Extension Service Review

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What will farmers expect from us in 1947?

M. L. WILSON, Director, Cooperative Extension Service

Last month, in Chicago, Director Wilson talked to five important extension groups: The National 4–H Club Congress, the county 4–H Club leaders, the National Association of County Agricultural Agents, the National Home Demonstration Agents Association, and the Extension Section of the Land-Grant College Association. Some of the things he told these extension workers that he sees ahead for 1947 are summarized here briefly for REVIEW readers.

As we enter 1947, a more nearly normal peacetime year than any we've had since 1940, it is proper that we ask: "What kind of leadership and service will farmers and the public generally expect from the Cooperative Extension Service in the year ahead?

In 1947 the Extension Service will be a third of a century old. Teamed up with research, it has become a major factor in helping farmers achieve phenomenal increases in production and in bettering rural standards of living. It has gone through 2 wars and a major depression. Figured in dollars and cents spent for specialists and leaders and administration on the land-grant college campuses and in the county agricultural, homemaking, and 4–H programs, extension work in 1947 will be a 55- to 60-million-dollar business. Yet the professional working organization will probably not exceed 12,000, because extension work requires a well-trained personnel.

Increasing Demands

The demand for extension work has never been as great as now. Everywhere we are called upon to aid in the greater cultural development of rural communities, a development which should logically follow the increase in productive ability made possible by the application of science to judicious use of the land and our natural resources. Recent acts of Congress, such as the Bankhead-Flannagan Act and the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, place new responsibilities on us. They include special services such as individual farm and home planning, considerably more emphasis on 4–H Club activities, and streamlining of market information and marketing education.

Precise Scientific Services

As farming practices have changed, we find that people have also changed. In 1947 we shall not be dealing with the same kind of farm people as those of 30 years ago. There has been a great growth in the practical comprehension of science in agriculture. Many of the successful farmers of today are the 4–H Club members of a decade or two ago. They have learned from their parents to cooperate with their county agent. Many have the background of vocational agricultural class work in high school. Quite a few have had advanced academic training at their land-grant colleges.

All this makes for a keener appreciation of the fact that human organization is necessary if mankind is to be benefited by constantly unfolding

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scientific knowledge and technical progress. Today farm people generally look for leadership along these lines to their county agricultural and home demonstration agents. They want a precise scientific service that will help them keep abreast of things. They know that their county extension office is staffed by agents in residence of the most complete scientific service in the world. That service is a partnership in which the State agricultural college, their State agricultural experiment stations, and the United States Department of Agriculture join to make practical and scientific farm and homemaking information available to the public.

Patterns for Leadership

It is to the Extension Service that farm people look for a single, tied-together bundle of information on practical and scientific farming; about new scientific developments; and about all-round adjustments necessary to farm and live successfully within the pattern of an ever-changing picture. As the Extension Service is a partnership, how is each member of the partnership meeting the newer demands of farmers? Congress has provided its answer in the Bankhead-Flannagan Act of 1945 and the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. The land-grant colleges have answered many of the questions in the report on agricultural policy prepared by the committee of which Noble Clark, associate director of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, is chairman. The United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service has given its answer in the Committee on the Scope of Extension's Educational Responsibility, called, for short, the Kepner report. The Land-Grant College Association has joined with the United States Department of Agriculture in setting up a joint committee which is now studying cooperative extension policies and programs in view of present-day needs. State college and United States Department of Agriculture extension leaders in 4–H Club work are cooperating closely with their national committees toward seeking a goal of 3,500,000 4–H Club members in 1950.

Judged by the newer public demands for extension services, extension work offers considerable opportunities for a career service to young people with practical farm and rural background. Such a career, however, will require more and more of a broad basic training. Courses giving this broader basic training are now offered at several outstanding land-grant colleges. Finding a career in extension work will also require intensive professional study and advanced training; inservice training; and development of the reading habit in books and journals dealing with professional and educational matters.

In addition to the practical experience every successful county agent gains in getting along with people, there will be numerous new informational methods with which every agent should familiarize himself. In my opinon it will not be long, for instance, before every county agent will need to have a radio microphone right in his office. More teaching will have to be done through use of radio, the printed page, and educational film.

Practical demonstrations will continue to be important in extension work, but where modern devices like simple poultry culling leaflets or facsimile market broadcasts can give farmers the same information they might get by traveling to a meeting 10 miles away, extension agents will be asked by the farmers they serve to streamline their service.

Future Bright for Home Economics

Home economics extension work, although organically a part of cooperative extension work, has too frequently been crowded out by the more pressing problems of farm communities. Now that farming has seen a relatively prosperous period, and with a new type of thinking among farm families, home demonstration extension work is coming into its own. A number of States have launched individual farm and home planning programs in which the farm home and home standards of living are taken into account in planning the farm operation.

Thirty years ago home economics extension work concentrated its major efforts on such things as better cooking, house furnishing, and a few additional projects in homemaking. Since then, however, the field of home economics extension work has grown tremendously. At many of the colleges home economics has become one of the most important courses for women. Subject matter now has broadened to where it includes many fields, such as scientific nutrition; health education; the study of fabrics, textiles, and designs; handicrafts; practical psychology as applied to everyday living; the influence of religious thought on well-balanced living; and the study of culture. Home economics has truly become the science of family living. As the home demonstration partner in a properly organized office of county extension work, the home agent has many contributions to make.

Local Implementation

What do farmers and the rural public expect from us in 1947? The imaginative and devoted career extension agent in residence won't have trouble finding the answer locally. And his associates in the partnership—including Congress, United States Department of Agriculture, and the land-grant colleges—have provided ample authority, guidance, and leadership to serve as a basis for going ahead.

4–H Club develops leadership

Here's a story from Sadie Gilmore, assistant home demonstration agent for Craighead County, Ark. It shows how the Philadelphia 4–H Club is developing leaders.

Mary Margaret Copeland, president of the club, is responsible for seeing that a demonstration is worked up and assigned to people before each meeting. She comes into the county extension office in Jonesboro to get bulletins and to talk to the extension agents. The demonstrations are always her own ideas, but the agents help work them out. Some of the demonstrations she has planned have been on table service, cottage cheese sandwiches, toast sticks, preparing a cold frame and hot bed for tomatoes, rag doll seed tester, and iris planting to beautify mail boxes.

Mrs. Kelly Copeland and Mrs. Harry Duke, two of the local leaders, meet with Mary Margaret and other club officers to work up the demonstrations and hand out the parts at the next club meeting.

No blue-ribbon blues for Vermont judges

VIRGINIA MURRY, Assistant Extension Editor, Vermont

■ "The dress that won didn't look a bit better than mine!"

Such comment seems to be the inevitable post mortem of the State dress revue, or judging, at the county fair or county round-up.

The objective of any contest is not the blue ribbon, or the cup, or the trip to National Club Congress. It is to inspire more and better work among all 4-H members. So the judging shouldn't be simply a picking of winners or a grading of "excellent," "good," and "fair."

4-H workers in Vermont believe that the only way the club members can get full benefit from the 4-H contests is by receiving from the judges some kind of constructive criticism which is broken down on a point basis.

"But we don't have time," say the judges.

It is true that there is usually too little time for judging accurately and writing out constructive criticism, even when the entries are few. Vermont is attempting to work out a system which won't take too much time and yet will give an opportunity for this criticism—a help not only to the entrants and the judges but to the leaders and the general public as well.

Vermont's system is the use of judging cards, on which are listed the points to be scored. The cards were printed and used for the first time last year. They were a small, handy size, listing such points as appearance, jar fill, liquid line, workmanship, color, and quality for canned fruits, vegetables, and meats. They had a column headed "Should be improved" for checking after each point. The cards proved a decided help, but there were limitations. Plans are under way for revising them next year, and perhaps this revision will continue each year until they are nearly perfect.

Some of the judges who have worked both with and without the cards were consulted as to how they liked them. All the judges agreed that they did a better job of judging when they used the cards, principally, they said, because the cards served as a check on themselves. With the card, the judge does not take the chance of overlooking some of the points in some of the exhibits.

The judges were divided in their opinions on improving the cards. But practically all of them want a chance to check "satisfactory" in addition to the column, "should be improved." Some like the idea of three columns, rating the different points "excellent," "good," and "fair." This would not only preclude the possibility of overlooking some points but would also give opportunity for a quick sizing-up and awarding of the ribbon. Of course, care would have to be taken that some points don't far outweigh others in importance.

Score Provides for Comments

Most of the judges like the idea of a place on the cards for written commentary as well as a checking of points. For the county fair and similar shows where there are many entries, the written comment would be only a word or two after some of the points. But in the State dress revue, where the outcome is of particular importance to every contestant and a different kind of score card is used, a detailed written commentary is desirable.

"This is no job to do hurriedly," Edna Sommerfeld, extension clothing specialist, says. "The point system isn't sufficient for judging the State dress revue. Here the judge should spend at least 10 minutes talking with each girl about her entry and should give a written commentary rather than a point-system criticism. The card could be used by the judge as a check on herself."

Pauline Rowe, assistant State club leader, says that although the card was designed primarily as a help to the judge, it plays its most valuable role in the education for the club member. Most of the judges feel that all 4-H members should know why decisions were made one way or the other. Even before the card system the judges often wrote comments on the entry tags.

As for what the 4-H'ers think of the card system, this comes from Marie Hunter, of Essex Junction, Vt., who has had both canning and clothing projects: "I like these pink judging cards very much because they tell what is wrong with your exhibits, and you can try to correct your mistakes to make the best better." Her sister, Ila, agrees with this statement because "We can correct our mistakes next year."

Score Card Improves Entries

Miss Rowe feels that the score-card system not only should improve the fair exhibits next year but says it has already shown results in improved entries in the State dress revue. Some of the judges, baffled by the number of entries at the fair, feel there should be some elimination contest before the fair. "It is true," says Miss Rowe, "that some entries are hardly qualified to be placed on exhibit. We hope the card system will improve the quality of the exhibits that come into competition."

It goes without saying that the system is a help to the club leaders, many of whom were left quite in the dark as to the why of the decisions before the cards were used. But another benefit which resulted—although not an original objective—was the general education of the public about the exhibits. Many of the 4-H workers reported overhearing the comments as the public visited the exhibits: "I don't see why this jar of peaches didn't get the blue ribbon if that one did. These peaches are much firmer, and the jar looks better."

When the card is left attached to the jar with the red ribbon, the public can see for itself that, although the fruit was firm and attractive, it wasn't ripe enough for canning—that, although the liquid is clear and free from sediment, there isn't enough liquid to cover the peaches.

Also, a large reproduction of the score card was used over the exhibit, with the explanation, "This exhibit was judged on these points." This, too, enlightened the public.

Potato cooperative increases services

On a recent visit to her native State, Dorothy L. Bigelow, associate editor, attended the annual meeting of Maine Potato Growers, Inc., on the invitation of G. E. Lord, Maine assistant extension director. Finding the achievements of this successful cooperative so interesting and helpful to extension workers there, she has collected the facts about the development of this organization for readers of the REVIEW.

Maine Potato Growers Inc.—the largest potato cooperative in the United States—is proud of its 16 million dollar volume of business done last year.

Organized in 1932 with a membership of 77, the association has grown gradually to approximately 1,300 members in 1946. Last year, Maine Potato Growers, Inc. shipped more than 10,000 cars of potatoes, which included 8,000 cars of tablestock and 2,000 cars of certified seed.

Just prior to the development of this cooperative, during the period 1929 to 1931, net returns to Aroostook County potato growers were unsatisfactory and really impaired the economy of the entire county. It was obvious that something needed to be done to help these farmers.

Although it was recognized that the general level of prices and consumers' incomes had much influence on the returns to farmers, many people believed that farmers could accomplish much by themselves to improve the marketing of their product.

