office, then, is an advisory, policy, liaison unit, and does not carry out "action" programs. That is left to the agency that has the facilities for the particular job. For example, in meeting the critical vegetable oils shortage, the Office of Defense Relations found that increased production of soybeans for oil was advisable. Bureau of Agricultural Economics was asked to muster the data to show all the and needs. The actual work of carrying the program for diversion of soybean oil is being handled by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

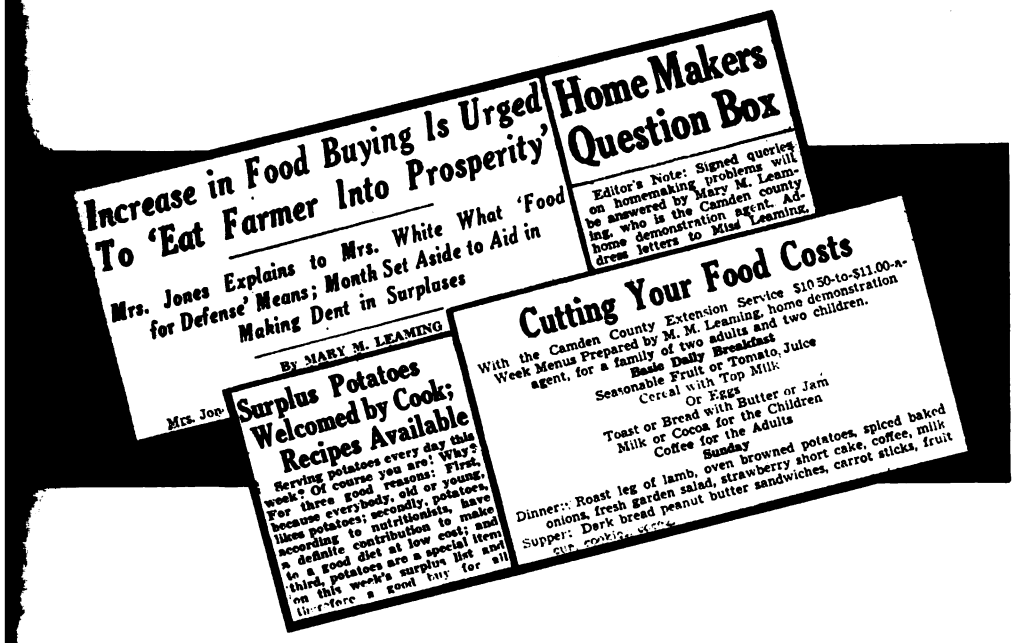
The Agricultural Defense Boards in State and county have much the same relation at each level as the Office of Defense Relations has in the Department. Made up of administrative heads of Department programs and of extension representatives, they provide a special defense channel and specific defense coordinating mechanism up and down through the whole agricultural structure.

These State and county defense boards represent the Department not as a group of agency or bureau representatives, but as a whole. Their relationship to extension agents is exactly the same as that of the Department to extension. County agents are members of county defense boards; the State director of extension is a member of the State board. Thus extension representatives participate in all activities of the boards and are able to provide the boards the advantage of the many special services they have to offer in the field of information and education.

As Good Public Servants

There is no doubt that most extension agents regard themselves as public servants and assume the attitudes and responsibilities that good public servants must assume. They realize that their decisions and actions spread as a ripple on a pond and affect the whole group of people around them. They know that individual prejudices and predilections must be banished in favor of a conscientious objectiveness. They know that they must be ready to balance off the many pressures that will come to bear on them, weighing individual and local welfare against the over-all needs of the defense effort. They must be tolerant, knowing that in times of great emergency there must be simplification and speed-up of governmental processes, that some of the niceties and special adaptations to local and individual conditions must be swept aside in favor of pushing straight down the line toward major goals. They must realize that the Department's decisions are made in view of facts and plans brought up from the grass roots but must also be tempered by directives of Congress and by national military and industrial needs which have to be brought into focus in Washington.

The job is extremely difficult, but the opportunity is supremely challenging.


Increase in Food Buying Is Urged To 'Eat Farmer Into Prosperity'

Mrs. Jones Explains to Mrs. White What 'Food for Defense' Means; Month Set Aside to Aid in Making Dent in Surpluses

By MARY M. LEAMING

Home Makers Question Box

Editor's Note: Signed queries on homemaking problems will be answered by Mary M. Leaming, who is the Camden county home demonstration agent. Address letters to Miss Leaming.

Surplus Potatoes Welcomed by Cook; Recipes Available

Cutting Your Food Costs

With the Camden County Extension Service $10.50-to-$11.00-a-Week Menus Prepared by M. M. Leaming, home demonstration agent, for a family of two adults and two children.

Basic Daily Breakfast
Seasonable Fruit or Tomato Juice
Cereal with Top Milk
Or Eggs
Toast or Bread with Butter or Jam
Milk or Cocoa for the Children
Coffee for the Adults

Sunday

Dinner:: Roast leg of lamb, oven browned potatoes, spiced baked onions, fresh garden salad, strawberry short cake, coffee, milk
Supper: Dark bread peanut butter sandwiches, carrot sticks, fruit

The Newspaper Works for Me

MARY M. LEAMING, Home Demonstration Agent, Camden County, N. J.

How do you make a dent in the thinking of the people with regard to nutrition when you are only one agent in a big urban county like Camden County, N. J.? This was the question that faced me 2 years ago. Only a pair of hands and a population of 200,000. Meetings were well attended; local leadership was good, and support of local organizations was excellent; but current conditions made it urgent that an increasingly large number of people be reached.

The answer was the newspaper. Camden City has a large metropolitan paper, the *Camden Courier-Post*, the combined morning and afternoon circulation of which amounts to 90,000 daily, with the bulk of that circulation in Camden County.

With the cooperation of the extension editor at the college, a plan was evolved and presented to the newspaper management with whom most cordial relationships had previously been developed.

Acceptance of the plan meant the home demonstration agent's responsibility for seven columns of food-page material weekly—to be sent regularly, on time, and in proper form for publication. It was determined that this copy should include: (1) A "Homemakers' Question Box" composed of actual questions forwarded by readers; (2) timely informational stories relative to local New Jersey farm products and their use; (3) informational stories with regard to current food industry developments and their relation to the homemaker; (4) a weekly 3-inch box story offering a timely publication; (5) a weekly low-cost menu; and (6) a feature story on any subject the home demonstration agent deemed wise.

Response was immediate. There was no need to worry about reader reaction. It grew. One week's copy has brought in as high as 800 fan letters.

The feature story particularly drew much comment. In it each week are two characters: Mrs. White, the bride, inexperienced and typical in reaction; and her next-door neighbor, Mrs. Jones, an intelligent, experienced homemaker, who has made a study of nutritional problems from a practical standpoint.

One woman wrote: "I am a Mrs. White. How I wish I lived next door to Mrs. Jones!" Another: "The Mrs. Jones stories are such a painless way to get such a lot of useful information." Other communications frequently say: "Send me the recipes Mrs. Jones used for potatoes" or whatever the current subject discussed involved.

When the local Philadelphia food-for-defense campaign, inaugurated by SMA last March, came along, I merely had to write the copy from the angle of using surplus commodities. The feature story explained the objectives; the box offered recipes using surplus commodities. Readers' questions naturally turned to use of suggested products; local farmers selling surplus commodities to the Government were glad to see their products pushed in the informational stories.

Time went on. Through newspaper columns, official requests of the Secretary of Agriculture were discussed and interpreted for practical use under local conditions. No special following had to be built up—readers looked for the column regularly, as was proved by their requests.

Results? The extension office has rendered service to hundreds who would not have attended meetings—who could not leave small children, who worked during the day, or who could not afford the bus fare sometimes necessary to get to meetings, as well as to hundreds who would never have known of the existence of such a service but who are now class members or cooperators.

The copy as written has obviously appealed to the low-income group. The following letters are typical of many:

"I should appreciate a menu for 10 people ranging in age from 1 to 42 years, lunches carried by 6 on a budget of $12 to $13 weekly."

"In reading the *Courier* this evening, I find a question I have so often thought of asking—the working out of a food budget. My allowance is $20 a week, received every 2 weeks. I usually pay milk, bread, and other food bills this way. At the end of 2 weeks I find myself short and feel that this could be avoided if I could budget this $40. There are six of us in the family, three adults and three husky children. I pack one lunch daily and pay 60 cents weekly insurance, a bill of $2 weekly which will be settled soon, also telephone amounting to $3.50 monthly. There is no garden, and there are no special diets. Any help you could give me so that I may have nourishing meals for all will be greatly appreciated."

It is obvious, too, that the news copy is followed by the young homemaker and the prospective homemaker. The following excerpt is typical:

"Please send me 'Meals for Two' and any other material you would give to a bride. I do need assistance. Have you any budget helps, such as how to plan a budget and what percentage to allot for various items?"

Through the columns people have learned of the wide scope of services attainable through the Extension Service and its supporting agencies in the United States Department of Agriculture and the college. Service rendered means support for this office—prestige, good will, and increasing appropriations.

Newspapers and food-for-defense campaigns must work together if any appreciable percentage of the total population of urban areas are to know and appreciate farm and industrial food problems in relation to nutrition, general homemaking problems, and total defense.

■ More than 30 North Dakota counties are operating portable sheep-dipping equipment to control ticks.

Farming in a Vital Defense Area

W. GUY HOOD, County Agricultural Agent, Calhoun County, Ala.

The Coosa Valley of Alabama has been appropriately designated as one of the Nation's vital defense areas. This area is the South's major steel-producing center, being abundantly supplied with iron ore, coal, and limestone—the three essentials to steel manufacturing. There are also adequate facilities for aluminum production with plenty of bauxite and electrical energy. This area comprises the counties of Calhoun, Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, Marshall, Talladega, Randolph, Shelby, and Coosa.

In August of 1940, as county agent of Calhoun County, I was called by the chairman of the military affairs committee of the Anniston Chamber of Commerce and asked to show a representative of the Army Ordnance Department possible areas in this county which might be suitable for the location of an ammunition depot. Frankly, such an experience and assignment was a little new, and my knowledge concerning an ammunition depot, terrain, and construction was limited. Nevertheless, the army colonel and I rode over the county as he started explaining the kind of location desired by the War Department. He stated that it should contain approximately 12,000 acres; it must border on a good, through highway, have main-line railroad connections, and be well drained and comparatively free of bed rock. It was preferable that it be largely wooded as a part of the concealment or camouflage of the storage pits or magazines.

Suitable Site Selected

Immediately I thought of an area near Bynum Station in this county. There were 12,000 acres of poor land, largely wooded, not too steep, and with all the other requirements. We drove around over this area for about 3 hours and talked with two leading farmers who were familiar with the entire terrain. About a month later an official announcement was made that this location had been selected as an ammunition depot.

About 2 weeks after this announcement, land purchase agents of the Soil Conservation Service assigned to the War Department started making appraisals of this land and taking options from farmers and others. Most of these options were accepted during October.

It was especially interesting to find that not a single farm owner's holdings had to be condemned for purchase. Condemnation proceedings were necessary in the case of one mineral land company which owned approximately one-fourth of the area.

Very soon after the announcement that 14,000 acres were to be purchased for an ammunition depot, an announcement came from Washington to the effect that a shell-forging plant would be built near Gadsden in Etowah County. A thousand acres of land about 4 miles east of Gadsden were purchased for this project. This land likewise was of little value as farming land.

Around September 1 it was announced that beginning about October 15 the Twenty-seventh Division, composed mostly of New York Guard troops, would occupy Fort McClellan, located near Anniston. This division was to have approximately 18,000 men as compared with 10,000 men in the Fifth Division which trained at Fort McClellan the winter and spring of the year before. The Fifth Division had been housed largely in temporary quarters, and there were insufficient facilities to house 8,000 additional men.

To take care of this situation, authorizations were soon forthcoming from the War Department for 5 million dollars to be used in the construction and reconstruction of adequate facilities. During September, October, and November, there was a period of feverish activity with three 8-hour shifts employed in grading work, tent base construction, and all other types of building. Employment reached a peak of around 7,500 men during October.

During this 3-month period, Fort McClellan, formerly a regimental post, was turned into a permanent tent city. At this time industrial activity in this section was very good, and most of the steel and cotton mills were running at capacity. This meant that approximately two-thirds of those employed at Fort McClellan were farmers by trade. They took these defense jobs because wages were good and they saw more profit in defense employment than in staying at home to harvest their crops. In fact, they needed this extra money provided by defense employment so much that many of the women and children of these farm families had to work extra hours to gather the cotton, corn, and other crops.

I remember quite well talking with two farmers who had been employed for about 3 months at Fort McClellan. I asked them what they had done with their earnings. Both said, with a big smile, that they were out of debt for the first time since they had started farming some 12 or 15 years before. I can't say that everyone used his defense earnings to such good purpose, but a big majority of the employed farmers have made good use of their earnings.

Within 2 weeks after the arrival of the Twenty-seventh Division, around October 20, the 22,000 acres composing the original Fort McClellan was found to be inadequate for modern-day army maneuvers. Additional land had to be purchased or leased to provide the necessary training ground. This land could not be too mountainous and must have sufficient cleared land for the proper maneuvering of a division in training and must be of sufficient length for target practice with guns of 155-millimeter size. The first area considered, adjoining Fort McClellan on the west, would have taken practically the heart of one of the best farming areas in Calhoun County. I was called in for a conference with Army officials and suggested another area a little farther west in the county. This was better land than that in the ammunition depot location, but at least 80 percent of it was of the semi-marginal type. Army officials made a complete study of this land and decided that it would be satisfactory. It contained 26,000 acres. Funds were soon appropriated, and land appraisal and options were largely completed by the first of March.

Defense Uses One-Tenth of Land

This made a total of some 40,000 acres recently purchased by the War Department comprising a little more than one-tenth of the land in Calhoun County. Many of the families in this maneuver area and artillery range had been in one location for years. called meetings, and the necessity for the purchase was explained to the farm families concerned. The farm people took the fact that they must lose their lifetime homes with their chins up. There were no serious complaints.

But 40,000 acres cannot be purchased without removing many families. This last 26,000 acres meant that the Government, through the Extension Service and the Farm Security Administration, or by some means, must make some provisions for relocation. Farmers called on me for information on farms they might rent and farms they might buy. They wanted to know when they had to move and whether or not there was any possibility that the Government might not purchase the land after all.

I called on our director of extension, P. O. Davis, and explained the situation. He contacted the Alabama senators and representatives, and they in turn referred him to the National Defense Commission.

The first conference was held with local and State Farm Security Administration heads; J. T. Belue, a State extension representative who had had vast experience in the relocation work in the Tennessee Valley with the Tennessee Valley Authority; Arthur Ringland, representative of the Defense Commission, and me. This conference was of a general nature, as all the representatives attempted to find out what had been done in similar areas elsewhere and what might be

done here. Mr. Ringland was very sympathetic to the needs of the farm people and made a number of valuable suggestions. No concrete plans were made. But as a result of this conference we all saw that our weighty problems were to be followed by as many more.

Plans would have to be worked out for a complete survey of the farm families to be removed. In another conference with Farm Security Administration leaders and the Extension Service, it was decided that the Farm Security Administration would make the necessary surveys. While this work was being done, and pending further information, the county agent's office would furnish information available on farms for rent and sale.

Two weeks later, the Farm Security Administration was advised that it could make grants for moving those farmers who were unable to move themselves. This organization was likewise instructed to buy farm lands and to supply homes to those farmers who could not otherwise be relocated. To date, 5,000 acres of farm land have been purchased, and 40 families have been relocated in this manner in Calhoun County.

The vast majority of farmers who owned land in the purchased areas have been fairly well satisfied with the amount for which their land was appraised. After talking with farmers, I believe that the appraisals were about adequate. Land-appraisal prices, however, have not been nearly as high proportionately as other defense costs.

On January 3, announcement was made that a powder plant and a bag-loading plant would be built near Childersburg in Talladega County. This project was to cost around 70 million dollars and was to be completed within a 12-month period. About 20,000 people were to be employed in its construction and 10,000 employed in its operation. This was the really big rush job of this whole defense area; and Childersburg, a town of a few hundred, immediately became a boom town reminiscent of some of the western gold-rush days.

A total of 28,200 acres were selected to be purchased. Immediately following this announcement, a conference was held in my office in Talladega; and it was decided to hold meetings to notify the people that it would be necessary for them to find some place to which they could move. A survey was immediately started by the Farm Security Administration, and it was determined that there were 321 farm families living in this area. As this was a big rush job, the farmers worked feverishly to rent or buy places to which they could move, not only that they might evacuate in time but that they might get located in time to make a crop.

About March 15, War Department officials decided to take only 14,000 acres for the powder-plant development and to locate the bag-loading plant elsewhere. By this time, most of the farmers had moved, rented other land, or purchased other places. Some had sold their work stock, cattle, and plow tools. No remuneration was made to these farmers for their loss, and the land originally optioned was turned back to them.

O. V. Hill, Talladega County agent, received numerous complaints concerning the losses suffered by the farmers who were told they would have to move and who had later been advised that their land would not be purchased after all. He also reports that it was necessary to condemn a large portion of the 14,000 acres finally purchased because farmers were not satisfied with the appraisals.

About April 1, a new site near Talladega in Talladega County was selected for the bag-loading plant. Three thousand acres were purchased for this project. Sixty farmers were living on this land, and they were notified to evacuate immediately. It was then too late to make crop preparations, and many of these families of necessity were given grants for subsistence from the Farm Security Administration, which advises that it has purchased 7,000 acres of land and has constructed 70 homes in Talladega County to take care of the immediate needs of families that could not otherwise be relocated.

Major construction activities started on the ammunition depot about March 1 and on the powder plant around April 1. At the present time 5,000 workers are employed at the ammunition depot and 15,000 on the powder plant. Of those employed, approximately 50 percent are farmers. The majority of the workers are from Alabama.

Relocated Farmers Given Preference

As previously agreed with defense officials, relocated farmers have been given preference on these two defense construction projects. Local leaders of organized labor have been very cooperative with the Extension Service in helping relocated farmers to find employment. On the other hand, there has been considerable complaint on the part of all farmers because they have been forced to join the union before they could be employed on one of the defense projects. All contractors holding defense contracts in Calhoun County have held contracts with local labor unions to supply all labor. Hence, all employees, whether relocated farmers or others, have had to join the union before being employed.

In addition to direct employment of farmers on defense projects, farm women within a 25-mile radius of these defense projects are renting rooms and supplying meals to defense workers.

Directly, agriculture in the Coosa Valley is suffering. With almost ideal spring-weather conditions, only about 85 percent of the land normally planted was cultivated. Farm leaders report an extreme shortage of harvest labor this fall. They do not see how they can pay a price for labor which will be competitive with defense labor. Prices of cotton and other farm commodities are better, but for this immediate region, they are not yet high enough to keep the average farmer on the farm as long as defense jobs are available.

Louisiana's New Director

Louisiana's new director of the Agricultural Extension Division, Harry Clayton Sanders, has been identified with agricultural extension work in Louisiana since 1923, when he was appointed county agent in Bienville Parish. He filled that office for 5 years, when he was made district agent of the northwest district of the State in 1928, a post he held for 10 years. In 1938 he became State agent of the agricultural extension service, serving in that capacity until he was made acting director in October 1940, upon the resignation of J. W. Bateman.

Director Sanders is a native of north Louisiana, born at Hico, Lincoln Parish, February 19, 1898. He early decided to devote his life to agriculture, and during his high-school years he worked on farms. After graduating from Simsboro agricultural high school in 1916, he went to Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, where he received his degree of bachelor of science, majoring in agronomy and animal industry. He was joint owner of a farm in Bienville Parish from 1927 to 1931. During the first World War, he served his country at the officers' training camp at Camp Zacharay Taylor from October 6, 1916 to December 1, 1918. He received the master of arts degree from Louisiana State University in 1936, majoring in agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Everyday Nutrition Is Good Defense

MRS. MARGUERITE DIXON, Home Demonstration Agent, Tompkins County, N. Y.

Low-income families in 25 communities in our county are taking a great interest in learning how to provide good nutrition for their families with low-cost and surplus foods. The idea was the outgrowth of the defense program and was made possible through the help of a county nutrition committee. After talking with the local welfare people, we chose the group receiving surplus foods as a starting point. The men at the Surplus Marketing Administration depot told us that many people were receiving surplus foods which were unfamiliar to them. One woman reported jars and jars of rolled wheat in her cellar as her family had grown tired of having it for breakfast. Others were feeding wheat cereal to their chickens and grapefruit to their hogs, and they refused to take packages of dried skim milk as they had no idea how to use it.

At first, my assistant and I made up sheets of recipes and suggestions for the use of the wheat cereal in cookies, brown bread, and desserts, and in quick breads in place of part of the flour. Recipes for other surplus farm products, such as rice, apples, dried peaches, raisins, prunes, beans, ham, and bacon, were also included.

Exchange Works Both Ways

Among suggestions made were the removal of mold from ham with vinegar and new ways to use edible wild greens in the spring, as well as full directions for using dried skim milk. The recipes and suggestions, together with samples of some of the products, were given out by home bureau women to the people who came in for surplus food orders. These folks were backward at first about taking the foods and recipes but soon came to look for them. Often some of them gave the home bureau women new ideas which were passed on through the next recipe sheets to the others. They said, for instance, that dried skim milk can be used to freshen salt pork; that wheat cereal can be made into a loaf, then sliced and fried or used in brown Betty, and among other things, what splendid pie the surplus dried peaches made.

The home bureau women gave out recipes and samples of food at the surplus foods depot during March and April. It is estimated that they reached some 500 families in the city of Ithaca and Tompkins County, but that was not enough. These people could not stay long enough to see a demonstration. The agent and her assistant, therefore, planned to carry the work further through demonstrating the use of low-cost and surplus foods and in planning a balanced day's meals in several points in each township of the county, as well as in the city of Ithaca.

The home bureau units arranged the meeting places for these demonstrations, brought in the people, and helped to spread information further among those who did not attend. The most cooperative groups were those where the home bureau members divided the community into sections. Each member visited the homes in her section to invite the families.

The meetings were held at some central meeting place, such as a grange hall, community hall, church basement, or school; and the home bureau women wore wash dresses, making the meetings informal enough so that the folks who really needed the information would feel free to come. The women had trouble at first in understanding that to invite people was not enough, that they had to be brought in, even if they lived just across the street; but when they realized this, there were more of those who needed information in the audiences. The hostess, usually the foods leader of the unit, baked brown bread and rolled wheat cookies to be sampled after they demonstrated the preparation of three meals for the day.

At the demonstrations, people were told who could get surplus foods and how to get them. This information was important, as so many thought that they had to be on relief to get food orders, whereas surplus foods are often actually the determining factor in keeping border-line families off the relief rolls. The surplus foods are available to old-age pensioners, those receiving aid to dependent children funds, and folks who are just having a hard time to make ends meet, as well as to relief clients. It is especially important to note that they are in addition to regular relief orders and do not in any way replace them. The surplus foods are also available to schools and other institutions and for demonstration purposes.

We tried hard to spread the gospel of the hot school lunch which the surplus foods have made possible for any school where the teachers, aided by trustees and parents, will arrange to take advantage of them.

One teacher, who started a hot lunch using surplus foods in her small rural school, reported that in 2 months' time every child in her class had gained from 4 to 14 pounds, and that there had been remarkable improvement in their school work. And, in addition, the children from a family of nine, whose income was very low, reported far better meal at home since they had only to bring a loa of bread as their share in the school lunch now provided for by surplus foods.

The gains reported by teachers in count school children amount in some instances t as much in 3 months as a child would normall gain in a year.

The demonstrations showed how surplu and low-cost foods can be used in providin a day's balanced meals and stressed espe cially the use of wheat cereal and dried skir milk. The former was made up as a breal fast food, with chopped dried fruit in it t give variety and added food values; and als it was used in bread and cookies. The skir milk was used in recipes wherever milk wa called for, as well as in cocoa and chocolat milk. This was done with a caution tha chocolate is overstimulating for the youn child. The surplus foods used were rice, whea cereal, flour, eggs, lard, bacon, dried peache raisins, prunes, apples, grapefruit, and drie skim milk. These foods were supplemented b cabbage as a local surplus and therefore, lo in cost; pork liver, a low-cost meat of espe cially high vitamin B content; canned toma toes, which most folks in this locality put u for themselves and which are also cheap t buy; potatoes, onions, carrots and parsnip and cottage cheese.

Costs of Menu Kept Low

Here is the day's menu which was pr pared for the demonstration. The estimate cost is 25 to 30 cents per person per da The leeway in the figure allows for price in different localities. Twenty cents is abou the bottom figure for feeding a perso whereas the U. S. Army is feeding its me in camp at about 42 cents a day.

Breakfast—wheat cereal with choppe prunes, French toast, grapefruit, bacon, mil or coffee.

Dinner—pork liver with tomatoes, potatoe and onions; salad of grapefruit, apples, an cabbage; brown bread, cottage cheese; an milk.

Supper—scrambled eggs and rice, carrot and parsnips, brown bread, milk, cookie and apples.

Mimeographed sheets containing this men and the daily food requirements for an ind vidual were distributed as people gathere The same daily food requirements wer printed on a window-shade chart which was re ferred to throughout the demonstration i connection with the various foods.

Due to lack of refrigeration among the low income groups, the proper preservation o food was stressed, particularly the dryin of all sorts of fruit and vegetables when al the cans are full. Bulletins on food preser vation and the New York State College of Agri culture plan for home and farm garden were made available.

In order to give demonstrations in grang halls, masonic halls, community houses, pai

ish halls, and schools throughout the county, at least two-thirds of which had no running water, it was necessary to carry a complete kitchen. Thus, for the duration of the demonstrations, the county car resembled the equipage of an original tin-can tourist, complete with kerosene stove and oven, two baskets of supplies, a carton of dishes, and a crate of cooking utensils. Last, but not least, there were two cages of white rats, lent by the small-animal laboratory at Cornell University.

These two rats were 5 months old. One had had an adequate diet and the other a diet deficient in vitamin B_1. The former was sleek and happy and four times the size of the unfortunate brother. The rat on the B-deficient diet was small and nervous, had lost its appetite and sense of balance, and was in a generally weakened condition. These animals were used to show the importance of good nutrition.

Table Set Attractively

In addition to the cooking equipment and food, utensils were carried to set a family table, using oilcloth cover, tin plates and cups, three-for-10-cents glasses, and knives and forks and spoons, all from the 10-cent store. The importance of sitting down to regular meals was emphasized as opposed to the custom of eating on the run and at odd times as so many low-income families do, and to show how inexpensively an attractive table can be set.

To bake the brown bread, a tuna fish can was used, as a taller can would not fit between the shelves of the small oven. It was suggested by a public health nurse at one of the demonstrations that these cans, with the edges rolled by a good can opener, would make cereal dishes or soup bowls. She said: "I have just visited a family where the only dishes are two plates and a cup for the children and their parents to share."

A saucepan or dipper was shown, made by cutting open a No. 2 can, leaving the top attached about an inch, then bending the top back and rolling the edges under to form a smooth handle.

An orange crate was arranged to serve as a child's washstand, with a towel rack and soap dish. Some of the many uses of these versatile containers in creating storage spaces were explained. On the orange crate was hung a child's bib made after a 4-H Club pattern from a 10-cent turkish towel.

The bib was put on the first small child who came. Usually the child proudly showed the bib to the mothers and grandmothers present, and comments were heard as to plans for making similar bibs for their children or for church fairs. Pencil, shears, and paper were provided for patterns.

This bib and the orange-crate washstand served as entering wedges in getting the confidence and interest of the women and starting them to talk.

Other visual aids to stimulate the discussion of nutrition were the rats, charts, and bulletins on display.

Informal discussion during the demonstrations was sought so that the women could talk about the way they used the foods, sharing their ideas with each other. In this way the agent and her assistant were able to answer many questions on nutrition and preparation and to find out where more help was needed. Sometimes it was hard to start the women talking; but, surprisingly enough, often those receiving surplus foods, rather than the home bureau women, started and led the discussions.

At a large proportion of the meetings, the women who came took the recipe sheets and information about surplus foods to their neighbors and friends; and in several communities they began plans for a hot school lunch, using surplus foods. School principals have offered the use of the school for more demonstrations. Plans to further the school lunch program need to include the one- and the two-room school teachers, school trustees, and district superintendents, as well as the parents. It should be a cooperative community undertaking for the health of the children, and the hot lunch should not stop with the closing of school.

Twenty-five demonstrations in all were given, 24 in Tompkins County and 1 in the adjoining county of Schuyler. The total attendance was 525 persons, with an average of 21.

The audiences were composed of those receiving surplus foods, others on low-income levels, and home bureau members, as well as home economics teachers, nurses, and the wives of local welfare officers. The schools were found to be the best places for these meetings, as people came there most naturally because their children attended them.

Judging from the contacts made at the surplus-foods depot and at demonstrations, we concluded that more families will be reached and more lasting impressions made on the food habits of the next generation through the follow-ups made possible by the school lunch than in one contact with a group of women primarily interested in new recipes.

If parents participate, frequently under instruction, in the preparation of the school lunch, there should be a carry-over into the homes of good practices in nutrition.

In Kentucky Homes

■ The annual meeting of the Kentucky Federation of Homemakers, held during farm and home week, offered an opportunity for the rural women in counties having home demonstration agents to review the accomplishments of the past year and to set new goals of achievement.

Foremost among the objectives set up for 1941 was cooperation of the homemakers in the national defense program. These objectives can be met by promoting discussion as a means of understanding the world in which we live, taking our part in that world, and utilizing all the health resources of the rural community as a means of making America strong, with emphasis on good nutrition through better selection of foods purchased and through the production and conservation of an adequate food supply on the farms.

Realizing that it is a relatively simple matter to set up objectives and that many well-planned programs may fall by the wayside, a survey was made in June of accomplishments during the first quarter of the year. The results of the survey indicated that 2,134 discussions had been held during March, April, and May. These included such subjects as Our Government, Our Civic Responsibilities, The Meaning of Democracy, The Homemaker's Part in National Defense, Our Relationships with Our South American Neighbors, and many others. More than 35,000 persons participated in these discussions. More than half the discussions were led by homemakers.

During these same months, 5,115 talks, discussions, and demonstrations relating to problems of nutrition, food production, and conservation were held in the counties having home demonstration agents. Some of these meetings were regular homemakers' club meetings, but most of them were special community meetings called by the county extension service for all people in the community. More than 60,000 persons participated in these discussions. In connection with this program of health through better nutrition, 10,769 circular letters, subject-matter material, and press articles have been prepared by the home demonstration agents and homemakers and have been circulated to 338,915 persons.

Since this survey was made the canning season has arrived. County-wide canning demonstrations have been followed by community canning demonstrations until practically every community in Kentucky organized for home demonstration work has been reached by a canning demonstration given by the home demonstration agent or a trained food leader.

Through the efforts of county agricultural agents and local leaders many communities not so served have also been reached.

■ A national-defense minded, 11-year-old 4-H Club boy, Danny Eugene Farrow, of Yell County, Ark., took the first profits from his recently purchased registered Jersey cow to buy $25 defense bond.

Meeting the Farm Labor Shortage

The shortage of agricultural labor is causing concern in many parts of the country. Massachusetts, in the heart of a defense industrial area and in need of considerable agricultural labor to operate the many dairy, poultry, fruit, and vegetable farms, has been working on the problem.

The Massachusetts Rural Policy Committee, (State Agricultural Planning Committee) of which Director Willard A. Munson is chairman, appointed a subcommittee on agricultural labor to plan a course of action. More accurate information as to facts in the case was the first need. Under the leadership of Roy E. Moser, extension economist, farm management, a questionnaire was sent to more than 600 farmers during the latter part of March asking for information about the labor situation on their farms and in their towns. The names of the farmers were taken from the mailing list of Farm Economic Facts, a monthly publication of the department of agricultural economics and farm management. As these were commercial farms, representing practically all types of farming and all areas of the State, it was felt that this sample would provide a good cross section of the farmers of the State.

An actual shortage of farm labor was indicated in every county; but the largest percentage of farmers reporting shortages came from Franklin, Worcester, Bristol, Hampshire, and Hampden Counties. Two-thirds of all farmers replying said that there was a shortage of farm labor in their towns.

A meeting of the subcommittee to discuss the situation as shown by the survey was attended by the district manager of WPA and a representative of the Massachusetts State Employment Service. WPA agreed to cooperate by releasing workers from WPA to work on farms. The State Employment Service, with 35 offices in the State, said that not many men registered for farm work; and they offered to put forth more intensive efforts to register farm workers.

A letter was sent to all county agents giving the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the person in charge of each employment office in the State with the request that the agent get in touch with the employment office nearest to him. Agents were urged to tell farmers about the employment office and to help them use the office to the best advantage. 4–H Club agents told members interested in farm work for the summer about registering in the employment office. Each employment office official was given the name of his nearest county agent and in turn urged to get in touch with him and to work out plans for meeting the local labor situation.

A statement explaining how the employment service operated and how the farmer can use it, together with a list of the offices, was also sent to officers of farm organizations, agricultural conservation program checkers, United States Department of Agriculture inspectors, FSA workers, and farm loan production credit secretaries.

The State Department of Education and the State Employment Service have worked out a cooperative plan for registering high school boys for summer work, as the survey had shown quite a number of farmers who could use crews of young folks especially in such work as weeding vegetables, thinning apples, and harvesting the market-garden and fruit crops during the summer and fall. More than 5,500 school boys throughout the State were registered, and by July 15 more than 419 boys were placed on farms, most of them in the market-garden section around Taunton, Quincy, and New Bedford.

From July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, the Massachusetts State Employment Service assisted in making 1,018 farm placements, a gain of 332 over the previous year.

Situation Grows More Serious

A second survey made in June showed that the labor situation was growing more serious. A larger percentage of farmers reported that they had lost workers and were unable to replace them. Many farmers reported that they could not get the necessary seasonal or day labor. Of the 900 men employed on the 163 farms answering the questionnaire, 149 were of military age. During the 2 months previous to the survey, 115 farm workers went to jobs in industry, and 12 were taken by the military service. The low number taken into military service indicated excellent cooperation on the part of the officers of the Selective Service.

There was a shortage of labor on all types of farms, but the situation was most serious on dairy farms. Farmers were meeting the shortage in various ways; 30 percent reported reduced farm operations, 20 percent shifted to other crops which required less labor, and 32 percent bought new machinery. Longer hours, increased mechanism, and elimination of all but the most essential tasks enabled farmers to carry on.