Organizations and government agencies, including the Extension Service and the Federal Farm Board, predecessor of the Farm Credit Administration, studying the problem believed that an important part of the difficulty was due to the lack of bargaining power by the dealers selling on the terminal markets, and that a cooperative would materially assist the potato growers in the county. However, there were differences of opinion in regard to the type of cooperative, its method of operation, and the proper goal for such an organization. Moreover, uncertainties in the minds of the growers made them hesitate to form such a cooperative. Unfavorable prejudices had been built up because their first cooperative venture, 1922 to 1926, which was unsuccessful, had left a bad taste in the mouths of many people.

Extension played an important part in the development of the Maine Potato Growers, Inc.. Dean Arthur L. Deering, extension director of Maine, sat in on the first organization meetings and aided in the development of the cooperative. During the first few years of its operation, the organization was carefully supervised and assisted by Director Deering; Donald Reed and Ray Atherton, extension marketing specialists; and County Agent Verne C. Beverly. As the cooperative has grown the management has regularly sought the advice of the Extension Service.

During the first few years of its operation the cooperative was confronted with the confusing problem of whether or not a member should be required to deliver 100 percent of his crop to the association. Growers were required to sign such a contract the first 4 years, but the M. P. G. did not attempt enforcement except by canceling the membership of growers who did not live up to the terms of the contract. Only the most flagrant violators had their memberships canceled. However, many potato growers refused to become members because they did not want to be obliged to deliver their tonnage to any individual or concern without some definite assurance of price or performance.

Then in 1938 a 50-percent contract was tried, with the result that many farmers delivered more than 50 percent and some marketed their entire crop through M. P. G. This led to the eventual practice of not requiring any contract from the members.

Another problem in the early years was that of obtaining adequate capital in the form of membership investment. Potato farmers had put their money into various organizations, some cooperative and some commercial, which were not success-

Maine potato growers like to do their own grading and packing. Milton Smith, vice president (second from left), works with his men at the grading rack in his potato house.

ful. They felt that if they invested in anything similar to the local cooperative, they were merely making a gift or an additional sales expense.

To help finance its transactions the Maine Potato Growers, Inc. borrows from the Bank for Cooperatives, Springfield, Mass.

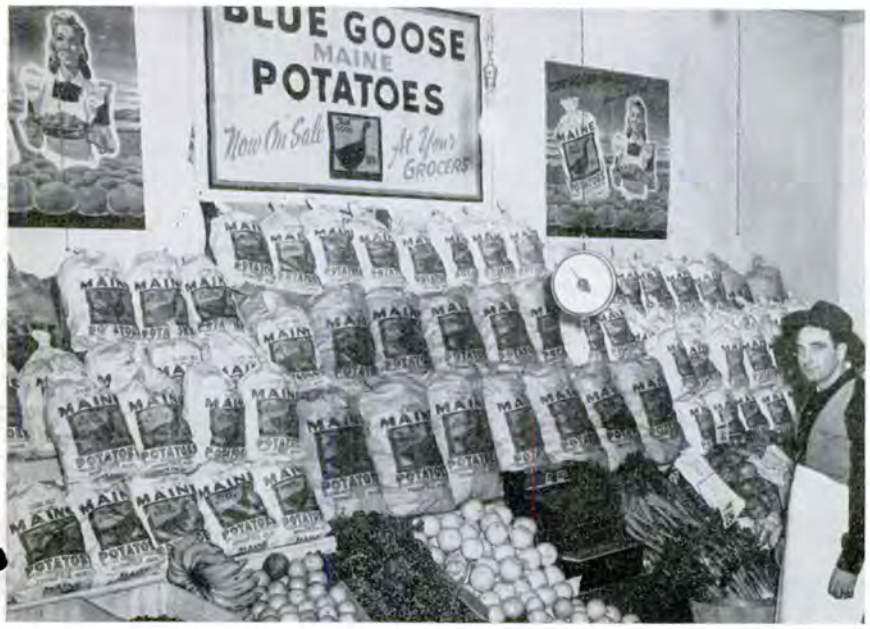
This cooperative tried out several methods of selling the products of their members in the terminal markets. Finally, in 1939, the association became a member of and signed a contract for terminal sales with the American National Cooperative Exchange, a Nation-wide cooperative sales agency handling fresh fruits and vegetables. Tied in with this contract with the American National Cooperative Exchange was a program with the American Fruit Growers, Inc., whereby the association could use the Blue Goose brand and obtain the benefits of advertising and dealer service work being carried on by the American Fruit Growers, Inc. This affiliation has proved successful in providing the local association with Nation-wide representation. The American National Cooperative Exchange has in all of the major terminal markets salaried sales offices, and in smaller markets has brokerage representation that is supervised by competent sales personnel. In this way, the local cooperative was able to obtain benefits of a sales service that could not be rendered by any organization handling only one commodity.

Then in 1942, after making a study, the planning committee recommended a multiple-service organization. The cooperative revised its by-laws to eliminate the contract feature which called for a specific delivery of potatoes. It broadened its membership base by providing marketing service for growers with less than carload lots, and potatoes were bought in truckload lots from members. Membership grew, and thus M. P. G. increased its revenue for working capital.

Believing that there would be sharp competition for the consumer's dollar in the peace years, the Maine Potato Growers, Inc. decided to build a marketing program to stimulate and maintain consumer preference for specific brands. Before making drastic changes in its marketing policies they decided to get more facts on the merchandising of potatoes. With the cooperation of the American National Cooperative Exchange and the American Fruit Growers they are carrying out a potato merchandising experiment in several selected markets. They started the program in 1944–45 in Worcester County, Mass., and expanded it to include Springfield, Mass., and Albany, N. Y., and a number of smaller cities near these major centers.

In this experiment the American Fruit Growers furnishes dealer service and advertising; the growers assure the stores of a consistent volume of well-graded U. S. No. 1 Size A potatoes in branded Blue Goose pecks; and sales representatives of the American Cooperative Exchange assist in developing trade cooperation. The promotion work caused an increase of 183 percent in the sale of Blue Goose potatoes in these markets from 1943–44 to 1945–46.

Dealer-service men made up this display of Maine potatoes in a prominent location in a store in Schenectady during the experiment.



Additional Services for Efficiency

Not only does this cooperative market potatoes, but it provides additional service to growers. It has a farm supply department which furnishes fertilizer, spray material, grass and field seeds, and various other supplies needed in the production of potato crops. It bought a bag factory in 1945 which it operates so as to furnish bags to members. It has its foundation seed program, including roguing service to growers and seed tests made in Florida during the winter months. It has farm machinery to sell to members and is now erecting a modern building for farm machinery. It has 21 warehouses for storing and shipping potatoes.

Maine Potato Growers, Inc., keeps its members informed through its M. P. G. News, J. A. McCargar getting out this monthly periodical as well as promoting good membership relations.

When commenting on the Maine Potato Growers, Inc. C. H. Merchant, head of agricultural economics and farm management department of the University of Maine, said "Two things stand out in the successful operation of the Maine Potato Growers. First, they have combined the brains and venturesomeness of young men, such as Harold Bryant, their general manager; and Bryce Jordan, manager of the seed department, with the experience of older men who are the directors." The 15 directors are all farmers who have had years of experience in growing and marketing potatoes. The president, Frank W. Hussey, and Milton E. Smith, vice president, both

of Presque Isle, have been with the cooperative ever since it started and have contributed a tremendous amount of time and energy to the efficient operation of the Maine Potato Growers, Inc.

Members were told at their annual meeting that their officers and board of directors were planning to expand still more this cooperative, which is now worth half a million dollars and which did a 16-million-dollar business during the past year.

Aroostook farmers are looking with confidence to their cooperative to help them market their 1946 bumper crop of potatoes—both certified seed and tablestock.

Tomorrow is here

REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director, Federal Extension Service

■ Tomorrow—the postwar tomorrow that we have talked so much about—is here! And, in this tomorrow are some 4 million rural young men and young women, 20 to 26 years of age, who are seeking to establish themselves in the farm life of their home communities. They are the spearhead, the hope, the leadership of the new era of the next 50 years on which we have just entered. In what ways as extension workers are we planning to enlist their initiative, their drive, and their enthusiasm in shaping the rural communities of tomorrow that is already here? Specifically, what are we doing about this opportunity in 1947? What is our answer?

As an editor, I used to say that if you want to know whether your piece is good, lay it down until it gets cold and then see how it reads. I have done some such thing with my extension work. About a year ago I laid down my work. Illness kept me at home. The affairs, enterprises, projects got along very well without me. Now taking up my work again I find a shifting of values. My new perspective shows that some things are more vital than I had thought and that some other things had best be forgotten.

I believe that a more effective program with rural young people is now tremendously vital and urgent. This activity seems to have grown in its possibilities and its importance to the future of cooperative extension work. When I began to give my attention to the service we might render rural young people, I found that according to the 1940 census there were approximately 4 million farm young people in the United States between 18 and 26 years of age, and that of these only about 12 percent belonged to any organized group. These are the young people who today are establishing homes, setting up farm businesses, and becoming imbued with ideas of community cooperation and of constructive leadership. Who is helping them get started in their life work? Who is advising them on the momentous decisions they have to make as they choose an occupation and build a home? What have we to offer these young people to help them find for themselves a place as men and women citizens of a great democracy?

The first meeting I attended when I returned to work after my illness was the July meeting of the National Committee on Extension Organization and Policy when this matter of servicing rural young people was renewed. The committee members urged Director Paul Miller, of Minnesota, chairman of the subcommittee on rural youth, to move toward a defining of the organization and area involved and to recommend such measures as his subcommittee felt would give the movement shape and impetus in 1947.

The first step, evidently, was to get a clear picture of just what is being done now in this field of service to rural young people. To do this, a questionnaire was worked out and sent by Director Miller to the State extension directors of the several States and Territories. This questionnaire was a three-page document asking about 20 questions. Fifty questionnaires were mailed out, and 50 were returned—a 100-percent return. These 50 replies furnished a sound basis for discussion by the members of the subcommittee on rural youth who met for the purpose October 3 to 5.

The pattern of extension work with rural young people, 20 to 26 years of age, as it emerges shows a variety in methods and forms of organization; but there is a strong unanimity on the importance of these young people in their respective communities and of the need for extension assistance in meeting their specific requirements.

The present extent of the activity is surprising, with some work going on in organized groups either on a county

or community basis in 35 States. Some of these States have rural young people's organizations in practically all counties. These are mixed groups of young people, mostly unmarried. In 20 States, groups of young married people were reported, and without exception these States were enthusiastic about this type of organization. Altogether there are 1,455 organized groups of rural young people of this age range with an enrollment of more than 58,000. This is a greater volume than some of us had thought but falls far short of those among the 4 million who need advice and help in getting started in their life work.

Looking ahead, extension people now working with these groups of rural young folks feel that a uniform name would be desirable but do not agree at all on what that name should be. These groups are now most commonly known as Rural Youth, Older Youth, or Older Rural Youth. Other names now in use are Junior Extension Clubs, Young Extension Cooperators, or Organized Rural Youth. Other names, such as Rural 20's, have been suggested. Director Miller's committee has suggested that the young folks themselves conduct polls on this choice of designation for their groups.

Advisory Committees Helpful

The 34 States which now have staff advisory committees on Rural Youth report that they have been of definite help in forwarding this program. Twelve States also have advisory committees of young people to help plan and develop services and programs. To expedite the program, 9 States have 1 or more full-time workers assigned to work with these rural young people; and 19 additional States have workers assigned part-time to this work. As a rule, these workers are associated with the State 4-H staff.

What are the results of the work now being done? Are these young members finding places of responsibility in community organizations more rapidly as a result of such groups? This question brought an unqualified "Yes." Massachusetts cites the examples of several Farm Bureau directors and the president of the county poultry association; Indiana tells of a member of a rural youth group who gave time for several years to serving as recreation leader for his community, county, and northern half of the State; Alabama finds a large percentage of the officers of farm organizations, both men and women, were formerly youth leaders. Colorado reports that the chairmen of the livestock and poultry committees in one county are doing a fine piece of work, and in another county the young people are leading the way in such things as weed control, dairying, swine production, better schools, and roads. Tennessee has the president of a county farm bureau and the directors of several cooperatives from its rural-youth groups. Oregon reports that the oldest of these groups has been operating more than 14 years. At a recent meeting of the county agricultural planning committee and its six subcommittees, every committee chairman and nearly all of the other most active participants were former members of this group.