Extension agents are keeping in close touch with the situation, promoting closer relationships between famers and the State Employment Service, making notes on the labor situation in their neighborhood, and keeping informed and ready to help with any plan considered necessary by the subcommittee. Extension specialists are making notes on the situation as they find it in their travels around the State.

meeting to discuss labor for the apple harvest

The Massachusetts Fruit Growers called a which was met by the wholehearted cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture, the State Employment Agency, the Extension Service, and the various Federal agencie

The gravity of the situation and the metho being taken to meet it have been given co siderable space in newspapers and radio broa casts. Extension publications devoted to dair poultry, fruit, and other farm activities ha carried reports of the surveys and discussi of the plans under way. Much of the wo done has been due to the activities of the su committee under the able leadership of M Moser.

Oregon Labor Supply

The question of adequate farm labor d ing the emergency period when defense i dustries compete for the supply was co sidered at length by the Oregon State la use planning committee.

One of the first recommendations made a carried out promptly was that Federal a State employment offices, the Farm Secur Administration, the Oregon State Extens Service, and any other agencies that mig be helpful collaborate in appraising the la demands. The survey was also to show periods when men would be needed and best means of locating them promptly efficiently.

Another recommendation made was t publicity concerning labor demands be co fully supervised and that efforts be made cooperating agencies to make the most cient use of the available labor sup throughout the periods of need.

A third recommendation is that all W projects, except those directly connec with the preparedness program, be clo down during such emergency periods and t steps be taken to divert such labor to harvesting, processing, or transporting crops. Selective service boards were as in a fourth recommendation to give full sideration to temporary deferment of th selectees to enable them to make their c tribution to the farm labor supply dur the acute period.

10,000 Pheasant Eggs

4–H Club members in western Oregon sh have received more than 10,000 Chi pheasant eggs to be hatched by them t season in carrying out pheasant-raising c projects. The eggs are distributed by State Game Commission to boys and girls w hatch the eggs and grow the young pheas until they are 10 to 12 weeks old, when th are returned to the State Game Commiss which pays 75 cents per bird. They th are later liberated by the commission.

Benton County received the largest num of eggs, a total of 4,290. Next was Polk County with 3,696, followed by Marion C 885; Clackamas, 500; Clatsop, 120; Tilla 100, and Multnomah, 25, making a grand to of 10,816.

ood Will Win the War and Write the Peace

Farm leaders went into action to increase production of strategic foods after four regional conferences were held late in September to discuss the new farm defense program. The following excerpts from the talk given by Secretary Claude R. Wickard at the first conference in Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 15, high light the facts behind the program.

lere is our situation today. Our own eople want to buy more of many foods they have been buying. We have a te commitment to the British Govern- to supply increased quantities of the gic foods which are needed to maintain ealth, strength, and morale of the Brit- eople and fighting forces. What is the er? It is very plain. American agricul- nust adjust its production to supply the ised needs.

* * *

are going to find out where adjustment s "up" and where adjustment means ." We do not want a blind increase. ant and must have planned readjust- Every hour of man labor and every of animal power, machine power, and ton of fertilizer must be put where it lo the most good in winning the battle m production in 1942.

* * *

our line of business we cannot go on as We are in the same fix as other lines siness. We have to change our produc- chedule to meet the needs of defense. g the changes is our duty to the Nation. ie Nation does not ask us to do this with- ward. It is going to be profitable for rs to increase their production of many commodities during 1942 and probably me time after that.

re are two reasons why farmers should adjustments in their farming operations the coming months.

t, it is their duty in national defense; , it will pay them, financially speaking. farmers are the only Americans who can e job that is the absolute rock-bottom ition of the national defense. That job production of food. It is up to us in furnish one-fourth of the food supply eat Britain—enough to feed 10 million —about 6 to 8 percent of our average l total production.

* * *

picture of British needs has become clear. By now it is certain that the States will have to increase its pro- n of certain foods if we are to have n for ourselves and to meet the British ts.

* * *

are planning to send the British during airy products that will require between d 5 billion pounds of milk; about one-half billion dozen eggs; 18 million pounds of poultry meat—chicken for the most part; almost a billion and a half pounds of pork and lard. We have promised to send almost a million and a quarter tons of fruit and more than 2½ million cases of canned vegetables.

* * *

What do you think is the effect upon those people looking across the channel from half-fed France or Holland and seeing that the British still are getting enough to eat?

I think the effect is the equivalent of about 10 field armies.

Food is our fifth column.

* * *

Our production goals for 1942 also include allowances for stock piles or reserves of food. we will translate the Ever-Normal Granary of feeds into an Ever-Normal Granary of food. Food is a whole arsenal of weapons in this struggle for human freedom. It is the driving force behind high production by munitions workers and high performance and morale among soldiers and sailors. Food is even more than that to people who are being deliberately starved.

* * *

In the day of victory, when the nations sit down at the peace table, our food stock piles ready to be drawn on by the famished people of the Old World will give great force to our views. For they will show once and for all that democracy builds for the needs of common men.

* * *

I have organized all the forces of the Department of Agriculture and cooperating State Extension Services into State and county U.S.D.A. Agricultural Defense Boards to bring farmers the maximum help from the men and women in the public service. There is plenty for agricultural workers and every agricultural leader to do. No one need be concerned too much about jurisdictional lines of duty. If someone is failing to do his part, lend a helping hand. Do not be too proud to help or be helped. Never was there a time when there was more need for harmonious cooperation on the part of all.

* * *

The leadership of agriculture must see to it that every farm family has the facts about the duty and the opportunity before us in 1942. Your job means getting off the main highways and onto the back roads and the wagon tracks. It means explaining, selling, and persuading. It means longer hours and harder work—when most of us think we have already been working long and hard. It is a tough job. But we can do it—if we want to. And when you and I and every American farmer give solemn consideration to the need, I am convinced that we will all want to have a part as Americans in reaching these goals.

■ Under Secretary Paul H. Appleby and R. M. Evans, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, recently visited Great Britain on the invitation of the British Government. They were accompanied by Lloyd V. Steere, United States agricultural attaché, returning to his post in London.

They studied the agricultural phases of the lend-lease program and the problems of post-war agricultural readjustment, with the hope of laying the groundwork for mutually helpful collaboration between the two countries after the war ends.

Georgia-made Movie

"Our New Farm," a two-reel, color, sound rural electrification picture, produced by the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service through the cooperation of the Georgia Power Company, was one of the main features on the farm and home week program. The movie is the first of a series being produced by the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service. It will be distributed through county and home demonstration agents throughout the State and will be shown to rural audiences all over Georgia.

■ At the suggestion of the President, the Department of Agriculture has sent C. B. Munson, collaborator of its Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, to the Caribbean region, including the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, to make a study of the food situation and of general health conditions in that area.

■ Dutchess County, N. Y., 4–H Club members have been successful in raising funds for a $7,000 4–H Club building on the Dutchess County fair grounds. It has 11,000 square feet of floor space, houses all the 4–H exhibits, and provides dormitory space for 100 boys and 100 girls. The building was ready for use at the fair August 26–30.

Teamwork Demonstrated

W. L. STEPHENS, North Idaho District Extension Agent, Moscow, and LEO L. ANDERSON, Area Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Moscow

Inspecting a cooperative highway-SCS roadside grass demonstration are several members of the observation party.

■ Idaho 4–H Club boys and girls will vote "aye" any day for the kind of teamwork between their leaders and the United States Department of Agriculture which they saw in action on a trip through the Latah soil conservation district. They took the trip this summer during their annual junior short course at the University of Idaho at Moscow.

The year before, some of the interested 4–H boys looked at hilltop grass seedings, sweetclover plantings in crop rotations, stock-water developments, and the like where for several years farmers and ranchers around Moscow had been using soil- and moisture-saving practices in the Soil Conservation Service project and CCC camp areas. By 1941, when the farmers' own district for promoting community-wide erosion control and other good land-use practices was in full swing, a bigger and better tour appeared in order.

Thus it was that, for the first time, the entire short-course membership of 350 boys and girls from 15 north and southwestern Idaho counties, piled into trucks from the Moscow SCS-CCC camp and spent a full half day studying first-hand the things Latah County landowners and operators are doing to keep their rich Palouse lands good. Latah County Extension Agent G. T. McAlexander, Extension Soil Conservationist Arnold Poulson, and Soil Conservation Service area and district staff members assisted in conducting the tour.

Club members traveled between 30 and 40 miles in 11 trucks, each manned with a driver and a technician to explain the work seen. Even on the way out along the main north and south highway south of Moscow, they had a good look at highway erosion control work done by the State Highway Commission and the U. S. Government. Other conservation practices seen and explained included hilltop tree windbreak plantings and north slope grass and alfalfa seedings, seeding of hilltops and waterways to alfalfa and grass, the sweetclover for green manure and pasture, gully-control structures, and stock-water ponds.

At the Jack Driscoll farm, the youngsters had a chance to stretch their legs and fill up on cool water from the water can, to say nothing of absorbing some of the philosophy and practical application of soil conservation as explained and demonstrated at the farm. The north Idaho extension agent called attention to the "erosion problem in this area" and pointed out that "this is one way of going about correcting it." The area conservationist hastened to explain that one reason the Driscoll farm was selected for the stop was because of the fine work Driscoll had done in soil conservation land use, first in the CCC camp area and now as a member of the soil conservation district. He outlined how this farmer, with hay, pasture, and water, now is able to take advantage of improved livestock markets and make more money at the same time he conserves the soil.

Also in the tour party was Chairman Henry Bottjer of the soil conservation district, who called attention to the fact that more than 200 Latah County farmers already had conservation plans worked out for their farms through the district. Mr. Bottjer, who had taken time out from AAA measurement work to go on the 4–H tour, emphasized that when he was of club age he did not have the advantage of being able to study such conservation undertakings as soil conservation district operations. If the young men and women had any mental reservations about the conservation work they were viewing, Driscoll himself dispelled them. The visitors found the farmer on his horse out among his cattle to welcome them. He had taken time off from planting beans—a crop for which the Department of Agriculture has asked greater production to meet national defense demands.

Farmer Explains His Plan

There were nearly 100 head of stock, counting calves and 5 horses, grazing on sweet clover. There was a 7-foot-deep stock-water reservoir, as well as numerous other conservation devices. Mr. Driscoll related how his once destructive gullies, that were from 2 to 8 feet deep, had been healed and now produce valuable hay; and pointed to the 42-acre piece of sweetclover as only part of his grass and legume seedings. He said that he had been able to increase his livestock by approximately 50 percent as a result of using a soil-conserving program. He reported that on one piece of land alone that had been in sweetclover the season before, his wheat yield jumped from around 30 bushels an acre to about 45 bushels. Driscoll also grows oats and has a demonstration of roadside erosion control that halted the cutting of a gully into his land.

"I should like for you to have seen these ditches," Mr. Driscoll told his visitors, "before we started this work. You couldn't cross them with machinery or raise anything in them. I could not have done this work alone because I didn't have the time or equipment."

■ An all-forestry exhibit train toured six southeastern States, starting at Clinton, S. C., on August 23. The train was operated by the railroad in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, the extension foresters, the schools of forestry, and the forestry associations in the six States, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and Florida.

Moving Arkansas Peaches

Facing one of the largest peach crops on record, the Arkansas Extension Service got busy to help growers move that crop. A peach consumption committee was appointed with Earl J. Allen, extension horticulturist, as chairman. Three approaches to the problem seemed open: First, to assist the grower in every way to produce high-quality fruit; second, to contact all commercial firms and organizations interested in moving the fruit crop and in the sale of accessories, such as jars, lids, and sugar; and third, to inform the consuming public of the availability of peaches during the harvest season.

To improve quality, the peach-growing counties were given special attention by the specialist. Where curculio or some other insect or disease was prevalent advice as to its control was given. Practices which would improve the quality of the crop were called to the attention of the county agents in letters and visits. The result was the highest-quality crop ever produced in the State, with the exception of the northwest Arkansas area where dry weather produced a smaller-size fruit than in other sections. Through the efforts of county agents, growers did an unusually good job of thinning and spraying and produced clean fruit of good size. Added emphasis on the marketing program by the marketing specialist produced more careful grading and packing.

The manufacturers of glass jars stepped up their radio advertising and put on additional crews of canning demonstrators in the State. Railroads used newspaper advertising and distributed informative leaflets with each car of peaches shipped over their lines. The Arkansas Wholesalers' Association agreed to encourage the sale of glass jars and sugar in connection with the sale of peaches during the season.

The State Press Association was active in selling an especially prepared advertising campaign aimed at increasing the sale of peaches, canning supplies, and sugar. This campaign in mat form was prepared by the extension editor's office and released to all newspapers in the State.

The consuming public of Arkansas was informed of the availability of the fine peach crop through news and radio releases. This information, as well as a special leaflet, was prepared by the extension editorial staff and extension specialists.

The peach-consumption plans were worked into the nutrition program with the active participation of Mary E. Loughead, nutrition specialist. Home demonstration agents helped to pool orders for peaches, to arrange for cooperative buying of containers, to organize community canning and drying centers, to distribute leaflets showing the location of peach-producing areas, and assisted local preparedness committee leaders in putting on a 15-minute discussion of the food value of peaches at one meeting of each club in the county. Agents report that, because of these efforts, there is a large increase in the quantity of peaches canned this season.

SCS - Extension Relationships

Two recent developments in the field of SCS–Extension relationships are proving useful in the functioning of an effective program for both agencies.

Acting upon the recommendation of a committee of extension directors under the chairmanship of Director Anderson of Colorado, the Federal Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service have entered into a project agreement which provides for the employment of liaison personnel to represent both services in assisting State extension services, particularly through State extension soil conservationists in soil conservation educational work. J. L. Boatman, chief of the Division of Subject Matter of the Federal Extension Service, and Ivan L. Hobson, chief of the Division of States Relations of the Soil Conservation Service, are designated as leaders of the project. The three liaison men and the territories in which they are now working are: Glenn E. Riddell, Northeastern, Southeastern, and Ohio Valley Regions; Lloyd E. Partain, Western Gulf, Upper Mississippi, and Northern Great Plains Regions; E. C. Hollinger, Southern Great Plains, Southwestern, Pacific Northwest, and Pacific Southwest Regions.

These three Extension-SCS soil conservationists work with State extension soil conservationists in developing and carrying out State educational plans in soil conservation. Within the district they are sometimes helping to develop programs and work plans. In some cases they take inventory of district needs and facilities to do the job, or help to work out joint seasonal schedules of activities as a means toward coordination. Sometimes they assist in locally organizing cooperative procedures on land classifications based on physical soil factors and recommendations for each class of land in regard to cropping systems, soil treatments, and conservation practices. In this way, they are trying to help find and use those educational and cooperative procedures which will result in conserving soil and water resources.

Regional conferences of workers from Soil Conservation Service and Extension Service are also doing much to develop an effective working relationship. Such midsummer conference of 58 representatives of the two services from 15 Western States proved helpful. The conference unanimously requested Director Anderson of Colorado to write to Chief Bennett of SCS and Director Wilson the following letter:

"The conference brought about a much better understanding between the two services, resulting in better teamwork and the expectation that results to be obtained in the future will be greatly enhanced on the part of all concerned. My personal observations and those of others with whom I talked lead me to believe that this conference was one of the most constructive and beneficial ever held in the West."

Director Bowman of Wyoming also writes: "As chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee, I feel very much better prepared to serve as a representative of that committee in holding public hearings after attending the conference in Denver. I feel certain that each agency is beginning to more fully appreciate the importance of the other agency in carrying on work connected with the establishment of and activities within soil conservation districts."

One of the keys to the success of this conference was the way in which the panels stirred discussion. For each half-day session there was a session topic and a panel consisting of State coordinators, extension soil conservationists, and a regional chief of division of information, totaling about 6 in number. The theme of the entire conference, summarized, was: How can State extension services and the Soil Conservation Service assist most effectively in the organization and operation of soil-conservation districts? A total of 58 representatives of the 2 services attended.

First Aid

Thirty-one rural leaders in Washington County, Tenn., are now preparing to be better able to defend themselves and their communities by studying and practicing how to prevent accidents and how to give the proper first aid if an accident does occur.

Farming is the most dangerous occupation in America, according to the American Red Cross which is cooperating with the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service in giving first-aid training. The class is being taught by Inez Lovelace, home demonstration agent, and Vernon W. Sims, assistant county agent in soil conservation.

Georgia farmers have this year made a great effort to insure adequate feedstuffs by planting an estimated acreage of 1,214,000 to hay crops, an increase of more than double the 1930 census figure of only 523,000 acres.

ONE WAY TO DO IT!
Methods tried and found good

A Sack of Fertilizer

Times change and with them methods and ways of doing things must change. Even the demonstration way has had to undergo certain alterations and modifications to keep abreast of a forward-moving world.

Out in Whatcom County in the State of Washington, virtually on the northwestern tip of these United States, Assistant County Agent Harry D. Gleason has tried out a new angle on the demonstration way that is working well for him.

It all started early last spring. In fact, maybe it might be well to say it started even before that, because development of a proper pasture and hayfield fertilization program is one of the principal objectives of the Extension Service in Whatcom County and throughout western Washington. Agents were seeking some way of effectively bringing home to Whatcom County farmers the need for and advantages of proper fertilization methods.

Well, this spring Gleason had an idea. After talking the plan over with County Agent Fred W. Frasier, he invested $3 of extension funds in a sack of nitrogen-phosphate fertilizer. Then Gleason loaded the sack of fertilizer into the back of his car, put in a battered pail, and went about his duties.

Gleason was in no hurry to get rid of his fertilizer. It merely rode around with him while he went about the regular round of duties of an extension agent—meetings, tours, farm visits, and whatever else came into the office.

But always he had his fertilizer in mind and his eyes open for a chance to use it. Driving along a country road, Gleason would see a pasture or hayfield that needed fertilizer to restore its growing power and a strip or patch of the field would get a liberal dose of fertilizer right there without a word to anyone.

Gleason always took care to see that his "demonstrations" were beside a road and where the farmer would be sure to spot them.

Soon those strips, about 20 feet wide by 50 feet long, would begin to stand out like the proverbial sore thumbs. People began casually to notice them, and the owner of the place often said: "I'll be doggoned if I can figure out what's got into that one little patch in the south meadow; it sure looks good."

Gleason knew what had got into it, but he wasn't talking.

About a month passed before conversation like this began to develop:

"Hello, Mr. Jones," Gleason would say as he pulled up his car in a farmyard. "How's things going? Got a good crop of hay this year?"

Almost invariably the farmer immediately would mention that "one little patch down in the south meadow" and express his wonder. This gave Gleason the opportunity for which he had been waiting. He let the secret out, explained what he had done, and asked the farmer's opinion of the results.

The demonstrations "took." They got results in improved practices on the farms where they were; they interested other farmers, and they made friends for the extension program.

Gleason is not through with those demonstrations yet, however; he intends to stop at those places on tours and farm visits this fall.

And next spring—well, Gleason, the fertilizer, and the battered pail will go back into the auto for more stops and treatments when opportunity affords.—*Calvert Anderson, extension editor, Washington.*

Tours Foster Fellowship

"I believe that I gain more in our 1-day tour than I do in any other thing that my home demonstration club does," said many of the more than 500 women who participated in the second series of county tours in Dodge County, Ga.

With emphasis placed upon nutrition and its many phases during the past year and its continuation this year, the Dodge County Council planned tours to see just what nutrition projects were under way in each of the clubs and how they were being carried on. Two tours were made last fall and two this spring.

The county was divided into two sections, and separate tours were planned for each of these divisions. Each club, of which there are 17 in the county, was asked to select something of interest in its community for the group to inspect.

As the scheme developed, the plan was expanded far beyond its original scope. Instead of just seeing canning pantries, canning units, and storage places, the club members saw portable and electric brooders, poultry flocks that had paid large dividends, home-made sinks, water systems that included all home conveniences, landscaped churches, school lunchrooms, school shops for boys and girls, landscaped yards, homes remodeled with special reference to planning the living room for the family, and home industries that are being developed.

At one place they were shown how to make a quick-method cheese; at another some u usual refreshments were served which create particular interest. One community had regular fair and displayed its handicrafts i the church building as well as some of th additions that had been made there by th home demonstration club. Each of the group tried to find some natural or unusual sight i its neighborhood so that the visitors migh enjoy that as well. It developed that many o the members had not seen other sections o the county, so the tours really became one of "know your county" also.

School busses were used for the transpor tation of the women from place to place. Th schedule was so planned that the visitor could meet the entire membership of the clu to be visited. Each of the tours covered abou 100 miles without doubling back on the route In all, about 40 stops were made for visitin result demonstrations, with approximately 20 women making the tours and contacting abou 500 others.

Adopting plans which they saw their neigh bors using, at least 40 families are now mak ing cheese at home. The building of canning pantries for storage has been perhaps th outstanding result, for in the year and a hal 50 have been added. This spring, during th tour of gardens that had withstood the wors drought in this section in 30 years, question came thick and fast as to "how and when." A great many women went home and begar reclamation in the home garden. Landscap ing of 8 new homes and 1 church, and addi tional work on 2 school buildings came afte the first tours that included visits to planne yards. Better kitchens were reported afte the women had seen both purchased and home made sinks installed, with emphasis on th arrangements of other work units.

Rearranging the furniture for beauty and comfort, particularly in the living room, and the making of simple pieces of furniture and slip covers as well as some repairs, have been reported.

A great impetus was added to better-bred poultry and the use of the portable brooder. For the first time, the county has pullorum-tested flocks, and these flocks and their records have been a great incentive to improvement in poultry.

Seed exchanges were established among neighbors and clubs; and the slogan, "We can and we will save our seed for planting correctly," was adopted. Reports are beginning to come in on the results of the new garden vegetable selected and grown this spring.

So successful has been the plan of staging tours that others are being scheduled for the fall. These farm women are learning that through the exchange of ideas and really seeing them at work in a home they can improve the well-being of their own families. Each club has already begun to say, "We must improve all projects so that we shall have something worthy to be shown when the next tour comes." *Mrs. Kathleen J. Carswell, home demonstration agent, Dodge County, Ga.*

Do You Know . . .

G. T. Klein

Extension poultryman in Massachusetts who recently received the most coveted award of his profession—the Poultry Science Association's award for meritorious work in extension and college poultry teaching

■ Known to thousands of Massachusetts poultrymen as "Chick," Mr. Klein has done more in recent years for the poultry industry of the State than any other one man.

Credited with develping out-of-season hatching, which annually brings Massachusetts poultrymen a higher income for their eggs, he has also been active in improving the marketing of eggs and poultry meat. The demand for eggs during the summer and early fall started the out-of-season hatching idea. This is now an accepted practice on retail farms and large commercial wholesale plants throughout New England. It has made a more uniform supply of eggs available throughout the section and has also made it possible to maintain a higher operating capacity on poultry farms throughout the year.

Mr. Klein's extension program has always stressed demonstrations on egg grading and killing and dressing poultry. He introduced the wax-picking method in the State and through arrangements with the electrical utilities was able to make small-scale scalding and wax-picking equipment available to poultrymen. Hundreds of farms throughout New England now make use of this equipment and, as a result, market more attractive home-killed poultry.

As a movie director, he has helped to make 8 motion pictures dealing with the poultry industry of Massachusetts. These films have been in constant use by extension groups, high schools, granges, and clubs, and have been shown to more than 40,000 people. He has not confined his efforts to Massachusetts alone, for as a writer for newspapers and poultry and farm magazines, he passes along his ideas to all poultrymen. In the past 3 years he has written more than 200 articles. During the past 3 years, Klein's poultry meetings have attracted more than 32,500 people. Fifty-two hundred men and women were reached through conferences which he has attended, and more than 1,200 poultrymen have attended the tours he has arranged during the past 3 years.

The effectiveness of the extension poultry program is shown in the fact that the egg production of Massachusetts poultry flocks is the highest of any State in the Nation. The State has led in pullorum testing, has encouraged the establishment of poultry auctions, and has led in the improvements of marketing methods and laws. The breeding, marketing, disease control, and out-of-State hatching programs of Massachusetts have been widely adopted by other States. The poultry-breeder school at Amherst has been a clearing house for poultry breeding in the entire Northeast and has had a tremendous influence on the trend of breeding in this section. It is part of the extension poultry program and attracts about 200 poultrymen each year.

Newer Objectives

"Present-day conditions prompt new emphasis in extension work," agreed a panel of extension workers studying extension objectives in summer school at Cornell University. These workers studying the course given by Dean Arthur L. Deering of the University of Maine, decided that the objectives in the broad sense are the same as they have always been: "To assist people interested in agriculture and home economics to live a more satisfactory life through helping them to improve their economic status, health, family relationships, opportunities for the young people, and civil and social obligations." But today's situation calls for a changing emphasis on the immediate objectives.

Taking part in the discussion were 15 county agents, 12 home demonstration agents, 6 4–H Club agents, 1 specialist, and 4 administrative workers. They listed the more specific and newer objectives as follows:

1. To provide an impartial agency to which rural people can turn for unbiased practical information.
2. To acquaint rural people with the social policy of the United States and its applications.
3. To create wholesome attitudes toward order and change.
4. To assist rural people to achieve and maintain economic and social equality with any other group in national life.
5. To stimulate interest, sound thinking, strong leadership, and unified action among rural people regarding broad national problems.
6. To assist rural youth in their cultural, economic, and social development and in the acquisition of skills which will better enable them to assume a useful place in our national economy.
7. To re-emphasize guidance in nutrition in order to build and maintain adequate health of the rural people.—*D. T. Donnelly, county extension editor, Hampden County, Mass.*

James L. Shields, Colorado District Agent, Passes On

James L. Shields, district extension agent in Colorado, passed away on September 1, 1941, after a short illness, at the age of 48 years. He was born in Fredericktown, Mo.

Just prior to graduation from Colorado State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts on May 1, 1924, he was appointed county extension agent at Walsenburg, Huerfano County, Colo., and received his B. S. degree in absentia. Mr. Shields served as an agent in that county until May 1, 1931, when he was appointed extension economist in farm management, in which capacity he served a little more than 4 years. On September 30, 1935, he transferred to the Resettlement Administration in Denver, Colo., but was forced by serious illness to retire several months later.

In the middle of October 1937, Mr. Shields was appointed district extension agent with headquarters in Fort Collins. Although handicapped severely as a result of his illness, he was the essence of cheerfulness and industry. Courage and determination surmounted physical obstacles and created a host of admirers. Upon return to Fort Collins from the Western States Regional Extension Conference in Bozeman, Mont., in August 1941, he was again taken seriously ill and passed away on September 1.

■ The Commodity Credit Corporation has offered to make 20 million bushels of government-owned corn available to the War Department for the production of alcohol to be used in the manufacture of munitions. The offer was made in response to a request by the War Department for corn needed to meet the increased demand for alcohol in national defense.

In making the request, the War Department pointed out the probability of a shortage of at least 50 million gallons of alcohol during the coming year unless additional sources and processes for producing this alcohol are developed. Approximately 50 million gallons of alcohol can be produced from 20 million bushels of corn.

Delaware Garden Facts

To have the facts on which to base their recommendations for the improvement of farm home gardens, women members of the land use planning committee in Sussex County, Del., initiated a survey of gardening activities. Questionnaires were answered by 1,643 families representing 18 percent of the farms of the State. The study is the basis of the present home food production program under way in the State.

The study brought out the following facts: Most farm families had a garden. More than one-half the gardens were one-half acre or more in size. The others ranged from one-fourth acre to a small plot. The larger families had the largest gardens. Summer plantings were made by 86 percent of the farmers, and fall plantings by 53 percent. Approximately one-fourth of the families sold some of their produce—the larger the garden the more the sales. The information showed a need for more varieties of vegetables, especially greens. Too much cash was paid out for canned goods, especially for such commodities as peas, corn, and beans. The farmers had requested information from the Extension Service on such garden problems as insect control, canning, planting dates, spraying, varieties, and storage.

Delaware Garden Facts, Louise R. Whitcomb, Delaware Extension Service (unnumb.), 1941.

Does Completing 4–H Projects Develop Self-confidence?

Boys and girls who finished their 4–H vegetable garden and food preservation projects gained self-confidence, and the members who did not complete these activities lost self-confidence, according to studies made in Middlesex, Hampshire, Hampden, and Franklin Counties, Mass.

Before and after tests given to members of 4–H vegetable garden and food preservation clubs showed that the members who completed relied more on their own abilities at the end of the project than they did when they started. Members who failed to complete placed less reliance in themselves at the end than at the beginning.

4-H members	Points gained	
	Vegetable garden	Food preservation
Completing	.22	.47
Not completing	.41	.77

Evaluation in the 4–H Vegetable Garden Project, and A Study of the Educational Growth of 4–H Food Preservation Club Members—Massachusetts, by Fred P. Frutchey Federal Extension Service, and others. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cirs. 353 and 356, 1941.

EXTENSION RESEARCH

Studying Our Job of Extension Teaching

Appraising School Lunches

The measurement of the success of the school-lunch program in Livingston County, Ill., is a long-time project which has enabled extension workers to pick out problems needing solution. In his report on measuring the progress of the school-lunch activities, D. M. Hall, Illinois extension project supervisor, gives an up-to-date account of this evaluation study which is being carried out under his supervision.

Aroused by the county nurses' unfavorable report of the health conditions of rural school children, home demonstration club members made a survey of their own in 1938, calling at 2,574 homes to learn first hand just what kind of lunches the children were carrying to school. Subsequently, leader-training meetings on the Carried Lunch, and the Hot Dish for Rural School Lunches were arranged by Home Agent Jessie Campbell. Women leaders relayed the information to mothers in their communities, and in this way the program has expanded.

To determine the progress of the enterprise, Dr. Hall met with the home agent, foods specialist, and the home bureau school lunch committee to work out a series of measurements. The slogan, "Adequate lunches regularly for all rural school children in Livingston County" was chosen as the goal. The progress made was to be gaged by the number of children receiving well-balanced lunches each year. At different stages of the program, various types of measurements are being made to determine the adequacy of the school lunches.

First a study was made of the facilities for storing and serving lunches in the rural schools. A card on which to record the condition of the school was sent to each teacher. Teachers from 69 percent of the schools responded. The results of this survey, showing the schools' lack of storage cabinets, screens, and cooking utensils, formed the basis of the 1940 school-lunch program. Last year when the schools were again scored for school-lunch facilities, 27 schools increased their storage space, 9 schools had built screens, 31 had bought utensils, and 9 had improved drinking water facilities.

Information on the lunches of one-fifth of the pupils in Livingston County was obtained in the second measurement devised to determine the quality of the food. Copies of a score card which had been prepared by the nutrition specialist, were sent to each teach with instructions to score the lunches witho the pupils' knowing it. The results show some weak spots. The lunches lacked milk milk products, and vegetables, particula leafy varieties. The scoring also showed t teachers' need for more knowledge on nut tion to interpret the scores fairly a accurately.

A Procedure for Measuring the Progr of a County School Lunch Project, D. M. Hall, Illinois Extension Servi (typewritten), 1941.

How Are 4–H Leaders Trained

In Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and W consin local 4–H Club leaders are train chiefly by personal contacts with ex agents, extension bulletins, leader-traini meetings, and letters and periodicals.

Of 1,056 leaders studied, nearly all repo some personal contacts with a county ex sion agent during the year. On the aver an agent visited each leader twice at h and contacted him 4 times at club meet The leader made 5 calls at the county ex sion office.

The leaders used two kinds of bulleti subject-matter literature relating to project activities; and 4–H leaders' h books including organization, objectives methods of 4–H Club work.

An average of 5 leader-training meet were attended during the year by 86 per of the leaders. Only 14 percent of the l ers had not attended a 4–H leaders' train meeting.

Leaders had received an average of circular letters concerning 4–H work month. In addition, about one-half h ceived bimonthly county 4–H news le Half of them received State 4–H news le and three-fifths had received the *National Club News*. An average of 5 personal le from the agent were reported by the 8 cent who had received help in this w

The leaders evaluated the training m ods by appraising them "little or no h "helpful," or "very helpful." "Very help was the rating given by approximately the leaders to each of the following:

Contacts with agent at club meeti
Visits with agents in leader's ho
Visits to the agent's office.
Subject-matter (project) bulletins
Organization and methods bulletins er's handbook).
Leaders' training meetings.
Personal letters from the agent.

The study was made by obtaining tionnaires from leaders at leaders' meet and by personal interviews.

Volunteer Leaders are Essential in 4–H Program, Barnard Joy, Federal tension Service, and others. U. S. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 347, 1941.

4–H Club Work Loses Leader

George Louis Farley, beloved 4–H Club leader of Massachusetts, died September 20. Uncle George Farley had guided the destinies of Massachusetts 4–H Club work since September 1916 and when death struck was busily engaged planning the twenty-fifth reunion of Camp Vail, 4–H encampment at the Eastern States Exposition, September 15 to 20.

He was born May 27, 1873, in Lynn, Mass., the son of Lizzie M. Jepson and Joseph S. Farley. He was educated in the Lynn Classical High School and held Bachelor and Master of Science degrees from Dartmouth College. He was a member of Phi Beta Phi and Phi Kappa Phi. He taught school upon his graduation from college until he joined the 4–H ranks. In fact, he was superintendent of schools at Brockton, Mass., when he came to Massachusetts State College, then Massachusetts Agricultural College. As superintendent of schools in Brockton, he was associated with 4–H Club work, working with Prof. W. R. Hart and O. A. Morton, both of the Extension Service.

He was a charter member of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, and was very active in the effort to establish an extension workers' federation.

When Uncle George started in club work in Massachusetts there were 1 assistant State leader and 1 county club agent. Today there are 27 county agents and 5 assistant State leaders.

On the campus at the Massachusetts State College, there are two 4–H Clubhouses—the first built in 1933 and named in his honor, and the second built in 1935 and named in honor of Nathaniel L. Bowditch of Framingham, Mass., and president of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. The Farley Clubhouse was the first of its kind in the United States. It was built and furnished almost entirely by contributions from 4–H Club members and leaders. The actual construction of the building was done mostly by 4–H Club members and leaders who donated their labor. Mr. Farley considered the building of that first clubhouse the greatest accomplishment of 4–H Club work since he became its leader. It was during the construction of this building that Uncle George was stricken with blindness, but since that time he had carried on as State leader with his usual enthusiasm.

"These clubhouses are a fitting tribute to Uncle George," says Willard A. Munson, director of the Extension Service for Massachusetts, "because it was due to Mr. Farley's inspiration and initiative that they were made possible." Funeral services were held in the Farley Clubhouse.

"Uncle George Farley's leadership," said Director Munson, "has had a most wholesome effect upon the young people of Massachusetts. The thousands and thousands of young people who came in contact with him over the years will carry his teachings through their lives and to their children. Thus his work will contribute to the welfare and good citizenship of future generations. No greater tribute could a man have than that. His was a dynamic leadership. He had the cooperation of all interested in the welfare of young people. He laid the foundation upon which club work will continue to grow through the years to come. His work was that of a pioneer who saw the possibilities far into the future. He dedicated his life to the construction of a program to serve youth. He was beloved by all his coworkers and by all who knew him. It can be said of Uncle George that he gave his life to his work."

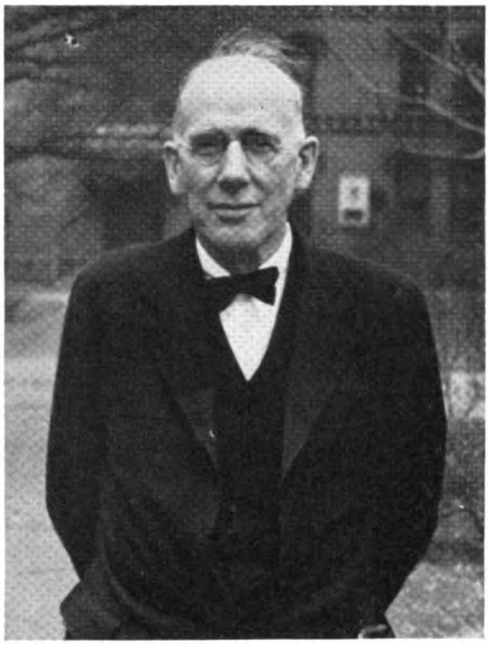
President Hugh P. Baker, in speaking of Mr. Farley, said: "If I were to use but one word in reference to Uncle George Farley, that word would be 'service.' During his 25 years as State leader of 4–H Club work, every day, every hour, his constant thought was 'How can I be of more service, more help to the boys and girls who look to us for guidance?'

"No man ever loved his work more than Mr. Farley, and no man was ever more universally loved by the people he served."

In his report on the twenty-fifth anniversary of 4–H Club work, written in 1939, Uncle George stated: "It is recognized that this report deals only with those phases of 4–H Club work which can be measured and can definitely show the changes which have taken place in this department during the past 25 years. Little can be said of the human-interest factor which has been recognized as one of the real values of the work. There is no way of measuring what has been done through a kind word, a friendly pat on the back, or an encouraging smile by the thousands of local leaders who served with us all these years. Little can be said of the work which has been done to help young people in earning money to be used for furthering their education. This report does not contain illustrations of sportsmanship, of the development of leadership, of the friendships which have grown out of 4–H Club work. All of these things, none of them tangible, have been important factors in the development of the work over the past quarter century."

There were many outstanding developments in 4–H Club work during Uncle George's long career as State leader. One of these was the music-appreciation program. Since 1928, music appreciation has enriched 4–H Club work. In the beginning, these were merely listening programs to teach club members the beauty of music and to increase their enjoyment of it. Now the programs are related each year to a theme and are carried on in close cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and its music-appreciation program.

Another was the development of conservation work. Uncle George was a pioneer in this phase of 4–H Club work. In Massachusetts, conservation work is divided into three parts—nature, wildlife, and forestry, with a definite program available for each part.



Uncle George Farley, for 25 years a leader of 4–H Club work in Massachusetts

Uncle George was a pioneer in discussion work, now being emphasized by 4–H people everywhere. For the past 6 years discussion work has been an important part of the 4–H camps in Massachusetts. This past summer a special group of junior leaders were brought in to the college for a week's training on discussion programs.

Just 2 weeks before his death—August 28—Uncle George sat down and wrote "Reflections after 25 years." Here are just a few of the points which he set down—points that indicate the ideals which this leader had:

The greatest objective of 4–H work is to help young people to help themselves and others.

The job of 4–H Club work is to arouse young people to seek as much education as possible.

Ambition is aroused in youth not by mass production but by personal contact. The results of the past 25 years prove this beyond any question.

Those who have done the most for themselves have gone farthest and done the best.

Quality is far more valuable than numbers.

If built on vision, 4–H Club work should have a program not of today but of the next generation.

We must inculcate in boys and girls habits of healthful living, provide them with direction in the intelligent use of leisure, arouse in them worthy ambitions in order that they may live fuller and richer lives.

We must teach them the value of service as expressed in the thought that we have only what we give away.

Defense Savings for Farmers

■ Farmers are being called on to do many things these days in the interest of national defense. They are being asked to produce the food needed for healthier families here in America—and needed so sorely by our friends abroad who look to us for aid. Farmers are being asked to take part in civilian defense work; and, with their wives and children, they are being asked to buy defense savings bonds and stamps.

As the defense movement gathers momentum, farmers are asking more and more questions of their county extension agents. They ask: "What is the defense savings program as it relates to farmers and their families? What, exactly, are the defense savings bonds and stamps? Where can we get them?"

The Treasury answers these questions by saying that, in the simplest terms, the defense savings program is a democratic plan of financing a part of national defense. Its purpose is to spread the cost of defense as widely as possible among the American people, giving every American an opportunity to take a direct part in the financing of national defense and at the same time to make a rock-solid investment for his own future.

The defense savings bonds and stamps are direct obligations of the United States Government, and the full faith and credit of the United States Government is pledged for the payment of both principal and interest.

Stamps for Small Investors

The stamps are designed to meet the needs of small investors. They can be bought for a dime, a quarter, a half dollar, a dollar, or 5 dollars. With them, an attractive pocket album is given free. This way it becomes convenient to save a little at a time, regularly, until enough stamps have been accumulated to exchange for a bond. For instance, an album containing 75 of the 25-cent stamps is worth $18.75 and can be exchanged for a bond with a face value at maturity of $25.

Defense savings bonds can be bought for $18.75, $37.50, $75, $375, and $750. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 2.9 percent, compounded semi-annually. By holding them for 10 years, their cash value increases to $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, respectively.

A Series E bond (the bond described above) can be redeemed for cash at any time after 60 days from the date it was issued, payable at the current cash redemption value for such units.

Almost all banks, post offices, and savings and loan associations now have defense savings bonds and stamps for sale. In addition, a number of production credit associations and farmers' cooperative buying and selling associations are making arrangements with the Treasury Department so that they can make the bonds and stamps readily available to their members. As time goes on, other places convenient to farmers and ranchers will be designated.

Rural mail carriers will have defense savings stamps available for sale to farm families along their routes, but they will not handle the defense savings bonds.

To bring the defense savings program to the attention of all Americans, in every part of the country, and in all walks of life, the Treasury is creating State committees in every State. These committees will encourage the formation of local committees reaching into every nook and cranny of the country.

The all-important task of these committees, both State and local, is to spread information about the defense savings program among all of the 130 million Americans.

The use of exaggerated "drive" psychology is not contemplated. Instead, the Treasury seeks to encourage systematic saving through the repeated purchase of bonds and stamps out of current income. Wherever possible, the active assistance of existing organizations will be enlisted to further the defense savings program. Farm organizations, cooperatives, associations, and groups of all kinds will be asked to cooperate. Similarly, women's clubs, social and fraternal organizations, and trade and professional groups will be asked to take part in the program.

In some instances, these organizations will arrange to handle stamps and bonds for the convenience of their members, and to encourage systematic, regular purchases of the stamps and bonds. In other instances, the organizations will serve by passing along information about the program to their members. On the State level, and locally, this activity will be carried on in close conjunction with the State and local committees of the defense savings staff.

There are several reasons why every farmer—and every member of every farm family—in a position to invest any money, should invest in defense savings bonds or stamps.

1. The purchase of defense savings bonds and stamps is the quickest way in which every American can serve his country—and at the same time conserve his earnings.

2. The purchase of defense savings bonds and stamps will help to finance the national defense program, so vital to every citizen.

3. Defense savings bonds and stamps offer conservative investments in amounts that fit every need and every pocketbook.

4. Defense savings bonds and stamps offer a plan of systematic saving during the period of activity necessary to provide for national defense.

5. The purchase of these securities enables every farmer to save for the future—to build a reserve against the uncertainties of future.

6. In a national emergency such as t when our Government must spend billion dollars for necessary defense, our nati income is increasing, and purchasing pow larger. Money set aside now in bonds stamps will not compete in the market materials necessary for defense. In this v the purchase of bonds and stamps helps only to finance national defense—it helps in preventing unnecessarily high prices.

Worth $1,225,260.39

The penalty privilege used by exten workers during the fiscal year ending J 30, 1941, saved the Extension Service $1,2 260.39 in postage. This is equal to a mill and a quarter dollars on the appropriati For example, Connecticut with its 77 age saved $13,508.82; Kansas with 256 agents sa $45,091.01; in the West, Oregon with agents saved $17,444.14; and Tennessee w 334 agents valued the postage saved by penalty privilege at $48,409.05.

The mails are an effective extension tool agents. It is difficult to estimate the act value of this means of reaching farm famili The statistics indicate a greater use wit the last 3 years, with about a third grea mailing by extension workers in the quar ended June 30, 1941, than in the quar ended September 30, 1939.

The effectiveness depends upon the s and care in writing the letters, preparing circular letters, prompt sending out of bu tins and other material requested, and b but not least, in keeping the mailing list to date.

This vast pile of mail in 1940 was compos of 66,203,960 individual pieces of m Strange to relate, only 102,513 pieces we returned because of nondelivery, 0.15 perce of all pieces mailed. This is a very fi record and has been commended by the N tional Rural Letter Carriers' Associati More and more agents are availing themse of the post-office facilities for correcting m ing lists.

■ "Leadership through Practice" was t theme of the sixteenth annual leaders school for 4-H Club members at the Pennsy vania State College, August 10-16. O hundred and seventy delegates from 56 cou ties were in attendance.

Talks, discussions, training in song l recreation leading, practice in planning c quets, campfire programs, picnics, and re services, nature study, campus tours, as blies, a picnic and banquet, a citizen ceremony, and a candlelight service wer the program. During the last 3 days of week the delegates assisted the State l leaders in the activities of the annual 4 Club Week.

411895 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

They Say Today

Cooperation of Priorities Officials

One of the most important jobs of the Office of Agricultural Defense Relations is to present agriculture's case before the defense officials who are responsible for granting priorities for metals, chemicals, and other strategic materials. We soon discovered that this was largely a matter of understanding, and as soon as the priorities officials understood why agriculture needed certain things, we received the fullest sympathy and cooperation.

This sympathetic attitude does not mean that we can expect to get for agriculture everything we want or need. Priorities and rationing, which may be expected to increase greatly as our defense program develops, are already affecting poultry equipment, milking equipment, fencing, steel grain bins, tractors, and some farm machinery. Nitrates, the basis for explosives as well as for fertilizers, may be affected soon. Other chemicals and drugs for insecticides, fungicides, and disinfectants are likely to be short. The shortage of farm labor, the increased cost of things farmers buy, and all of the other things that make up a war-time economy must be faced by farmers planning for the future.—*M. Clifford Townsend, Director, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations, United States Department of Agriculture.*

Rules and Politics

As a leader, you must have knowledge of parliamentary procedure. Rules of procedure are necessary to properly conduct any meeting composed of a number of persons. Our Government is a parliamentary government, and when you acquaint yourselves with parliamentary procedure you are acquiring knowledge that will be very valuable to you throughout life, not only in your local community meetings but as members of other groups, as a member of the State legislature, or as a Member of the United States Congress. In Congress, a Member would be like a carpenter without tools if he did not possess a knowledge of parliamentary procedure. A well-directed point of order can be as effective in an assembly as cannon upon the field of battle. Without a knowledge of rules one is almost helpless in an organization. Therefore, I recommend to you that you study and become thoroughly familiar with parliamentary rules of procedure.

You have heard politics, which is the basis of any democracy, criticized. You have doubtless heard the statement made, "Let us keep politics out of this or that kind of work," and "Let us not have any politics in connection with what we are attempting to do." These statements are often made, but on careful analysis they do not hold water. The truth is, politics is the masses controlling. One who is against politics is against the people ruling and, therefore, against our American way of life and our democratic form of government. One who holds a political office has been successful because he had the good will of the people who elected him. One who succeeds as a merchant, as a doctor, as a lawyer, or in any other business or profession, succeeds because he has the good will of the people. Hitler does not believe in politics; neither does Mussolini. They are opposed to the people ruling. They want a dictator form of government. Anyone who is opposed to totalitarianism and dictatorship is in favor of politics, which is our American form of government. Politics can be good or bad. Let us work to keep politics clean and our elections fair, in order properly to preserve our country.—*Hon. Wright Patman of Texas in an address before the National Conference of 4-H Clubs, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1941.*

One Woman's Opinion

A friendly reader puts me on a spot. She wants me to name the feminine organization which in my opinion is doing the best group job in defense of democracy. Because the times call for moral courage, I shall do so and duck.

The Home Demonstration Clubs. As you know, this group is composed wholly of farm women. The average city dweller, housewife or business woman is entirely out of touch with it. I know any number of intelligent club leaders who know nothing whatever about what it has done or what it is doing.

Well, take it from me, those women are doing plenty. All their activity is based on common sense, on actual community needs, and their aim is the preservation and defense of the American home; therefore as defenders of democracy I think they are tops.

They waste no time on abstractions. Theories which absorb so much of our club attention give way to hard facts, and facts with which their membership is familiar.

In short, these women are not busy improving other people, either on the opposite side of the continent or the opposite side of the earth—they are trying to improve themselves. Their meetings are an exchange of practical ideas about practical subjects, subjects which women must master if they expect to function as good citizens—child training, sewing, nutrition, the preparation and preservation of foodstuffs, religious standards in the home, recreation, poverty, and crime problems in their neighborhoods.

Maybe because most of them do their own cooking, they seldom eat at meetings. Also they take their childen with them, which is bound to inspire in the youngsters a desire to imitate their elders—and isn't that the best way of teaching?

It seems to me this group of farmers' wives and daughters is working wonders in the interest of the national economy, and because it represents the roots of that economy—the stable, self-respecting, industrious American family—I believe it deserves to be named the most useful and promising of our many feminine organizations.—*Mrs. Walter Ferguson, The Washington Daily News.*

ON THE CALENDAR

Pan American Cotton Congress, Memphis, Tenn., October 6–10.

National Dairy Show, Memphis, Tenn., October 11–18.

American Royal Forty-third Annual Livestock and Horse Show, Kansas City, Mo., October 18–25.

National Rural Home Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 20.

U. S. Liaison Committee, American Country Life Association, Nashville, Tenn., October 20–24.

American Dietetic Association, St. Louis, Mo., October 20–24.

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C., October 20–25.

American Country Life Association Meeting, Nashville, Tenn., October 21–24.

National Home Demonstration Council, Nashville, Tenn., October 21–22.

National Horse Show Association, New York, N. Y., November 5–12.

Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Chicago, Ill., November 10–12.

National Grange Meeting, Seventy-fifth Anniversary Convention, Worcester, Mass., November 12–21.

Child Study Association of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., November 14–15.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 6.

National 4–H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill., November 29–December 6.

CONTENTS

in tune with the times . . . . . .

Here are three new AAA publications dealing with topics of the very moment—the farm side to hemispheric solidarity, the search for greater home security, and the task of building the strength of this great land against future needs. Each is fashioned in an editorial style which places value upon pictures and minimizes text. The result is a popular and pertinent approach to the more significant problems of our times.

AGRICULTURE AND THE AMERICAS G–105

American farm people have a direct interest in Western Hemispheric cooperation. To meet the need for better understanding of the vast implications, this publication presents comparisons of the Western and Eastern Hemispheres, and important facts on the people, the countries, the products, and the trade of the Americas. The 16- x 21-inch map may be used for a poster. Limited quantity only.

DEFENSE OF THE HOME G–108

This pictorial pamphlet tells how farm women regard the farm program, how they see it as practical home defense giving valued protection to the family and community. It is documented with actual reports from farm women, telling how the farm program makes home and community more secure. Available in reasonable quantity.

OUR FUTURE STRENGTH G–109

The healthy farm children on the cover page are symbols of the future toward which farmers are driving with the help of the national farm program. The pamphlet voices an appeal for fullest use of AAA provisions in order to defend the soil whence comes America's strength. Available in reasonable quantity.

Choose the publications suited to your particular information need. Copies may be obtained upon request to

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Extension Service REVIEW

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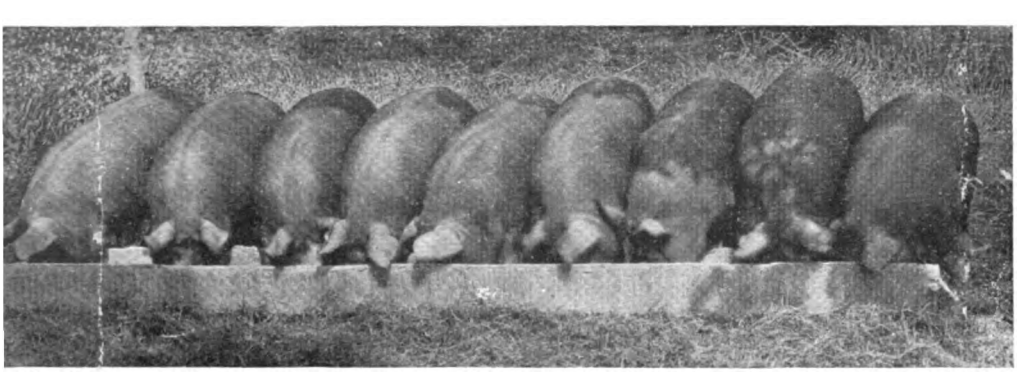
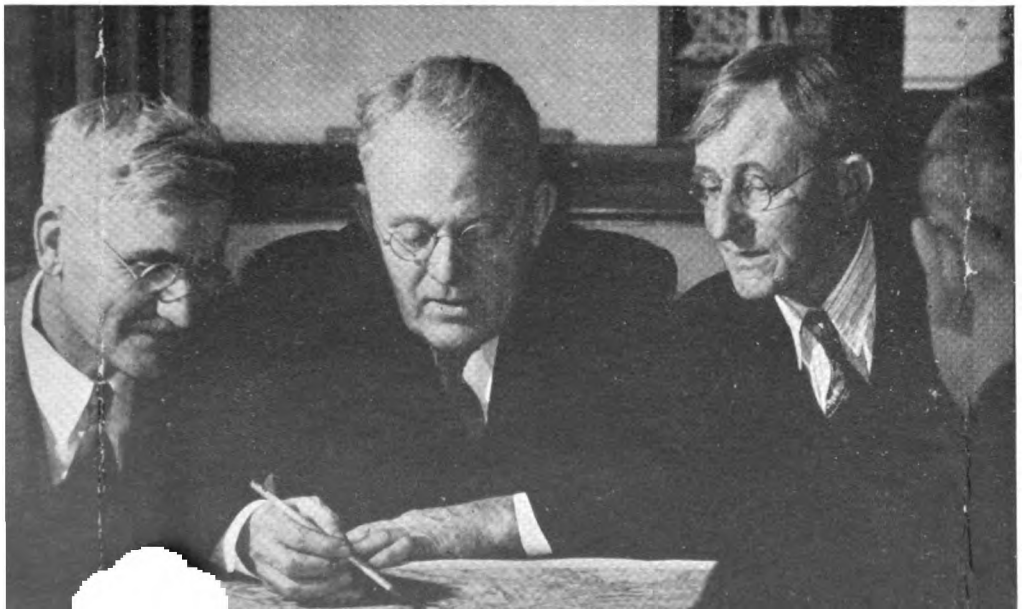
MORE MILK FOR DEFENSE





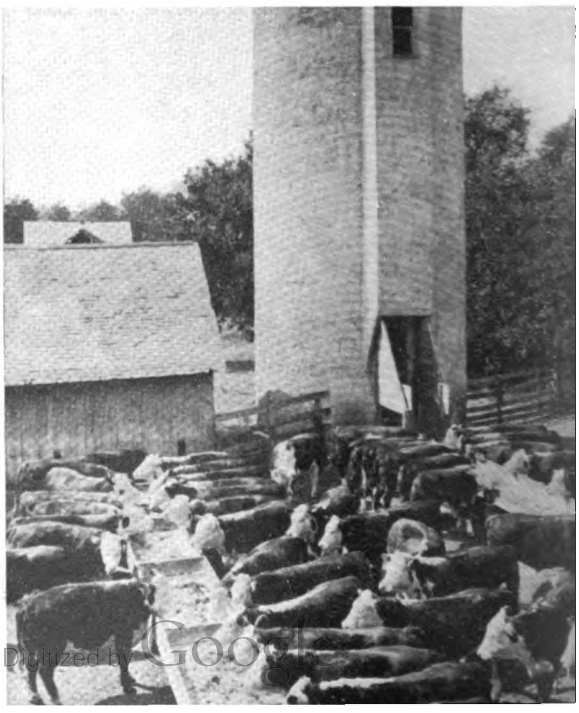
Food

to Win the War and Write the Peace

The 4 billion dozen eggs needed next y to meet the national goal means poultry every farm. In poultry as in dairy livestock work, 4–H Food for Freec Clubs are contributing to the natic welfare.

More meat is needed in 1942 than has e been produced before—more meat for gr ing domestic demand—more meat in c for the reserve stores.

Planning and organizing to meet fense goals is the order of the day. Fa leaders, extension agents, and other Gove ment representatives are meeting in sn groups and large groups studying the go working out farm plans, organizing th efforts to produce more of the vital foo



EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For November 1941 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

blished monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the proval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension vities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.40, foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

TENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Farmers Move for Defense In the Wolf Creek Ordnance Area

Like all good Americans who are not only willing but anxious to do their bit for erica and the American way of living, the mers of the Wolf Creek Ordnance Area at lan, Tenn., when called upon to act, acted erfully and quickly.

When, early in January, Director C. E. ehm of the Agricultural Extension Service s asked to arrange for the moving out of the people in the 50-square-mile area of intensive truck-farming section of Gibson l Carroll Counties, no time was lost.

First, a conference of agricultural workers l leaders was called at Milan to explain job to be done and to develop a plan of ion. Representatives of the Extension vice, FSA, SCS, Vocational Agriculture, blic Welfare, BAE, AAA, leading farmers, l civic leaders assembled to discuss the ergency. Before the close of the day, edu- ional meetings had been arranged for the t 3 days to give the people in the area iable information as to the needs, the ans, and the reason for asking them to e up their homes. This was done quickly stop rumors that usually start and spread ler such conditions.

Every Family Visited

A committee representing the various agri- tural agencies prepared a simple schedule determining the number of families and ir location, color, tenure status, and prob- e future plans, and to provide direct contact h people affected.

During the week that followed, county rkers who were known to the people visited ry family in the area. This staff of rkers was made up from local personnel the Extension Service, Farm Security, Soil nservation Service, one interviewer from State BAE office, and a Negro vocational teacher who visited every Negro family in the area. Surveys were made under the direction of the Extension Service, summarized at Milan, and reviewed by an agency committee composed of representatives from each of the agricultural agencies.

Surveys revealed that there were 525 families in the area—142 owner-operators, 186 tenants, 82 sharecroppers, 45 day laborers, and 70 not engaged in farming.

At educational meetings held in each of the two organized communities, local committees were set up. Local committees were elected by farmers in two communities not already organized. These committees functioned as leaders in all matters of calling meetings, listing available storage facilities, and in general helping their friends and neighbors in making their plans to move.

Farmer Committee Is Go-between

A central committee composed of the chairman of each of the four community committees acted as the official go-between for farmers and Government officials. All matters of complaints were settled by the people themselves. This central committee was of great help in aiding landowners and tenants in settling differences due to dispossession at a time when crops were already under way.

Dave Price of the Extension Service was put in charge of the relocation office in the Milan post office building. Mr. Price was thoroughly familiar with relocation work, having formerly worked in the Gilbertsville Reservoir area. The experience gained by the Extension Service in the years past in helping farmers to relocate from areas flooded by construction of the TVA chain of dams was of great value. The entire personnel of the Extension Service was available where needed.

County agents in all counties of west Tennessee immediately started a listing of farms for sale and for rent. They also listed farmers desiring sharecropper families. These lists were made available to farmers in the Milan area in the same way that they are made available to farmers in other areas where relocation work has taken place as a result of the construction of TVA dams.

Lands needed for the plant were optioned by the SCS and appraised by appraisers drawn from the Federal Land Bank system. The group optioning land and those handling the relocation activities worked in close cooperation.

Tours were arranged to acquaint farmers desiring to locate elsewhere with farms that were available. More than a thousand farms in 10 counties were listed. Instruction was given on types of soil, what to look for, and what to avoid. A score card was prepared to aid farmers in better evaluating the farms under consideration. Option forms were available to those who desired to take options.

Arrangements were made with the ordnance plant to give preference in employment to farmers living in the area.

Six Hundred Found Employment

All families were relocated as rapidly as their farms were needed for construction of the plant; many found employment in the area. The plant went into operation early in August. Three hundred farmers were relocated on farms, and many of them are doing part-time work at the plant. Other farmers and tenants, formerly living in the area, are employed at the plant. Incomplete reports indicate that approximately 600 people of the area found employment in the construction and operation of the plant. To help house workers in the plant, the FSA built 75 prefabricated houses.

Hands Across the Sea

■ Colorful cotton garments to brighten the lives of 21,826 children in the European war-torn countries have been turned over for shipment to the American Red Cross by the Arkansas Council of Home Demonstration Clubs.

The garments, made by Arkansas home demonstration club members and other farm women in the first organized project by rural women for aid to Europe's war victims, include dresses, boys' suits, shirts, overalls, nightgowns, slips, panties, and other garments, including dressing gowns and robes for preschool children.

The program, known to home demonstration club women throughout Arkansas as the "Hands Across the Sea" project, was launched in the early spring by the executive committee of the Arkansas Council of Home Demonstration Clubs in response to suggestions made by the American Red Cross and the National Needlecraft Bureau.

The garments, which have already been turned over to the Red Cross for shipment, included 10,767 dresses, 288 boys' suits, 1,308 shirts, 83 pairs of overalls, 2,008 nightgowns, 3,620 slips, 2,929 pairs of panties, and 824 other garments, mostly robes.

Persons contributing garments to the program included 19,089 home demonstration club members, 306 4-H Club members, and 836 rural women not members of organized home demonstration clubs.

Club Members Are Generous

Counties in which the highest percentage of the home demonstration club membership contributed garments to the program included Nevada whose 804 garments represented contributions from 97 percent of the county's home demonstration club members; north Mississippi County whose 1,034 garments represented 96 percent of the county's home demonstration club members; and Chicot County whose 596 garments represented 95 percent of the county's home demonstration club members.

Of the State's 2,217 home demonstration clubs, 1,489 participated in the "Hands Across the Sea" program.

In working out the details of the "Hands Across the Sea" project, the home demonstration club women chose cotton because it is Arkansas' principal farm product, and cotton fabrics are recommended by extension clothing specialists as being particularly suited for the hard wear and frequent launderings required of children's clothes.

The program further provided that each member participating should, in addition to making the garment herself, also provide the material for the garment.

Cotton materials from which the garments were made included corduroy, print, gingham, gabardine, twill, pique, percale, chambray, seersucker, flannelette, terry cloth, cotton eiderdown, muslin, broadcloth, covert cloth, hickory shirting, and sateen.

Many of the women who were unable to buy the material for the garments used feed or flour sacks, which now come in either plain white or colored cotton materials.

Patterns recommended by the Red Cross were used for the construction of all the garments, and usually all the members of one club used the same pattern for all the garments made. Requirements observed by all contributing members in making the garments included front openings and long sleeves. The front openings were specified to make it possible for the child to dress and undress himself, and long sleeves were required in consideration of the moist, damp climate of most European countries.

To simplify the distribution of the garments, an age label was sewed into the neck of each one. And to make alterations possible, all garments were made with deep hems and large seams; and a needle, thread, and all remaining scraps of the material were packed with each garment.

Before being turned over to the Red Cro the garments were carefully pressed, a packed five to a box, all the garments in ea box being of the same size and pattern.

All garments made by the home demonstr tion clubs of one county were turned over county Red Cross production chairmen presidents of the county councils of ho demonstration clubs.

Clothing construction has been one of t principal phases of the extension program farm women since the first home demonstr tion clubs were organized in the State; a local clothing leaders, trained by extensi clothing specialists and county home dem stration agents, were given the responsibil of the "Hands Across the Sea" program the individual clubs.

Old-time sewing bees were revived by c members in making the garments, the c members meeting at the community clubho or in a member's home for all-day cutting a sewing sessions.

The interest of the home demonstrati club members in the program was aptly pressed by one member who paused in cutti out a garment to remark to her county ho demonstration agent:

"You know, I'm glad to do what I can the British children, because if our coun were at war and our homes being bombed should certainly appreciate any help I co get for my children."

Homemakers Study Citizenship

■ Alert to the times, Michigan homemakers in 43 or more counties have been spending part of the time at their home demonstration club meetings studying how to be more intelligent citizens.

During the past year, 217 citizenship discussion meetings were held which were attended by 3,632 persons. More than a fourth of these meetings lasted all day. Some of the rural homemakers held evening meetings to which they invited their men folks and others outside their clubs or community. In some groups the local leaders took charge; in others, an outside person, as a local judge, a history teacher, or minister, acted as discussion leader.

The discussions followed an outline on "The Citizen in a Democracy" which Margaret Harris, Michigan assistant home demonstration leader, assisted by Dr. W. H. Combs, of the political science faculty, prepared in response to many requests from rural homemakers. The four-page outline lists topics relating to the foundation and practice of good citizenship and gives references to various books and articles which will help the women to gather information for their discussions. "Citizen" is defined; the duties and privileges of citizens are brought out, and the educational resour of each community are included in the s gested discussion material. The outline prepared in question form so that the me ings would not become a lecture by the lea but would be an actual discussion by women themselves. Care was taken to l the discussion away from any partisan narrow viewpoint. Emphasizing that g citizenship begins in the home, the read references were varied to give a broad vi of the topic.

Each of the home demonstration clubs siring the outline received the four-page line and three separate sheets contain true-false questions, a suggested proced and a report form.

Many of the homemakers wished to ha the instruction on citizenship contin Some of them remarked that they had ne felt their citizenship responsibilities bef and had a better understanding of their ligations as a result of these discussio More of the women turned out to school me ings and local elections than in the p Other comments showed a stimulation of i terest and a more active participation in t parent-teacher association, scout organi tions, and 4-H Clubs.

Housewives Go to Early Morning Party

■ On the first day of August the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service plowed a new furrow in consumer education when 500 St. Paul housewives attended the first homemakers' party at 6 a. m.

The party, held at a time when parties sometimes end but seldom begin, had as its setting the municipal market with its varicolored display of fruits, vegetables, and flowers. Its purpose was to acquaint city housewives with the part local truck growers play in bringing vitamin-filled, garden-fresh vegetables and fruits of their native State into town for the local grocer and others to buy, to emphasize the wisdom of buying at the time of peak supplies, and to give pointers on vegetable grading.

Two weeks of excellent newspaper publicity and constant reminders over all six Twin City radio stations insured the success of the party. There is a story behind that publicity. Last year the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service inaugurated its first efforts to help the growers in the area surrounding the Twin Cities to move the vegetable gluts. They did this by appointing Ralph Backstrom as assistant county agent in four counties, and from June 1 to September 15 he made daily visits in the early morning to the markets. Through the radio and press service of the university, information about vegetables was sent to all local radio stations and newspapers. This year, the radio stations—every one of them—asked for the service again. Report sheets have been worked out which will make the daily telephone job simple and fast, but here is a service that reaches thousands of people over the air with the tag line, "Furnished you as a public-service feature by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and Station ———." The stations do not mind sharing the report, for two 50,000-watt stations, WCCO and KSTP, are among those in the set-up.

Radio Does Its Part

The University of Minnesota station devotes a part of its Homemakers' Quarter Hour to the report, to a menu featuring the day's best buy, and to a recipe. Inserted in popular vein are nutrition theories and cooking hints from the home demonstration nutrition specialists.

The foundation for this widespread interest in marketing was laid 10 years ago when the city home demonstration agents of St. Paul and Minneapolis began to train city housewives to know standards for products purchased for use in the home. They prepared a publication on consumer purchasing which has had widespread use by homemakers of the Twin Cities.

Well, that is how it all started. And then, some listeners wrote that they too would like to go to market some morning. A city-wide invitation was given to homemakers to be the guests of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and the St. Paul Vegetable Growers' Association at the first homemakers' tour and party.

It was a gala affair. When the whistle blew to open the market, there was Bea Baxter, one of the foremost conductors of women's programs in the Northwest, with her hand microphone to transcribe a 15-minute show interviewing public officials, University Farm staff members, and the market master, as well as many of the crowd of women around her. The following week that transcription reached thousands of northwest listeners over KSTP.

Climax in Grading Contest

Ralph Backstrom led the group on a tour of the stalls which were gaily decked with big buckets of snapdragons and gladioli for the occasion. At one truck of celery, the crowd stopped while the grower gave a demonstration of celery grading and told the difference between the bleached and Pascal varieties. Tomato grading was explained, and D. C. Dvoracek, marketing specialist of the Minnesota Extension Service, held the crowd's interest overtime when he explained that Minnesota raises some of the best potatoes in the United States and showed how to select them. The climax of the tour was a grading contest for the consumers and presentation of large artistically arranged baskets of vegetables to the winners by the growers' Association.

The St. Paul newspaper sent a photographer and reporter, which insured A-1 follow-up publicity.

Of course the market party is just one small part of the effort by the Extension Service to promote both producer and consumer interests. Other results are listed for these 2 years of market activity. Nine carloads of climax baskets have been used for shipping tomatoes this year. Before, fresh tomatoes had always been sold in half-bushel baskets, but growers were shown, through tests, that with climax baskets there is less spoilage, more consumer appeal, greater ease in handling and shipping, and the elimination of basket exchange.

Growers say the extension marketing aid has been responsible in large part for removing surpluses. They claim that when broadcasts mention a certain vegetable as being the "best buy," in an hour's time there is a definite increased demand for that particular product. Other States, including Arkansas, Wisconsin, and Illinois, have copied the Minnesota plan.

To forestall any great loss in the apple crop by apple maggots, an emergency radio flash was sent out from the University Farm studio to all Twin City stations as soon as the maggot was discovered in the area. News commentators, farm programs, and plugs included the announcement of the danger to Minnesota apples and what to do about it. It was the best cooperation of the year by stations and press to aid the growers in an emergency.

■ More than $10,000 was saved by West Virginia farm families in a cooperative purchase of 3,553 family garden seed collections.

New Chief of Business Administration

Walter H. Conway has been appointed Chief, Division of Business Administration of the Federal Extension Service. As Associate Chief, Mr. Conway worked closely with the late Mark M. Thayer in handling those phases of business administration which relate to Federal grants to States and Territories, the review of budgets, projects, plans of work, field appointments, and financial reports. Mr. Conway has made periodical inspection of the work conducted with Federal and State funds in most of the States and the Territory of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Conway was born and educated in Gloucester, Mass., the son of a mariner. He came to the Department of Agriculture in 1909 in the Office of Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work under Dr. Seaman A. Knapp and has been associated with cooperative extension work since 1914.