The subcommittee under Director Miller developed recommendations based on the information obtained from the questionnaire for future activity in this field. These recommendations were presented to the National Committee on Extension Organization and Policy at the meeting of the Land-Grant College Association last month. Director Miller has promised to write an article for the REVIEW on these recommendations which we hope to publish in our next issue of the REVIEW. Tomorrow is here!

Growing up in Bethel, N. C.

■ Bethel, N. C., is a small town of only about 2,000, but these people had their problems; mothers worried about their children, and the young folks insisted on fun where they could find it, just as they do in many towns. But in Bethel a group of rural women decided to try out a family-life program to make the town a better place in which to bring up their families, reports Miss Verona Lee Joyner, home demonstration agent.

The first meeting, held in January 1945, brought together representatives of the home demonstration club, Rotary Club, Baptist, Methodist, and Holiness Churches, PTA, the consolidated high school, the local theaters, the library, and the Boy and Girl Scouts. This group formed a community council to plan a program to promote family life in the community and a recreation program for the young folks.

The things that were needed most, according to the discussion at this first meeting, were a community recreation center; some help in planning recreation for the family in the home; better pictures in the movie theaters or those that are more suitable for the young people; some books in the library which described new and interesting games; a place and an opportunity for the young people to discuss their own problems and for parents to thrash out their problems in feeding and training their children; and, last but not least, a teen-age recreation center.

These were definite goals, and when a recreation leader training school was held in February the program was off to a good start. About 20 older boys and girls and 15 adults learned how to lead games and group recreational stunts. Soon a teen-age club was organized and began to meet every week. Sometimes it was all recreation, but often they held a serious discussion meeting on such topics as "What it takes to be a good family member" or "the ethics of dating."

The churches for their part appointed junior ushers, organized junior choirs and a special monthly service which was given over to the young people to manage, with the minister's assistance.

The home demonstration club and PTA sponsored three discussion meetings to help strengthen family life in the community. A teen-age club room was located in the elementary school building. The citizens of Bethel willingly gave furniture and other equipment and took a keen interest and pride in making the clubroom the most attractive place in town. Bethel is fast becoming a good place in which to rear children, and many more plans are being made.

We Study Our Job

Summer schools for extension workers

CANNON C. HEARNE, Extension Educationist, Federal Extension Service

The largest asset which the Extension Service has is its staff of workers. The kind, quality, and amount of service which it can render to rural America depends on the quality of this personnel. As the level of ability of the staff goes up so will the value of the service to rural people go up. Money and time spent in training this staff to meet the constantly changing situations confronting rural life and the agricultural industry are money and time well spent. Can the Extension Service afford, therefore, not to take advantage of every existing opportunity and not to take every possible step toward furnishing opportunity for the most important factor in its organization—for the staff to get necessary training?

Because extension education is a fairly new field in education much of the knowledge of how to do extension work had to be learned through the hard way of experience. The service is old enough now that a body of information is available to guide work in the future. Studies have been made and are continuing to be made of the methods, administration, and supervision used in extension work. The fields of related subjects such as sociology, evaluation, psychology, economics, education have a vast amount of information ready to be used by extension workers—if time is taken to study and learn.

New subject matter and ways of using subject matter are constantly being discovered. Time to study and learn these is needed. No wonder that extension services and personnel are interested in intensifying training for the job. The eagerness of institutions to provide summer schools for extension workers in 1946 is proof of the desire to meet the need for professional improvement.

These schools provide one place where high-quality training can be received in a short time. Extension workers were eager for these opportunities as evidenced by the attendance of more than 500 at the 9 schools held at Land-Grant Colleges in 1946. The student body at these 9 schools came from more than 25 States and Canada.

A variety of courses was offered, ranging from nine in one State down to one basic course in five States. These courses included Extension Education, Extension Research, Organization and Planning of Extension Work, Theory and Philosophy of Extension Work, Farm and Home Planning, Housing, Publicity, Public Problems, Sociology for Extension Workers, Public Speaking, Psychology for Extension Workers, Home Economics Workshop, New Developments in Farm Structures, World Politics, Farm and News Photography, Recent Developments in Animal Husbandry, and Advanced Soil Management.

Instructors From Many Places

Instructors came from a variety of sources. The institution where the school was held furnished some. Nine members of the Federal staff taught in seven of the schools, and in three schools instructors came from other State extension services. All instructors report that the student bodies were of high caliber, were interested and conscientious.

The schools were usually 3 weeks long. One school, Missouri, ran two 4-week sessions. Most of the courses carried graduate credit. As an outgrowth of the interest shown by extension workers and the high quality of courses and work done, Mississippi and Colorado are planning programs leading toward a Master's degree in Extension. At the present, only one State, Missouri, offers this opportunity.

The quality of the courses offered and of the work done was influenced to a large extent by the serious thought given to the planning of the courses and programs by instructors and steering committees. These committees usually were composed of college or university faculty members. In Florida, for example, one or more members of the planning committee attended every session of the class during the mornings. In the afternoons the planning committee members acted as advisers for work groups of students. This was intensive help from a college faculty which paid off. The students and faculty members alike benefited.

Optional Activities Popular

Another interesting and appreciated feature, at Cornell, was the opportunity given students to participate in optional activities, such as visits to freezer lockers, experimental plots, laboratories, and seminars on special topics.

A distinct advance in the types of basic courses offered was the one in extension research at Colorado State College. The unexpected large enrollment in this course rather clearly reflected the growing interest among extension workers in methods of appraising extension effort as a basis for improving efficiency.

The reaction of students in general is quite well typified by the comment of one county home demonstration agent to her director: "I do want you to know how I enjoyed the course and that I wouldn't take anything for what I received. I only regret that I didn't have the course sooner. I hope that in the future all extension workers will have this course after a year's work."

What about 1947 and the future? The reaction of students, extension administrators and college faculties will throw some light on this question. This reaction seems to indicate the

need for one or two summer or short-time school situations to be devoloped and strengthened in each of the Federal Extension regions. These schools should be built at institutions with housing, faculty, and other resources to accommodate the needs of extension people. They should be continuing affairs to enable the institutions to develop the staff for management of the school, the quality of the faculty, and the necessary libraries and resources to make the school outstanding. To make these schools succeed, other extension services in the region could throw their support to the regional school. They could advertise the school, urge attendance at short-time schools, help develop the program and possibly furnish part of the faculty.

Summer schools, or similar short-term schools, held at other times of the year should be thought of as opportunities for any extension worker to get special courses designed for the immediate needs of extension. Certain basic courses in extension education should be provided at each school. These courses should be uniform in content wherever given. A worker could then be assured that wherever he went to school the basic courses would be the same as if he had attended the regional school.

Certainly courses should be of the highest quality. The schools of the past have set high standards which should be maintained or improved. The schools should be at least 3 weeks long but be short enough to fit into the extension pattern of yearly operation.

With the tremendous importance of having a well-trained personnel, extension services should endeavor to get as many as practical of the staff to attend one of these schools each year. Time spent at these short-term schools should not be counted against the vacation time of the worker. It would be an investment of the service to improve its standard of work, not be solely a personal affair. Other measures may also need to be undertaken to make it possible for a staff member to attend. Whatever these are they should be done. Here is a practical opportunity for extension workers to get a needed lift, a new zest for the job, new information, new vision.

Methods study makes debut

MRS. GWEN H. HAWS, Assistant Editor, College of Home Economics, Cornell University

First of a series of field studies to be conducted by its new Office of Extension Studies was recently undertaken by the New York State Extension Service. New York is the first of the Northeastern States and one of the first in the country to set up an office of extension studies.

The survey was made in Chemung County and was directed by Dorothy DeLany, head of the Office of Extension Studies in the College of Home Economics at Cornell. This office cooperated with the Federal Extension Service Division of Field Studies and Training headed by Dr. Gladys Gallup. Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky of that division assisted in making the survey.

The primary purpose of the study was to determine what the Home Bureau can do to serve more people, particularly farm women. Every farm woman in the county who now belongs to the Home Bureau was visited, plus a sampling of farm women who are nonmembers.

All homes visited were located in areas where Home Bureau units are functioning. Homes of members visited numbered 106, and homes of nonmembers, 104. They were located on all kinds of farms in 20 different communities.

A statistical analysis of the survey has not been completed, but it is already evident that the home demonstration agent and her executive committee will have many clues to help them achieve their objective—to reach more farm women.

According to Miss DeLany, the purpose of the survey was not only to determine why more farm women do not belong to the Home Bureau but also to give extension agents and other staff members experience as interviewers and some knowledge of the steps involved in designing and carrying through an extension study so that they can organize similar work in their own counties.

In accordance with the established policy, extension workers from outside Chemung County visited the farm homes in the county and took records that will be used in the summary. Interviewers included seven home demonstration extension agents, as well as specialists and members of the State administrative staff. A training school was held preceding the survey, and many persons not actually participating in the field work of the survey took part in the training school because of their interest in extension evaluation.

Mrs. Charlotte Runey, Chemung County home demonstration agent, was in charge of local arrangements. All of the Chemung extension agents participated generously in the planning for the survey by helping with the location of the farm homes on the master map, the preparation of maps for the interviewers, and in helping to identify the farm homes that were selected at random.

Decision to start with a Home Bureau survey was made by a policy committee on extension studies headed by Dr. R. A. Polson, rural sociologist. Acting as consultants in the Home Bureau was a subcommittee including the State leader of home demonstration agents, Frances A. Scudder.

The members of the policy committee are now engaged in outlining a 2-year plan of extension studies for New York State. These studies will be in three areas: (1) extension workers investigating their own jobs; (2) surveys like the one just completed in Chemung County, directed by extension studies personnel; and (3) research that an extension worker can do as graduate study for an advanced degree.

The extension studies program in New York State is soundly backed by Extension Director L. R. Simons who says: "From the beginning, extension work has been built upon sound research in agriculture and home economics. Research is needed, however, not only to guide extension workers in the subject matter they teach and the practices they promote but also to guide them in their methods of work, in program determination, in evaluation of their efforts.

"The purpose of such research is to improve the effectiveness of the Extension Service."

South Dakota gets power sprayers from surplus Army supplies

These experiences from South Dakota could be duplicated in a number of States. Kansas was one of the first to get the sprayers, and Wyoming and Oklahoma got theirs soon after. A report from New Mexico just as we go to press says there are 3 on hand and 32 more in the offing capable of spraying 300 to 400 cows an hour. Other States are in the negotiating stage.

■ An intensified South Dakota extension program to demonstrate weed control and livestock parasite control received a big boost with the acquisition of 60 power spraying machines obtained as surplus property from the Chemical Warfare Service.

Behind the sprayers is some history on such places as Saipan. Their future as demonstrators of better agriculture will be due to some hard work on the part of Director George L. Gilbertson, District Supervisor Joseph L. Hill, and other members of the extension staff.

The sprayers were used for various spraying jobs including fire control and held in reserve against possible gas warfare during the war. The machines were located with the aid of Senator Chan Gurney after they became eligible as donable surplus army property, and representatives of the Extension Service were sent to inspect and accept them.

Truck-mounted models were driven back to the campus from points as far away as San Antonio, Tex., in the South; Marysville, Calif., in the West; and Harrisburg, Pa., in the East. On the California trip, a cavalcade of 14 trucks and 5 trailers driven by 15 State staff members and county agents made the 1,800-mile trip to Brookings.

Thirty Went to Counties

Thirty machines have been distributed to counties in the State, and an additional 30 sprayers will provide remaining extension counties with a power sprayer for demonstration teaching and experimental work.