He will assist Director Wilson and Assistant Director Brigham on administrative problems and supervise the business activities of the Extension Service.

Strength on the Farm Front

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Wor

■ Secretary Wickard has said: "Food will win the war and write the peace." Six million farmers are setting themselves to produce that food; more food for our own defense and better national health, more food to help the countries that stand between us and Hitler, more food reserves for strength at the peace table and to feed a starving Europe after the war.

"For the first time in the history of agriculture in this country," the Secretary has pointed out, "production goals for all essential farm commodities have been established." Those goals have been based on a thorough canvass of all the needs. Those goals have been studied, revised in the light of local conditions, and accepted by State agricultural leaders at regional meetings and by county agricultural leaders at county meetings. They are goals which can be accomplished. Indications are that many of them will be surpassed in many counties and States.

Extension agents have worked early and late in discussion groups, in meetings, in farm and office visits, and in many other ways to explain those goals and make clear to farmers the need for the all-out farm-defense effort and the machinery for putting it into effect.

Six Million Farmers Study Goals

Six million farmers, in one of the most intimate, democratic contacts they have ever had with their Government, have studied their own individual farm plans in the light of these goals and have indicated what they can do. The job now is to do it; to make the increases in the face of such difficulties as shortages of labor, machinery, and other essentials.

In this great effort two points stand out. The first is that the foods of which there is such a considerable deficit in Britain are the animal-protein foods—eggs, milk and milk products, cheese, and meat. The second is that the new knowledge in nutrition plays an all-important part. Agricultural defense goals have been established on the basis of providing an adequate dietary level for the whole population in this country as well as in Britain. I hope that, in the vast amount of Extension education now being carried on, this close link between our nutritional goals and the agricultural defense production goals will be emphasized.

Assisting farm people to overcome these difficulties, giving them the information they need to reach their goals, and helping them to understand fully each new situation in these fast-changing times constitute one of the greatest challenges ever faced by extension workers and other agricultural leaders.

To the extension worker who has been pushing increased home food production for years, the farm defense program is a challenge on a huge national basis for intensified efforts and greater accomplishments than ever. To the nutritionists and related workers, it is the first time we have ever in a big national way tied production and national health together as the production goals do.

To AAA committeemen and others who have been striving, through allotment and quotas, to balance production of the five basic crops, it is a program that sets goals for all crops; a program aimed at adjustment of production upward or downward, whatever the need calls for. To the low-income farmer, the tenant, the landlord, the housewife, the 4-H Club boy or girl; to all it is a program that should call for the same fight for freedom, fight to preserve our liberties and way of life and to maintain the strong drive for independence that led our forefathers to establish this Nation.

Now that the program is well under way and millions of farmers have already set greatly increased food-production goals, it is clear that, under the abnormal circumstances, they must have more subject matter and technical advice on sound farming practices than ever. How well farmers meet their goals and, at the same time, avoid the serious mistakes many farmers made in the First World War may depend on how well extension agents and other leaders get their technical advice and the developing facts about the situation to farmers generally.

Trained Local Leaders Are Ready

This job not only demands the best of every extension worker. It also calls for making the best possible use of the 702,069 extension-trained voluntary local leaders. For years these leaders have been the backbone of major accomplishments in their communities. It calls for the closest kind of cooperation with the 8,017 farmer cooperative associations which extension agents have helped to organize and have worked with in arranging marketing, processing, storage, and other handling facilities for the increased production.

It calls for the best possible use of the 1,140,723 members of organized home demonstration clubs. Through these organized clubs of farm women in every community, practically all farm women can be reached effectively. They can be urged and helped to to their part in meeting the goal for a farm garden, better nutrition, increasing home poultry and dairy production, and home food preservation. Meeting the established goal that 97 percent of all farm families have a garden in 1942 will call for all possible reemphasis and intensification of all established garden programs. Thousands of families will have to be convinced that they need a good garden, an more so now than ever because defense need have increased the importance of food to the national security and personal liberty.

The 1,500,000 4-H Club boys and girls ca do their part by putting more and more rea meaning into their 7-point democracy progra and greatly increasing their activity in dairy ing, poultry and pig raising, and growing hom gardens. Last year 273,000 4-H boys an girls had a garden of their own; 177,000 raise poultry; 150,000 raised pigs, and 74,000 ha dairy cattle. Greatly increasing these activ ties will not only increase production of neede foods but will give rural youth the satisfac tion that it is doing its part and will inspir greater community effort on the part of all.

Greatly increased production of neede foods is the challenge. Farm people hav given their answer in increased productio goals. Food for freedom is their contributio to the safety of the Nation in this time o stress and danger. The best in every exten sion worker and agricultural leader is chal lenged to help keep farm people abreast o fast-changing situations and to pass on t them technical facts and advice needed t meet those goals in the face of threatenin difficulties. When national security, our na tional health, and continuance of our way o life are at stake, we cannot fail.

Project Tour

A holiday was declared by Lewis County W. Va., homemakers to visit the club members homes and see some of the outstanding proj ects carried on by them during the year. Each of the 75 women on the tour packed a school lunch and had it scored before eating dinner. Home demonstration accomplishments re viewed were: Clothing, better lighting, con venient kitchens, refinished furniture, and im proved home grounds.

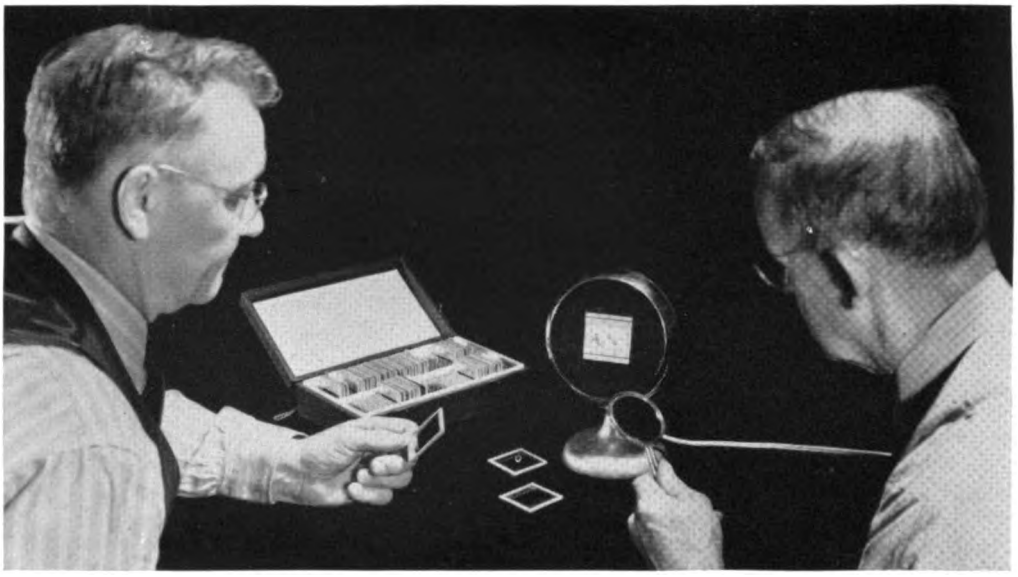
■ In 1940, 4-H Club members in 15 States terraced 38,206 acres of land. Oklahoma 4-H boys and girls topped the list with 26,459 acres terraced; Texas members terraced 3,662 acres; Mississippi, 3,247 acres; and North Carolina, 2,392 acres.

■ Alabama farm men and women sold $421,648.97 worth of farm produce on 33 curb markets this year, reports Etna McGaugh, State home agent of the Alabama Extension Service. Eight of the thirty-three markets had sales totaling more than $1,000 during August. The three markets with the largest total sales the past month were Gadsden, $28,168; Tuscaloosa, $15,000; and Montgomery, $14,761.91.

The Illuminator and Its Uses

GEORGE F. JOHNSON, Extension Specialist in Visual Instruction, Pennsylvania

A piece of visual-instruction equipment that is likely to command increasing attention among extension workers is the so-called illuminator. Although it is made in various shapes and sizes, the illuminator is a very simple piece of equipment and can be home-made. The type we use most generally consists of a ventilated box with white interior (a foot square at front and 10 inches deep) containing an ordinary 60-, 75-, or 100-watt light bulb and having a high-quality piece of ground or opal glass over front of box. Transparencies such as 2- by 2-inch color slides are placed on this ground glass, and a window-light glass cut to proper size is placed over the slides to hold them in place and keep them from being handled in exhibits.



Single-slide illuminator made by County Agent R. M. Gridley, Beaver County, from a discarded automobile spotlight.

Inexpensive Cardboard Illuminator

Inexpensive 12-slide capacity cardboard illuminators without light socket, bulb, and cord can be purchased for less than $2, whereas factory-made metal ones ready to use and holding 25 2- by 2-inch slides or one 8- by 10-inch transparency sell for approximately $12 each. Material for making the 25-slide-capacity wooden type will likely cost between $2 and $3.

The reason for the increasing popularity of illuminators is due to the fact that 2- by 2-inch color slides are something more than lantern slides to project onto a screen; they are attractive pictures to view in natural size or with the aid of a reading glass. Objects photographed close up can be seen very distinctly in an illuminator at a distance of 2 to 4 feet. General scenes are not satisfactory unless a magnifying glass is used.

Uses of the Illuminator

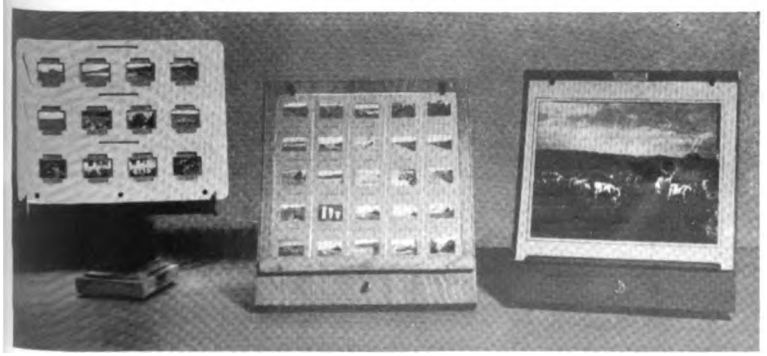
We have at least 20 illuminators in use in Pennsylvania. They are utilized in many ways: (1) As the central feature in simple, inexpensive exhibits, (2) as a means of viewing and studying individual slides for filing or for arranging a series to illustrate a talk, (3) as a visual aid in discussing problems with office callers, and (4) as a means of referring quickly to a series of pictures at a gathering of community leaders interested in program planning or working out details of a definite project.

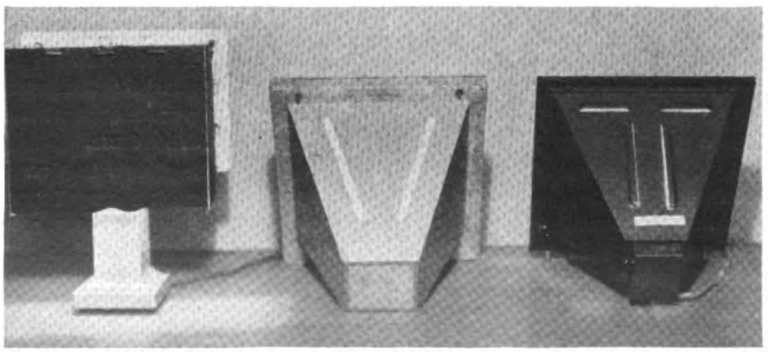
Advantages of the illuminator over projected pictures include: (1) The pictures can be viewed clearly in average indoor light without darkening the room; (2) the need of carrying projection equipment and the difficulty of set-up in small quarters are eliminated; (3) a series of 25 slides can be viewed and studied individually or as a sequence with all slides continually in view. Disadvantages include: (1) Use is limited to situations where only a few persons look at the slides at one time, and (2) the size of the 2- by 2-inch slide makes it impossible to show all types of views with equal effectiveness.

In addition to 2- by 2-inch slides, we use 8- by 10-inch color transparencies in these illuminators as features of exhibits at some community shows, county fairs, and at our State farm show. These attract much atention, as natural-color pictures of this type cannot be equaled by enlarging and tinting paper prints.

We are so much impressed with the many practical possibilities of the illuminator that we are constantly calling the attention of our workers to it. Making year-round use of visual aids which might otherwise be utilized only during the winter meeting period is the goal in Pennsylvania where more than 20,000 color slides have been produced.

Front and rear view of three types of illuminators: An inexpensive cardboard type made commercially; a home-made model with 10- by 10-inch face displaying 25 2- by 2-inch slides and a factory-made metal type used for one 8- by 10-inch color transparency or 25 miniature slides.





Louisiana Boys Have News Sense

For 2 years in succession the State award for 4–H Club reporting in Louisiana has been won by a club member of St. John the Baptist Parish. This circumstance is notable for several reasons. St. John Parish is one of those distinctively rural sections of south Louisiana populated almost exclusively by farmers of French extraction, commonly called Cajuns. There are no large towns, and no daily newspapers are published within the parish. Then, too, in each of the last 2 years it was a 4–H Club boy who gained the coveted honor of representing the State at the National 4–H Club Congress in Chicago. The field of 4–H Club reporting is almost an exclusive province of girls.

The Louisiana Agricultural Extension Service gives a good deal of attention to club reporting, and winners in achievement day contests from each parish are awarded a trip to the annual short course at the State university. Arriving at the short course, these club members compete to earn the privilege of attending the national conference.

The choice is determined on the quality and character of the reporter's work in publicizing the activities of his own club. The work is judged from a collection of stories, editorials, pictures, and other news material, actually written or inspired by the reporter himself. Neatness and efficiency in assembling the material in scrapbook form have a bearing on the final award, but only incidentally. A perfect score in the contest is represented by the following points: Quality of writing, 25 points; variety of subjects covered, 25 points; regularity in using available news outlets, 25 points; general use of available facilities (a reporter with several newspapers in his parish would be expected to do more than one who had access to few), 10 points; number of illustrations reproduced, 5 points; number of editorials on 4–H Club work, 5 points; general appearance of scrapbook, 4 points.

At the 1940 short course, Sidney Luminas ran away from the field, and in 1941 Augustin Gravois did the same thing. Both were from St. John the Baptist Parish.

What made the work of the boy reporters distinctive was its dignified simplicity. Their books were neat almost to the point of severity but were in harmony with the rules of the contest. Their books represented a comprehensive and complete picture of their work as reporters during the previous year. In spite of the fact that they live in a small rural parish, with few facilities for giving wide publicity to the work of their clubs, they had availed themselves of every opportunity to present the story of club activity. The stories were well written in simple language. Several were illustrated with halftone cuts, and all were neatly mounted to display properly each story individually. Sidney used white paper for his book; Augustin resorted to black. In each book, beneath every clipping was written the name of the newspaper from which it was taken and the date of publication. Clippings from the mimeographed school paper, which had their own part in the contest, were kept apart so that there would be no incongruity in the display of different types of publication. Editorials inspired by the reporter's work were given prominent place in the scrapbooks.

The accomplishments of these two boys from St. John the Baptist Parish furnished a vivid demonstration that success in any field does not depend on abundance of opportunity but on utilizing such opportunities as may be available. These boys were in competition with reporters from parishes of large population and unlimited club activities, as well as widespread facilities for publicity. The St. John boys showed how it was possible to take advantage of what they had and to use every opportunity for making known the work of their clubs.

Win Place on 4–H Daily

The contest among club reporters is one of the colorful events of the annual short course at the Louisiana State University. Not only do winners in the parish achievement day contest have the right to enter the State competition, but they automatically are chosen to serve as reporters on the staff of the "4–H Daily," a publication produced each day of the short course to furnish general news of the event and also to afford actual reporting experience to the 4–H Club boys and girls. This year the "4–H Daily" celebrated its eleventh annual appearance.

Louisiana employs a number of media in giving instruction to 4–H Club reporters. One of the phases of this training is a series of news clinics conducted by the agricultural editors with the cooperation of county agricultural and home demonstration agents. The clinics are arranged by the agents and give the agricultural editor opportunity to effect personal contact with the club reporters. When occasion arises the editors give individual instruction to reporters when they visit their parishes on other missions. Through such means the agents are able to extend definite help to club reporters in developing an effective news sense and an ability to put the stories of club activities into readable form.

Emphasis is given in the published stories to work accomplished by the club rather than to the business routine of club meetings. Agents help club reporters by editing their stories, and some agents have reporters send stories to agricultural editors for criticism. In a number of parishes the editors of Louisiana weeklies have become so interested in the wor of the young reporters that they, too, hav given them instructions in writing news an feature stories.

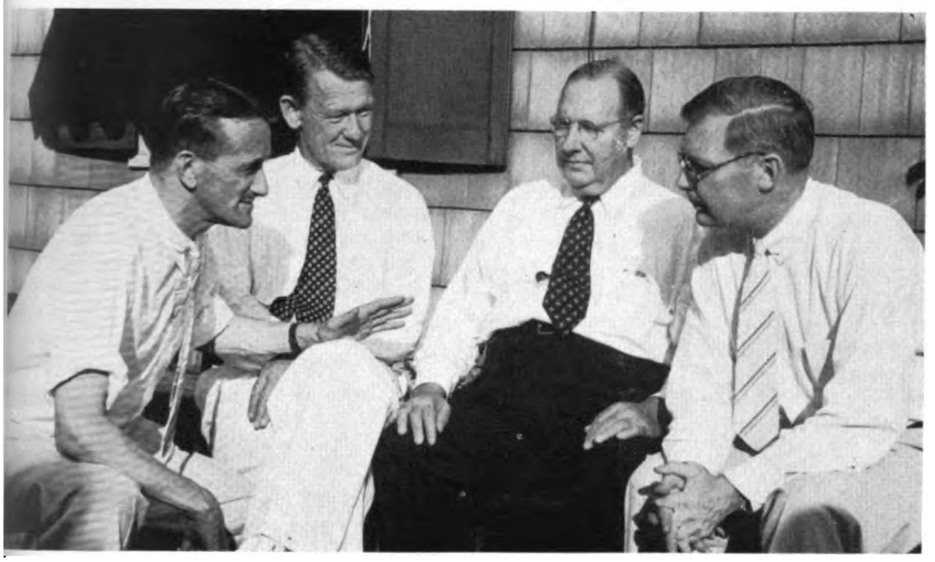
Throughout the State, newspaper editors a most without exception exhibit a lively inte est in the work of these young club reporter A recent survey made by the editorial offic of the State agricultural extension service i dicated that editors and publishers were vi tually unanimous in their approval of th reporting program and their willingness t cooperate. Where such cooperation was no evident, it was due to a lack of understandin or unfavorable local conditions.

In several parishes of the State, specific e couragement is given in the awarding prizes for the best work done by 4–H Club r porters. A notable example is the Lafayet Advertiser which offers each year two silv loving cups, one awarded for the best wor done by a senior reporter and the other to th best in the junior competition. Lafayette located in south Louisiana. In north Louisian is Franklin Parish, the parish seat of whic is Winnsboro. Here is published the Frankl Sun, the editor of which each year gives loving cup to the 4–H Club reporter winnin the parish contest. Seldom are cash award offered in these local competitions, an exce tion being that of the Lafourche Comet, pu lished at Thibodaux in south Louisiana. Th editor of the Comet offers a cash prize of $ to be awarded the winner of the parish 4–H Club reporters' contest on achievement da The money goes to the club represented by th reporter.

Another form of encouragement given t club reporters is that offered by the Oak Grov Gazette, published in West Carroll Parish i the extreme northern section of the State This is a trip to the State fair at Shreveport with all expenses paid. These incentives of fered reporters are, of course, incidental They do not at all take the place of the spiri of cooperation and helpfulness which is a par of the Louisiana editorial attitude toward 4–H Club activities every week of the year. Thi is true both in the daily and weekly field bu particularly in the wide areas which ar served by the weekly press, the great molde of public opinion in rural Louisiana.

A definite stimulation to club work in St John the Baptist Parish has been one of th results of the achievements of the two 4–H boys who won the State publicity awards fo 1940–41. Keen interest in their accomplish ments was evident among the farmers of the parish who attended the 4–H short course where the awards were won. But, aside from this, a greater concern for the values of Ex tention Service seems to be evident throughout the parish because of the emphasis given to it through the work of the 4–H Clubs.

Reception with Reason



Editor Wally Moreland (left) keeps busy talking about farming with (left to right) Dean W. H. Martin; John I. Sipp, farm editor of the Newark Evening News; and Television Specialist Ernest Colling of the National Broadcasting Co.

For a group of county agents, a club of 4-H boys, or a get-together of farmers, e identification of field-crop seeds is a well-rn contest. But when half a hundred wspapermen and radio broadcasters try to k out different kinds of farm seeds, there likely to be some confusion. And that is st what happened early in August when the ricultural divisions of Rutgers University New Brunswick, N. J., staged their third nual reception for editors and broadcasters. The seed-identification contest was only one a score of features that filled the program the men who are constantly handling farm rs at newspaper and magazine desks and microphones. The nature of their work vents most of these trained journalists m obtaining much actual contact with the m. There are exceptions, of course; but, and large, the newspapermen and broad-ters have come to accept the Rutgers open se as an annual insight on the progress rapidly developing agriculture.

ctual results of the field-crop seed-naming test show what some newsmen are up inst when they work with farm material. veteran desk man, whose experience runs ough terms of service with three New York spapers, modestly accepted the booby prize r he was unable to name correctly any of seed samples. On the other hand, this par-lar contest was won by the associate editor national farm magazine, a man who has years of experience in the farm field.

osts to the editors and broadcasters were n and Director W. H. Martin of the New ey College of Agriculture and the Experi-t Station and Wallace Moreland, New ey's extension editor, who is this year's president of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors.

Dean Martin and Editor Moreland led the more than 50 visitors through displays, demonstrations, and exhibits that included a putting contest over a golf course made up of greens containing turf either bred by the experiment station or on test to determine suitability for New Jersey use; inspection of soil cylinders; the station's crop museum and grass and legume nursery; "milky white" disease technique for Japanese beetle control; Rutgers aero-propagator for ornamental plants; human vitamin research using swine as test animals; outdoor flowering annuals; breeds of purebred horses used on farms; goat feeding and breeding, and artificial breeding of cattle and poultry.

An interlude of refreshments and conversation at the home of Dean Martin preceded the group's visit to the Log Cabin, a rustic lodge situated high above a lake on part of the experiment station's 1,000-acre farm. In front of the cabin, the seed contest was held along with another contest on guessing the annual egg production of three White Leghorn hens. And then the pencil pushers and mikemen were treated to a complete buffet dinner as the climax of an informative and entertaining afternoon and evening.

Back of this annual affair for New Jersey newspapermen and radio broadcasters is a desire on the part of the men who head up the agricultural divisions of Rutgers University to let the men who serve farm folks by way of newspapers and radio know of advances being made in agriculture and to give them opportunity to ask questions they might have on "grass root" farm problems.

New SMA Administrator

Roy F. Hendrickson, formerly Director of Personnel of the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration and Director of Marketing for the Department, with Edwin W. Gaumnitz as Associate Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration. Mr. Gaumnitz has been Assistant Administrator of SMA.

Mr. Hendrickson succeeds Milo Perkins who recently resigned his position as Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration to become Executive Director of the Economic Defense Board.

Mr. Hendrickson was born on a farm in Mitchell County, Iowa, in 1903 and attended St. Olaf's College, Northfield, Minn. He was a newspaper man from 1924 to 1933 at Duluth, Minn.; Sioux City, Iowa; St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., and Washington, D. C., specializing in agriculture.

In 1933 he became an assistant to M. L. Wilson, former Under Secretary of Agriculture, and later joined the staff of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. On July 1, 1938, he became Director of Personnel of the Department.

Mr. Gaumnitz was born on a farm near St. Cloud, Minn., in 1899. He attended the University of Minnesota, majoring in economics. He taught at Minnesota after his graduation in 1921 and later worked with the Iowa Extension Service and the California State Department of Agriculture. He joined the Department of Agriculture in 1931, serving with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Gaumnitz became Assistant Administrator of the Surplus Marketing Administration in 1938.

Camp Lakodia Is Popular

Camp Lakodia, the new 4-H camp at Lake Herman near Madison, S. Dak., has been the camping place for many 4-H groups during the past summer. 4-H local leaders held their State camp there from September 17 to 21, and the older youth camped there from September 23 to 27. Among other camps held there were the State farm women's camps, the State wildlife conservation camp, many county camps for 4-H boys and girls, and the county agents' conference.

The camp, dedicated on June 1, includes 15 buildings. An REA line provides light and power for this well-equipped camp in eastern South Dakota. A commercial firm provided a range, electric refrigerators, tables, benches, chairs, games, and other necessary equipment.

Besides ample space for classrooms and assemblies, the camp has an excellent beach. There are sleeping quarters and dining-room facilities for 160 persons. The planting of shade trees and ornamental shrubs has been proceeding as rapidly as possible.

Market Gardens Develop Citizens

■ The 4–H Clubs of Orange County, N. Y., develop good citizens at the same time they lay the foundation for successful market gardeners. For instance, there are Nial and Robert Clauson, brothers, of Philipsburgh, a small community near Middletown. Representative of the 4–H Club boys in their county, these boys have completed 4 years of 4–H Club activities and earned for themselves training and experience in good living and also some more tangible awards.

Among the more tangible awards was the $100 Duncan Memorial Award for doing the best job of marketing their farm products in a State-wide competition with other New York 4–H Club and Future Farmers of America gardeners.

To win this award, Nial and Robert took over the complete responsibility for 10 acres of upland market crops on their grandfather's small farm, on a cross road about 4 miles from Middletown. Besides the usual marketable upland vegetables, the boys' enterprise included a large area devoted to strawberries. Culture, grading, and packing of the crops were carried out according to the 4–H Club project teaching; and marketing was done at the early-morning Middletown Curb Market and by some retail and roadside selling. Their 10-acre project, the largest 4–H garden in the county, was more than an activity. In their 4 years of 4–H Club work it had become their livelihood. Their father had died; their mother and grandfather had to find employment away from home; and there were two sisters, another brother, and a grandmother to support.

Already the boys are established producers at the public market sessions in Middletown. With a steady increase in the amount of produce they raise on their tract they are planning to join other county producers in selling their products at the Hudson Regional Market in Newburgh.

At the same time the boys were developing this successful business enterprise, Robert started a home yard improvement plan. He did a fine job of improving the whole appearance of his home and immediate surroundings. The brothers not only began to enjoy their home more but found it paid economically also in making the background for their roadside stand more attractive.

Forestry and soil conservation have entered into their plans; and, as a demonstration of their new-found knowledge, Robert planted 1,000 evergreen seedlings on an acre of waste land.

The financial success of their garden work will enable both boys to attend Cornell University after they graduate from Goshen Central School. Nial is planning to take a course in engineering, and Robert aspires to become a county 4–H Club agent.

They have found many chances to develop leadership ability in their 4–H Club work. In 1939 Nial and Robert, with another member of their club, represented Orange County at the National 4–H Club Congress in Chicago. They have participated also in the 4–H contests of the National Vegetable Growers' Convention.

The young Clausons are members of the Orange County 4–H Junior Fair Board of the Orange County Fair, with the responsibility of setting up and supervising the crops and garden classes of the 4–H Club department of the fair, which with its 800 entries in 1940 comprised about 40 percent of the total entries of the entire fair.

Both boys have attended county 4–H camp and State 4–H Club Congress. In 1940 Robert enrolled in the recreation leaders' training class at State Club Congress and, later in the summer, used this training as recreational counselor at the Orange County 4–H Camp, passing on his training to the 82 club members in camp.

They are active members in the Orange County 4–H Council, an older youth 4–H organization. Robert at present holds the office of secretary. They have both held various offices in their local club which, under the inspirational leadership of Allan Stage, Sr., has for several years been one of the outstanding local 4–H agricultural clubs in the county.

For 3 years Robert has been a member of the Orange County 4–H fruit-judging team at the Eastern New York Horticultural Society 4–H contests. This fruit work includes grading and packing apples according to the New York State grade requirements, identification of varieties of insect diseases and mechanical injuries, and their control.

County Club Agent George A. Earl, Jr., says: "We feel that this story of the 4–H activities and accomplishments of the Clauson brothers illustrates both the concrete and abstract values in 4–H Club work. Their story shows how boys develop leadership and citizenship and become an inspiration to their families. Their progress depends upon their participation, effort, and ability. Though the Clauson boys are outstanding Orange County club members, there are many more among the 186 carrying the home and market garden project whose ability and accomplishments and progress nearly equal theirs."

■ A contour plowing contest was held on a farm near La Crosse, Wis., on October 8, sponsored by the local soil-conservation district's association of farmers. Other such matches are planned in Minnesota and Iowa.

CHARLES H. CROSS, Specialist in Exhil tions, Federal Extension Service, was retir on August 21 after 38 years in Governme service.

While in the exhibits work, Mr. Cross serv as Department representative at many ou standing expositions in this country a abroad, including such occasions as the Worl Poultry Congresses, Ottawa, Canada, 192 London, England, 1930; Cleveland, Ohio, 193 World's Fur Trade Exposition, Leipzig, Ge many, 1930; Century of Progress Expositio Chicago, 1933–34; Texas Centennial Expo tion, Dallas, 1936–37, and New York Worl Fair, 1940, as well as many times at the annu International Livestock Exposition at Chica and the National Dairy Show in various citi and as Assistant to the Federal Commissione California Pacific International Expositio San Diego, 1936.

Forestry Bulletin for 4–H Clubs

The publication, Forestry for 4–H Club furnishes information that should be useful 4–H Club leaders and members and oth young people. The text, which is well-illu trated, emphasizes getting acquainted wi forest trees and forest stands and learni their different values to their owners a their place in the economy of the farm a the community. Practical phases of managi the farm home woodlands properly are al given important consideration. The to outlines should serve as a guide and an aid working out club projects, programs, and de onstrations that will have real education value and also prove financially profitable many young people on farms.

This bulletin was written by the late Wilb R. Mattoon, senior forester, Forest Servic and Erwin H. Shinn, senior agriculturist, E tension Service. It was recently published the United States Department of Agricultu as Miscellaneous Publication 395.

Club Renovates School

The Parish Fork 4–H Club of Wirt Count W. Va., cleaned and repaired their schoo house as a club project. The 13 boys clean the grounds and repaired the building, and t 3 girls in this newly formed club put the i terior of the school building in order.

■ The Danish system of judging livestoc was used for the first time at a lamb sho in Oregon at the annual 4–H Club fat-lam show sponsored by the Extension Servic The new method of judging combined wit other features made this year's fat-lamb sho an effective method of education in the fu damentals of livestock marketing, said P. T Fortner, county agricultural agent of Bake County.

Pick Up Your Exhibit and Walk

To set up the Cornell portable exhibit, it is only necessary to open the case and pull out the bottoms of the two loose panels. The space exposed above each panel makes a convenient place for a header sign. Note the brass corners for protection on the closed case on the right.

Most persons engaged in agricultural extension, particularly county agents and college specialists, at one time or another have occasion to use small exhibits. The dilemmas of having no suitable background in a small Grange hall, and the forgotten thumb tacks, not to mention lack of time properly to set up an exhibit, are all too common to need elaboration.

The answer is a portable exhibit case.

In designing such a case at Cornell, we had five requirements in mind: The case should be attractive, both when closed and when set up; it should be sturdy so as to withstand repeated shipping or carrying in a car; it should be light in weight and easy to carry; and, perhaps most important of all, it should be possible to prepare the exhibit wholly in advance and to set it up in less than a minute for each double unit. The case pictured here, to some degree at least, fulfills all of these requirements.

The cost of this case is approximately $14. This price can be shaded a bit if several are built at one time. The outside dimensions are 31½×31½×3 inches. As many as six cases can be carried in the trunk of an ordinary sedan.

A working blueprint can be obtained at a cost of 15 cents, to cover cost of printing and mailing, from the Office of Publication, College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.—*George S. Butts, assistant extension editor, New York State College of Agriculture.*

Texas Fruit Growers Work Fast

Texas fruit growers saved their largest peach crop in 30 years this past summer by doing their part in a peach consumption and utilization program.

When producers, Extension Horticulturist J. F. Rosborough, and other extension agents anticipated that the Texas peach crop would be a million bushels above average, they started a campaign to market the peaches within their own State. In less than a week the program was under way.

The purpose of the peach drive was twofold—to aid Texas orchard owners to dispose of their heavy peach crop and to help consumers get the full benefits from this valuable food crop, which is in line with the food-for-defense program and the national defense conservation and nutrition program which urges adequate food supplies.

Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel issued a proclamation that the period July 24 to 30 be designated as Peach Week No. 1 and the period of August 7 to 14 be designated as Peach Week No. 2 in his State. He called upon all newspapers, merchants, chambers of commerce, civic clubs, and all citizens to stimulate the use of fresh peaches, and to can, preserve, dry, quick freeze, pickle, and otherwise conserve peaches.

Among those who cooperated in the program were State and Federal agencies; women's clubs; parent-teacher associations and other educational groups; cafes and hotels; drug stores; ice-cream manufacturers; clubs including the Lions, Rotary, and Kiwanis; chambers of commerce; and grocers.

Through the efforts of county and home demonstration agents and Farm Security supervisors, peaches were purchased in heavy-producing counties and transported to non-producing counties such as those located in the Gulf coastal region. The handling of funds was not done through the county and home demonstration agents but through the land use planning committees.

A good many trucks that had expected to get cheap peaches to distribute to markets outside the State were forced to go away without being loaded, as most of the peaches were taken care of within the State.

Although no detailed survey has been made that would serve as a definite means of determining the extent of accomplishment, when growers' groups have been asked the question, To what extent did the peach consumption and utilization program serve to increase the demand for peaches? they have replied that they believed that they would have lost a third of their crop had it not been for this program.

Since the wind-up of the peach-shipping season, the growers of the Weatherford area have organized a peach-marketing association which will have some grading equipment with which to handle their fruit next year.

Negro Boys and Girls Broadcast

One of the highlights of the annual short course for Alabama Negro 4–H Club boys and girls held at Tuskegee Institute this past summer was their radio broadcast featuring The 4–H Club in National Defense.

The course of study for the boys included soils and crops, dairy cattle, swine, woodworking, health and hygiene, and recreation; and the courses for the girls were health, handicrafts, poultry, music, foods, and clothing.

An exhibit showing the best articles made by the boys and girls was placed in the auditorium. The articles included canned goods, dresses, smocks, house coats, undergarments, wall hangings, stenciled curtains, luncheon sets, milking stools, benches, nail and staple boxes, sawhorses, stepladders, and lamp brooders.

Dale County, Ala., completed its 1941 cotton mattress and comforter program on May 31. Since May 3, 1940, when the program was started in that county, 8,819 mattresses and 6,131 comforters have been made. These mattresses and comforters have gone into 3,801 farm homes. The work was done in 71 community centers, with 375 leaders assisting the home demonstration agents.

The Annual Repor Goes to Washingtor

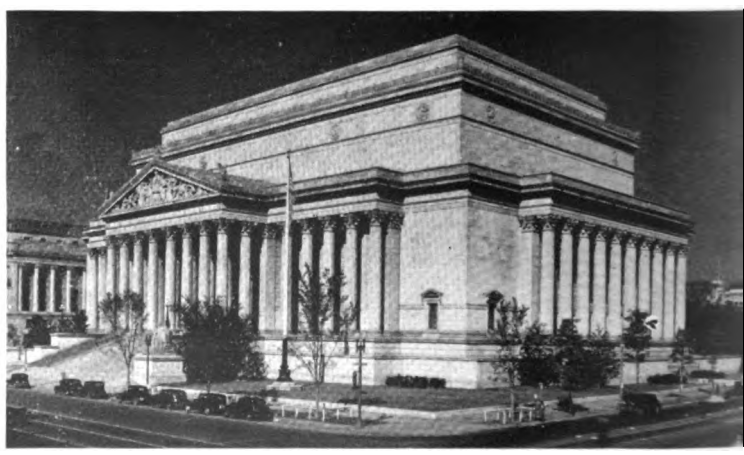
The 1941 annual reports of all extension worke now being prepared in county and State offic will soon be arriving at the Federal Extensio Service. What will happen to them there?

The narrative reports of the 9,000 State an county extension workers will be read and i dexed in the Division of Field Studies an Training where they are available for consulta tion by all members of the Department staf Some 50,000 to 60,000 items will be selected fo the reference-card index file which insures th quick location of report information.

A national summary of extension activitie and accomplishments during the current yea will be compiled from the statistical reports o the 6,800 county workers.

The uses of annual-report information ar legion. The reports will furnish information fo Department staff members, departmental pub lications, press releases, radio broadcasts, maga zine feature stories, and annual reports t Congress, to cite a few examples.

The 1941 annual reports will be permanentl stored in fireproof drawers at the Federa Archives Building. In this air-conditioned build ing, these extension records are guarded agains insects, dampness, sunlight, fire, and theft. Her they will always be accessible to extensio workers and others interested in studying th progress of Extension over the years.



County Extension Headquarters

M. A. LINDSAY, County Agent, Kern County, California

The other extension agents and I have been enjoying our new headquarters at ersfield since November 1938. When the icultural Extension Service was estabed in this county in 1914 there was one nty agent and one stenographer, and the dquarters consisted of one small room aptimately 30 feet square. During the period n 1914 to the present the staff has increased ll there are now one county agent, three stant county agents, one home demonstra- agent, and three stenographers. The ent floor space occupied by the extension f is about 4,000 square feet. In addition ffice space, there is a meeting room with hen which covers 1,300 square feet.

he Kern County Board of Supervisors, r surveying each public office in the court- e in 1932, found that additional office space needed in practically all the county offices. r decided that additional space must be loped. Following the survey of possible ions for establishment of new office space, found that the county owned 20 acres of on the new Golden State Highway about locks north of the courthouse. Shortly this survey, the Forest Service was estabd on a part of the 20-acre block. Later, ings were constructed which housed the ornia State Highway Maintenance Dement; the State Highway Patrol; the Division of Oil and Gas, and county, , and Federal relief agencies.

1935 the agricultural building was first consideration. In the latter part of 1935 s decided by the board of supervisors to ruct an agricultural building to house gricultural Extension staff and the Agrital Commission staff. (The Agricultural ission is a law-enforcement body.)

Kern County Board of Supervisors emd an architect to confer with the Agricul- Extension Service and the Agricultural issioner for the purpose of determining mount of floor space that each of these epartments would need 20 years in the e. Plans were then drawn by the archind submitted to the board of supervisors. the plans were approved, a WPA project repared and accepted by the county and ederal Government.

building was completed and ready for ancy on November 5, 1938. At a public tion the board of supervisors gave the ng and grounds to the Governor of the of California who in turn dedicated them farmers of Kern County who were in lance at the dedication.

part of the building which is occupied extension agents includes a public foyer people may wait for friends, committ- and the like; an outer office or reception where tables and chairs are provided for people waiting to see some member of the staff; offices of the staff; committee room; aerial-photograph and map room; a meeting room which is also used as a dining room; a kitchen; and rooms for supplies and equipment.

Since the building has been occupied, meetings of agricultural organizations, such as the Grange, Farm Bureau, 4–H Club, and many meetings of committees and other groups of people have been held. Approximately 15 to 18 meetings of groups are held in this room each month.

The kitchen is a model farm home kitchen enlarged in all of its compartments to make it possible to be used as a kitchen for serving banquets, dinners, and luncheons. This is a demonstration kitchen and has been used as a model in many farm homes. This particular room was designed in all of its interior by members of the staff of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of California. There is approximately $1,000 worth of equipment in this kitchen.

The kitchen is used in connection with the dining room or meeting room several times each month, and both of these rooms have served a great need in Kern County. There is sufficient equipment in the kitchen in the way of silverware and dishes to handle a banquet of 86 people. The meeting room is provided with chairs to seat approximately 100 people.

The all-over cost of this building and the garages was approximately $65,000, with an actual cash cost to the county for material of about $20,000. The remainder was carried by the WPA. The building is constructed of adobe with 18-inch walls. This provides excellent insulation both in summer and winter.

Film Strips To Aid Defense

Special film strips are available for the use of extension workers who are playing an important role in the agricultural defense program by assisting farmers in planning and making the national quotas. A new catalog containing descriptions of individual film strips to aid defense is now in preparation.

The contract for film strips for the current fiscal year was again awarded to Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. This is the only firm authorized to make and sell official film strips of the United States Department of Agriculture until July 1, 1942.

Film strips sell for 40 cents to 60 cents each when single copies are purchased. When quantities are ordered from the same negative, prices are lower.

The same low prices for preparing film strips for State and county workers from their local photographs will prevail again this year, the price being 10 cents per frame for the single-frame size or 15 cents per frame for the double-frame size. These prices include the negative and one positive print ready for use.

Write to the Extension Service for additional information regarding costs for printing of legends and subtitles, catalog of film strips, and suggestions on how to organize your own series from your photographs.

In-Service Training Goes Forward

Extension courses are rapidly becoming an established feature of the regular summer sessions at State colleges and universities. All but 4 States were represented by the 523 men and women extension workers enrolled at the 18 extension summer sessions of 1941. In spite of the cancelation of the Missouri 8-week school, because of the defense situation, and an obvious reduction in enrollment at other institutions due to the same cause, there were 70 more persons participating this year than in 1940.

Colorado State College's summer school, planned for the fifth consecutive year on an area-training basis, topped the list with 83 extension workers from 25 States. The University of Tennessee with 79 workers from 9 States was a close second. Next in attendance were the schools for Negro extension workers, Tuskegee Institute with 74 men and women agents from 3 States and Prairie View State College with 67 Negro workers from 3 States. Washington State College's first extension school was attended by 42 agents from 6 States. Cornell's summer session, resumed after a lapse of several years, had an enrollment of 38 extension workers from 14 States.

Arranging in-service training courses for extension workers for the first time were New Mexico and Washington State colleges and Furman University, S. C. For the second year, the State Universities of Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, and West Virginia held summer sessions. Louisiana University held its seventh consecutive extension school.

Mothers Organize Club

Mothers of 4–H Club members have organized their own club in London, Oreg. The members of this 4–H mothers' club have as their goal a better understanding among club members, their mothers, and the club leaders. The club meets twice a month at the homes of various mothers, at which time phases of 4–H Club work are discussed and instructions given in the work so that mothers will be able to help with the projects that their boys and girls are carrying.

Pine Woods Furnished House and Heat

F. B. TRENK, Extension Forester, Wisconsin

When Ralph Clark settled on his farm in 1904 in northern Lincoln County, Wis., a few miles east of Tomahawk, the many hundreds of stumps he removed were everlasting reminders that he had a "new" and not a "used" farm. Stumps there were, but, because he took over before the fires swept in, there were young pines too. As all men must, when they start on one of these fresh-from-the-dealer jobs, Ralph Clark selected the location for the farm buildings then kept land clearing and farm building apace. And just because he planned buildings and clearings at the same time, his is a story different from most of the others.

He determined not to clear a 10-acre block to the west of his buildings. The thick set of young pines, even then, suggested snug protection from strong, cold winds for the farmstead. A stream to the west of the woods was something of a fire barrier. Then, as now, partridge found it a favorite drumming and nesting ground. Yearly a doe has reared a fawn in this pine grove. All in all, it was the perfect setting for windbreak, woodlot, and wildlife sanctuary.

For 20 years Ralph Clark and his family shared the fortunes of all pioneers of the north country. They witnessed a major land boom and its collapse. Just as values started the downward trend in the early twenties, tragedy struck the Clark family in the form of a fire that completely destroyed their home and some of the smaller adjacent buildings. Not a piece of personal property was saved.

As soon as temporary living quarters were arranged, the building of a new and larger home was under way. The pine woods to the west of the farm, still furnishing protection as a stout windbreak, was equal to filling still another need. From it was sawed every foot of framing, lath, and trim, inside and out, for an eight-room stucco-finish house. Within the year, the Clark family was in the new home.

Today, nearly 20 years later, this woods, now about 8 acres in size, shows not a single gap from the logging that supplied the building of the new home, and besides, it is furnishing much of the fuel wood needed for cooking and heating.

Late in the fall of 1940, a woodland improvement demonstration was arranged in this woods by Gus Sell, the Lincoln County agent. A small crew of CCC boys from nearby Camp Tomahawk was on hand to help in the cutting of low-value trees for fuel wood. It was next to a vacation for that crew. The "weed" trees were few and far between. Ralph Clark had seen to that each winter as he took out fuel wood. But it was a demonstration none the less, a very complete and a very durable demonstration of a small pine woods saved from land clearing that has more than paid its way as a windbreak, and as a source of fuel wood, and that has furnished the home itself in the bargain.

New Film Strips

The following film strips have been completed by the Extension Service in cooperation with the Bureaus of Agricultural Economics, and Plant Industry; the Forest Service; Soil Conservation Service; and the Surplus Marketing Administration. The film strips may be purchased at the prices indicated from Photo Lab, Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. At the same time order and remittance are sent to the above firm, a copy of the order should be sent to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, requesting authorization to make purchase. Blanks for this purpose will be supplied upon request by the Extension Service. Mimeographed lecture notes for use with each film strip will be supplied by the Extension Service.

Series 600. *Propagation of Trees and Shrubs by Vegetative Means.*—Shows forms of vegetative propagation in common use for reproducing woody plants by stolons, layers, cuttings, and grafts. 47 frames, 40 cents.

Series 601. *Equipment and Practices That Reduce Costs in Haymaking on Hay Farms.*—Shows that on most hay farms the hay acreages are usually large enough to justify the use of labor-saving equipment and that the use of cultural practices to reduce the cost and improve the quality of the product are important to the success of the enterprise. 65 frames, 45 cents. Double frame, $1.25.

Series 602. *Equipment and Practices That Reduce Haymaking Costs on Small Farms.*—Illustrates that on most small farms the acreage in hay crops is too small to justify the purchase of expensive equipment and that the equipment usually available may be most effectively used in saving labor and cutting costs. 46 frames, 40 cents. Double frame, $1.

Series 604. *Community Forests—A Local Asset.*—This strip is based on the history of one of the first community forests in the United States at Danville, N. H. 79 frames, 50 cents. Double frame, $1.50.

Series 609. *All Children Must Eat.*—Illustrates the need for better nutrition among many of our school children and how school lunches made from surplus foods are sup ing at least one good meal every day to m undernourished children. 63 frames, 45 ce Double frame, $1.25.

Series 610. *Cotton Classing and Ma News Services.*—Illustrates the operation free cotton classing and market reporting growers who have organized for cotton provement. Shows how cotton farmers the classing and the market news repor their improvement work and as an aid to n efficient marketing of their improved cot 42 frames, 40 cents. Double frame, $1.

Series 611. *Soil Erosion and Its Contr Orchards.*—Shows many of the erosion p lems encountered in the development of chards in the Great Lakes Region, and po out methods and practices recommended in solution of these problems. 38 frames cents. Double frame, $1.

Series 615. *Diversion Terraces and tour Strip Cropping.*—Illustrates esse steps in laying out and building diver terraces and laying out contour strip cropp Shows that establishment of these is a r tively simple and inexpensive job. 49 fra 40 cents.

First-Aid Training for National Defense

In connection with the national def program, the United States Departmen Agriculture Post No. 36 of the Amer Legion has organized a class to take the Cross lay instructor's course. The Dep ment now has a limited number of accred lay instructors. When the class has pleted the course, it is expected that more t 500 employees of the Department of Agri ture will be given the standard first-aid co so that trained first-aid people will be avail at all times on each floor of all buildings o pied by the Department in Washington, D

Field offices in large cities should coope with local defense agencies in forming cla for this type of training. When an offic ready to have its personnel taught first instead of attempting to have this instr tion provided from without, it is more ef tive, both for the present and for the s of a lasting piece of work, if the office or c bination of offices through its managem will designate certain suitable persons training through the local Red Cross cha as first-aid instructors who, in turn, teach classes organized for the office personnel. remote stations, bureau offices should c bine with other Government and pri agencies in planning the details for hold first-aid classes.

More detailed information may be found the publication issued by the American Cross entitled "First Aid ARC 1052." Fi offices may obtain copies of this pamph from their local Red Cross chapter or writing to the national headquarters of American Red Cross, 17th and D Stre NW., Washington, D. C.

What Affects Housing and Living Conditions?

MRS. F. C. BABCOCK, of Geauga County, Chairman, Northeast District Home Council, Ohio

How do living conditions fit into the home-maker's place in national defense? Today we hear so much about preparation defense in the national way that we are to think of it as military armament; yet ense does not mean fighting alone; it means -preservation and protection, and where is re a better place to begin that guardianship in in our homes?

"A chain is no stronger than its weakest k;" therefore, is our country any stronger n its homes? It is there that the health, ppiness, moral character, and spiritual atti-de of the Nation is fostered. "For what is man profited, if he shall gain the whole rld, and lose his own soul?"

Many thousands are proud to say that their me is in our own fair State of Ohio, yet just at do we know of the housing and living ditions to be found here? There are many ings that contribute to the living conditions the home. Let us consider some of them m the housing standpoint.

Monetary Value is Low

Perhaps one way to egt a picture of the lity of a farm dwelling is to consider its imated monetary value. The farm housing rvey of 1934 showed the average valuation Ohio farm houses to be about $1,600, with erages in the various counties ranging from 0 to $3,000. Low valuation of farm dwell-s of the county may reflect (1) inadequate struction, or (2) poor repairs, or both.

Did you know that in this farm housing sur-, which included 18,469 Ohio rural families 9 counties, namely, Adams, Ashland, Ash-ula, Darke, Madison, Monroe, Muskingum, lding, and Sandusky, that 61 percent were me owners and that 39 percent were renters tenants?

Of the houses surveyed, 47.1 percent were years old or older, and only 5.2 percent were s than 10 years old.

The 1934 Federal Housing survey of these counties showed that 7 percent of the mes surveyed had hot running water and ½ percent had bathrooms, but only 10 per-nt had bathtubs.

In the counties surveyed, a wide variation of e number of homes having hot water is own, the highest being 21.5 percent and the west 3 percent.

About 3 percent of the homes had septic nks with sewage disposal; 50 percent had a tchen sink with drain, and 8 percent had door flush toilets.

Much water was carried by Ohio families. though the average distance that water was rried to the house was 74 feet, the county erages ranged from 37 to 125 feet.

About 13 percent had central heating systems, and only 23 percent had electricity.

The 1940 census figures are not yet available. However, the estimates are that about 55 percent of Ohio farms have electricity. Along with electricity has come central heating and power equipment, but not to the same extent as the installation of electricity and lights.

You say that you think this rating is exaggerated? It does seem that way on first thought; yet how about the farm families on the back roads? Are they enjoying the same improved conditions that you do? They may be your neighbors or mine.

The need for bettering the rural housing conditions is obvious. Perhaps the first step in the problem of improvements is to seek the reasons for the inadequacies.

A major factor is low income, which means that there is a lack of ability to pay for improvements or replacements. Many families live on tracts so small, or on land so poor, that the income realized will never be sufficient to bring the dwelling up to even a minimum standard of livability.

The lower income half of the farm families with only about $450 cash or less to spend for all items of living—food, clothing, medical care, transportation, heat and light, and the many other wants and needs—cannot spend much on house repairs. Major home improvements involving large outlays will be impossible at this income level unless the family is free enough from debt to spread the payments over 2 or more years.

Tenancy Is a Problem

Tenancy furnishes the explanation for some poor housing. As the rent of a farm and its buildings is determined largely by the income the farm yields rather than by the quality of the dwelling, the landlord has less financial incentive to provide a good house for a rural renter than does the urban landlord whose rents reflect to a greater degree the comforts his property provides.

Good housing is not cheap. Costs of construction have remained relatively high during a period when technology has reduced costs of many other items of living. Furthermore, the farm family must pay more than the city dweller to have a dwelling provided with modern sanitary facilities and electricity.

The initial cost of installing a central furnace is generally higher because of the distance from town, and a furnace once installed may increase the fuel expenditures beyond the amount spent for operating stoves.

Explanations for the comparatively low quality of farm dwellings are thus numerous and easily found. It is all far removed from log-cabin days, and grandmother in her most fantastic daydreams could not visualize many of the improvements which today we consider almost necessary to our daily welfare. We marvel at the things she accomplished and the obstacles that were hers to overcome. Perhaps if she could have had things just a bit more convenient, there would be fewer tombstones in the cemeteries, inscribed, for instance, "Mary, wife of Josiah Jones, died at the age of 28 years," or "Cynthia Brown, aged 35."

However, we must look forward rather than indulge in retrospection.

Let us view the situation with optimism. Ohio farm income is expected to rise in 1941. However, efficient planning for family needs will be necessary because of little change in the farmers' purchasing power. Shall we not follow the example of the sturdy pioneers and learn to help ourselves?

Helping families to improve their homes by their own labor with relatively small money outlays is an activity of the Extension Service, the Farm Security Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, the Forest Service, and the teachers of agriculture and home economics in rural schools. Kitchens are made more efficient, closets and cupboards are built, repairs are made, and painting and papering done. Education helps to improve standards, to point the way to possible improvements, and to teach the simple skills needed.

Much remains to be done, and much more could be said if space permitted. For every family helped there are several not reached; the situation still challenges the best efforts of all persons interested in improving rural levels of living—local, State, and Federal. Homemaking is one of the finest professions in the world, and great is the responsibility. As homemakers, we may well consider the words of Job, "Let me be weighed in an even balance, that God may know mine integrity."

4–H Charity

Members of the Sistersville 4–H Club of Tyler County, W. Va., are busy knitting for the Red Cross. A recent club project was the making of tray cloths and collecting tumblers for a local hospital to which they also donated washcloths and dishcloths. In addition, they made scrapbooks for the child patients. Other community activities include soliciting funds for the Red Cross, contributing food to local hot-school-lunch programs, and helping with the community Christmas treat.

The Sistersville Club as other 4–H clubs in the country are emphasizing those activities which contribute to community welfare and a strong defense program.

What Happens to Rural Youth?

In 1940, it was possible to trace 259 of the 299 boys and girls who had graduated in 1928, 1929, and 1930 from the eighth grade of the rural schools of 7 La Porte County, Ind., townships. La Porte County is in northern Indiana, 50 miles east of Chicago.

Only 31 percent of these young people, most of whom are now 26 to 29 years of age, were living on farms. Seventeen percent of the young men were farmers or were engaged in farm work. Twenty-one percent of the young women were farm homemakers, and 38 percent were homemakers not living on farms.

Of the 141 young men traced, more than a third were employed in factories, 10 percent were doing white-collar work, 6 percent were truck drivers, and 6 percent were employed in garages or filling stations. Only one was unemployed.

Of the 118 young women traced, 8 percent were working in offices and 8 percent were employed in house work.

Other phases of the rural youth situation in La Porte County which are brought out in the study, include: The economic status and earnings of the young men and women, size and tenure of farms, personal problems and needs, and recreational activities.

Rural Youth, La Porte County, Ind., by Harry F. Ainsworth, Indiana Extension Service; O. E. Baker, United States Department of Agriculture; and others. Purdue University Publication, 1941.

Sociological Approach to Better Nutrition

A study of the sociological factors involved in the food habits of 300 provincial inhabitants of one of the oldest villages in a Southeastern State was made in 1940 to find out how to improve their diets.

To gain the confidence and cooperation of the villagers, Mary L. de Give and Margaret T. Cussler, who made the study under the sponsorship of Harvard University, lived in the village, referred to as Grome, for 6 weeks. Introduced by their landlady, they took part in community activities and conversed with the residents in an informal manner. Every opportunity was used to gather information on local food habits and the folkways of cooking. They talked to storekeepers, took day-long trips on grocery delivery trucks, and observed the food products which were bought and traded. They studied typical menus in the community, went with welfare workers on relief cases, and visited county institutions.

Supplementing the information obtained by the participant-observer method was the compilation of such data as the records of State and local health officials, relief agents, home demonstration agents, State and local education departments, old store ledgers, and Farm Security Administration and census information.

The study brings out that the food problem is but one of a complex of problems involving the background of agricultural policy, the educational system, the racial problem in the South, health and deficiency diseases, the distribution of surplus commodities, the economic system, and community interrelations.

Also emphasized is the importance of a preliminary sociological survey preceding the actual work in changing food habits in a community, and the necessity of having proper leadership in health movements. Other possibilities of promoting nutrition education are: Working through young people whose food tastes are being reconditioned in school and various group activities; by community demonstrations of the results of various diets; by exploiting local nutritional resources; and by teaching improved cooking methods.

Whatever means of changing the diet are selected—local demonstrations, school instruction, a Nation-wide campaign, or enrichment of the main foodstuffs—the problem in the last analysis involves the relations of man to man; and a common sentiment for better food habits must be developed, the authors conclude.

Interrelations Between the Cultural Pattern and Nutrition, by Mary L. de Give and Margaret T. Cussler, graduate students of Harvard University. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 366, 1941.

Studying the Kitchen

As a basis for an extension program on kitchen planning, a study of 150 rural homes in Jackson County, Oreg., was made to find out how the kitchen sink centers were equipped and used and to determine how they might be improved.

Eighty-five percent of the kitchens had sink centers. One-fourth of the sinks had unfatisfactory surface drainage. Eighty percent of the homes were equipped with running cold water, and 66 percent with running hot water. About one-third of the sinks were less than 28 inches in length, and the majority were installed too low.

Forty-four percent of the kitchens had the light fixtures placed so that shadows were cast on the work area. Twenty percent of the kitchens had switches or pull chains which were shock hazards.

Thirty-five percent of the families did not store the dishwashing equipment in a convenient place. In about one-third of the chens the dishes were inconveniently sto requiring reaching, stacking of dishes shelves, and transportation across the chen. Cooking utensils were usually st at the sink center, and in 65 percent of kitchens, stooping was necessary to ren the equipment from the shelves.

The extension program aimed at the provement of farm kitchens has been rev in light of this survey.

A Study of the Kitchen Sink Center Relation to Home Management, by Mabel Townes Mack, Oregon Extension S ice (typewritten), 1939.

Learning by Doing

In a study of the educational outcomes the 4-H food preservation project in Mas chusetts it was found that the more f products 4-H canning members canned more subject matter they learned and more self-confidence they developed.

Tests were given at the beginning and of the project to determine the amount t learned during the project. The girls w placed into three groups according to amount of food products they canned. E of the three groups of girls had been i 4-H canning project 1.4 years and w equivalent on their beginning score.

Canning done	Points gained	
	Knowledge	Self-confide
65 jars or more	23.4	
30 to 64 jars	12.5	
29 jars or less	5.3	

A fundamental principle of learning is t people learn by doing; they learn throu experience. These data indicate that as members canned and studied about canni they learned more information about canni and developed more confidence in their abil to can.

The different measures used for testi subject-matter knowledge and confidence not permit comparison with each other.

A Study of the Educational Growth of 4- Food Preservation Club Members—Mass chusetts, by Fred P. Frutchey, Federal E tension Service, and Tena Bishop, Massach setts Extension Service. U. S. Dept. Agr. E Serv. Cir. 356. 1941.

■ NEARING COMPLETION is a study the food habits of 256 farm families in Preb and Harrison Counties, Ohio. Through pe sonal interviews, information was gathere on the amount of food produced and co sumed by the farm people, on the amou of food preserved and stored, the kinds food purchased, and the food preferences families.

Arts and Crafts Go Into Homes

Extension workers will again take part in National Art Week which will be observed throughout the United States, November 17–23. A coordinated effort is being made this year to bring the work of American artists and craftsmen into the American home, the business office, the church, the club, and the social group, as well as into recreation centers provided for our defense forces.

The Nation-wide program of local sales exhibitions and demonstrations will be organized and conducted with the cooperation of all individuals, groups, organizations, and agencies, public and private, interested in the arts.

Last year employees of the Extension Service rendered valuable assistance in explaining the many interesting features connected with the production of the articles exhibited by rural people. They were familiar with the background of some of the exhibitors who had to overcome many obstacles in acquiring the skill that went into the making of their articles; the manner in which material was assembled and utilized; and where, as in the use of textiles, dyeing was necessary, the possibility of the use of native dyes was explained.

In the national exhibition in Washington, D. C., there was a very creditable display of articles made by rural people, a great many of whom had been assisted by home demonstration and 4-H Club agents in the States. The section of the exhibition devoted to rural arts was well attended, and many people obtained at first hand a better idea of the scope of help which is being given to rural people through the medium of the Extension Service. Not only did it demonstrate the efforts being made to assist rural people to beautify their homes, thereby lifting their morale, but also that there was a possibility, as skills developed, of a market for their products which would serve to augment their incomes through the use of spare time.

Last year Art Week realized $100,018.45 in sales during the week of November 25-December 1, and brought art into hundreds of homes which theretofore had been without it. Also, it brought more than 5 million persons to 1,600 exhibitions of American art.

At the close of National Art Week on December 1, 1940, President Roosevelt made the statement that "In view of the gratifying success achieved during the observance of the first Art Week, I feel justified in recommending that Art Week be made an annual event under the sponsorship of the President."

Better Living on "Down East" Farms

R. N. ATHERTON, Extension Economist in Marketing, Maine

Maine rural people are trying to overcome income problems and the effects of low incomes through an extension program begun some time ago.

Farm records show that the net farm income has decreased substantially on many Maine farms during the past 10 years. During this period living standards have increased, and the need for more cash is greater. Prospects of increasing net farm income are none too bright. Possibilities of increasing the level of living through a home food production program are greater than the possibilities of increasing cash farm income for many of these rural families.

According to information presented by the nutritionists of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, Maine diets generally consist of too much milled cereals, sugar, and vitamin-less fats, and not nearly enough milk, fruits, and vegetables. Foods which can readily be produced on Maine farms—milk, eggs, meat, vegetables, and fruits—usually make a difference between good and poor diets. The nutritional studies show that a substantial increase in the consumption of milk, butter, eggs, tomatoes, leafy green and yellow vegetables, meats, and poultry is needed to bring the nutritional level of the diets of our people up to a desired level. This would mean a substantial increase in production above what is now being grown or raised.

In 1938 a State committee was established, the activities of which consisted of finding out what the situation was, developing a program based on the situation, and assisting extension agents in the counties to plan methods that would meet the needs.

Members of the State committee are the assistant director; county agent leader; home demonstration agent leader; 4-H Club leader; extension editor; specialists in foods, crops, dairying, poultry, home management, engineering, and marketing; and a representative from the Farm Security Administration. The marketing specialist is the chairman of this committee.

As the work developed, the committee recognized these major problems: (1) Not enough was known about what foods our farm families were producing for their own use or why they did not produce more; (2) lack of time—county extension agents carry crowded schedules; (3) attitude of some extension agents that project was relatively unimportant; (4) lack of appreciation of economic value of home-produced foods; (5) failure to realize importance of the project in its relation to the nutritional needs of the State; and (6) we had not been very successful in directly reaching farm families in the lowest income brackets.

The program adopted by the Committee included a food standard, making extension agents aware of the nutritional need, and helping agents to develop programs in their counties. The goal for Maine is to increase the consumption of milk; produce and consume more tomatoes and leafy green and yellow vegetables; plan for more home-produced meats; and make storage and canning budgets. The plan was adopted in all counties as a 1941 project.

To Present Nutrition Angle

To help present the nutrition angle to extension agents and to get the situation before them, Dr. Marion D. Sweetman, professor of home economics, University of Maine, presented two papers at extension conferences, both of which were favorably received. Titles of the papers were The Role of Home-Produced Food in the Attainment of Better Living for Maine Farm Families, and A Nutrition Program for Maine.

Local committees, consisting of representatives of such organizations as the schools, churches, social organizations, and health and welfare agencies, are helping the agents to promote the program.

Through the Farm Security Administration, garden seed packages are being handled on a pool basis in 9 of the 14 counties.

The film strip on Food Lockers, with lecture notes by K. F. Warner, has been supplied to each county; and excellent publicity articles have been written by the agents and published in the Farm Bureau News of the various counties.

More than 3,000 revised farm food production survey blanks have been ordered by county extension agents so that they may determine what is being done on farms in selected areas.

The improvement of the income and the health of Maine farm families by means of increasing the production and consumption of the designated foods certainly demands the serious attention of our farm people themselves and the agencies set up to assist them.

■ Art Reed of St. Joseph County, Mich., who has a 28-year-old Norway spruce windbreak, says that people living on farms without windbreaks do not realize the comfort of living in a farm home protected by tree windbreaks, nor do they realize the moisture that can be saved or the wind erosion that can be avoided by having a field windbreak on the west side of the property. Farmers having windbreaks protecting their farmsteads say that they consider such tree plantings worth from $1,000 to $2,500 to the farm and that the cost of establishing them is negligible.

They Say Today

Discussion Strengthens the Spirit

There has always been a good deal in common between rural America, freedom of speech, and the democratic way of life. American democracy as we like to think of it was, in fact, reared in the rustic cradle of the plain outspoken word.

Discussion of democracy in the present crisis as a leading extension project is bringing about a better understanding of a variety of problems, from basic defense needs to emphasis on better nutrition and health and to the need for hemispheric defense and trade with South and Central America.

It is natural that discussion by local farm people has been a part of extension work since its beginning in 1914. Much of extension teaching follows the method of encouraging people assembled in groups to study and discuss such things as dairy-herd improvement, marketing improvement, child feeding, better kitchens, better diets, farm family gardens, the economic outlook, and similar subjects having to do with the welfare and improvement of country life.

In these group meetings farm people have learned to talk freely about individual problems and hear from others how they have solved them. Through the exchange of ideas at extension meetings of this kind, farmers the country over have learned to "talk on their feet" and to express their opinions.

The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges are in a unique position during this emergency to lead in educating for citizenship in a democracy because of their extended experience and their many avenues of approach, particularly in relation to the organization of discussion groups. According to reports, during 1939 there were in the Extension Service throughout the United States 475,000 unpaid local leaders in adult extension work and 150,000 unpaid local leaders of 4-H Clubs. These experienced, volunteer leaders are a tremendous resource upon which to draw in the effective use of the discussion method throughout rural America.

Only to the extent to which the discussion program of democracy in the present crisis is able to stimulate people to think and discuss with one another the issue of the day can we expect to strengthen the psychological phases of defense. Psychological defense provides the insurance we need to keep our feet on the ground. It is defense against hysteria whipped up by misleading propaganda, unreasonable claims, and fantastic assertions. There is no better protection against emotional defeat than training in the rational art of objective discussion.

How far we can go and should go in developing objectivity in discussing a subject which involves high virtues like patriotism and loyalty and decent citizenship is hard to tell. Objectivity may be very desirable in a round-table discussion conducted by experts. It may not be exactly desirable when a handful of neighbors get together to talk about fundamental issues. And yet this is the type of discussion that will do most toward preserving democracy.

There is an old proverb which says: "The fire in the flint shows not till it is struck." To develop the spark of intelligent thought, therefore, we must at times go beyond the borders of objectivity. It is on the fine line between the spark of thought and the fire of passion that civilized discussion must delineate. Honest difference of opinion among neighbors breeds respect. Hostile clashes lead to feuds. The history of feuds is that both sides usually lose in the end. Intelligent respect for ideas that are different from one's own provides the cement by means of which lasting understanding and unity can be had.

The issue today is whether the American people want democracy to survive. By far the overwhelming majority of rural people are so constituted that they do. Rural life still has those qualities of spiritual strength that are necessary for struggling humanity in times of crisis. In this country, especially in the rural part, the free democratic way of life gives expression to that spirit in the highest degree.

The essence of democracy is truth and intellectual integrity. If democracy is to survive, those who say they believe in it must subscribe to these beliefs. If democracy should ever die in America, it will not be the result of attack from without. It will be through a yielding of that spiritual strength that in the first place made us free.—*M. L. Wilson, The Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 5, No. 2, June 1941.*

Publicity Study

A brief study of what brought farmers to extension schools was made in connection with three farm schools held in Lagrange County, Ind., this past winter.

The results in brief indicated that one-half the attendance was reached through circular letters, one-third through newspapers, and one-sixth through other sources. The study was made by having the men attending check how they heard about the meeting. Items listed to be checked included daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, circular letters, other letters, circular post cards, announcements, posters, radio, and neighbor or friend. The three schools were not advertised by identical methods. Newspaper publicity was carried for 3 weeks in weekly papers for all schoo Metropolitan dailies carried the announc ments one or more times for all schoo Posters were used for two schools and a rad announcement for one school. Follow-up po cards were used for two, and individual le ters were used for only one school. Tho attending the three schools marked vario means of publicity. Most of the cards we marked more than once.

Records were obtained from only two-thir of those attending. Newspaper publicity, bo daily and weekly, was marked by 31 perce of those attending. Circular letters, other le ters, and circular post cards were marked b 51 percent; and announcements, posters, an neighbor or friend were marked by 18 percen

Other information gained from the stud was that young men were more interested the farm machinery school and that middl aged men (those between 40 and 49 years were more interested in farm managemen Owner-operators and owner-renters repr sented 85 percent of the attendance compare to only 13 percent of renters and 2 percen owner-nonoperators.

The inspiration for this study was to com pare results with a similar study being mad by the State extension office. Another yea the county extension office hopes to use iden tical methods of advertising all schools t provide a better basis of comparison of effe tive publicity.—*R. L. Case, county agricu tural agent, Lagrange County, Ind.*

ON THE CALENDAR

Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the Associa tion of Land-Grant Colleges and Univers ties, Chicago, Ill., November 10–12.