The 60 machines include 21 truck-mounted sprayers, 19 power-driven decontaminators mounted on trailers, and 20 skid-mounted machines. The machines are a 400-gallon commercial orchard spray type changed to meet army needs. Part of the truck mounts are power take-off driven, and others have the motor mounted on them. They are capable of pressures up to 800 to 1,000 pounds maximum. They can be equipped with a variety of nozzles to adapt them to a number of uses.

Until all models can be mounted on trailers or trucks to make them mobile, the truck-mounted models are being distributed among the larger key counties in the State. In this distribution the trucks were numbered, and agents drew numbers out of a hat for their particular truck.

Although the machines were donable property, the project was not carried out without cost. Freight charges, expenses in transporting drivers, and at some bases a charge of 3 percent of the cost of the machines for handling added into a sizable bill.

Livestock men in the State have displayed a great deal of interest in power spraying equipment for using DDT for fly and lice control and using rotenone sprays for grub control. The grub-control spraying requires 500 to 600 pounds pressure—impossible with an ordinary sprayer.

The South Dakota Extension Service recently published a bulletin on spraying cattle insects, including information on power spraying. The new leaflet seems destined to be a best seller—with a large percentage of the county agents requesting double or more of the quota allotted to them.

South Dakota's last legislature passed a weed law which designated the Extension Service as the educational agent. Preliminary trials by the South Dakota Experiment Station with 2, 4–D, and other weed killers have given promising results. Weed boards set up in each county under the new law are eager to do some experimental work and demonstrating. The sprayers should prove excellent demonstrators for weed control and eradication.

District Supervisor Clarence Shanley, Director George I. Gilbertson, and District Supervisor Joe Hill pose with a caravan of the trucks on the South Dakota State College campus after completion of a 1,800-mile trek from California. Mr. Hill made the trip with 15 county agents and State staff members.

The sprayers can perform an additional service which can be of great value in South Dakota's rural areas with their large, scattered farms and ranches. Equipped with special nozzles they can be used as auxiliary fire-fighting equipment.

Extension workers make no claims that one sprayer will serve a county. But until growers, ranchers, and farmers can obtain such equipment themselves, extension workers can carry on their primary purpose—education—using the spray machines as demonstrators and as experimental units.

■ California's fourth annual San Fernando Valley 4–H Club fair held at Horton's Barn, Encino, August 24 and 25, 1946, was the most educational, colorful, and all-round successful of the series, according to both D. L. Liddle, assistant county agricultural agent in Los Angeles County, and Mrs. Evelyn Saunders, assistant home demonstration agent, in charge of 4–H organization in the county. There were 1,100 entries, club exhibits, and demonstrations, with more than 2,000 people attending.

The 4–H'ers planned and ran the fair, assisted by a leaders' committee.

Agent's broadcast features GI brides

■ The comedian's favorite joke about a new bride's cooking was proved wrong by Mildred Thomas (left), home demonstration agent for Worcester County, Mass. This summer Miss Thomas' regular program on WTAG presented several GI brides to Worcester County homemakers. In the broadcasts Miss Thomas interviewed the brides about habits and customs of their countries and passed along information about what they might expect in New England.

Seven brides took part in this series covering many phases of family life. Home canning, budgets, meal planning, decoration, and food were among the topics discussed by Miss Thomas and her guests. In her program she urged local women to be friends to the GI brides and help them become better acquainted with American customs. Following the series the radio station entertained the brides at a special coffee party.

Left to right in the picture are: Miss Thomas; Mrs. Rita Morse, from London, England; Mrs. Marie Duffy, from Auckland, New Zealand; Mrs. Madeline Savage, from Paris, France; Mrs. Janet Steeves, from Dumfries, Scotland; Mrs. Joan Burnett, from Sleaford, Lincolnshire, England; Mrs. Sabina Greene, from County Galway, Ireland; and Mrs. Valerie Jewell, from St. Arnaud, Victoria, Australia.

Pioneer kitchen exhibited

A feature of the Davis County (Iowa) Fair and also of the Iowa Centennial State Fair was a pioneer kitchen exhibit prepared by rural homemakers in Davis County. The log cabin structure displayed articles used in homemaking 100 years ago.

This was an outgrowth of the work in kitchen planning done during the year. Because of their interest in kitchens the women decided to develop the kitchen centennial idea. The exhibit was remarkable for its finished detail and for the number of people in the county who contributed some old article or some facts about kitchens of 100 years ago. This part of the State was one of the first settled, and the many old-timers and their descendants took a personal interest in making an accurate and complete exhibit. The common interest created and the teamwork developed by the exhibit committee contributed a great deal to community interest all the time the exhibit was in preparation.

When the kitchen first made its appearance at the county fair it was a center of fun in the sharing of old-time experiences. At the State Fair, the pioneer kitchen was shown in contrast to the modern streamlined kitchen exhibited by Mahaska County and the supplementary utility room exhibited by Washington County.

Raising their sights

World affairs are taking an important part in the home demonstration programs planned by Illinois women for the coming year. Many counties are continuing their studies of foreign countries with enigmatic Russia far in the lead. China comes in for her share of discussion, with Australia, South American countries, and islands of the Pacific runners-up for a place on the program. Other groups have followed closely the Paris Peace Conference and the meetings of the United Nations. These studies are planned and carried out by the women themselves, who make full use of local authorities, school libraries, and any pamphlets, bulletins, and books they can get.

Flashes
FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

New Oat Varieties Counteract Threat of New Disease

■ A new fungus disease is threatening oat crops in the area from New York and Pennsylvania to Montana and Texas. Losses of some high-yielding varieties of oats, especially on moist and fertile land, have averaged about 10 percent and have gone as high as 50 percent. Fortunately, the newly developed varieties, Clinton, Benton, Bonda, Mindo, and Eaton, as well as Marion which has been grown in the area for several years, are resistant to the new disease.

The fungus Helminthosporium has been established as the cause of the newly discovered blight or footrot of oats by Dr. H. C. Murphy, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, and Frances Meehan, of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. These investigators call the disease H 96. It is carried over from year to year on the seed and in the soil.

Only a limited supply of the seed of the new resistant varieties is available for 1947 planting, but Marion produced a large amount of seed from a good 1946 crop in the Middle West. Department and State agronomists are advising farmers whose oats were damaged by H 96 last summer to use Marion next year unless they can get seed of the other resistant varieties. If susceptible varieties must be planted, treating the seed with New Improved Ceresan will reduce the injury to the crop from H 96.

Frozen-Food Lockers on the Increase

■ "By leaps and bounds" describes the rate at which the number of frozen-food lockers in the United States has been increasing. Annual surveys for the past 8 years showed an increase each year. The total in July 1946 was 8,025 plants, 1,561 more than were reported the previous July. K. F. Warner, extension meat specialist, compiled the data.

The 8,025 plants contain about $3\frac{1}{4}$ million individual lockers, in which almost $1\frac{1}{4}$ billion pounds of food can be stored. About three-fourths of the 2 500 families using frozen-food lockers are farmers. The States having the most locker plants are Iowa, Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin, Illinois, California, and Texas. Additional plants are under construction in practically all States.

A New, Improved "Basic Seven"

■ Something new has been added to the familiar Basic Seven wheel. The latest edition, shown here, carries recommendations for the minimum amounts of the seven food groups for daily consumption.

A new folder, called National Food Guide (AIS–53), explaining the Basic Seven and listing the foods in each group, and a revised colored wall chart of the wheel with its seven segments are available free from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FAO Groups Shown Danish Experimental Farms

■ Red Danish cattle and Danish Landrace pige were seen in their native environment by interested groups attending the Food and Agricultural Organization Conference at Copenhagen September 2–13, 1946. Animals of both these breeds have been imported into the United States from Denmark for breeding experiments by the Department of Agriculture and cooperating States.

Within 30 miles of Copenhagen, Denmark maintains two State experimental farms. Animal husbandry research at these farms is credited with having been an important factor in the maintenance of food production in Denmark during and after the war.

The two farms, called Trollesminde and Favrholm, are only a mile or so apart. Their combined area is 1,356 acres. At Favrholm, 147 Red Danish cows gave an average yield of 7,938 pounds of milk in 1944–45. Butterfat content was 4.03 percent. The herd at Trollesminde consists of several breeds, including Red Danish, Jutland, and Shorthorn. Their milk and butterfat production was slightly lower than that of the Red Danish at Favrholm. All the cattle have passed tests for tuberculosis.

At Trollesminde, besides cattle, swine, and horses, rabbits and poultry are kept in modern, sanitary quarters. In the fields of both farms, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, beets, and pasture grass are grown.

What To Do With Old Hats

■ Cheating the rag bag of old hats, furs, and leather articles is the mission of "Make-Overs from Leather, Fur, and Felt," Miscellaneous Publication 614, from the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. This booklet tells, in text and pictures, how such articles can be made into house slippers, caps, gloves, bags, and other useful things. Free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Do you know

STANFORD H. LEE, Negro county agricultural agent for Bibb and Twiggs Counties, Ga., who has won the respect of Georgia folks both black and white? This story was written by Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president, Georgia State Industrial College, Savannah, Ga., and printed in the Savannah Morning News of September 1 and reprinted in the Macon Telegraph of September 26.

Stanford Lee has pioneered in service to the colored people on the farms of Georgia. More than 25 years ago, Lee was busy encouraging and aiding colored people to build for themselves better rural schools and homes. The Georgia Teachers and Educational Association, in cooperation with the Julius Rosenwald Fund, employed Lee for several years to give full time to the job of acquainting colored people in Georgia with the best methods and plans for improving their community school facilities. Lee went into every nook and corner of the State teaching and inspiring folks not only how to build schoolhouses but how to make life for themselves wholesome, worthwhile, and satisfying.

The influence of Lee's efforts can still be seen in farm communities in every section of Georgia. It was a tiresome and oftentimes thankless job, going into communities and selling them on the job of doing what they could for themselves, but Lee never faltered. What he did then makes Georgia a better place to live today.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, when Federal and State funds allocated to the service of colored farm people were at a minimum and when trained workers were few, Lee came into the farm demonstration service. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute. Working in Monroe, Bibb, and Twiggs Counties, he began to educate black folks in how to improve their farms and homes. He also succeeded in teaching them to respect and love their homes. In more recent years he moved his headquarters to the Federal Building in Macon, where he is in a position to reach out and be of larger service to the rural folks in all central Georgia.

There has been no movement of vital interest to colored people in Macon and the whole of central Georgia in the past 25 years that has not found S. H. Lee not only identified with it but in the center of it, guiding a most potent and wholesome influence with all of the people, both urban and rural, black and white. In the church, in local and district meetings of teachers and farmers, Lee has carried high the banner of a common-sense and Christian approach to the problems that lie before us. His influence has not stopped with the folks "behind the hills." He has carried to the other men and women agents and to leaders in other walks of life his spirit of optimism. Lee has always been ready with a pointed joke, a talk, or a song that brings harmony where confusion and misunderstanding are evident. It is his spirit that encourages folks to accept his counsel and advice. Lee is himself one of Georgia's finest possible demonstrations of what a man can do for himself and his fellow men.

S. H. Lee, in his own way, has done much to cause white and black folks to "get along together." He has been the voice of patience, peace, and good will. He has constantly counseled decent living, politeness, and intelligent thoughtfulness. There would be little justifiable racial tension in the world today if there were more men in every community with the common sense and the all-embracing love that has been exhibited by S. H. Lee. My hat is off to Lee, who has little of this world's material goods but is rich in the fine uplifting and helpful contacts he has made through the years with Georgia people, white and black.

He touches the lives of many people

"Cooperative marketing that gets right down to the very small growers is what I saw being done in Charleston County, S. C., by the Negro agricultural agent, Julius Amaker," reports J. M. Eleazer, South Carolina extension information specialist, in his column, "Seen Along the Roadside."

On a recent visit he found Amaker very busy marketing potatoes with his people on the islands. Last winter Amaker organized his small Negro farmers into 15 groups, obtained 2,750 bags of certified seed potatoes cooperatively for them, followed right on through with fertilizers, helped pick the land, and when Mr. Eleazer was there he was assembling the potatoes in truckloads for market.