National Grange Meeting, Seventy-fifth Ann versary Convention, Worcester, Mass., No vember 12–21.

Child Study Association of America, Inc., New York, N. Y., November 14–15.

International Livestock Exposition, Chicago Ill., November 29–December 6.

National 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill November 29–December 6.

American Society of Agricultural Engineers Chicago, Ill., December 1–3.

International Association of Fairs and Expo sitions, Chicago, Ill., December 1–3.

Annual Outlook Conference, Washington, D. C December 1–5 .

National Association of County Agents, Chi cago, Ill., First week in December.

National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill., Decem ber 3.

American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago Ill., December 7–12.

International Poultry Show, Chicago, Ill. December 11–15.

Forty-first Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters, Jacksonville, Fla., De cember 18–20.

American Farm Economic Association, New York, N. Y., December 27–30.

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Follow-up in Homes

The importance of home calls has always been recognized by the California Agricultural Extension Service. This report of one home call is taken from a weekly report from Irene Fagin, home demonstration agent, Santa Barbara County:

"During the week I called on a farm woman and after the call could not but think what a satisfactory one it had been. It was a follow-up on her living-room-improvement project. I had helped her with the first steps of construction of a drapery. The rest of the draperies had been made in the meantime, and I went out to help with hanging them. The room has recently been painted, and a new rug had just been purchased. Other new furniture, pictures, and other things are still to be obtained.

"Her husband came in while I was there and put up the curtain poles. He was as interested as could be. We discussed the color that the outside of the house and the barns are to be painted. As we talked, the children were helping by putting on the drapery rings. Helen, a 4-H Club member, brought out her clothing project to show a new buttonhole which she is going to use on her playsuit. David contributed to the conversation by telling about the project he expects to have when he is old enough for 4-H Club work. This homemaker has been a fine cooperator, and it is splendid to see the interest of the entire family in the living-room program.

"One afternoon I helped another woman with her draperies. I had made a home visit earlier to help her plan built-in bookshelves around the day bed. These shelves had been completed, and she says that this is the favorite corner for all members of the family. She is planning to have more bookshelves and desks built in the living room for the use of her two boys. She plans to get a new rug later and has already bought one new chair and had another re-covered. During this home call, two of the 4-H leaders and one 4-H senior girl came in to help with the draperies and to see how they were made."—*Claribel Nye, acting State home demonstration leader, California.*

Negro Boys Train Their Hands

Four hundred and fifty Negro boys are enrolled in 4-H Club work in Okmulgee County, Okla. The majority of them receive some training in handicraft. Started in 1940, the work was liked so well by the boys that it was carried out on a much larger scale in 1941.

At first there were very few tools of any kind and in some schools none at all. When I explained what I had in mind to the county superintendent, he purchased $85 worth of equipment and material the first year. This was made into models. In 1941, in addition to the equipment on hand, materials worth

ONE WAY TO DO IT!

Methods tried and found good

$110 were purchased by the superintendent; and $160 more will be invested during this school year.

All material and equipment are carried to each 4-H Club and a half day or more spent with the boys. They are taught the names of different tools and how to use them.

The boys are usually notified by their coach the day I will visit their school. They are asked to bring old saws, pans and buckets with holes in them, and other things that can be repaired. They are taught how to make a rope halter, a rope splice, rope eyes, home-made singletrees and doubletrees, pig trough, farm gate, small barn, home-made hammer handle, hog house, bird house, Chinese checkerboard, milk stool, autograph book, notebook, washstand, fly trap, lunch tray, flower box, glass tray, and how to make a soap dish or an ash tray out of rock.

Each boy is given a project to be carried out, and in some instances two boys are put on one project. Very little material is purchased. The boys, with the help of the coach, get boxes of various kinds. For this school year, boys will also be taught some blacksmith work. The amount of material and equipment has so increased that it now has to be carried in a trailer.—*D. P. Lilly, Negro county agent, Okmulgee County, Okla.*

Who's Listening?

"This is a radio survey, being made in an attempt to improve programs. If your set is turned on, could you tell us, please, to what station you're listening?" Such was the question asked of 1,500 Illinois farm people by county agents during the telephone survey conducted the third week in April 1941. The calls were placed on 6 successive days between 12:30 and 12:45 p. m.

Personal surveys conducted at the cross-road country store or at various meetings have their value. Likewise, there is merit in the surveys conducted on blank forms to be filled in and returned. But both of these methods are apt to be more biased than the survey conducted by telephone. You get your answer or you don't, and you get it right away.

Fortune awaits the man who can devise a method for successfully measuring a radio audience for any given program. Until then, those who participate in educational broadcasting will do well to measure their audience on the basis of a telephone survey.

Extension offers no durable goods whereby the popularity of its program can be measured by the rise or fall in sales of its product. Likewise, Extension could not choose to follow the pattern of commercial stations in building for response around sentiment, contests, prizes, or musical requests, the four best response-drawing features. Yet, in spite of all this, extension workers continue to rightfully demand some knowledge of their audience. Accustomed to appearing before and with comparatively large groups of people, extension workers find it difficult to adjust themselves to a larger audience which they cannot see.

We use the word "larger" simply because that is what was indicated by the telephone survey made in rural Illinois. Figures indicated that roughly only 33 percent of the total farm population were listening to the radio. Yet no assembly hall in the land could hold 33 percent of the farm population of Illinois. Figures of the survey also indicated that 1,151 farm families were listening to the station over which extension specialists broadcast daily. We might compare that figure with the size of the group with which we generally work.

Radio competition is keen, but we in agriculture must not consider our outlet as limited to any one station. Regardless of the size of the station over which you broadcast, and regardless of the larger stations which may be audible in that territory, your telephone survey will prove that your station is a "king in its own back yard" and brings you to a group of people with whom you would otherwise have no contact.—*T. N. Mangner, State Radio Editor, Illinois.*

CONTENTS

"ALL OUT" for DEFENSE

In your drive for more food for defense are you making use of such aids as:

POPULAR LEAFLETS. Your Farm Can Help is the latest Federal one printed for general distribution.

COLORED POSTERS such as illustrated here.

ENVELOPE STUFFERS—Food Will Win the War and Write the Peace. Put one in every letter you write during the next month.

SPECIAL DEFENSE FILM STRIPS. Write for new list if you do not have one.

MOTION PICTURES. Write for revised list.

CURRENT SITUATION STATEMENTS on nutrition, general food needs, and production of dairy, poultry, fats and oils, and other commodities.

VISUAL AIDS HANDBOOK with suggestions for your circular letters, local envelope stuffers, local exhibits, and the like—copy available for each county.

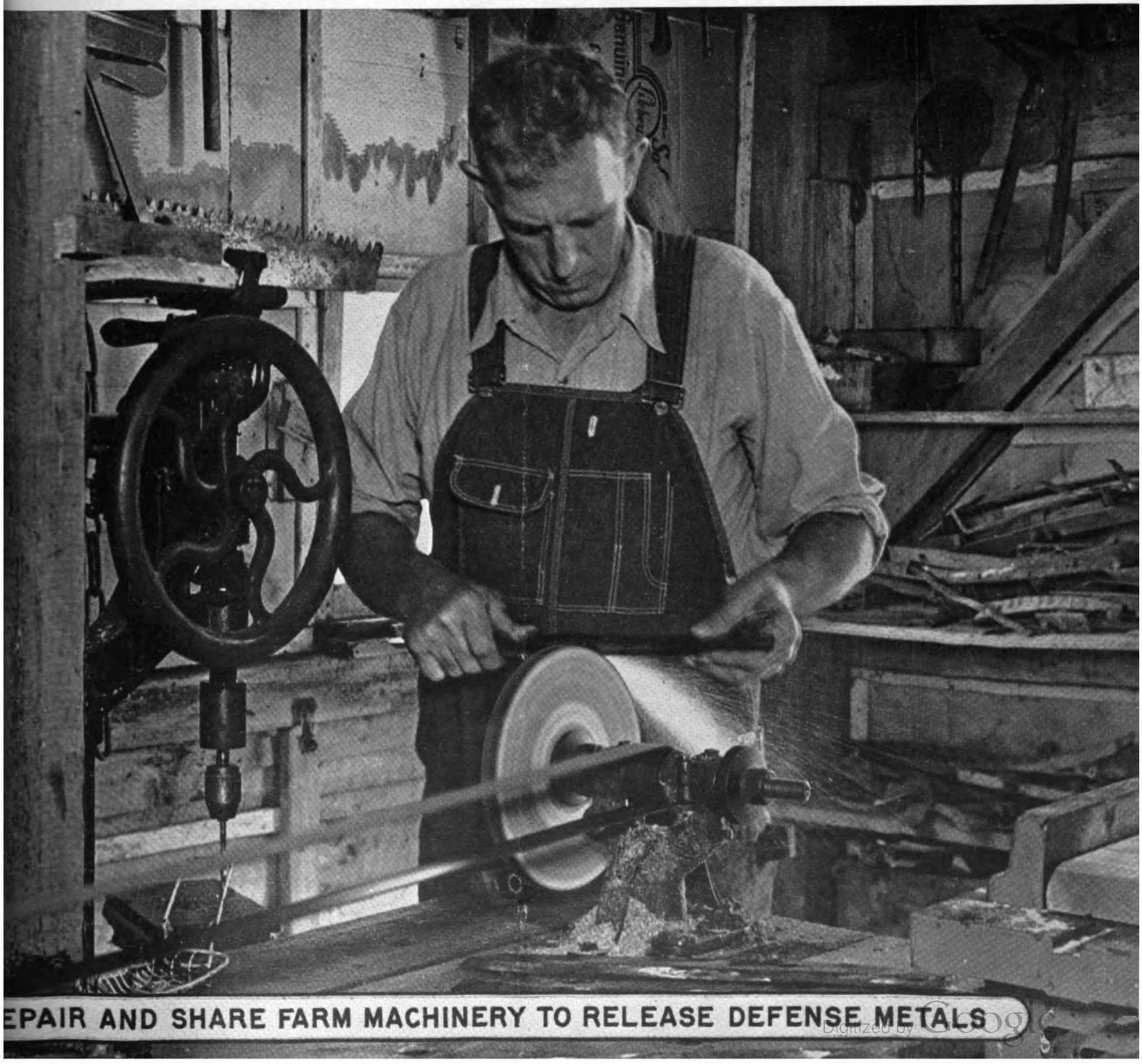
OTHER MATERIAL, such as commodity production maps, suggested radio flashes, and news releases.

Get these materials from

YOUR COUNTY DEFENSE BOARD or from
YOUR STATE EXTENSION HEADQUARTERS

Extension Service REVIEW

VOL. 12 DECEMBER 1941 NO. 12



EPAIR AND SHARE FARM MACHINERY TO RELEASE DEFENSE METALS

A Look Back Over 1941 Shows

Defense Efforts Gathering Momentum

■ High lights in the year's activities, as shown in the report of extension work made to the Secretary of Agriculture and in the articles published in the REVIEW show the Extension Service increasingly concentrating all resources on the call for all-out defense.

County agents are in every county of agricultural importance, home demonstration agents in nearly two-thirds of the counties, and 1,650 State subject-matter specialists are available to advise the agents. More than 700,000 volunteer local leaders are organized and trained to help to plan and lead community activities. All these workers are gathering their forces to meet the emergency—to do their share in supplying food for freedom.

Food is Vital

Extension home-food production committees were established early in the year, and in practically every State an expanded coordinated food production and preservation program was launched, largely by placing major emphasis on defense, nutrition, and discussion phases of programs already established.

Within 10 days after the Department directed major emphasis to food for defense, Federal extension workers had visited every State, and local mass educational programs for encouraging and helping farm people to produce the needed pork, dairy, and poultry products, tomatoes, and other foods were started.

When the Secretary of Agriculture set up Defense Boards, he called on Extension Directors as members of State boards and county agents as members of county boards for active assistance, saying that he was depending on them for guidance in the States on the subject-matter phases of the program. With an organization of technically trained workers assisted by a larger group of experienced local leaders developed during the past 25 years, the Extension Service is in a position to make, and is making, a major contribution in helping farm people meet the urgent problems of defense and the adjustments following such an emergency as they did in the first World War.

In most communities, extension agents assumed the lead in conferences between farmers and manufacturers, distributors, cooperative association leaders, and others to assure marketing distribution and processing facilities for increased production in each locality.

Extension agents carried much of this and related food-for-defense information to farm people through cooperative marketing and purchasing associations organized or assisted by extension agents during the year. These associations included nearly a million farmer members.

Through 1,140,000 members of organized home demonstration clubs, food for defense and increased home food production needs and practices reached farm women in every farm community.

Home gardening, health and nutrition, and food production projects received major attention of the nearly a million and a half farm boys and girls in extension organized 4-H Clubs.

Reports from the States show that a wealth of locally applicable subject matter telling farmers how they can get more milk from their cows, get their hens to produce more eggs, and otherwise increase production on a sound basis has been distributed.

Because of local conditions, food-for-defense efforts naturally vary in different areas. While Wisconsin extension workers were putting major emphasis on increasing milk production and shifting milk from other uses into needed cheese, in Nebraska and the Northeast extension workers were adjusting their programs to help meet drought conditions, Alabama agents were establishing a garden demonstration in every community, Kansas workers were going "all out" to increase production of eggs for drying in available plants, and the Corn Belt extension workers were devoting major efforts to encourage and help farmers in that area to produce a large share of the foods needed for export to England and other countries. Many of these activities have been and more will be described in the REVIEW.

Victory Requires Strength

With the spotlight on food for defense, the extension agents have intensified and enlarged established programs in better nutrition, improved food habits, and production and preservation of food for home needs. Such slogans as "Make America Strong by Making Americans Stronger" have come very much to the front in educational campaigns.

The most fundamental work extension home demonstration agents have done in developing better food habits has been in training farm women to be local leaders. More than 110,000 farm women gave generously of their time and skill as local leaders in their communities in food a nutritional educational work last year.

Reports from extension agents show th through these and other extension lo leaders about 1,700,000 rural homes w led to adopt improved food and other hon making practices during the year. Ea new practice led to better farm living a a stronger nation.

Keep 'em Flying

Another way in which extension ager have made major national contributio during the year has been in organizing a providing facts for and otherwise assisti groups of farm people in systematic gro discussions. The group discussions ha dealt largely with the present nation emergency, the issues facing democracy, a possible steps that we as individua and as a nation might take to meet t situation.

Although food for defense, nutrition, a democracy discussion programs have be more in the limelight, extension education efforts in behalf of conservation, long-ti land use planning, more efficient farmin better marketing of farm products, lo cost home improvements, inexpensive clot ing, and other farm and home problen have been continued and related to prese situations and defense needs.

Extension agents have cooperated wi other governmental agencies in assistir farmers in defense acquisition areas to b come relocated or to find other employme when relocation on other farms was in possible. Likewise, special assistance w rendered to farmers in such defense are in organizing to provide Army canto ments with locally grown produce accor ing to required specifications.

Extension workers also devoted a co siderable portion of their time to explainir local application of the provisions of th Agricultural Adjustment Administratio Soil Conservation Service, Rural Electr fication Administration, Farm Credit Ad ministration, Tennessee Valley Authorit Surplus Marketing Administration, Far Security Administration, and other agencie and in helping farmers to make the best us of the loans, conservation payments, an other services of these agencies in meetin their local problems.

On the broad educational front, specia assistance was given to Negro farmers b 504 Negro county and home demonstratio agents, in addition to the work that whit Extension agents did with Negro farmers

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

For December 1941 • Lester A. Schlup, Editor

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XTENSION SERVICE, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C. • M. L. WILSON, Director • REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

Farm Program Faces Equipment Shortage

M. CLIFFORD TOWNSEND, Director, Office of Agricultural Defense Relations
Department of Agriculture

America has passed the crossroads. We now know that complete destruction of aziism is our only salvation. We know ow that aid to Britain or aid to Russia is as nch our own national defense as if we were lasting Nazi submarines out of New York's arbor. We now know that the only way to ep Naziism out of our own land is to join holeheartedly in the destruction of the itler machine.

We also know that in order to stop Hitler e must boost our production of war material d food to undreamed-of heights, and we ve to see to it that it is delivered. We are ing to have to pull in our belts tighter than er. We are going to have to sweat and crifice to get the job done.

We have already promised to send the Brit-h alone during 1942 dairy products that will quire between 4½ to 5 billion pounds of ilk; about a half billion dozen eggs; 18 illion pounds of poultry meat—mostly hickens; and almost a billion and a half ounds of pork and lard. We have agreed o send almost a million and a quarter tons f fruit and more than 2½ million cases of anned vegetables. There are other com-odities included in our food commitments to e British, but these are the principal items.

Under ordinary circumstances, these pro-uction goals would be no great strain on merican agriculture. But these are no or-inary times. It is going to take all of the ell-known ingenuity of the American farmer, us plenty of hard work, to deliver on our oduction goals, particularly on the prod-cts we get from milk.

This is true because it is axiomatic that n a war economy we run short or run out of aw materials, labor, and transportation. his one is no exception. We have already een how fast our huge agricultural surpluses f a few months ago are being used. We are lready asking for increased production of roducts that, until very recently, were on and in price-depressing abundance. Not so ng ago, we thought we had so much lard e did not know what to do with it. Now our rpluses of fats are being reduced.

The same thing is happening in fields other than agriculture. It is happening on a much more severe scale because in these other fields they lacked the huge supplies that agriculture had on hand when our defense program started.

Already severe shortages have developed in most metals, in many chemicals, in paper and paper products, and in numerous other essential materials. Increasing difficulty in obtaining nonmilitary supplies, labor, and transportation can be anticipated as the tempo of defense production increases. Therefore, if the food production goals so vital to the success of the defense program are to be attained, farmers must be prepared to reach them in spite of these and many other obstacles which may arise.

We are in the midst of a Nation-wide campaign to produce the food needed by our own people and by the nations fighting our cause. At the same time, we find that the very things needed to operate the farms of the Nation are also necessary for our armament program. Consequently, we are facing shortages of one kind or another that will force us to use unfamiliar substitutes and, in some cases, to make out with what we already have in operation.

This is true in spite of the fact that agriculture is considered "semimilitary." It is true in spite of the fact that materials necessary for the production of parts for the repair and maintenance of existing farm equipment have been given a full defense rating by the priorities officials. It is true in spite of the fact that materials for the production of specified new farm equipment have been given the highest civilian rating.

The most serious shortages we are facing in the line of materials needed for farm equipment and supplies lie in the fields of metals and packaging. Wherever packaging is concerned, we are likely to have difficulties meeting our requirements.

From the farm standpoint, the most important metals are iron and steel, aluminum, copper, nickel, tin, and zinc. There is a scarcity of all of them except tin, and tin is imported through the uncertain East Indian waters.

We believe that iron and steel for farm use are essential and should come ahead of nonessential uses. However, even if this policy is followed, farm needs still must come after defense needs for ships, tanks, guns, and all other kinds of military equipment. After the military needs are taken care of, farm needs still must compete with many other industries that are essential for defense such as factories for production of military and naval equipment, new shipways to build more ships, mills, factories, and elevators for processing and storing foods, mines, quarries, and sawmills.

Next to iron and steel, zinc is the most-used metal on farms. Its principal uses are in galvanized fencing and roofing. The zinc shortage is forcing farm machinery and equipment manufacturers to use painted steel sheets instead of galvanized. Nickel, another scarce metal, is used to give strength and toughness to steel. It goes into milking machines and similar farm equipment. Some manufacturers are now substituting chromium for nickel as an alloy for strengthening gears and shafts. Efforts are being made to substitute chrome iron for nickel bearing steel in milking machines and food-processing equipment.

We know that farmers will make every effort to do a good job with the machinery and supplies obtainable. We believe we shall be able to provide for all necessary repair and maintenance parts. We hope that farmers will limit their requirements of supplies and machinery to things absolutely needed.

There is, however, a great deal we can do on our own farms and in our own communities to offset some of these unpleasant things. We can accept and use substitutes for many of the things we have been accustomed to buying. We can share our farm implements with our neighbors when it becomes difficult to replace them. We can help with repairs; and, where crops permit it, we can spread our labor to the best advantage of a whole community.

Milk on the Increase

The national goal is 125 billion pounds of milk for 1942, an average increase of 1 pint per day per cow. Dairymen have already made a good start. The educational efforts of extension workers have been far reaching and effective in making this dairy record possible.

Of all the farm commodities in which increases are needed, the most urgent is for milk. Other important food items including pork, lard, and eggs are included in present commitments under the Lend-Lease Act; but it is clear that a major role in America's defense at home and across the Atlantic will be played by dairy farmers and others in the dairy industry. In this important defense activity, the Extension Service has a significant part. This educational effort has directly affected the thinking and action and incomes of millions of dairymen.

A look at the record shows that since the need for largely increased supplies of dairy products was announced last April, production of these products has been substantially higher than in any previous year. From May 1 to October 1, the production of creamery butter increased 55 million pounds, or 6.2 percent, over the corresponding period of 1940. During the same period, the production of American cheese exceeded the record production of the same months last year by more than 49 million pounds, or 15.4 percent. Production of evaporated milk showed an increase of 23.8 percent, and for this 5-month period the amount of skim-milk powder manufactured exceeded production during the corresponding period in 1940 by 4,400,000 pounds, or 2 percent. Commercial holdings of butter on October 1 were 72.4 million pounds above a year ago. These relatively large stocks of butter are permitting further diversion of milk to cheese and evaporated milk production during the remainder of the year when cheese factories and condenseries are able to handle the additional milk.

It is estimated (November 1) that for the month of October the production of butter was about the same as during October of last year, but that the production of American cheese and evaporated milk were approximately 25 percent and 40 percent respectively higher than during October 1940.

In some areas during the summer of 1941 an increase in the production of milk was prevented or greatly retarded by drought. However, the dairy industry has responded heartily to meet a situation which as recently as 7 or 8 months ago was unforeseen. What part did the Extension Service play in assisting dairymen to meet the emergency?

Immediately following the announcement of April 3 by Secretary Wickard that an expansion in dairy production was needed, State and Federal dairy specialists in both production and marketing gave close study to the problems involved. The regional conferences in Chicago and New York City in April and at Charlotte, N. C., in May served as springboards for a Nation-wide educational program. At a series of extension conferences held in every State in the Union between May 12 and 24, the food for freedom program, including its relationship to dairy products, was reviewed. Extension directors, district county agent leaders, the production, marketing, and nutrition specialists concerned, and extension editors were present to study local conditions and to map the educational campaign that was to follow.

It was then that the well-organized State Extension Services went into action. Experience with broad and difficult tasks for many years equipped them as past masters for the work that lay ahead. In some States, special extension committees to deal with the problem of increasing the production of dairy and other products were set up. Extension economists quickly adjusted their economic information service to meet new needs. Also on the State level, district, county and home agent conferences were held to review the dairy and other programs.

In addition to conferences of extension people, contacts were made by the State Extension Services with State and regional dairy organizations and cooperative leaders in order to bring about the fullest possible understanding of the program and to get the needed increase in dairy production under way.

In the counties, county agricultural agents also distributed information on the dairy program by mail and through conferences with producers, in addition to holding a large number of rural meetings.

Beginning June 3, the efforts of the Extension Service, to increase dairy production were redoubled through a second series of extension conferences held at eight key points in the leading cheese- and evaporated-milk-producing areas throughout the country. Extension directors and dairy marketing and production specialists from all States concerned were present. These conferences were held primarily to discuss the importance and possibilities of more milk being used for the manufacture of cheese and evaporated milk. They, in turn, were followed with similar conferences with producers and other representatives of the dairy industry.

Since the program was initiated, millions of copies of releases dealing with the need for increased milk production, ways in which it could be most economically brought about, and ways of meeting the many pressing proble involved have gone out to farmers from Sta and Federal Extension offices. One stimul ing exhibit, containing only a representati sample of the many attractive and effecti publications by the Extension Service in t field, has had national use and has receiv significant and widespread commendation.

Although no claim is made that this gre educational program has been entirely resp sible for the increase in milk and manuf tured dairy products to date, neither do there appear to be any question that, in taining this increase, the part played by t Extension Service has been very significa

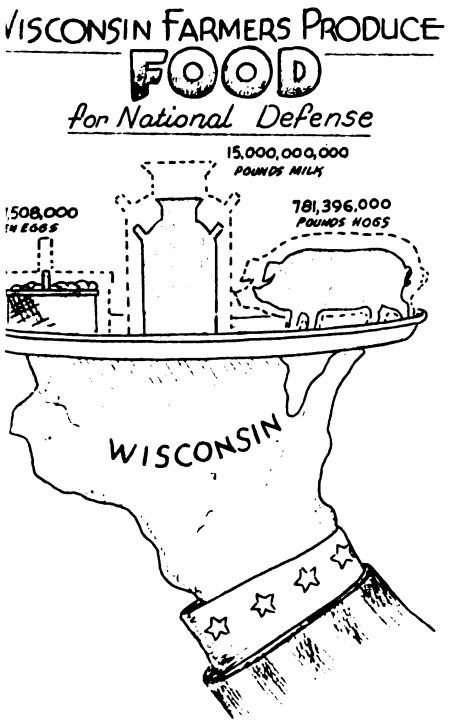
Total milk production in 1942 will be t largest on record. Will it exceed the requi ments, and is it likely to leave dairymen faci the possibility of demoralized markets?

The national income of the United Stat has continued to move upward with the risi volume of general business activity in whi a further increase for the remainder of t year seems probable. Changes in consum expenditures for principal manufactur dairy products are closely related to chan in national income. Apparent consumption manufactured dairy products during 1941 expected to be larger than in 1940, and t demand for farm commodities including dai products in 1942 is expected to be even grea on the average than in 1941. As a result the improved domestic demand, consumer penditures for all milk and dairy products 1942 probably will exceed expenditures in 1 by at least 15 percent.

Export requirements under the Lend-Le Act for the period ending June 30, 1942, a estimated to be approximately 250 milli pounds of American cheese, 15 million cases evaporated milk, and 200 million pounds of d skim milk. These will be record levels. T milk equivalent of total exports in 1942 will about 5½ billion pounds compared with billion pounds in 1941 and 0.7 billion poun in 1940. Assuming that these demands a met and that all shipments arrive safely, t amounts indicated represent only about pounds of cheese, 13 pounds of evaporat milk, and 4 pounds of dry skim milk for ea man, woman, and child in England. In ter of actual nutritional needs per capita, the amounts are much less than they at first m appear to be.

There is every indication that for some ti after the war Europe will need America's dai products. In addition to this, we are far fr producing a sufficient amount of dairy produc to properly feed the American people. Accor ing to nutrition surveys more than 40 perce of our people are shown to have inadequa diets, and it is estimated that for the peo of the United States to consume as much dairy products as they should, at least percent more milk would be needed. In ord that this potential market may be realized terms of actual demand there are many pro lems of income, distribution, and education be considered.

Wisconsin Moves Toward Its Goal



With all of the facilities at their command, Wisconsin Extension Service joined in a whirlwind educational campaign to insure food for freedom which culminated in 7,000 schoolhouse meetings, all held the same night, October 24. It is such coordination and enthusiasm which has made the national increase in defense foods possible and which will make the 1942 goals a reality.

Wisconsin farmers are planning to answer the call for more milk, pork, eggs, and er food products. Among other things, it l mean an increase of 400 pounds of milk cow over this year's record production; of more brood sow on every fourth or fifth m; and of 11 dozen eggs where 10 dozen e laid this year.

n truly democratic manner they are de- ing to meet the needs of the present emer- cy. They propose to do the job, but by ter care and better feeding without increas- cow numbers and without increasing capi- investments and burdening themselves with led debt. Members of the State agricul- al extension staff and field men and com- teemen of other agencies report farmers oughout the State are expressing a willing- s to cooperate as far as possible in obtain- the expanded production.

Hold 7,000 Meetings

Government requests for more food in 1942 re called to the attention of farmers in Wis- sin through 7,000 schoolhouse meetings held all rural school districts in the State on the ht of October 24. These meetings were led by county agricultural defense boards the request of the State agricultural defense rd, of which Walter Katterhenry, State d of the A. A. A. is chairman.

The schoolhouse meetings were conducted local leaders, farmers from the communities ncerned who were selected by the county ricultural defense board. The local leaders outlined the Government's program, presented county goals and their relationship to the local community, and discussed ways of getting the increased production, particularly of dairy products.

Farmers attending the meetings were asked to participate in discussions which were a part of the meeting programs and to present their own views on ways of achieving the requested goals—so that workable methods already in practice in the community could gain a wider distribution and use.

State Board Outlines Program

The State-wide campaign culminating in the schoolhouse meetings was outlined by the State agricultural defense board, and the job of planning it and of carrying it out was assigned to the Extension Service and to the county agricultural defense boards. A State-wide launching meeting of farm organization officials and representatives of government farm agencies was called at Madison October 4, where announcement was made of the schoolhouse meetings for October 24.

Walter Katterhenry, presiding as chairman of this meeting, presented a general picture of the situation which led to the requests for increased production. Walter Ebling, chief of the Wisconsin Crop Reporting Service, spoke on the feed and livestock situation in the State and on the meaning of the production goals. Arlie Mucks, assistant director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Service, outlined the part which each farm agency was being asked to take in the campaign for increased production.

Hold District Meetings

District meetings were called for the following week at five points in the State. These meetings were attended by county agricultural defense board chairmen and by county agents. Plans for county and schoolhouse meetings were outlined at the district events, and a manual on procedure in the local campaigns was distributed to each defense board chairman and county agent.

District meetings were followed by county launching meetings the week of October 13 to 18 and by county leader training meetings just preceding the schoolhouse gatherings. These county assemblies were called and conducted by agricultural defense board officials and county agents and were conducted in the main along the pattern suggested in the manual distributed at the district meetings.

Little or no information was available on results of the schoolhouse meetings at the time this article was prepared. All indications were that farmers accepted the food for defense program as a challenge and were eager for the income opportunities which it offered.

Extension Prepares Manual

The manual of procedure distributed at the district meetings was prepared by staff workers of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. It contained a mimeographed pamphlet on the production increases being asked of the State, together with material prepared by extension specialists on practical ways of stepping up dairy, pork, and poultry production. Attention was also called in the pamphlet to some of the precautions which farmers might feel it wise to take in meeting the food goals.

The manual also contained a complete set of instructions regarding procedure which the county defense boards might use in conducting their county campaigns and in calling the suggested schoolhouse meetings. This included a calendar of work, a suggested list of farmers and others to be invited to the launching meetings, form letters to be used in the county campaign, suggestions for news stories, suggested programs for the launching, leader-training, and schoolhouse meetings, and a summary report to be filled out by local leaders and returned to the county agent after the October 24 meetings.

An eight-page circular, How to Produce More Food for National Defense, was issued by the College of Agriculture. Nearly 100,000 copies of this circular were distributed to county agents and other workers for such use as they might wish to make of them in the campaign.

Plans are for the continuance of the campaign throughout the winter.

■ More than 6,000 Maryland children attending 195 schools were benefited by last year's school lunches which home demonstration agents helped plan.

Land Use Planning Committee

Accent on Food and Health

Better food and health habits for Reynolds County, Mo., rural people—more home gardens, more processing and storing food for use during the winter, and the eventual development of greater interest in poultry and dairy improvement—these are the major long-time goals of the Reynolds County Land Use Planning Committee. In 1939, when the Executive Land Use Committee called a county-wide meeting of the farm people to discuss the most pressing problems of the county, it was decided to concentrate planning efforts upon such problems as nutrition and foods, health and sanitation, education, social life, and intergroup cooperation. Based on the assumption that the most pressing need for the improvement of the economic and social well-being of the people is a proper well-balanced diet, emphasis has been placed on food and nutrition. The nutrition program has been planned on the family basis with farm and home angles coordinated. As a result, more interest has developed in the live-at-home program.

The county committee recommended to the Extension Service special campaigns on gardening, livestock improvement, and fire control. Special meetings have been held by home-demonstration agents on food and nutrition throughout the county. Representatives of agencies such as the Farm Security Administration and Social Security Commission have urged their clients to attend these meetings, and a wide participation has resulted. The County Home Economics Council sponsored a garden contest to aid in the food and nutrition work. The area with a large concentration of Social Security Commission clients has been selected for an educational program designed to improve the quality and quantity of foods available to their clients and to stimulate better food habits. It is recommended that such families who cannot afford to purchase garden seeds and a pressure cooker be given a grant for these seeds and supervision for their utilization.

Some of the land-use planning recommendations are already becoming realities. Following committee recommendations, local funds have been raised for the employment of the county's first home demonstration agent, who started work June 1. Progress is being made in developing plans for a trailer clinic program and the employment of a nurse to meet the county health needs.

The committee has voiced the need for the establishment of a labor program for those having insufficient cropland to maintain a satisfactory living and to develop a live-at-home program for such people as are engaged in public works programs. It is felt that the development of a labor rehabilitation program would go a long way toward the establishment of sanitary living quarters for each family in the county and that the sanitary water supply and outbuildings for each home are essential to safeguard the health of the community.

More and more, the Reynolds County farm people are becoming alert to the havoc of the land abuses which they are coming to realize are partly responsible for the social and economic problems of the Ozark region. They are becoming aware of the havoc of forest fires and overgrazing which have taken off the forest cover and caused the rich topsoil to wash away. Only 4 percent of the total land area is suitable for cultivation. Incomes on the 1,200 farms average $219 on 40-acre tracts and $315 on 40 to 80 acres. It will take a long time to get back the kind of forests the first settlers found in the county in 1812—forests which reached a peak of production in the early 1900's of approximately three-quarters of a million dollars annually. Beef cattle and swine were also bringing the early settlers a good income.

To arouse interest in the land-use planning activities, joint meetings of the land-use committee with farmers and representatives of some 20 county organizations have been held to develop plans to carry out the program. The rural schools were chosen as the logical center for the development of all community and recreational activities. It was agreed that the county superintendent of schools should call regular community days to discuss school problems and to provide a basis for group recreation. Several recreational meetings have been held up to date, with more on the calendar. The Extension Service is arranging recreational leader training schools for the representatives of various cooperating agencies. It is believed that once people learn to play together they will voluntarily work together.

In the early part of the land-use planning activities in Reynolds County, three different areas were selected for pasture development by the Land Use Committee. Work was first started on land belonging to the United States Forest Service. In order to get the attitude of the farmers near the proposed site, a meeting was called at one of the farms. Ten farmers attended and agreed that if good pastures were developed, they would be glad to make use of them at a reasonable monthly charge. Five clients of the Farm Security Administration entered a pasture contest sponsored for farmers who were establishing a pasture system of farming as recommended by the land-use committee.