He had them bring the day's digging to an appointed spot—usually some central crossroads or country store. Amaker had the buyer with truck there at the appointed hour. They brought their potatoes graded and packed in new sacks that he got for them cooperatively, too. All manner of conveyances brought them—trucks, wagons, oxcarts, and sleds. Often it was 11 p. m. before they finished. For Amaker had been taught by the extension marketing specialists how to grade potatoes, and so had the farmers at field meetings. Every lot had to come up to standard or be taken back for regrading. Loading trucks with quality potatoes built satisfactory marketing connections.

"Everybody has a jolly good time at these loadings," said Amaker, and he showed the total of their sales to midseason. It ran into five figures.

This is just one phase of his work there, for Amaker is touching the lives of his people at many places.

ONE OF THE FIRST CIRCULARS on international relations for home demonstration workers is "Our Part in World Peace" written by Gertrude Humphreys, State home demonstration leader in West Virginia, for use in home demonstration clubs there. It is another of the Good Living Series which has been coming out regularly for 13 years.

Negro 4–H Council meets

The Palmetto State 4–H Council of Negro clubs held their annual meeting in Orangeburg, S. C., August 5–8 in connection with the 4–H Conservation Camp and Farm and Home Institute. The program included demonstrations on "How to take in a new member" by the Chester County Council and "Method of setting the table" by the Florence County Council. The work of the county council came in for discussion by the earnest young folks.

South Carolina has four district 4–H councils and a county council in every county with a Negro agent.—*Johnnie Mac McCants, submitted by D. G. Belton, Jr., Negro agricultural agent, Winnsboro, S. C.*

Texans take to air

County Agricultural Agent Houston E. Smith reports that 15 landing strips have been built in Presidio County, Tex., and that 3 more ranchers bought planes during September. Of the 800 miles of road in Presidio County, only 142 miles are hard-surface all-weather highways, so many of the ranchmen are "turning miles into minutes" with air transportation.

As an example of the time and cost saved by airplanes in that area, Smith states the case of the Decker Brothers who operate a sheep and goat ranch in a "rough, remote part of the county." Their headquarters are 86 miles from Marfa on a rough, often impassable road. Even under normal conditions, County Agent Smith says, the trip to town by truck or car takes 6 hours and costs $14. Last month Monroe Decker received his pilot's license, bought an airplane, and now makes the trip to Marfa in 22 minutes at a cost of $3. Mr. Decker also figures that he can get to El Paso in 4 hours, a trip that used to take 2 days by car. Some of the materials that the brothers have flown in to the ranch are windmill and pipe line parts, groceries, vaccine, and enough drench to treat 5,000 sheep last month.

As many of the ranches in Presidio County have no telephone service, the planes also have proved valuable in cases of sickness, says Smith. Three persons in need of medical attention have been flown to Marfa from the Decker ranch this year. The county agent sees air transportation as a future "must" on west Texas ranches.

Connecticut square dance

The song and dance festival which closed the Connecticut Farm and Home Week on the evening of August 2, brought out 1,000 dancers and 3,000 spectators. Four prompters took turns in calling the figures for the 125 sets dancing under floodlights on the University athletic field. Included were 75 grange groups and 20 youth groups.

One feature of the evening was the "Dance of the Fireflies" presented by four 4–H Club boys under the direction of County Club Agent James Laidlaw of Tolland County. Carrying a flaming torch in each hand the boys swung them in Indian club style, making a colorful effect against the black sky.

First held in 1938 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the State Extension Service, the 1946 festival was the fourth to be a part of the Farm and Home Week program. None was staged during the war. The festival has steadily increased the popularity of square dancing in Connecticut.

Farmstead models

Brown County, S. Dak., farmers have been having fun and learning about farm building arrangement at the same time with a set of models built by County Agent Ben Schaub. Ben has these models set up in his office where visitors may play with them. He moves the buildings about to illustrate his discussions of building-arrangement problems. The models help illustrate discussions about building location, livestock management for convenience, landscaping, poultry yard rotation, windbreaks, and numerous other items.

He carries the set along to county meetings for demonstrations. The buildings are easily removed from the panel they rest on, and the panel can be folded in the middle to be carried in a car. On the reverse side is an alternate farmstead lay-out to show an arrangement for a different type of farming.

1,800 mittens for Europe

Each of 1,000 snow suits and 800 capes made for European relief by the Kalamazoo, Mich., chapter of the American Red Cross was accompanied by a pair of mittens, thanks to Mrs. Fred W. Sellers of Brook Farm home economics extension group.

Mrs. Sellers is an employee of the commercial firm that cut the entire quota of several hundred snow suits. She is also an interested worker in various home economics extension projects sponsored by Michigan State College.

Mrs. Sellers had enjoyed the lesson on the making of accessories, including mittens; and it gave her an idea for using the small pieces of tweed left from the cutting of the snow suits. She took some scraps home, used her extension pattern and directions to work out three sizes of children's patterns. Then she made up a pair of mittens as a demonstration.

It proved to be a huge success, and the mitten project was launched. Eighteen hundred pairs of mittens resulted.

Dutch girl adopted by Arkansas club

A little girl who lives in Holland has been adopted for the year by the Avoca Home Demonstration Club in Benton County, Ark. She will continue to live in her own country though the club women will pay for her care and schooling which will amount to $150 for the year. So as soon as the plans were made the members busied themselves earning money. They have been sponsoring community activities to raise money. A box supper brought $27. Then they had an auction with everything, including one pair of nylon hose, being donated. This brought $12 into the fund. The next plans are for a white elephant sale.

The women are very much interested in the child, and all are looking forward to the correspondence with her. Several members are planning to make and send her wearing apparel. Mrs. Cecil Wood wants to crochet a Dutch bonnet and apron for her. Home Demonstration Agent Mabel King feels that these women are doing a great thing toward rehabilitation of Europe.

Wyoming contest winners

■ Winners in the Wyoming farm tree planting and home improvement contest for last year were recently announced and indicated considerable progress, reports W. O. Edmondson, extension horticulturist in Wyoming. The first prize winner in home improvement and landscaping went to a rancher who had planted trees and shrubs around his home, terraced the land, built an outdoor fireplace, and fenced his yard. Winner in the irrigated land plantings had planted 350 trees of 6 varieties in a 4-row shelterbelt. The dry land winner had planted 600 trees in 4 rows. Eight ranchers received honorable mention for good progress in planting and landscaping and the use of dependable varieties of trees, shrubs, and plants.

W. C. Deming, Cheyenne, sponsors this contest because of his deep desire to improve living conditions on farms and ranches through home improvement and landscaping, land leveling, and home and service-building remodeling. Particularly noticeable are the giant strides being made as a result of increased use of rural electrification and power in which electrical equipment provides water pressure and other conveniences.

Entries for 1947 are now being made for plantings and improvements during this year.

Keeping the records straight

■ Tim Kaufman, a National 4-H Soil Conservation contest winner and president of the Sunrise 4-H Club of Delmont, S. Dak., gets some help on the records from his county agent, Robert Pinnow.

Among other things, Tim laid out lines and contoured 8 acres of corn and 25 acres of oats; strip-cropped another 25-acre field; plowed contour furrows in half of a 30-acre pasture, and instituted deferred grazing on another 20-acre pasture. He also helped haul 40 loads of manure and used the duckfoot on all stubble except 16 acres of volunteer rye, which will be used as a green manure crop next spring. "These practices," Tim reported, "resulted in bumper grain and corn crops as contributions to the war effort. By continuing and increasing my efforts, I hope to build up and conserve our soil for many future years."

■ The Brough 4–H Club in Arkansas County, Ark., recently gave a demonstration to 30 veterans on how to make tests for soil acidity and phosphate. Then, after the demonstration, they assisted the onlookers in making tests for the need of limestone and phosphate in the soil. Twenty-four tests were made, and the results came from E. W. Loudermilk, county agent. Whereas some soil needed no limestone, other soil required up to 4 tons per acre to correct acidity for growing various legumes. And the phosphate needs ranged from none to 300 pounds per acre. These boys are proving that soil testing pays.

■ Rural youth, more than 60 of them from 3 Pennsylvania counties, Perry, Cumberland, and Franklin, climbed into busses and cars early one Saturday morning in August to visit the U. S. Department of Agriculture Research Center at Beltsville, Md. They covered a part of the 12,000 acres, looked over some of the animal husbandry and crop experiments, talked with Dr. Earl C. McCracken about the newer models of freezing units, and made good use of their time. Accompanying the group were Home Demonstration Agents Ethyl M. Rathbun, of Perry County, and Dorothy Boring, of Cumberland County, also Doris High, assistant home demonstration agent in Perry County, and County Agent L. F. Rothrock, of Perry County.

Farm fire prevention

When a prolonged humid season caused an unparalleled number of hot haymows, County Agent Floyd Bucher of Lancaster County, Pa., began to check for fire hazards. In cases where danger of fire was imminent, proper measures were prescribed for either removing or minimizing the hazard. Through this service, at least a score of barns were saved from fire. In addition, the members of several rural fire companies were instructed in methods of checking the possibility of barn fires in their bailiwicks; and they, too, did checking on local barns. In this case an ounce of prevention proved its worth.

Among Ourselves

■ FOUR TEXAS COUNTY AGENTS who have seen Extension Service develop from its earliest days recently retired. George Banzhaf, with 38 years of service in Milam County; Arthur James Cotton, of Burnet County; and David F. Eaton of Foard, proud of their 32 years of extension; and C. W. Lehmberg who rounded out 27 years as county agent in Brown County are among the Nation's most distinguished veterans in extension work. They richly deserve the many congratulations and good wishes for health and happiness which have come to them on the occasion of their leaving active extension work.

Agent Banzhaf was a native of Williamsport, Pa., becoming agent in Milam County in February 1908. He also served in Lee County from 1909 to 1911. Agent Cotton was born in Mexia, Tex., and became agent in Burnet County in December 1911. He served in Tom Green County, Llano County, Lampasas County, and in 1938 went back to Burnet County, as county agent emeritus. Agent Eaton received his first Extension Service appointment in August 1914 when he became Comanche County agent. He has served in Runnels County, Lubbock County, Shackelford County, Wise County, and finally Foard County. Agent Lehmberg attended Texas A. & M. College and began his county agent work in December 1917 in Wilson County. He also served as agent in Runnels County, 1924–1933.

■ FLOYD S. BUCHER, the "Flying Dutchman" of Lancaster County, Pa., and one of the best known county agents in the United States, appeared again in print in the September 12 issue of the Philadelphia Record, together with a good picture of Agent Bucher on his motorcycle. As agent in the same county for 34 years, Floyd Bucher figures he has traveled more than a million miles on official duty. "I tried trolley cars, horses, and bicycles a few months the first year," says this county agent. "Then I straddled a motorcycle for what looks like a life sentence. Anyhow I like to feel the wind against my face."

The article was written by Edwin Kemp, the farm editor of the Record, who gave Floyd Bucher credit for much of the improvement in Lancaster agriculture. He wrote: "• • • it is doubtful whether any man in Lancaster County is more responsible than 'Dutch' Bucher for the strides his area has made in becoming one of the three top counties in America in tobacco production."

■ ELLWOOD H. FULTON, county agent in Washington County, Pa., for more than 25 years, was fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of a shotgun, September 23. The two local newspapers paid tribute to Mr. Fulton. The Washington Reporter said in an editorial: "In his working relationship with the farmers of the county and his colleagues in this community he always commanded a high measure of respect, not only because of his ability and goodness of heart, but also because his advice was good and because he stood as a man before and with men."

The Washington Observer, also in an editorial, wrote: "Assuming his duties as an extension agent here immediately after his graduation at Pennsylvania State College, Mr. Fulton had become one of Washington County's best-known citizens, a dependable and established personality who could always be counted upon to do his best willingly. Ellwood Fulton will be missed in the many circles in which he moved quietly, sincerely, and with able but unpretentious effort for so long a period."

Could an agent ask for any better commentary on his service to his county?

■ FLORA FERRILL, well-known home demonstration agent in Pulaski County, Ark., is taking her experience and skill in home demonstration work to the rural women of Syria, who are badly in need of just the help she can give in improving their homes. She sailed late last summer and will have her headquarters in the familiar Biblical city of Damascus. We shall hope to get a report of Miss Ferrill's work in new fields when she gets established.

■ Four Wyoming women were especially honored for the leadership they have shown in their own home demonstration clubs at a banquet given at the Annual State Leadership Short Course held in Laramie, June 11. These were the first winners of the Susan J. Quealy award giving them all expenses at the short course, a sterling silver lapel pin, and a certificate. One copy of the certificate is given to the woman herself; one is filed with the State historian, and one placed in the University of Wyoming archives.

In setting up these awards which will be given for 5 years, Mrs. Quealy said: "Women in small towns and rural areas are constantly and willingly contributing their time and effort to betterment of homes and educational, health, recreational, and library facilities through their own endeavors and extension programs; and because communities are made richer by their contributions, I am grateful to them and proud to have a part in honoring them as leaders."

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Extension Service loses leader

LESTER A. SCHLUP, Chief, Division of Extension Information

■ "Tomorrow is here." wrote Assistant Director Reuben Brigham in last month's Extension Service Review; and now that it is here we miss the advice and help of the founder and first editor who more than any other helped to set the mold for this magazine and whose interest in the publication never flagged. He died on December 6, 1946; but the policies he set up, the ideals and hopes he had for an extension house organ which would give a "faithful and vivid record of extension progress and development" will carry on in his tradition.

In traveling through the country Reuben Brigham always found time to visit some county agent's office, to talk with farm men and women and boys and girls about their hopes and their problems. These were the folks for whom he was working and who in his eyes judged the value of extension work. He wanted to keep close to them.

He lived in the small community of Ashton, Md., 25 miles from his office in the Department of Agriculture building; but the advantages of belonging to a rural community and taking part in civic affairs there more than compensated for the long daily drive, often through snow and rain. He rests at last from his ceaseless activity, in the rose garden of his home there. His many friends in every part of the country are contributing living plants and a sundial to make this garden a memorial to him. Mrs. Brigham, well known to extension workers everywhere, and the youngest son, Arthur, now a student at the University of Maryland, are keeping the country home open and welcome Reuben's friends.

"Nothing so soon wrecks a movement as entrenched traditional beliefs and prejudice based on opinion rather than fact," he wrote editorially in July 1930; and in this he firmly believed. He loved to try out new ideas and methods, and he encouraged this among the people who worked with him.

"The true function of the extension worker," said Mr. Brigham again and again, "is to help the individual or the group to do what needs to be done," and "progress must be the keynote of extension activity and education—progress in aiding people to think and to act for themselves."

Farm youth were particularly the interest of Reuben Brigham from the time he took his first extension job as 4-H Club leader in Maryland through the last few months of his activity toward establishing an effective rural youth program which he discussed in his last article. His eldest son served in the South Pacific, his second son in the European theater, and his only daughter went overseas as an Army nurse. The hopes and problems of youth lay heavy on his mind and heart during the war years.

With the end of the war, helping rural youth with the adjustments necessary in the postwar world was uppermost in his mind.

Reuben Brigham was born in Marlboro, Mass., in 1887, but spent much of his boyhood in foreign countries, including Germany and Japan, where his father taught agriculture. These early experiences proved their value in his understanding of world issues inherent in the Second World War. He graduated from the University of Maryland and soon after returned as secretary to the president of the university and later became Maryland's 4-H Club leader. He came to the Department of Agriculture in 1917 to take charge of producing visual and editorial materials for the use of extension workers. In the early days of AAA he was detailed to that organization where he developed a regional contact division which was a model of public relations organization for many depression and wartime agencies.

He returned to the Extension Service in 1937 as Assistant Director to help develop a correlated program including the older and newer agencies.

The success of his work in that capacity is attested by the many letters received by Director Wilson at the time of Mr. Brigham's death. Director Brokaw, of Nebraska, wrote: "Mr. Brigham meant a great deal to extension directors . . . he guided us across some very rough spots." Director P. O. Davis, of Alabama, wrote: "To me he was a very sincere, able, and constructive extension worker; a real veteran in the field of extension work based upon scientific truth for practical people where they live and work."

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Increase contacts with young people

Advises subcommittee on rural youth in report to Committee on Extension Organization and Policy at December meeting of Land-Grant College Association.

P. E. MILLER, Director of Minnesota Extension Service and Chairman of Subcommittee on Rural Youth

For several years extension people have been giving more attention to specific programs of interest to older youth. The Committee on Extension Organization and Policy has recognized the importance of this work through a standing Subcommittee on Rural Youth. The reports of this subcommittee have done much to keep rural youth work before extension people and have offered many helpful suggestions for the further development of this work. This year the committee, with the cooperation of the Department Extension Service and State directors, has made a thorough survey of the status of rural youth work in the several States. The results of this survey were briefly summarized by the late Assistant Director Reuben Brigham in the January Extension Service Review.

Based upon returns from every State and the Territories of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, the committee prepared its 1946 report and has made some rather definite recommendations. At the same time, the committee recognizes that one of the strong features of all extension work is the manner in which the several States have always adapted programs to fit their special needs; and it is expected that the recommendations made in regard to rural youth work will be interpreted in the light of conditions that prevail in each of the States. These recommendations deal with patterns of organization and suggestions in regard to important subject-matter areas of special interest to this age group.

Believing so firmly in the importance of older youth in all extension activities, the committee has recommended that all States emphasize an enlarged program to provide older youth in all counties with the opportunity to benefit from the Extension Service program. They have recognized the trend in so many States toward county group organizations and have suggested as a desirable goal one such group in each agricultural county in the United States. This would mean much to the future leadership in all rural communities.

Although older youth work is an activity in which all members of the extension staff have a definite part, it is believed from the experience at hand that full-time staff workers to assist extension personnel, both in State and county offices, in working with older youth to obtain their objectives, is a desirable objective.

Administered With 4-H Clubs

As so many States have placed the administrative responsibility for older youth work in a youth department along with 4-H Club work and under a single head, it is suggested that serious consideration be given this type of administrative organization. At the same time the committee recognizes that rural youth work should have the full support of all staff people, including 4-H Club, home demonstration, county agents, and specialists. To further emphasize that older youth work is an all-extension activity, a State coordinating committee is again recommended as has been done in previous reports of the subcommittees. The committee also repeats the suggestion made in the 1945 report that in the counties the older youth work should be an integral part of county extension program planning and a special committee of outstanding rural young people should be appointed to work with agents in the development of a youth program.

There has been much discussion concerning State and national federation. The committee recommends that such federation be left to the young people themselves for final determination and that until local groups are more numerous in States now having them, this matter is not of too immediate concern. There is an expressed need for a uniform name for extension older youth work. It is recommended that this question be submitted to the young people themselves and that all rural youth groups be asked to consider this matter between now and July 1, 1947, that out of their thinking it can be expected that a final conclusion can be reached during 1948.

Age Limits Left to Group

In a similar manner the committee believes that the matter of age limitation should be left entirely to the groups themselves. Local conditions will determine suitable age limitations in a much more satisfactory manner than can be done through any attempt to set uniform age requirements in an over-all way.

In helping older rural youth with their individual problems with the types of assistance that Extension is well qualified to give, there is general agreement that extension people should give more time and effort to older youth along the following lines: (1) aids to becoming established farmers, and particularly to father-son partnerships. (2) the sound use of credit in financing the farm business, (3) farm and home planning for young married couples, (4) ownership projects for young women, (5) preparation for good marriage relationships, and (6) community service programs that help secure needed services and facilities for youth and rural people generally. In emphasizing these program objectives, the committee is merely endorsing much worth-while experience that many States have had in working with older youth, both as individuals and as groups. The import of their recommendations is that increasing emphasis be placed on these activities.

The committee made two recommendations concerning more assistance to the States in carrying on rural youth work. The first of these was the recognition of a need for regional conferences of workers and supervisors who are responsible for older

youth work, and it was recommended that the Extension Service of the Department initiate such conferences to be held during 1947 in all four extension regions. The second recommendation recognized an expressed desire on the part of all States for more assistance from the Department Extension Service in the conduct of rural youth work. They asked that the Department Extension Service be responsible for keeping all States informed on methods, techniques, accomplishments, and other pertinent matters pertaining to this program through systematic releases, and that the department specialists be asked to prepare subject matter to fit the needs of older youth and younger married folk. They also recommend that a special worker or workers in rural youth attached to the Department Extension Service would be highly desirable, as soon as it is possible to add workers in this field.

Although the committee devoted its report largely to questions of organization and work within the Extension Service with older young people, the committee members recognized Extension's responsibility to cooperate with all groups interested in the welfare of rural young people.

These include the churches, schools, farm organizations, as well as other associations that have youth programs. There should be a clear understanding and close cooperation with all such organizations to avoid confusion, misunderstanding, and duplication of effort. It is only where the need exists and large numbers of older youth are not being reached by existing organizations that have similar objectives with those of Extension that groups will be organized. The principle of having the young people decide for themselves on matters of organization will keep the program on a sound basis.

In its conclusion the report states: "The committee believes it has expressed the viewpoint of the States in recognizing the young people in the age group commonly referred to as rural youth as one of the most important groups in our rural communities. The extension contacts with them should be greatly increased. From them will come the farmers and homemakers of tomorrow to fill the vacancies in the ranks of operative farmers and farm homemakers. From them will come many of the leaders in all activities pertaining to rural farm welfare. The relations we, as extension workers, have with them now, while their future plans are being made and their attitudes formed, will in a large measure determine the effectiveness of much of our extension work in future years."

Negro youth organize Alabama 4–H council

More than 140 Negro boys and girls and their local leaders met at Tuskegee Institute July 29–August 3 to organize a State 4–H Club council. After the election of officers and adoption of a constitution, the major job before these young folks was the finding of a way to insure their club calves.

About 40 percent of the members present then owned club calves which they are feeding for the April 1947 show. Adding the calves owned by other club members, around 300 calves are being prepared for the 3 shows in Tuskegee, Demopolis, and Montgomery. More than 100 others plan to buy and feed calves for the show.

When the young folks studied the figures on the number of animals exhibited during the past 2 years and the number that died each year, they began planning a cooperative for insuring these calves. A committee elected by the State 4–H Club council is to manage the cooperative.

To let other club members throughout the State know what they are doing, the officers of the council prepared a radio script which was broadcast the week following the organization meeting.

"It is the hope of this meeting," writes Louis Jones, council reporter, "that the State-wide 4–H Club programs planned will stimulate and maintain interest, raise standards of work, and contribute to the all-round development of rural young people."

Camp Daniels

Several hundred acres of land has been acquired for a Negro 4–H camp on the Santee-Cooper Lake near Elloree, S. C.

Recently 108 Negro 4–H boys from 27 counties went there for a day with their Negro agents and set out 10,000 trees. The State Forestry Service and County Rangers cooperated with Extension in making this event possible.

It is to be known as "Camp Daniels" in memory of the late Harry E. Daniels, for many years the Negro leader of extension work among colored people in South Carolina.

Handicrafts from the Smokies to the Gulf

■ Flickering lights played on the faces of the extension women sitting near the huge stone fireplace in the log craftshouse—the main building of the Penland School of Handicrafts at Penland, N. C. On the last evening of their Extension Home Industries Short Course early in June these 20 or more women were telling of their plans to carry what they had learned at this 3-week course back to other agents and rural women in their own States.

To this beautiful spot high in the mountains of North Carolina had come extension agents and specialists from eight Southeastern States and two men from China, each intent on learning as much as possible of the crafts being taught there.