The committee also sponsored a drive to employ a Federal wolf trapper. County funds were raised by selling chances on a registered ram, and a trapper was obtained for an 8-month period. During this time more than 3 wolves were trapped.

In addition to the general program, th county land-use planning committee, in c operation with the chambers of commerce the towns of the county, devoted some tin to pointing out the need for the improvemer of the highway running through the count and the contract to make this highway bituminous-surfaced road has been let an construction started.

These two groups are also attempting t arrange for the inclusion of a hydroelectr development program in the flood-contr project within the county by obtaining th interest and cooperation of surrounding cou

Meeting th

Last January, the Secretary of Agric ture asked for help from the State la use planning committees. He asked a num of leading questions on ways and means which agriculture might meet the impact war and the need for national defense. M than 775 farm men and women on these St committees, assisted by 1,739 administrat and technical workers of the State colle and other State agencies and, of the Fede Department of Agriculture, gave serious c sideration to these questions. They brou to their work the analysis of local proble and their relation to national objectives fr 90,000 farm people who had met in local pla ning committees and made a report on th local situation. Clearly, these men and wom worked hard and earnestly to point out wh they believed to be the main roads agricultu must travel in the present emergency.

To meet the special defense situations agriculture, the State committees reco mended: Integration of the agricultu economy with the total defense effort throu such means as decentralization of defense dustries, careful planning of military fo requirements, increased Federal aid for pub services in areas of expanding defense pop lation, and long-range planning of defe housing; development of priorities and pri control policies in keeping with agricultu needs; and greater coordination of marketi and distribution of farm products.

The State committees were virtually unan mous in recommending the development of unified national educational program f health and nutrition. A hot-lunch progra for all school children, expansion and exte sion of AAA payments for home food pra tices, and improved health and medical ser ices in rural areas were some of the measur suggested.

'rove Their Value in Emergency

npact of War

ikewise stressed by nearly all State com-tees was the need for substantial enlarge-it of existing guidance and training pro-ms for rural youth. Specific training for agricultural pursuits was widely recom-ded.

ther defense recommendations emphasized ctive use of forest, soil, water, and range ources so as to minimize waste and assure tained yield. Many of the State commit-indicated that needed additional produc-should be obtained so far as possible by reasing production per animal or per acre and cultivated rather than by developing cropland. Expansion of old transporta-facilities and development of new ones e urged to forestall the possibility of ship-g bottlenecks. "Some form of price guar-ee or support," with the guarantees or sup-ts moving upward as the prices paid by mers move upward, was recommended for h basic and nonbasic crops. Expanded de within the Western Hemisphere was gested by many committees as a means fostering better Pan-American trade rela-ns.

ooking ahead to the post-war period, the te committees set forth three lines of ac-ty which they believe will make easier the rn to a peace-time economy: (1) A rural rks program adequate to care for possible al unemployment and underemployment; curbs on possible uneconomic expansion cropland and undue speculation in land ues; and (3) shaping of present defense rts and post-defense plans in such a way to promote desirable future changes in iculture. Recommended under item (3) re further emphasis on maintenance of the ily-sized farm and the need for absorbing ess farm population through expanded an employment opportunities.

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in the proposal. It is hoped that cheap ctricity may be provided from this source the farms and small towns in the area.

Guides Defense Expansion

The reclassification of all land in the county a productivity basis, supplied county plan-g committeemen with a complete inven-y of the land resources in Teton County, nt. It also furnished a basis for developing g-time land use objectives for all types of d in the county.

A land classification board consisting of the nty assessor, county surveyor, and a farmer d started the reclassification in 1930, and by 1940 it had been completed. They used as a basis soil-reconnaissance maps prepared by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. Each 40 acres of land was checked in the field against the soils map; and, with some available production data, type lines were sketched in for each 40 in a field handbook and the proper grade assigned to each type. Since 1937, aerial photographs taken by the Triple A proved to be very valuable in sketching in type lines. There are eight grades of plow land, five of range, five of hay land, and three of irrigated land.

Before planning work started in Teton County, only a few people were familiar with the reclassification work and understood its objective. Fewer people had seen the reclassification maps. The first demand of planning groups was to see the new classification maps and to have an opportunity to make a critical study of them. The land reclassification board and county officials welcomed this opportunity to discuss the work with the landowners.

With the aid of WPA, the following maps were prepared for each township: Soil reconnaissance, present land use, and the new classification maps. These were taken to community meetings. At each community meeting following a general discussion of the work done, farmers were asked to examine the maps which were tacked on the wall and to compare the new classifications with their own experience on the land. If they did not agree with the new classification, it was to be reported to the community committeemen. The committee would then give it their consideration and pass on their recommendations to the land reclassification board. If they recommended a change in the new classification, the board would reconsider their classification. Only a few changes were recommended, and these were adjusted to the satisfaction of everyone.

By this procedure, 65 percent of all the resident landowners became familiar with the reclassification work, and it has been repeatedly stated and not challenged that 95 percent of the landowners of the county are in agreement with the new classification.

Before using these data in making land use recommendations, it was necessary to determine the potential productivity of the different grades of land. After careful consideration by community committeemen of Triple-A yields and indexes, the following productivity based on wheat yields per acre on summer fallow were set up: No. 1 plowland, 18 bushels; No. 2 plowland, 16 bushels; No. 3 plowland, 14 bushels; No. 4 plowland, 12 bushels; No. 5 plowland, 9 bushels; No. 6 plowland, 7 bushels; No. 7 plowland, 6 bushels; No. 8 plowland, 5 bushels. The different grades of range land are a comparative rating of their productivity rather than an attempt to assign any definite carrying capacity to each of the grades. The same is true of meadowland.

As a greater adjustment in land use was indicated for the dry-land farming areas, most of the effort by planning committeemen was to arrive at a sound basis for making these adjustments.

Operating budgets were set up for each grade of plowland. This study was used to determine the net return from farming on each grade of land and for arriving at desirable size of units.

Straight wheat farming is the predominant type of dry-land farming in the county. Budgets show that desirable operating units could be worked out on first-, second-, third-, and fourth-grade plowland. Fifth grade was marginal, and sixth, seventh, and eighth was definitely submarginal and should be retired from crop production. Studies by planning committeemen show that about 20,000 acres of this low-grade land was under cultivation and that 30,000 acres of high-grade plowland was in sod.

The following recommendations were developed under the unified program to encourage desirable adjustments. The Triple A agreed to abandon the wheat acreage allotment on the low-grade land when the present operator moved away or turned the lease back to the owner. They also agreed not to set up any allotment on low-grade land broken out for crop production. Emphasis was placed on reseeding lands to crested wheatgrass, by both the Triple A and the Extension Service. Credit agencies like the Farm Credit Administration and the Farm Security Administration agreed to extend credit to operators on sixth-, seventh-, or eighth-grade land for livestock operations only. The county officials agreed to assess sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-grade plowland, still in sod, on the basis of their range value, whereas range lands under cultivation would be assessed on the basis of low-grade farm land, as a means of discouraging further cultivation of law-grade land. If this land was seeded back to crested wheatgrass, it would be again assessed on the basis of range land.

Other problems such as the control of erosion, noxious weeds, and adjustments in the size of units were dealt with in the same careful manner. In each case, specific accomplishments have been achieved.

At the present time, the production of dairy, swine, and poultry products are increasing under the agricultural defense program, where planning committees recommended an increase as a desirable long-time objective. Under the unified county plan all agencies are working toward the same objective, and there is no confusion or conflict in programs.—*S. N. Halvorson, County Agent, Teton County, Mont.*

Keep 'em Growing . Keep 'em Laying

Since July 1, total production of eggs has exceeded the production of 1940 and also the 10-year average. More layers are on the farms of the country; in fact, by January 1, the increase will probably be more than 10 percent. Over 14 per cent more chicks were raised last spring than in the previous year. There are eggs for the civilian with his average consumption of 126 eggs per year, and there is an extra egg a day for the boys in military service. There were eggs to make up the 7 billion cases of 30 dozen each which were purchased by the Government for shipping overseas up to October 15. But more eggs are needed. The goal calls for another 11-percent increase. How is this to be done? Texas, with the motto, "Keep 'em Growing and Keep 'em Laying," reports some of the methods used successfully there.

■ Moving swiftly to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in his drive to obtain maximum production of eggs from existing laying flocks, early in April the Texas Extension Service poultryman sent out a letter to all extension county agents, vocational teachers, Farm Security workers, hatcherymen, poultry breeders, and feed manufacturers in the State, quoting the Secretary's statement.

This was supplemented immediately by a series of letters supplying timely information designed to aid in stepping up production through improved management practices.

The response was spontaneous. Farmers began buying chicks, and breeders had the heaviest demand for started pullets in their experience. By the middle of May, hatcheries and breeders were sold out and at once began increasing their setting capacity. Shortly before the Secretary's announcement, hatcheries had begun shutting down; but they resumed production immediately and, to meet the swelling demand, worked later in the season than ever before.

On their part, farmers culled fewer old laying hens. The extension poultryman estimates conservatively that in the first 5 months of the program, the egg output in Texas increased 10 percent and that the production in the winter months will exceed that of a year ago by more than 15 percent.

In the work of stimulating production, the extension poultryman, in cooperation with district agents, brought together extension agents from key poultry counties and discussed with them how meetings and demonstrations could be used in increasing production. Displays at county and other fairs were emphasized as a means of focusing attention upon increasing production. Furthermore, in cooperation with county agents and other group representatives, county-wide poultry meetings were held to arouse interest in the program. Attendance has been gratifying. One meeting in a south Texas county drew 1,000 farm people; and a cross section of the 109 gatherings throughout the State shows attendance of 250, 200, 165, 110, 100, and 98.

With the ground work laid, it is proposed to maintain and increase production by featuring a program of better feeding and management. Other steps emphasized are encouragement of farmers to get better stock from hatcheries which have adopted a program of selection and pullorum testing. Many hatcheries are operating on the national poultry-improvement plan.

In feeding, producers are being encouraged to buy protein concentrate to mix with home-produced grains. This will give hens the necessary protein balance and at the same time enable farmers to use about two-thirds of their home-produced grain and mash mixture.

At all meetings, emphasis was placed on better feeding, sufficient green feed for win grazing, fowl pox prevention, control of testinal parasites, and careful handling eggs. County meetings have been supp mented by extensive use of the radio by extension poultryman and county agricultu agents in keeping this program actively bef egg producers.

With pullets coming into production, extension poultryman estimates that the 1 production of eggs in the State will exc that of the previous year by more than percent.

Texas' slogan is: "Keep 'em Growing a Keep 'em Laying."

Forage Livestock Schools

Recorded attendance at the 1941 Mississi forage-livestock schools totaled 1,750. Th are the same schools that were described l year in the November 1940 REVIEW. Atte ance at the several county schools this ye was: Oktibbeha County, 200; Benton Coun 300; Tate County, 200; Coahoma County, 12 Grenada County, 325; Adams County, 20 Hinds County, 225; and Newton County, 175.

State plans for these schools, which are located each year that opportunity to atte is afforded to as many farmers as possib from all sections of the State, are made by t animal husbandry, dairy, agronomy, agric tural engineering, and agricultural economi departments of the Mississippi State Colle Experiment Station, College of Agricultu and Extension Service. Committees are a pointed annually several months in advan of the schools to plan and arrange demonstr tions for each school in pasture building a management, production and harvesting hay, and silage production and storage.

Counties are selected for forage-livesto schools on the basis of facilities and accessib ity of demonstrations. Local coordinati councils care for local arrangements and o ganize representative attendance.

Farmer delegates participating in the pr gram were definite in their assertions that t demonstration and forage program is helpi to solve the food and feed problem. Thus a Mississippi farmers answering the question what they can do to aid defense. The i portance of quality pasture and forage, well as quantity, in efficient livestock produ tion is learned at these schools. It is a lesso that is fundamental to a successful livesto husbandry.

■ For the fourth year, New York farme had a chance to cash in on their ingenuit through the home-made farm equipment ex hibit at the New York State Fair. Numerou prizes were available in various classes, an no entry fees were required. Any and a kinds of home-made equipment for farm o home were shown—unpatented devices whic contribute to labor saving or safety.

Pork Is Needed for Britain

When the December 1940 pig survey indicated that Iowa farmers were planning to crease their 1941 spring farrow by 14 percent, dozen animal husbandmen and economists at wa State College went into a huddle.

In the view of those studying the situation, wa farmers stood to lose money by cutting wn on hogs. It was true that 1940 had been bad year—hogs about $5 a hundred—but ith the defense program getting into stride d consumer incomes on the way up, it oked as though pork chops would be good roperty in 1941.

Several months earlier, in September of 40, the Iowa Extension Service had distributed more than 200,000 copies of the anual outlook folder predicting favorable rices for hogs and for dairy and poultry roducts in 1941 and had followed that up ith press and radio releases and articles in he Iowa Farm Economist.

It appeared that the time had come to put n even greater emphasis on the information ampaign. Accordingly, in late December, Extension Director R. K. Bliss sent a letter o all county agents calling their attention o the situation and urging them to furnish heir farmers with the facts. This letter ppeared at about the same time that a simlar appeal was broadcast to farmers by Secretary Wickard.

When the figures came out on the 1941 spring farrow in Iowa, it was found that instead of decreasing the pig crop 14 percent farmers had increased it 5 percent.

How much of this change can be attributed to the extension educational work is anyone's guess. Undoubtedly the biggest factor was the surge in hog prices which carried quotations up about $2 from the middle of December to the middle of January and set farmers scrambling around for sows. Another factor was the faborable weather which enabled farmers to save more pigs per litter than usual.

Then came the Lend-Lease Act and Secretary Wickard's pronouncement of April 3 guaranteeing price support for hogs until June 30, 1943. Immediately, the Iowa Extension Service, like its sister organizations throughout the Corn Belt, began laying plans for an intensive campaign of education to help farmers go over the top in the food-for-freedom drive.

A printed leaflet, Iowa Hog Producers and the National Defense Program, was distributed to leading farmers in all the counties, and 7,000 copies were supplied to the State Triple-A Committee for distribution to all community committeemen.

The press and radio campaign was shifted into high gear, and plans were laid for hog-production meetings to be held in every Iowa county.

Beginning about the middle of September, 2 extension animal husbandmen, E. L. Quaife and Rex Beresford, started out on this series of meetings, each man holding meetings in 10 counties each week. A little later, the extension veterinarian, Dr. K. W. Stouder, sidetracked his regular duties and helped on the schedule, with the result that more than 90 counties were covered in 4 weeks. The other 10 counties were finished by November 1.

The 1941 spring pig crop, instead of being 10 to 15 percent below that of 1940, as seemed likely last December, is now estimated to have totaled about 50 million head, or approximately the same as for 1940. The June 1 pig-crop report indicated an increase in the number of sows bred to farrow in the 1941 fall season of about 13 percent over the preceding fall. If the number of pigs saved per litter this fall is about the same as in 1940, the combined spring and fall crops for 1941 will total about 83 million head, which is 5 percent more than the 1940 crop and only about 3 percent less than the record crop of 1939. Special meetings held for hog producers in practically every commercial hog county in the country have contributed to these results. Typical of the programs under way is the one in Iowa.

The county meetings were attended by 50 to 200 of the leading farmers in each county. A special effort was made to get out to the meetings Triple-A committeemen, representatives of the other Federal agencies, and Smith-Hughes teachers. At each meeting, the county U.S.D.A. defense board chairman took a few minutes to explain the functions and purposes of the board, after which the extension specialist discussed the hog-production goal and the general price outlook and then went to work on production techniques.

Iowa's 1941 fall farrowings were estimated to be 30 percent greater than a year earlier. This means that many farmers were raising fall pigs for the first time, and so feeding and management of the fall pigs were emphasized. Selection of breeding stock for next year and winter care of the brood sow also came in for detailed attention.

Then, at the close of each meeting, plans were made for carrying the information to all farmers in the county. Methods used to accomplish this varied from county to county, depending on local conditions.

In Washington County, for example, the county defense board selected one man and one alternate from each township and sent them special invitations to attend. When the general meeting was over, these men were given supplies of the printed leaflet, Iowa Hog Producers and the National Defense Program, which had been revised and brought up to date; and they were also given discussion outlines, prepared by the county board, to help them in conducting at least one meeting, and preferably more, in their own townships.

In other counties, the community AAA committeemen were given the task of carrying the information out to the farms, and in still others the county agent scheduled a series of meetings throughout the county. Smith-Hughes teachers also cooperated.

Press releases were supplied to the county agents for use prior to and following the meetings. All meetings were announced in the farm flash service sent to all radio stations.

Swine diseases are expected to cause trouble due to crowded conditions in hog houses, and a second series of meetings has been scheduled for later in the winter at which disease control and sanitation will be given primary attention.

Increasing farm production—whether it be hogs, dairy cattle, or poultry—calls for an all-out educational campaign on production techniques. The Iowa Extension Service recognizes this and has adopted the slogan, "No more business as usual." From now on, until food has "won the war and written the peace," the Service will concentrate its efforts on helping farmers to reach and exceed the food-production goals set by the Department of Agriculture.

■ Step Up Food Production for National Defense was discussed at leader-training meetings all over Wisconsin. In Shawano County the county agent, the A.A.A. field woman, and the home demonstration agent discussed the need for increased production, problems in gardening, and the importance of a well-planned food supply for rural families. They in turn held meetings in the townships together with A.A.A. committeemen and one woman not a member of a homemaker club in the township. A special meeting of representatives of many of the farm groups was called by the county agents in Rock County to present information on the "Step Up Production" program. A good crowd was in attendance, and keen interest was shown in the problem. In Green County the leaders held special meetings. Some clubs met at a schoolhouse or Farm Bureau hall with the meeting open to all families in the community.

On the Home Front

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work

■ The goals of home demonstration work—better homes, good health, and successful family living in rural America—assume new significance in these critical times. The farm homemaker, with her husband, has an important job in the national defense program—a part in the raising of certain foods for shipment overseas, in feeding her own family in keeping with the newer findings in nutrition, and in guiding children in the ways of self-reliance and democratic living.

Home demonstration work is helping rural women to meet these new demands with more than 2¼ million women participating in the home demonstration program (in 1940 an increase of 16 percent over 1939).

Of these homemakers, 1,140,723 were members of some 51,000 organized groups meeting regularly to study ways of better living. In keeping with democratic procedure, each member has a voice in planning the community group program, which is based on local needs. Newer trends include special emphasis on nutrition, better housing, the making of cotton mattresses, electricity for farm homes, consumer education, and discussions on citizenship and democracy.

Homemakers are studying conditions affecting agriculture, serving on land use committees, and have an opportunity to express their judgment regarding needed agricultural adjustments.

Women Work for Defense

Every constructive-minded citizen, rural and urban, knows now that it is time to put first things first. It is a time when we must do those things and to do without those things which will further the national defense program and aid the peoples of those nations that are resisting aggression. I know that women are working shoulder to shoulder with their husbands to have the farm make a contribution to the vast volume of milk, cheese, poultry and eggs, pork, and animal protein foods which are needed. Many home demonstration club women were in Washington in 1936, and some were in London and traveled in Europe in 1939 and, therefore, have had first-hand contact with fine rural women from those nations which we are now committed to aid; so I know that we can count on the women of rural America to do their part to forward the food for defense program.

But the program of national defense is not all food, nor yet food and armed forces. There is a vast program of civilian defense with which Mayor LaGuardia, assisted by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and a small staff, are working day and night. It is to be based almost entirely upon volunteer services. Eloise Davison, responsible for integrating women's activities in the Civilian Defense program, was once a member of our home demonstration staff in Ohio. She has kept closely in touch with home demonstration work throughout her professional work, and she knows of the wonderful record in volunteer leadership which rural women have made as officers and local leaders in home demonstration work. She and Mrs. Roosevelt are counting on home demonstration clubs to render outstanding assistance in forwarding the program in rural areas. We have assured them that agents will not fail them but will continue and even expand their fine record of volunteer leadership in rural areas.

The program of civilian defense will undoubtedly include many activities which are concerned with normal daily living; for the front line of attack in this war is the front door of every home, whether city, hamlet, or farm. And our homes need defenses, not only physical defense from without but defense that comes from within. Positive health, sustained morale, self-set discipline, and willingness and ability to undertake additional tasks to meet the need of the hour will be needed from each and all of us if America is to do her part to maintain democracy as the way of life in America and Great Britain and for the people of other nations who have temporarily been dominated by Hitler but in whose hearts democracy is enshrined and who, with our aid, will again live the way of democracy when peace shall come.

The Extension Service has undertaken a Nation-wide endeavor to stimulate every farm family to grow its own food supply. In several States this effort has resulted in one of the most important and constructive developments, namely, that various agencies and organizations that are concerned in part with this field are cooperating in this common endeavor.

There are many things, whether or not they are included in the civilian defense program, that are needed today which will greatly help rural people to be ready to face the present with courage and to meet life effectively. The health of the Nation is the first line of defense. Home demonstration groups for 25 years have concerned themselves with health and nutrition. Today as a designated part of the national defense program we must do our utmost to conduct an "all out" participation in the effort now under way to put into practice throughout our Nation the newer knowledge of nutrition. This means that each of us set a goal that in our respective communities every family shall be fu informed of the situation and the needs, a how each family can contribute to the physic and spiritual defense of our Nation.

Let us so achieve in rural America th across our fair land there shall be seen every farm a garden based upon nutritio needs and, in addition, such amounts of fr and dairy, poultry and meat products family and lend-lease use as conditio permit.

What of our houses? Good houses a needed to safeguard the health of our peop Are we doing all that is possible within o means and abilities to make our hous weatherproof, sanitary, and convenient?

What of the problem of clothing for t farm family today? There is a chance f every farm woman to be thrifty, and thr should be a welcome daily partner to each us in these important days. In times national emergency there must be no waste no waste of time or energy or money— waste of food products, or of clothing, equipment for farm or home—or yet of fu or electricity. There must be thrift in things.

Put First Things First

Yes; it is time to put first things firs Without any question, the safety and the sa ness of family life is the most important fact in our national life today; for without t support of the great masses of citizens program of national defense can be successf and only as homes are of the quality defend will there be support of a defen program.

As Director of Extension, I have promis that every effort will be made by me and the fine group of men and women associat with me in the Extension Service throug out the United States and its territories strengthening our service in behalf of t rural home. We will do our utmost with t funds that are made available to work wi farm women in planning wisely and workin efficiently for the welfare of the home. W are proud of the part which rural wome are taking in all constructive efforts for t rural home, for agriculture, for the Nation welfare, and also for constructive cooper tion with rural women of other lands.

■ Homemakers' clubs, parent-teacher ass ciations, the public schools, and other agencie are cooperating in the better-nutrition pr gram in Boyd County, Ky. Managers school cafeterias and supervisors of scho lunches are planning to correlate their me planning with the general school health pr gram in order to educate pupils and teacher and indirectly parents, in proper selectio and preparation of foods. Lois H. Sharp, th county's home demonstration agent, has give a series of lectures on nutrition and has dis tributed leaflets entitled "Eat Home Grow Foods for Health and Economy."

Britain's Hope Is the American Farmer

R. M. EVANS, Administrator, Agricultural Adjustment Administration

I returned recently from an unforgettable month spent in the bombed cities and ired-up countryside of England. I found British to be a cheerful but lean people. y definitely are short of food. Their hope by is in the American farmer.

Paul Appleby, the Under Secretary of Agriture, and I arrived in England early in gust, making the air trip by American ber over the regular ferry service. We t first to London, then to other cities and al areas of the British Isles. We were ised to find that American food was begin- g to arrive at seaports in large quantities— tload after boatload of eggs, pork, dried k, cheese, and beans—and none too soon, the people have been sorely in need of all e things. Many times I heard Englishmen ; in effect: "Cut off American food, and to- row Great Britain will be a thing of the t."

British Are United

Ve returned with a thousand kaleidoscopic ressions of the sights and sounds and ex- lences encountered during our tour of in- ction. Our strongest is that the British ple are wholly united, regardless of wealth lass, in their determination to lick Hitler the gangster rule that he represents. An- er is that food is constantly on their minds, videnced by their conversation, their food- lon cards, the ever-present emergency hens, and the plowing up and planting of entire countryside.

During our visit we were on food rations like everyone else. I had one egg for akfast during the entire 4 weeks we were re. I saw only one orange, and it was be- eaten by an aviator who regarded it as e a novelty. Like most Americans, I'm stomed to eating heartily—and more than e I got up from the table still hungry. It not hurt us any, but Paul Appleby lost 8 nds and I lost 10.

Need Protein and Vitamins

he Government is doing a good job of han- g the food over there, and it is being dis- uted fairly. Everyone gets all the bread potatoes he needs, but the allowance of it, cheese, eggs, butter, lard, milk, and etables is very limited. People doing extra vy work get extra rations, and children nursing mothers get all the fresh milk. A system has been developed in the com- nity feeding centers where people can get eal for 18 or 20 cents in our money, or free hey haven't the money. Probably some of really poor people are getting a better re of the total food supply under today's wartime rations than they were previously under their own peacetime meals.

Nobody is starving in Britain, but there is not nearly enough high-energy food for best work. Ernest Bevin, the Minister of Labor, told us: "A lot of our people look as though they are in good shape, but they have not the vitality or staying power. They need more protein. Give us the meat, and we will increase our production 15 to 20 percent."

An American research doctor pointed out the large number of people on the streets who wore small bandages and said: "They lack vitamin foods. If they receive a scratch, it doesn't heal rapidly. You might scratch your

hand, and in a day or two it would be healed; but with them it takes a couple of weeks."

Agriculture is thoroughly organized for wartime food production, the farmers having taken over the job in a remarkably direct way. They have local committees that resemble our own farmer committees in many ways. The English committees are all appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, however, and the men serve without pay. They have powers undreamed of here in the United States. They can tell a farmer, no matter whether owner or tenant, just what he is supposed to grow and where he is to grow it. If the farmer does not cooperate, they just move in and farm it for him. They mean business and do not spend any time fussing around.

We drove all through the agricultural country, which is small and intensively farmed. We found that farmers have got rid of many of their hogs in order to have enough feed for their cows. There is a very heavy demand for milk products. We found every tillable acre of land plowed up and planted, including beautiful parks and pastures a hundred or more years old. We saw many lawns and golf courses which had been turned into vegetable gardens, producing onions and cabbages. Before the war, Britain had about 12 million acres under cultivation. This year, there is about 16 million acres. It is very common to see girls and women working in the fields, helping to take care of this new food production.

Plan Post-war Policy

The principal interest of all Englishmen right now, of course, is winning this war. But they are also thinking about the time when the war will be over. A number of leading farmers spoke of the need for a post-war policy which will make plenty of food available during the rebuilding.

Farmers are thinking also about the need for protecting their own industry. Like American farmers, they have vivid memories of what happened after the first World War, and they are determined not to let it happen again. They think they have the nucleus of a good farm program out of the county committees which have been organized.

One farmer came up to me and said: "I heard you were coming, and I made a special trip to talk with you. We don't have a Triple-A here in England. That's the greatest thing ever given to farmers. We've studied it over, and we are convinced that we must have something comparable when this war is over."

Talking to those farmers made me realize more than ever how fortunate American farmers are in having the organization for meeting problems of the war and of the post-war period to come. We have had years of experience in meeting new farm problems as they came up. After the war, we should be able to make an orderly and common-sense adjustment to the peacetime world.

No one knows, of course, how the war will end. I am filled with admiration for the brave spirit of the British people. Nevertheless, we must recognize that they—and the entire fight for freedom—are dependent upon the production of our farms and factories over here. Our farm defense program is all-important. We must send supplies. We represent their hope for peace and victory. If we should let them down, not only would we endanger our own future and the future of world democracy, but also we would be letting down one of the most courageous people the world has ever seen.

Corn Belt Marketing Conference

I. W. ARTHUR, Extension Specialist in Marketing, Io

A fresh start in tackling extension marketing work was made in a Corn Belt marketing conference held at Ames, September 29 to October 1. Extension and experiment station directors, district county agent supervisors, and production, 4–H Club, home economics, and marketing specialists from 12 Midwestern States attended the conference.

When the smoke of discussion had cleared, the conference came up with specific recommendations and statements of principle on five major parts of extension and marketing work. After collectively studying "the field and objectives of the Extension Service in the solution of the marketing problems of today and tomorrow," the group concluded that extension staffs should:

1. Through the educational process contribute to the solution of agricultural marketing problems and help to bring about greater efficiency in the marketing and distributing processes.

2. Maintain consistently the ideals of serving the ends of the general welfare rather than those of special interests.

3. Furnish interested groups and individuals with information which will improve marketing systems, maintain equality of bargaining power, increase net farm income, and raise rural and urban living standards.

4. Assist with and help in planning and coordinating constructive marketing activities and programs in the local community, State, region, and Nation, sponsored by public agencies, general farm organizations, cooperative associations, consumer groups, and trade associations.

5. Aid in adjusting the production and marketing processes to more nearly meet domestic and foreign needs and demands.

6. Assist with the marketing phases of emergency situations and agricultural programs having to do with national welfare and defense.

7. Through district supervisors and marketing specialists, assist county agents and local leaders in initiating and planning local and area marketing programs. To assist in accomplishing these ends, the land-grant colleges were asked to provide courses for prospective extension workers and in-service training for extension personnel.

In dealing with marketing programs of Federal and State agencies, Extension Services pledged full cooperation in developing and conducting educational activities dealing with marketing, such as disseminating information concerning the objectives, methods of operation, and results of existing marketing programs to producers, consumers, processors, distributors, and others concerned.

Discussion, it was felt, would stimulate a more thorough understanding of the programs and of alternative methods of attacking the problems involved.

The conference also emphasized that the programs in marketing conducted by all Federal and State agencies should be developed by democratic processes, with farmers and other interested persons participating actively in formulating plans. In addition, county and State agricultural planning committees should bring marketing problems to the attention of appropriate Federal and State agencies and help to guide the work of those agencies to meet the needs of specific local groups.

In dealing with farm organizations and other cooperative groups, the conference discussion crystallized into the belief that the Extension Service should continue to cultivate working relationships with all farm and cooperative organizations as well as other agencies working toward the improvement of marketing. This assistance should be educational in nature, and all recommendations should be based on facts. This assistance can be most effective if participation begins early in the planning process and carries through as the program develops.

Use should be made of all educational devices. The democratic principles involved in sound cooperation should be emphasized. It should be recognized that cooperation with other organizations is a two-way proposition and that extension workers and the personnel of other agencies will learn from the contacts and experiences of each other. The Extension Service should not be responsible for mal decisions involving operating policies, sol ing membership, or performing routine s ices which should be provided for o commercial basis.

The Extension Services recognized there is a big job to be done in educating sumers on the essentials of adequate nutri and good buymanship and in facilitating movement of surplus products into consun channels at seasonal peaks. A good buy the consumer may constitute a good sale the producer when education results in development of a common yardstick in te of information with respect to consu grades and labels. Consumers can apprec the importance of a more efficient systen distribution extending from the farm to consumer when they see the interdepend of producers and consumers in widely s rated places in the exchange of products.

Information should be available to sumers regarding availability of supplies, mitting the producer to dispose of a gre quantity at the peak of production and mitting the consumer to buy more at a price to both, making more complete us the available supply.

To attain these objectives, educational was suggested involving close coordinatio specialists concerned with nutrition, h management, production, and marke working through the county agents, h demonstration agents, 4–H Clubs, and r youth in the various counties.

Texas Boys Study Entomology

CAMERON SIDDALL, Entomologist, Texas Extension Service

Prior to 1939, study of entomology by Texas 4–H Club boys largely was a voluntary pastime of making unsystematic collections of insects. This was carried on mainly in south Texas where entomological specimens are perhaps most colorful. In that year, extension agricultural agents in many counties throughout the State began a practical training of selected boys in the identification of harmful pests common to their communities, together with a study of their life cycle and measures of control.

The objective of such training was to qualify the boys for leadership in pest-control work in their neighborhoods. Subsequently, county teams were selected from groups participating for the purpose of engaging in an annual competition and for a scholarship award.

4–H Club entomology is built around a part contest held during the annual s course at College Station. The first part quires a three-boy team from each count make a collection of 45 species of insect economic importance and common to the St The insects must be pinned and labeled rectly and the common names and the h given. Second, the team selects 10 from a of more than 100 common insect pests of State and learns the common name of e the host or hosts on which it lives, the jurious stage or stages, the type of mouth p of the injurious stage or stages, the nature damage done by the insect, and recommen control measures. At the contest, jud select 5 insects from the 10 studied, and e boy gives the above information orally.

The Division of Entomology and the Depart-
ent of Entomology of the A. & M. College
ve. since the inauguration of this contest,
perated with the extension entomologist,
d members of both the division and the
partment serve as judges.

The awards include a gold medal to each
mber of the winning team and a silver
dal to each member of the second-place
am. The boy receiving the highest score,
gardless of the team he represents, receives
scholarship of $100. This is given to the
ner whenever he enters the college or
iversity of his choice.

The number of boys engaging in 4–H ento-
logy work has increased steadily since 1939
en the present type of work was begun.
1940, the team winning first place was from
dalgo County, and the second-place team
s from Jackson County. The boy winning
individual high score for the State was
the Jackson County team. In 1941, Jackson
unty produced the winning team, and John-
County was in second place. As in 1940,
boy winning the individual high score was
the Jackson County team.

In 1940, 14 counties entered teams; and in
se counties the county agricultural agents
rked with 141 boys in preparing teams. In
other counties 4–H entomology work was
e, but for various reasons the agents were
able to enter teams in the contest. In
se 14 counties, 128 boys had an opportunity
study entomology. Thus 4–H entomology
b work was carried on in 28 counties, and
boys were given opportunity by their
nts to recognize and control some of the
re common pests of their respective
unties.

In 1941, 11 teams entered the contest; and
boys received training. The agents of
other counties trained boys for the contest
were unable to enter teams, and in these
unties 273 boys were enrolled in 4–H ento-
logy club work. Thus in 1941, 397 boys
38 counties had an opportunity to study
omology. This year there was an increase
10 counties engaged in the work and an
rease of 128 boys over the number studying
entomology in 1940.

Increased interest on the part of farmers
studying their business, income tax con-
erations, and prospects for higher farm
nings in 1941 have caused an increase of
roximately 20 percent in the number of
mers keeping accounts in Illinois. This es-
ate is based on observations by county
nts and by representatives of the college
artment of agricultural economics who
de more than 2,600 farm visits and held
nerous meetings to return farm business
orts and check 1941 records.

Membership in North Carolina Negro 4–H
bs has increased in a 10-year period from
6 to 15,088 boys and girls.

Filing Miniature Slides

GEORGE F. JOHNSON, Extension Specialist in Visual Instruction, Pennsylvania

The problem of working out a satisfactory filing system for the miniature lantern slides has been common to many county extension workers and subject-matter specialists in Pennsylvania.

The average number of slides in county offices now exceeds 150 per county with some workers having in excess of 500 slides. At the college, an average of more than 600 slides per subject-matter department are now in use by extension specialists. Obviously, efficient filing has become essential to the best utilization of these vast visual-aid resources. The result of 3 years' effort has brought about several systems, each of which has enthusiastic supporters but no one of which has been generally adopted.

J. W. Warner, county agent, Indiana County, Pa., with his 200-capacity slide files. The 100-capacity slide case in foreground is used for carrying slides to meetings.

Several methods are illustrated by the accompanying pictures. Generally, each slide is labeled as to where and when taken and what it shows. The slides are then grouped as to project subjects and filed by projects alphabetically. In only a few cases are slides numbered individually. Some workers use a 300-capacity flat box for filing and a 100-capacity case for carrying to meetings. Others use the combination file and carrying case opening on either side and holding 200 slides. The 100-capacity file is also used in several instances, both as a file and as a carrying case. A less-common method is to file the slides in the 12-capacity cardboard panels which are then placed in the standard letter file. File boxes with an illuminated compartment for viewing each slide taken from file are also available.

Several subject-matter departments which have from 1,000 to 1,500 slides are using sliding trays in a metal cabinet. This is a very convenient system but is more expensive than other plans described.

J. B. McCool, county agent, Clinton County, Pa., likes this system. He files his slides in cardboard panels and places them in a standard letter file cabinet. Note light bulb used for viewing slides.

In general, a satisfactory file has the following characteristics: (1) It is convenient to get slides into and out of so that a minimum of time is required; (2) it is not so complicated that great effort is required in keeping the file up to date; and (3) it is so flexible in compartment spacing that new slides can be added without continual handling of old slides.

Reducing slide handling and effort in filing to a minimum and yet making it possible to organize an illustrated talk quickly with all material at hand is the object of an efficient slide-filing system. Extension workers who make the most of color slides in extension teaching are likely to accumulate at least 300 slides, and to be most useful these must be in an efficient file.

The more elaborate sliding-tray cabinet is used by several subject-matter departments for filing purposes in Pennsylvania. John Vandevort, poultry extension specialist, looks over a file of more than 1,000 2- by 2-inch poultry slides.

Indiana Teamwork Produces Tomatoes for Defense

The tomato may have been the "love apple" a few centuries ago when people knew little of its vitamin and general food value, but today it has taken its place as an instrument of war in no uncertain terms because of its health-giving qualities.

This is not a story on the food value of this product but, rather, of how one State—Indiana—met the call of Secretary Claude R. Wickard and others in the Department of Agriculture for increased production of this important food. For many years the Hoosier State has been at the top, or right near it, in the production of tomatoes for processing, including canning, as juice, as catsup or chili sauce, and other forms in which this food is handled. The acreage devoted to this crop in Indiana has ranged from 70,000 to a little more than 100,000 each year. In 1940 it was 72,000; but in 1941, in response to the request of April 3, the acreage was jumped to 110,000, surpassing the 20-percent increase asked of Hoosier producers.

How this increase was obtained is a tribute to the work of the Agricultural Extension Service at Purdue University, and is the story not only of this year but of many years back—a story of cooperation between the State agricultural experiment station, the Extension Service, the growers, and the canning industry. This teamwork over a period of years, which is typical of many extension projects in the Secretary's home State, made the meeting of the request for increased foodstuffs a "natural" for those concerned.

In 1918, members of the agricultural experiment station staff at Purdue, working in cooperation with the Indiana Canners' Association, began the breeding of an improved strain of the Baltimore tomato to produce a more desirable tomato than the original fruit by this name. The new variety was named the Indiana-Baltimore, as it was practically a new variety and one which far outyielded the original strain.

Through a cooperative project with the Indiana Canners' Association and the agricultural experiment station, the new variety was multiplied until the seed was made available to all growers who wanted it. Gradually the variety took its place, and today it is the most popular of all with the thousands of Indiana producers.

Along with the distribution of this new variety went an educational program to encourage proper production methods, including fertilization, cultivation, and the picking of fruit at the right time and fruit of the proper quality. Some years ago, F. C. Gaylord, now assistant chief in horticulture at Purdue, studied the idea of buying tomatoes on the

basis of grade, paying the grower a premium for that fruit which graded No. 1, a smaller price for that grading No. 2, and nothing at all for the culls. Canners liked the idea because it meant a better-quality product in the cans or the bottles and made for a better market.

Of course, graders had to be trained, and they still have to be trained every year; growers need to learn the best methods of production; pickers need to know the kind of fruit to pick and all of the ins and outs of the tomato-growing business.

This task was undertaken by the men of the university—first Mr. Gaylord, and then Roscoe Fraser, assistant in horticulture—in cooperation with J. E. Dickerson of the Federal-State inspection service for grading of fruits and vegetables, and others.

Every February there is held at the university a 2- or 3-day school for canners and growers in which technical topics on production and processing of tomatoes and other canning crops are considered. There are banquets and a meeting of the "Sons of the Soil," in which canners, growers, county agents, and educators hobnob, banquet, learn, and have fun together. There is a feeling of comradeship or partnership which is good for the industry because the men are pulli together.

As a result of this situation, when the c came for more tomatoes from Indiana t year, it was an easy matter to get them. T enrollment of 5,130 growers in the 52 U. Won Tomato Clubs, a club to teach the produ tion of quality products, and the enrollme of 1,560 other growers in the 17 Double To nage Tomato Clubs, another extension proje represented about the normal number in the projects. They extended into 47 counti where the county agents were cooperating the tomato-improvement program.

An average of 94 growers attended ea session of the tomato-growing schools he from January 24 to April 23, and a total 6,497 attended the 51 schools held over t State.

As a result of this program, when the ca for increased production came last April, t officers of the Indiana Canners' Associati met with the extension men at Purdue a members of the State AAA committee, fir at Lafayette and then in Indianapolis. The discussed the situation, threshed over t problems of soil- or non-soil-depleting crop plant production, and how to get the increase acreage. One of the largest firms came fo ward with the proposal backed by the Unite States Department of Agriculture to pay more per ton for tomatoes than had bee agreed upon under contract earlier in the yea This firm asked its growers to increase the acreage at least 20 percent above last yea Other firms followed suit.

Meetings were held with canners, grower and farm organization representatives in a parts of the State to explain the need for i creased production. County agents then he their own local meetings for the same purpos with practically all growers and canners tur ing out. Hoosier farmers, like other patriot farmers, responded; and the increased acr age came. News stories and radio progran kept the need for more tomatoes before grov ers, canners, and the public at large so th the entire Hoosier State knows of the nee for the food and the results obtained.

The older and more experienced growe put to work the knowledge they already po sessed, and new growers were helped by t latest information from county agents a horticultural specialists.

Because of the new interest in producin more and better tomatoes, the attendance the summer picking schools, which are alway held immediately preceding the picking of t crop, was the largest ever. The local a State tomato-picking contests, the State t mato festival, and the State tomato show focu the attention of most of the Hoosier State c the good methods of growing and harvestin the tomato crop. Today it is second natu for most Hoosier growers to use the metho that they have learned through this long-tim extension program. True, the drought in son areas of the State cut the production as nearly always has and probably always wil

the State as a whole met the demand in a way.

n example of the teamwork among grow- canners, and others came during the can- season. One firm at Kempton, Ind., un- to handle all the tomatoes delivered to it, 150 tons to a factory 150 miles away at cennes. Another factory at Kokomo, un- to handle all the crop as fast as it was ing to the factory, sent 75 loads to other ories in the southern part of the State re the drought had been more severe; and from the little town of Hemlock went 25 semi-trailers and 13 railway stock cars loaded with tomatoes to a processing firm in Chicago.

These incidents are given to show that there was no lost motion. The growers and canners who have been working together for years in a program sponsored by the Indiana Agricultural Extension Service were geared to do the job, and they put it over in a fine way this year with a minimum of effort and lost motion and one that reflects credit on a great industry.

otton Christmas Down South

Cotton Christmas gifts, cotton wrappings, and decorations will brighten the holiday son in homes again this year.

With the idea of utilizing some of the sur- cotton in this way the cotton Christmas originated in 1939. Governors of Arkan- and Texas proclaimed a cotton Christ- in their States; and the idea, popular ing the last 2 years throughout the South, rowing in popularity all over the country. Greater interest in the use of cotton for ter living has been manifested since more n 2½ million families throughout the ited States actually made 3,573,213 cot- mattresses for use in their own homes ler the direction of home demonstration nts in 46 States. In addition, mattress ers, mattress pads, and other bedding pro- tors have been made by these families to ure long life for these high-quality mat- sses.

An actual demonstration in the making of a h-quality cotton mattress by a farm family the Governor's mansion was a part of the ton Christmas tree party celebration spon- ed by the Texas Governor and his wife t Christmas.

Home demonstration club women and other ders of rural and urban affairs are hop- that the 100-percent American product many forms will be put on Christmas shop- g lists in all the States this year.

The Arkansas Council of Home Demonstra- n Clubs, of which Mrs. R. C. Harville of laski County is president, was active in moting cotton utilization and in the ob- vance of cotton Christmas in that State.

These club members emphasized the values d attractiveness of endless kinds of cotton ods which are appropriate to the Christmas ason as sound reasons for giving cotton er and above the help it gives to the grower d to all the interests that look to cotton sh for trade and employment. Putting more nerican cotton to work will benefit 12 to 14 llion people dependent directly on cotton r a living and will stimulate other business. Newspapers throughout Arkansas published ories about the cotton Christmas and gave ggestions for gifts. Exhibits of cotton-made Christmas gifts were put on by home demonstration clubs in counties of several States.

Minnie Mae Grubbs, Texas district agent, prepared a cotton exhibit for the Farmers' Short Course.

North Carolina and Alabama home demonstration club members sent to Washington most attractive exhibits of cotton toys, children's clothing, and many useful cotton household articles for the national cotton exhibit which included a "cotton house" and was held in the patio of the United States Department of Agriculture during April 1941. More than 12,000 persons viewed these exhibits which showed a great many new uses for cotton.

As a definite part of the Woodruff County, Ark., home demonstration club program last year the Central McCrory Club cleverly demonstrated at the community fair how a cotton Christmas could be celebrated at the family Christmas tree.

The exhibit consisted of a small Christmas tree decorated with cotton and painted cotton bolls and burs. There was a suggested gift list for father, mother, sister, brother, and baby, with many of these suggestions wrapped in figured cotton cloth tied with cotton ribbon and the package decorated with cotton bolls, painted cotton burs, and cotton corsages. This made an attractive display, and it offered many helpful suggestions.

Another exhibit, sponsored by the East Side McCrory Club, was a display of home-made games and toys. All the toys were made from cotton prints and stuffed with cotton. These toys were very attractive and were inexpensive. Home-made puzzles completed this display.

Among the many gifts which were made at home or purchased were the stuffed cotton toys in bright cotton prints which always catch the eyes of very small children and are a source of satisfaction to mothers because the covers can be laundered.

Attractive cotton garments for boys and girls of school age to be worn to school, or slacks, overalls or coveralls for play time had their place as gifts.

For the grown-ups, well-styled clothing such as corduroy robes, pajamas, velveteen dresses, and aprons helped the clothing budget; and table covers, luncheon cloths, sheets, pillowcases, and tufted bedspreads, hand-made towels, bureau scarfs, dainty window curtains and draperies, braided and woven cotton rugs, and many other household articles pleased homemakers.

Packages were made 100-percent cotton gifts by wrapping them in colorful gingham or print and tying them with cotton cord in red and green or blue and white. Some of the package wrappings were fringed or pinked so they might be used later as dollies, table covers, or table runners.

Do You Know . . .

A. B. Curet

An Agent Who Has Grown With His Parish for the Past 25 Years

A comparatively recent history of Pointe Coupee Parish, La., sets forth the most momentous event in each year marking parish progress. For the year 1916, the historian says:

"The outstanding accomplishment of the year was the appointment of A. B. Curet as county agent."

In 1916, agricultural development in Pointe Coupee was at a low ebb. Many things were needed to infuse courage, hope, and inspiration into the farming population. L. E. Perrin, famed as one of the pioneer workers in Louisiana under Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, was district agent in south Louisiana, and he picked A. B. Curet as the man to do the infusing. Mr. Curet has remained ever since.

Pointe Coupee is one of those parishes lying between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers. It is populated mostly by farmers of Anglo-Saxon and Acadian lineage, a people proud and reserved and clinging to ancient tradition in farming as in everything else. The situation required a man of tact, experience, and understanding of the people's viewpoint. In the 25 years during which he has been county agent in Pointe Coupee Parish, A. B. Curet has shown that he is all of that and more. He has become infused not only into the agricultural life of the parish but is a part of the cultural, social, and economic life of the people.

On a September morning, while a visitor sat in his office getting material for the story of his 25 years as a county agent, Mr. Curet received 17 callers—a normal half day's complement. They were men and women from all sections of the parish. The subjects they wanted to discuss covered the whole range of affairs in which the people of an agricultural parish are likely to be interested. Here is a list of the topics: Better pastures, parent-teacher association, livestock exhibition at the coming fall fair, probable establishment of FSA cooperative, extension approval of REA project, cotton variety tests, tree planting, rural housing, poultry, cotton loan data, publicity on one-variety cotton community (2 callers), lespedeza production, aid for college education, pasture development, trench silo building, AAA allotment basis, tenant purchase data, tenant purchase land character, cotton stamp program, and cotton mattress program. In addition, there were telephone calls on an almost equal variety of subjects.

The reason that County Agent Curet is sought after for advice and counsel is not difficult to find. He does things. He has been doing things for 25 years. When someone is needed to head a USO program, a food-production campaign, an aluminum-collection project, a Red Cross roll call, or establish a parish public library, the collective parish finger turns to the county agent as the man to lead the crusade.

All this had its beginning back in 1916 when the newly appointed county agent realized that important changes were needed in farm practices in Pointe Coupee Parish. Infectious disease had made serious annual raids on the cattle population of the parish. Something had to be done about it. The county agent began the introduction of vaccines to control the disease. He won the confidence of the farmers by his accomplishments, so that when he proposed the use of better seed for maximum results in commodity crops, he was able to get a responsive hearing.

The parish offered a field for commercial potato production; but activities were on a small and inefficient basis, with poor seed resulting in discouragingly meager yields. The county agent called in the horticultural specialist of the Extension Service at Louisiana State University, and through coordinated and cooperative effort the first 10 carloads of Nebraska Irish potatoes brought to the South were planted in Pointe Coupee Parish. Today the parish leads all Louisiana in Irish potato production, with an annual movement of 900 carloads. The organization of a successful potato growers' association was one of the factors which contributed to this result.

The first World War proved to be a testing time for all extension workers, and in Pointe Coupee the county agent did a noteworthy job as Red Cross Home Service chairman in organizing the food and feed production campaign. He spent his Sundays holding meetings and enlisting cooperation of Negro farmers and their families. The resulting effort was so conspicuously successful that the Gulf Division of the American Red Cross and Defense Board awarded Pointe Coupee Parish the championship of the division embracing three Gulf States—Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

The county agent was called upon to head the parish campaign against tuberculosis, an effort which materially helped the establishment of the present sanatorium at Greenwell Springs.

These special emergency activities did not prevent the carrying on of the work that specifically belongs to the county agent's office. A campaign for poultry production, as an effort to balance farm operations and neutralize the effects of economic disruption—aftermath of the World War—was attend with gratifying results. The county agent ceived signal commendation for leadersh displayed in this program.

From here on, the agricultural progress the parish made a definite impress on t farming pattern of the State. Scientific me ods in boll-weevil control made progress most of the communities of the parish. It w County Agent Curet who saw a growing ne for better farm credit and farm financing. led in organizing a branch of the Nation Farm Loan Association.

Then followed the program for better roa and better school facilities throughout t parish, projects which were of vast importan in furthering the work of the Extensi Service. The county agent was a front-li campaigner in these activities which were mean much in the progress of the parish.

In the control of the cattle tick, which f decades had hampered the development of be ter beef and dairy herds in Louisiana, and efforts to eliminate Bang's disease, the coun agent of Pointe Coupee Parish played a co spicuous part in educating the farm people approved methods and practices.

Development of soy bean oil production a a plant-breeding program to further the pro ect has been stimulated through the work the county agent who also has devoted a goo deal of attention to one-variety cotton pr duction. A circular on cotton productio used throughout the State as a guide t planters, was prepared by the agent at th request of the State office.

Betterment of conditions in the farm hom and the life of the farm family has alway been a major concern of County Agent Cure His activities have stimulated the organiza tion of a rural electrification program whic has proved a boon to more than 400 far

lies in Pointe Coupee and its adjoining sh, Iberville. An expansion of this pro- promises to bring 250 additional rural lies within the benefits of REA service. important phase of extension work in nte Coupee Parish is the beautification arm homes and public grounds. Under program, which is now directed by the sh home demonstration agent, practically y new home in the area has been land- ed and beautified; and school grounds, rches, and other public buildings have wise received attention from esthetic- ded club workers influenced by extension ctices. Stimulation to community better- it has been achieved through the work of folk school, organized by the extension nts with cooperation of the sociologist of State office.

he culmination of a quarter of a century ontinuous intelligent and devoted service cted toward the upbuilding of Pointe pee Parish is reflected in the acknowledged lership achieved by the farmers of the sh in production activities. Thus, it is a ter of record that Pointe Coupe Parish ls in Irish potato production, with an an- l 900-car crop, and tops the State with 00-car crop of onions. Pecan growing is ther of the leading products of the parish, ars being shipped each year. In addition, rge portion of the crop is used by a local an-shelling factory which sends its product ll sections of the United States. Pointe pee Parish is a challenger for clover-seed hay production and is high up in the scale attle and pasture development, as well as ubstantial producer of cotton, corn, truck, s, and work stock. Recently cattle buyers o operate in the many auctions of central l south Louisiana declared that "the best- lity cattle offered the trade in the entire ritory come from Pointe Coupee Parish." nte Coupee Parish leads the south-central tion of Louisiana in soil-building activities, ing exceeded by 40 percent any nearby ish in winter legume planting in 1940.

A motorcade of Hardin County, Ky., farm- visited several farms to see what is being e in response to the Government's call for reased production of dairy products, pork, l poultry in the defense program. Points of erest were: A herd of 25 Holsteins that raged 467 pounds of butterfat last year, ng the second-highest producing herd in ntucky; and an inspiring array of live- ck—"ton-litters" of hogs, none of which ighed less than 200 pounds when 5½ months . 25 baby beeves from high-grade Hereford ys and a registered Angus bull. These ves were all black and weighed 550 to 600 nds at the time of the tour. At one place visitors saw 36 Bourbon Red turkeys sed in a sanitary manner on wire netting th a minimum of loss. At another place ey saw 36 big Merino ewes which had pro- ced 57 lambs and some high-quality wool.

Have You Read?

The Literature of Adult Education. Ralph A. Beals and Leon Brody. 493 pp. George Grady Press, New York, N. Y.

The varied and extensive programs in the field of adult education are mirrored in its literature. This book is not only a good bibliographical source but gives a bird's-eye view of current efforts to assist adults.

In a field which may be defined almost as broadly as life itself, many difficulties are encountered in reviewing the literature. The six pages devoted to the Agricultural Extension Service (the largest organized adult education program in the United States) leave much to be desired both in the completeness of the bibliography and in the items selected for citation.

Some of the many other agencies and programs whose literature is cited and discussed are: Evening schools, vocational schools, continuation schools, correspondence schools, Americanization programs, university extension, chautauquas, libraries, museums, noncommercial theater, counseling agencies, welfare agencies, settlements, fairs and expositions, the press, political organizations, workers' education, religious organizations, public health programs, relief agencies, N.Y.A., C.C.C., and Office of Education.

Chapters are also devoted to literature dealing with: The purpose of adult education; the clientele—abilities, interests, and needs, and characteristics of adult students; personnel; media of communication; areas of activity; and special factors.—*Barnard Joy, Associate Agriculturist.*

Annual Report Form Revised for 1942

For the first time in Extension Service history the annual report schedule for county extension workers has been shortened through revision. As a direct result of the conference to study annual reports held in Washington, D. C., June 4–7, 1941, the report form for 1942 has been reduced from 28 to 16 pages. The number of individual items to be accounted for will be approximately 45 percent less than in 1941.

Copies of a preliminary draft of the 1942 schedule have recently been supplied State extension offices for use in making changes in weekly or monthly report forms, and in acquainting county workers at the beginning of the new report year with the revised Federal report schedule.

The principal changes in the 1942 form over the 1941 report are: Discontinuance of reporting teaching activities according to subject-matter projects, regrouping of questions according to the larger problems of the farm and the family, provision for reporting adequately on planning activities, a new section on extension with older rural youth, and the centralizing of project enrollment and completion in 4-H Club work. To facilitate typing, the revised form will be arranged horizontally instead of vertically.

The State and county workers who counseled with the Federal Extension staff in the preparation of the 1942 report form were: Flora Ferrill, home demonstration agent, Pulaski County, Ark.; Claribel Nye, California home demonstration leader; Paul E. Miller, Minnesota extension director; W. C. Holman, agricultural agent, Boone County, Mo.; Inez J. LaBossier, New Jersey clothing specialist; Montgomery Robinson, New York general extension specialist; C. C. Lang, Ohio 4-H Club and older youth leader; O. M. Clark, South Carolina agricultural economist; G. E. Adams, Texas vice director and State agent; W. D. Porter, Utah extension editor; Hallie Hughes, Virginia girls' club leader.

Chairman and secretary, respectively, of the conference were Director Paul E. Miller of Minnesota, and Meredith C. Wilson, chief, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service.

The Home Place

A new motion picture entitled "The Home Place" has been released by the United States Department of Agriculture. It has to do with the American farmstead—cradle of our national character and stronghold of liberty and all those values for which Americans stand and for which they are willing to fight.

Beginning with the early settlers in New England, the film shows many homes of historic interest from coast to coast, pointing out the types of architecture which have survived and which, therefore, are worthy of perpetuation. Included are the early New England homes; the Georgian houses of Tidewater Maryland and Virginia; the Greek revival, seen in the Lee Mansion of Virginia and the Hermitage, home of Andrew Jackson, in Tennessee; the much older Colonial Creole house; the Pennsylvania Dutch farmhouse; the two-chimney house with its long front porch; the Dutch Colonial; the log cabin; the Pueblo dwelling; the Spanish hacienda. Having shown the home place in its material aspect, the film goes deeper to point out its spiritual significance. The home place is not something which can be bought with money. It must be wrought. It must be won by individual expenditure of sweat and hard work; it must be maintained from generation to generation by unremitting individual endeavor and sacrifice. Therein lies its profund significance—its incalculable worth.

The picture was directed by Raymond Evans, chief of the Motion Pictures Section, and given a very pleasing and sympathetic music score by Leon Brusiloff, well-known Washington conductor and composer. Mr. Evans has chosen for his picture subjects which are sure to delight anyone interested in beautiful old homes.

Members Appraise 4–H Activities

4–H boys and girls who attend the Ohio State Fair fill out a standard report form. One part calls for a narrative report on What 4–H Club Work Has Meant to Me, My Home, and My Community. An analysis was made of the significant statements of 545 girls who attended in 1939 and 1940. The ideas mentioned most frequently by the girls were:

Developed skill in clothing construction	209
Opportunity to make trips and attend 4–H events	199
Made own clothes, saved money	184
Increased number of friends	126
Learned to cooperate with others and how to get along with people	119
Helped parents by sewing, cooking, and other homemaking pursuits	112

Problems of Rural People. H. W. Harshfield, Ohio Extension Service. Typewritten. 1940.

4–H Dairy Members Learn About Dairying

4–H dairy club members in Massachusetts were tested for the amount of information they knew about dairying at the beginning and end of the year's project in 1939–40. They learned 24.2 points more during the year as shown by the tests than a check group of nonmembers who were given the tests at the same time. The tests included dairy information on selecting a calf, feeding, diseases, sanitation, showing, judging, keeping records, dairy breeds, parts of a dairy cow, and milk.

Incidentally, at the beginning of the year's project the members knew much more about dairying than the nonmembers. Their respective average scores were 102 and 56 points out of a total possible score of 188 points in the test.

Many nonmembers had experiences with dairy animals. About 7 out of 10 nonmembers and 9 out of 10 members could milk a cow. About 2 out of 5 nonmembers and 4 out of 5 members helped take care of dairy animals during the period of the study.—**Educational Growth in the 4–H Dairy Project—Massachusetts.** Fred P. Frutchey, Federal Extension Service, and Harley A. Leland, Massachusetts Extension Service. U. S. Dept. Agr., Ext. Serv. Cir. 369, 1941.

Problems of Local 4–H Leaders

Nearly 14 percent of New Mexico's local 4–H leaders were interviewed in a study made to determine the problems they encountered in helping to conduct 4–H Club work. The 40 men and 58 women leaders who furnished information took an active part in assisting the county agents in developing, carrying out, and measuring the results of the 4–H Club program.

Three-fourths or more of the 98 local leaders reported difficulty in developing community and parental cooperation, in explaining the aims and objectives of 4–H Club work, in training members in judging and demonstration work, and in getting the boys and girls to complete their projects. Between 50 and 75 percent of the leaders reported the following problems: Distributing responsibility among members and parents, arranging details for and attending and guiding achievement days and fairs, helping members select projects, training officers and other leaders, and summarizing club accomplishments. Less than half the leaders listed difficulties in enrolling members, organizing and reorganizing the club, visiting members' homes, providing appropriate recognition for members, and reporting club activities to the county office.

The greatest satisfaction these local leaders derived from 4–H Club work were: Knowledge of service to boys and girls; opportunities for personal growth through leadership experience; appreciation expressed by members, parents, and extension workers; and service to community—**A Study of 4–H Club Local Leadership in New Mexico.** Erwin H. Shinn, Federal Extension Service, and G. R. Hatch, New Mexico Club Specialist. U. S. Dept. Agr. Ext. Serv. Cir. 367, 1941. (Copies available.)

Where Do Dailies Get Agricultural News?

County and State extension services topped the list of news sources in a recent survey made of 63 daily newspapers featuring agricultural news from 31 States. These papers, ranging in circulation from 2,890 to 432,732 copies, were using more material from county extension workers than from any other source, with State extension releases not far behind. The study was made to determine the sources of agricultural news in the daily press, and to find out how farm editors develop and handle the copy.

The amount of agricultural news was measured by column inches. The sources and kinds of agricultural news or information, including pictures, were classified into 17 general categories. Two issues of each of the 63 pap were analyzed.

The 126 issues studied contained a tota 12,897 column inches of agricultural news information, and 3,097 inches of cuts depic agricultural subjects. Nearly 20 percent of news articles came from county agricult and home demonstration agents; 16 per emanated from State extension services; 15 percent of the agricultural space was cla fied as editorials and columns written by editor and staff who gathered an additiona percent of agricultural stories on farm vis

United States Department of Agricult and State news releases each furnished proximately 4 percent of the agricultu copy of these 63 daily papers. The U. S. D releases that were published emphasized national farm programs. A large percent of the Washington releases are sent thro county and State extension services. Only weekly farm-page editors used any syndi material (0.2 percent).

Market news (9 percent) was recogni by the farm editors as important, but prisingly few made any effort to coordin the market and farm pages, and in most ca no effort was made to interpret this imp tant news. Other source classifications, cluding wire services, farmer organizatio fairs, and commercial releases, accounted a total of about 20 percent of the farm co

More than half of the agricultural news information was classed as economic, about one-third was listed as product The groups of newspapers held fairly cl together on the amount of rural life and p sonal write-ups which accounted for the of the space in this category. All the ne papers in the study published more curr agricultural news than informative (58 42 percent).

Cuts are playing an increasingly large p in the presentation of agricultural news shown by the amount of space they fill (proximately one-fifth) and the emphasis fa editors put on photography in their lette About 71 percent of the photographs we taken by the newspaper staffs; 18 percent the county agents; and 8 percent came fr the State extension offices.

A Source Survey of Agricultural News the Daily Press, by William B. Ward. U. Dept. of Agriculture. Master's thesis, Col. Agri., Univ. of Wisconsin Pub., 1941.

Correction

In the research article, Does Completi 4–H Projects Develop Self Confidence? page 158 of the October 1941, Review, mint signs were omitted before the numbers in lin 2 of the table. The correct text is "N completing: —.41 and —.77," indicating th points lost by the 4–H Club members not com pleting their vegetable-garden and foo preservation projects in contrast to the point gained by the members completing.

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IN BRIEF

Forestry Members Compete

Members of Washington 4–H forestry clubs had their own contest during the 1941 State 4-H Club Fair in Yakima. Forestry club members entered competition in tree identification, pacing, cruising, and scaling. The contest was directed by Donald J. Haibach, acting extension forester.

Dip 63,000 Sheep Cooperatively

A cooperative effort to save on labor was successful in 17 counties of New York where, by means of a portable outfit which went from farm to farm and from county to county, nearly 63,000 sheep were dipped.

Only on a cooperative basis is this kind of treatment possible. If sheepmen had to do the work individually, it would be too expensive; and too much labor would be involved.

Motion-Picture Studies

Five new studies on the use of motion pictures in classrooms have been issued by the American Council on Education. Motion Pictures in a Modern Curriculum is a study of the use of films in all grades of the Santa Barbara, Calif., schools. Students Make Motion Pictures is a report on film production in the Denver, Colo., schools. A School Uses Motion Pictures reports on the use of films in the Tower Hill School at Wilmington, Del., and Films on War and American Policy analyzes the films about war that have been recently released. Projecting Motion Pictures in the Classroom reports the devices used in Santa Barbara schools to darken the rooms, obtain the most desirable projection conditions, and training for student-operators.

Dealing with grade-school problems as they do, these studies reflect little of value in extension work, particularly with adults. They reiterate the advantages of visual aids in teaching, although restricted to motion pictures with some mention of other projection forms.

The livestock-judging team representing Montana at the Pacific International Livestock Show was unique in the annals of Montana 4-H history in that it was made up of three brothers—Paul, Clay, and West Donohoe of Big Horn County. This is the first time that three brothers have been on a champion team for Montana and the first time Big Horn County has had a champion team.

Utah County (Utah) Leaders' Association chose Know Your County as a theme for the annual county-wide outing. In keeping with this theme, members of each community dramatized some incident in the history of their own area. Skits were judged on quality, presentation, originality, and percentage of enrollment participating. A County Kwiz Kontest, with questions based on history and features of Utah County, also drew much attention.

■ To honor Ohio rural men and women who make 4–Club work possible by acting as local advisers for clubs in their communities, service certificates were given to those who have been advisers for periods of 10 and 20 years.

The awards were made at the University Club Congress banquet, and certificates were given to 55 10-year advisers and to 4 who have been local leaders for 20 years. The 10-year group represents 35 counties, and 2 other counties have members in the 20-year group.

ON THE CALENDAR

National Dairy Council, Chicago, Ill., December 3.

American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill., December 7–12.

International Poultry Show, Chicago, Ill., December 11–15.

Forty-first Annual Meeting of the Society of American Foresters, Jacksonville, Fla., December 18–20.

American Farm Economic Association, New York, N. Y., December 27–30.

American Association for Advancement of Science, Dallas, Tex., December 29–January 2.

American Phytopathological Society, Dallas, Tex., December 29–January 2.

American National Livestock Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, January 7–9.

Seventeenth Annual Meeting of American Institute of Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga., January 12–17.

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AMONG OURSELVES

■ CLARENCE JOHNSON, agricultural agent of Schenectady County, N. Y., and J. Harold Johnson, Kansas assistant State club leader, are on sabbatic leave in Washington, D. C., studying in the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School. The latter is also attending George Washington University, studying toward his M. A. degree. For his thesis requirement he is working on Functions of County 4–H Councils.

County Agent Clarence Johnson is rounding out his research on County Office Management and Organization during his stay in Washington. He came here with data gathered on a 12,500-mile trip covering 23 States, during which he visited many county extension offices and 9 land-grant colleges and experiment stations.

■ L. L. COLVIS, for 2½ years Illinois specialist in rural youth extension, has resigned to join the staff of the Illinois Agricultural Association as director of fruit and vegetable marketing.

■ CHRISTOPHER S. TENLEY, Administrative Assistant in the Washington, D. C., office for several years, was recently appointed Assistant Chief of the Division of Business Administration.

■ CHARLES E. FIRMAN has been appointed county rural organization agent in Hillsboro County, N. H., to work under the supervision of P. F. Ayer, State rural organization and recreation specialist.

This appointment completes the first step toward permanent establishment on a county basis of the service started as an experiment in 1934 by Ambassador John G. Winant, then Governor of New Hampshire, and the late Director John C. Kendall of the New Hampshire Extension Service, with the help of the National Recreational Association.

The original plan outlined by these men is still the basis of much of the program and includes leadership training and study of local needs, followed by the planning of local programs to meet these needs.

Through the cooperation of W.P.A. funds for county workers were supplied from January 1936 through July 3, 1941, but were discontinued after Hillsboro County had made provision for a permanent set-up and four other counties had established strong local support. Every county in the State has had one or more workers at some time during this period.

■ MRS. ESTELLE T. SMITH has been appointed assistant to the North Carolina State home agent.

Repair Farm Machinery Now

AGRICULTURE is asked to meet a new challenge—a challenge to get along with less of the iron and steel materials used on the farm. More tanks for Victory mean that farmers will have fewer new tractors to use in producing "Food-for-Freedom."

The reduction of steel available for civilian uses makes a patriotic service of what long has been a practice of good farm management—the repair and servicing of farm machinery in off seasons. By repairing farm machinery *now*, farmers can insure that there will be no let-down in the "all-out" food production program for 1942. Early ordering of needed parts will also enable manufacturers and implement dealers to fill the requirements before the machines are actually needed in cropping work.

This is an undertaking in which representatives of Federal and State agricultural agencies can contribute valuable educational assistance. To help with the Extension Work these and other USDA publications are now available on request:

Farmers' Bulletin 1662, Husker-Shredders in Corn Borer Control.

Farmers' Bulletin 1690, Plowing With Moldboard Plows.

Farmers' Bulletin 1754, Care and Repair of Mowers and Binders.

Farmers' Bulletin 1761, Harvesting With Combines.

Farmers' Bulletin 1816, Mechanizing the Corn Harvest.

Farmers' Bulletin 1858, Electric Motors for the Farm.

Circular 581, Harvesting Pyrethrum.

Circular 592, Machinery for Growing Corn.

Growing out of the "steel conservation" program are two other phases of State and County USDA Boards activity:

1. Encouraging farmers to use substitutes for steel wherever possible.

2. Urging farmers to collect and sell scrap iron now wasting on farms.