Pupils chose the courses they wished to take, which included weaving, metal handicrafts, hooked and braided rugs, pottery, upholstery, textile painting, spatter painting, refinishing furniture, basketry, woodwork, and chair seating. The more than 300 articles made during the course were proudly taken back home to show others what could be made with hands. Shining brightly in the sun as pictures were taken of an exhibit were the copper, brass, and aluminum trays and bowls and the silver jewelry which they had made in the metal shop. Other articles, such as rugs, baskets, and woven scarves and towels, showed that they had made good choice of color and design.

After the exhibits had been shown and farewells said, the enthusiastic agents eagerly started their homeward journey.

Since returning to their counties from Penland, the four county home demonstration agents from Alabama—Mrs. Lillie Alexander, Irby Barrett, Ruth Carlson, and Mona Whatley—have shown rural women how to make the articles which they had learned to make at the extension short course.

Not only have these agents taught women in their own counties these crafts, but at a short course planned and arranged by Extension Director P. O. Davis and Levice Ellis, clothing and handicrafts specialist in Alabama, these same agents instructed 34 other county home demonstration agents. This 1 week's short course, held in September at the University, included courses in leather craft, glass etching, textile painting, spatter painting, candle molding, making of woolen animals, metal crafts, and rug making. Open house was held the last day, and many visitors enjoyed the attractive display of articles made during the week by the agents.

Hooked rugs for Christmas giving were made by Mrs. Ralph Forbes, handicraft leader of the Pittsview, Ala., home demonstration club. She used strips cut from used woolen clothing and blankets for the nap of the rug. Ordinary burlap, which covers so many farm necessities, was used as the base.

Planning Early for Christmas

As an example of what Alabama women have been doing, stories and pictures have come from Ruth Carlson, home demonstration agent of Russell County. Women there began getting ready for Christmas as early as June. Some designed patterns, gathered burlap bags, and collected, washed, and cut old woolen materials for making rugs, chair seats, or pillow covers. Others have stenciled on cloth and paper or done spatter painting for future gift making, and still others have been doing knitting and crocheting.

The Extension Home Industries Short Course at Penland, planned many months ahead by Lucy Morgan, director of the Penland School of Handicrafts, and Reba Adams, Federal extension specialist in home industries, was held during the height of the blooming of laurel and other spring flowers the last of May and the first of June.

Those attending this short course included Mrs. Lillie M. Alexander, Irby Barrett, Ruth Carlson, and Mona Whatley, from Alabama; Mrs. Anne Harper and Mary Anne Harper, and Clara Kuhnert, Arkansas; Mrs. Fannie Mae Griner, Georgia; Mary Agnes Gordon, Mississippi; Pauline Gordon, Ruby Scholz, Maude Searcy, Josephine Johnston, and Juanita Rush, North Carolina; Alice Wheatley and Mrs. Rose Cook, Texas; Ruth Jamison and Mabel Massey, Virginia; Violet Reed, West Virginia; and Li-Chien Tsing and Hsiao-Tsong Shih, extension trainees from China.

Instructors were Mary Thomas,

Home demonstration agents who taught at the school in Auburn, Ala., were (left to right) Mona Whatley, Mobile County; Mrs. Lillie Maude Alexander, Madison County; Ruth Carlson, Russell County; and Irby Barrett, Jefferson County.

New York, N. Y.; Helen Juhas, Connecticut; Ethel Sanford, Greensboro, N. C.; Ruth Harris, Knoxville, Tenn.; Ruby Scholz and Pauline Gordon, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. Carl Johnson, Penland, N. C.; Mrs. Lorenza Baldwin, Jacksonville, Fla.; and Reba Adams, Federal Extension Service.

No doubt agents from other States who participated in the short course at Penland have also been busy showing others how to make practical and beautiful articles for their own homes or for gifts to friends.

Making the recommendation possible

W. A. RUFFIN, Extension Entomologist, Alabama

■ It is not enough for an extension worker to give farmers recommendations for the solution of their problems; he must follow through and make sure that the materials needed are available. This was brought home to me recently in our fight against the "peanut worms."

The velvetbean caterpillar is the most destructive pest that attacks peanuts in the Southeast. For some reason this insect had not caused much trouble until 1939. The pest was not noticed until late in the growing season. It was too late to apply control measures. That year it destroyed approximately 2 million dollars worth of peanuts in Alabama. Each year since that time the extension entomologist has watched closely the development of this pest. Farmers and the county agents have helped by reporting to the State extension office the first insect found.

In 1944, worms were reported early in June from Houston and Geneva Counties. These counties are located just north of the Florida State line. It was evident that the insect would cause serious damage if weather conditions were normal. This insect multiplies much more rapidly in periods of wet weather. In 1944, farmers in Alabama applied about 3 million pounds of cryolite. It was estimated that the control program saved 5 million dollars worth of peanuts in 1944.

The velvetbean caterpillar caused very little damage in 1945. In 1946 it was a different story. Worms were found in the peanut fields early in July. This was reported by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to the producers of cryolite and they took steps to locate supplies of cryolite at certain distribution centers within the area. Rains continued, and the number of worms increased rapidly. Every effort was made to get additional supplies of cryolite moved into the area. Farmers in 14 Alabama counties had approximately 400,000 acres planted in peanuts. It takes a lot of cryolite to dust such an acreage when applied at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. Because of a serious shortage of freight cars and labor, cryolite could not be moved from the factory fast enough to supply the needs. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. D. A., had 50 tons of cryolite stored in warehouses in the area for combating the white-fringed beetle. The extension entomologist, with the help of the State Department of Agriculture, arranged to borrow this supply of cryolite. It was distributed by the county agents to farmers who needed the material most. This was not enough to go far. Next we called on one of the large manufacturers of cryolite in Philadelphia, Pa. They chartered a plane and started flying cryolite to Dothan, Ala. Ten plane loads, 100,000 pounds, were brought into the area over 1 week end. Farmers started dusting early Monday morning the following week. Cars were loaded and started toward the peanut belt of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Trucks were running day and night in an effort to get enough cryolite to stem the tide of worms. Within a period of 10 days plenty of cryolite was available. It was applied by airplanes, tractor dusters, and every other piece of equipment available.

Rains continued to fall well into September, but farmers kept on dusting peanuts until harvesting started. It is likely that growers in Alabama saved another 5 million dollars worth of peanuts through the cooperation of cryolite producers, Federal and State agencies, and farmers.

Federal crop insurance

G. F. GEISSLER, Manager, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation

The farmer has waged a battle with the weather ever since man planted his first crop. His weapons have not been very effective. Indians danced in circles round campfires, attempting to bring rain for their corn crops. Other farmers watched helplessly while their crops withered under the sun or disappeared under swirling flood waters. Many farm families have lost their homes and lost their savings—not because of any negligence on their part but because of natural hazards over which they had no control.

However, producers of wheat, cotton, and flax can now shift the greater part of their worry to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation of the U. S. D. A., which is offering insurance on a Nation-wide scale to these farmers. The protection offered is against loss of yield due to essentially all unavoidable production hazards such as drought, flood, winterkill, and insect damage. With a guaranteed amount of production, along with the loan and other price-supporting programs of the Department, the farmer can be assured of at least a minimum return on his wheat, cotton, and flax crops.

Amount of Protection Is Variable

The amount of insurance available to the producers of wheat and flax is optional at either 50 or 75 percent of the long-time average yield for the farm. Cotton producers have a choice of three levels of insurance which are expressed in actual pounds of cotton rather than as percentages of the average yield. These varying amounts of insurance protection enable a producer to choose the amount which he feels best meets his individual needs.

The amount of insurance protection in all cases is lower in the early stages of production and increases as additional costs are incurred and the value of the crop increases. If the yield produced is less than the amount of insurance guaranteed for the stage of production in which loss occurs, the insured farmer is indemnified. This progressive coverage plan is designed to protect the insured farmer's investment in the crop in the early stages of production and at the same time to provide an incentive to carry it through to harvest. Even in the harvested stage, at which time the maximum amount of protection applies, it is still more profitable to produce a normal crop, as even the highest amount of insurance cannot exceed 75 percent of the normal yield.

The premium rate for most farms is based on two factors. One is the risk of producing the commodity in the area in which the farm is located. The other is the amount of insurance selected by the farmer. The premium does not include any costs of administering the program. These costs are paid by congressional appropriations.

Sold Through Conservation Committees

Though the closing date has passed for filing applications on winter wheat for the 1947 crop year, the farmer may still apply for insurance on his 1947 spring-wheat, cotton, and flax crops. Insurance for all commodities is sold to farmers through county agricultural conservation committees, and losses are adjusted by representatives of the corporation. Each commodity is insured under a different type contract. Flax is insured under a yearly contract, wheat under a 3-year contract, and cotton under a continuous contract which remains in force from year to year, subject annually to cancellation by either party.

Corn and Tobacco Next

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is experimenting with insurance on corn and tobacco in a few representative counties. 1947 is the third year of a 3-year trial period on these commodities. The purpose of the experimental program is to determine the most practical plan, terms, and conditions of insurance on these commodities.

Crop insurance is not a get-rich-quick scheme. On the other hand, it is sound businesslike protection. The farmer insures his buildings each year against fire, not to make a profit out of the insurance but to be protected in the event of loss. All the time he is hoping the buildings won't burn because the insurance is never worth as much as the buildings. Likewise, he should insure his crops each year, hoping that he will always produce a bumper crop but knowing he has protection in the event of failure due to causes beyond his control.

4-H at citizenship camp

A 4–H Club member from Franklin County, N. Y., Alice Tarbell, attended the Encampment of Citizenship held in New York City from July 1 to August 10. There were 140 young people from 30 States in attendance. This group, which included 8 4–H Club members, represented urban clubs and labor unions as well as rural youth. Alice says: "The young people were from all nationalities and religions. The goal our leaders are striving for is to make us better citizens and to make a better world—training people to think and to recognize all men as their equal."

The program included discussion periods and lectures by leading personalities in a number of fields. One day each week the group visited committees and various sections of the city. Among these were: settlement houses in Harlem, new housing projects, labor unions, city government, United Nations conference, Economic and Social Council, the Atomic Energy Commission, and Hyde Park. Plans are to continue the encampment for 5 years.

Teen-agers entertain themselves

Teen-agers and their parents in Newton County, Ark., are organized to promote Thursday evening recreation at the American Legion hut with parents dropping in. They sell cold drinks to help pay the rent on the building. Gatherings are chock-full of fun, with all kinds of games and dancing. Home Demonstration Agent Maxine Ratcliff helped to get the initial group together to make plans. Now the young people have officers to direct their own affairs.

New assistant director in Pennsylvania

RALPH C. BLANEY, agricultural extension agent of Centre County, Pa., for 22 years and 7 months, has been appointed assistant director of agricultural extension at the Pennsylvania State College. He assumed his new duties on October 16.

A graduate of the Pennsylvania State College in 1922, Blaney entered extension work on July 1 of that year. He served as assistant in Somerset and Delaware Counties and became Centre County agent on March 15, 1924.

During his service, Centre County has developed into a progressive dairy farming area, with milk markets established as part of the New York and Philadelphia milk sheds. An active dairy improvement program has been developed. The county was one of the leaders in Pennsylvania to develop the cooperative ownership of purebred dairy sires through bull associations. The Centre County Dairy Herd Improvement Association No. 1 has led the State several years in the average production per cow, and one year during this period topped all associations in the United States with the high average milk production per cow. During the past 2 years, artificial breeding service has been made available to all dairy herds in the county.

Within the past few years commercial canning companies started operations in Centre County; and the Extension Service has aided in acquainting farmers with better practices in growing canning peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, and lima beans.

Crop yields have increased through the introduction of improved varieties of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and other crops. Alfalfa was introduced and is now widely used on Centre County farms.

The Extension Service has worked closely with many Centre County organizations, such as the Grange, wool growers' association, potato growers' association, beekeepers' association, service clubs, and garden clubs. Mr. Blaney has been active in helping the Centre County Grange Encampment and Fair Association develop its educational exhibits and has helped steer their educational program.

In 4–H Club work, Mr. Blaney coached three State championship livestock judging teams, one of which in 1932 represented Pennsylvania in the national contest at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. Other club members competed successfully in exhibiting at the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg, lamb club members especially winning six grand championships and nine reserve championships.

Ralph C. Blaney.

Active in county agents' affairs, Mr. Blaney has served two terms, 1944–45, as director for the northeastern region in the National Association of County Agricultural Agents; chairman of the public relations committee of the national organization; and several times has represented the national association in national conferences with other groups.

A member of Kiwanis Club for 22 years, Mr. Blaney was president of the Bellefonte Club for 2 years, 1935–36, and later served as lieutenant-governor of the eighth division of the Pennsylvania district.

Active in school affairs, Mr. Blaney has been a member of the Bellefonte School Board for 6 years, serving as president the past 3 years. During this period, the school district has built and completely equipped a new high-school building. Also a member of the Centre County Board of School Directors, he is now serving as president of that board and the Centre County School Directors' Association.

Council pushes canning

The home demonstration council of Weld County, Colo., specialized this year on helping with the food situation, reports Mrs. John Bothell, president of the council. The women decided that their part was to produce all they could and preserve all the food necessary for well-balanced meals for their families for 1 year.

To help all members do this, nine food captains were appointed by the council. These food captains answered questions on preserving and storing foods. They reported at least one call each day asking for some sort of information. When they needed further facts and figures, they called on the home demonstration agent who had already supplied them with bulletins and other literature to give out. She had also trained them in the fundamentals of food preservation and storage.

The women pooled their efforts and resources to get more done. Canning parties so as to use available pressure cookers to the best advantage or to get surplus produce into cans were common occurrences.

For service to girls

Two recent reports tell of leaders of 4–H Clubs who have been honored for long and faithful service. In Massachusetts, 140 years of service to 4–H Clubs was recognized at the Massachusetts 4–H women leaders' week. Diamond clover awards went to six leaders for more than 20 years as a 4–H leader and pearl clover awards to three other women for more than 15 years of service. Clearfield County, Pa., found that their leaders who had earned awards for long service totaled 115 years of leadership.

4-H curb market does $3,000 volume of business

■ This year-old 4–H Club roadside curb market in Shelby County, near Memphis, Tenn., did a $3,000 volume of business during the last 12 months. Clarence Harris, 4–H Club youth who owns the market got the idea from his county agent, R. H. Brown, who has been serving the county for 28 years.

Observing the heavy traffic of workers who passed Clarence's home every day going to and from work, Mr. Brown suggested that Clarence might sell them some of the vegetables out of his club garden and fruit from the family's pear, apple, and peach trees.

A Humble Beginning

So, one day in June of last year, Clarence and his brother, Willie, dragged a crudely built table into their front yard near the highway and placed on it a few heads of cabbage, a basket of tomatoes, and three dozen ears of corn. Within a couple of hours they had sold out, and Clarence was sold on the idea of a curb market.

A week later, Clarence had sold his two calves and enough vegetables off his crude table to build a stand. By the middle of July his market was finished, and he had made arrangements to buy fruits, vegetables, chickens, and eggs from neighboring farmers and resell them at his market. Clarence calls his market the "4–H Club Roadside Market," and he permits all 4–H'ers to sell on it who wish to do so.

In order to raise more of his own produce for market, Clarence began sharecropping 200 acres with his high-school principal this year. He put 5 acres in sweet corn, 3 acres in sweet-potatoes, 2 acres in watermelons, an acre in cabbage, an acre in tomatoes, and a fourth of an acre in lima beans, and several rows of string beans, cucumbers, beets, and carrots. Also, he planted 30 acres to cotton, 30 acres to corn, and left about 100 acres of pasture land for his brood stock of 15 calves which he bought this year. Clarence hired most of the chopping and picking of his cotton but did all of the plowing himself with a tractor.

It is Clarence's plan to go to college and learn all he can about livestock and dairying. "Thirteen miles from Memphis is a good location for a dairy," he says. This, of course, will be in addition to his profitable curb market.

Pictured left to right are: W. H. Williamson, assistant State supervisor of extension work; Eddie Harris, Clarence's father; Willie, the owner's brother and chief assistant; R. H. Brown, county agent; Clarence, kneeling; and John W. Mitchell, Extension Service field agent.

4-H Club camp "calf"

4–H livestock products donated by friends of club work and feeding and fattening at the hands of club members will eventually help pay for the development of Rock Springs Ranch, the new Kansas State 4–H Club Camp, located 17 miles southwest of Junction City.

When "Timmy," the roan shorthorn calf that was donated by T. T. Riordan, Solomon, Kans., banker, and fed by the Willing Willowdalers 4–H Club, Dickinson County, brought 52½ cents a pound at the annual auction sale at the Wichita Fat Stock Show in October and garnered more than $500 net for the State camp fund, he started something. The total received for the 1,070-pound calf was $561.75.

An Angus calf, given by C. E. Reed, prominent breeder of Wichita, with the understanding that it was to be fed and returned to the Wichita show for auction in 1947, will be taken to the home of Margaret Beavers, member of the Humboldt 4–H Club, Geary County, where she will "feed it out." The feed will be furnished by the Geary County 4–H Council.

No. 2 "Camp Calf of 1947" came from the purebred shorthorn herd of R. C. Hotchkiss, Leon, and was accepted by Billy Williams, 19-year-old member of the Neosho Valley 4–H Club, Morris County, to be his special charge. Again the feed will be provided by the county council.

The third 1947 camp calf, a Hereford, came as a donation from V. L. Bauerfeld, Wichita businessman, and his daughter, Beverly Bauerfeld, also in business in Wichita. This Hereford calf called "RC" will be fed by a Sedgwick County club. Mr. Bauerfeld said that he wanted the calf near so he could visit it and note its progress.

The Jewell County 4–H Council has voted to feed out a fourth calf for sale in Wichita next year, Edwin Hedstrom, county agricultural agent, has announced.

Home Demonstration Council meeting

■ "Farm people, always the best neighbors in the world, now consider the whole world as part of their neighborhood."

That statement by Mrs. J. Wayne Reiner, of Morgantown, W. Va., president of the council, expressed the mood of the 450 rural homemakers from 27 States attending the annual meeting of the National Council of Home Demonstration Clubs held in Omaha, October 12 to 14.

States represented included Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

In her keynote speech on the conference theme: "Homemakers' Horizons," Mrs. Reiner declared that the farm homemaker's interests and activities have long since expanded beyond the four walls of the home.

The group supported this contention by endorsing, then affiliating with the Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace.

Study Rural-Urban Relationships

They also resolved to continue their study of rural-urban relationships as one means of helping to stabilize the Nation's economy and to sponsor community activities which would help build better citizenship.

Other resolutions reemphasized family unity, better understanding of youth, and the promotion of safer homes, farms, and communities as objectives of home demonstration clubs, and called for the observance of National Home Demonstration Week again in 1947.

Mrs. J. A. Randle, of Starkville, Miss., was elected director for the Southern States, replacing Mrs. W. C. Pou, of Elmwood, N. C. The southern director was the only national officer voted on this year.

Final action taken by the group was voting to affiliate with the American Country Life Association, and deciding to hold the 1947 annual meeting at Jackson's Mill, W. Va., the first week in October.

Reports of the year's most outstanding achievement of State home demonstration groups high lighted the business session. Activities reported ranged from food donations to hospitals at home and for famine abroad to the collection of an international scholarship fund.

Arkansas reported the donation of 12,500 quarts, or a year's supply, of home-canned food to the Arkansas Children's Home and Hospital in Little Rock. Nebraska began the collection of a $600 scholarship for a Chinese student studying home economics at the University of Nebraska, and Michigan added $500 to its student loan fund for rural girls.

Promote International Understanding

Wyoming reported participation in a State-wide contest to see which group could develop the most effective project furthering international understanding. Massachusetts also stressed international projects, including donations of food, money, or materials to war-torn countries, correspondence with "pen friends" in other countries, and rocking-chair tours of foreign lands. North Carolina reported the contribution by home demonstration club members of more than 49,000 cans of food, and $17,562 to UNRRA.

Oklahoma's home demonstration groups helped provide or improve playgrounds, parks, or community buildings for 875 communities; Illinois rural homemakers helped 4-H Club members raise money for a memorial camp to be available the year round for use by various groups; Colorado home demonstration club members provided shoppers' lounges in eight towns for the use of rural women and furnished emergency first-aid kits for rural schools.

Virginia clubs helped conduct a housing survey, encouraged rural families to obtain hospital insurance, and published a cook book. The cook book, Recipes from Old Virginia, contains culinary secrets handed down by word of mouth for generations, according to the report. Removing fire and accident hazards from farms and rural homes was a major activity in Ohio.

Other State delegates reported emphasis on various types of health-improvement programs, wise use of time and money, more responsible citizenship, study of the United Nations Charter, and increased food production and conservation for famine relief.

Speakers at the council meeting urged continued study leading to constructive action regarding such problems as education, health, and juvenile delinquency. Speakers included Eunice Heywood, Division of Field Coordination, Federal Extension Service; R. K. Bliss, extension director, Iowa State College, Ames; Georgette Khouri, Lebanon, Syria, student at the University of Nebraska; Dean W. W. Burr, College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Mrs. Leonary Killey, Monmouth, Ill.; Mrs. V. B. Ballard, Attica, Kans., and Mrs. Reiner.

Farm and town clubs get together

Home demonstration clubs in Craighead County, Ark., are promoting better rural-urban relationships. One evening a month the club in a different community is hostess to the Kiwanis Club from Jonesboro. The men travel to the community where the home demonstration club women serve their dinner.

The Philadelphia Home Demonstration Club, for one, served the May meal at the school lunch kitchen. The women's husbands were guests, too.

Home Demonstration Agent Mary Britzman sees the value of these meetings in two ways. They bring about a more friendly feeling between the two groups, and the home demonstration clubs are enabled to earn some money. The Philadelphia Club cleared more than $100 from the dinner. They will use it to help build a parsonage near their church.

Do you know

TOM M. MARKS, veteran agent of 38 years of service and one of the first farm editors in the Southwest, who tells some of his reminiscences and philosophy to Jack Ludrick, associate extension editor, Oklahoma?

■ Tom M. Marks, of Hollis, Okla., has retired after 38 years of official extension work. This is a long time—38 years—but it was merely a start for Uncle Tom. For this very versatile agriculturist had already made his mark in the agricultural world long before 1908.

Now 81, Uncle Tom is still studying and planning and writing. Every week his famous Plow Points are published throughout Oklahoma as one of the finest features ever written on farming. Every week farmers receive the benefits of this pioneer's long experience and wisdom.

Uncle Tom is a pioneer editor of the Southwest. For years he was editor of farm papers in Oklahoma and Texas. He spent 2 years as a public entertainer, 2 years as a construction engineer, and in 1904 he began publication of the Jacksboro News in Jack County, Tex. Starting to work as a special agricultural agent in Jack County on February 1, 1908, he continued there until 1917 when he was transferred to Ellis County, Okla., and in 1923 became county agent in Harmon County, Okla.

Becomes a Farm Editor

While editor and publisher of the Jacksboro News, his plan was to give local news and happenings just as any other country newspaper. But instead of political editorials, the writings were almost exclusively on farm subjects. Thus, he became one of the first real "farm editors" of the Nation.

One day on returning to the office, his printer told Uncle Tom that a man was there to see him on some kind of Government work. The man was W. D. Bentley, of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"He was with some kind of Government set-up called Cooperative Demonstration Work, with headquarters in Washington," Uncle Tom said. Mr. Bentley represented Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, originator of the plan to fight the Mexican boll weevil which at that time was causing panics in the Cotton Belt. Dr. Knapp's idea was to "grow cotton in spite of the weevil." His plan was to employ local men who were well grounded in the principles of farming, who would visit certain farmers in various parts of his territory once a month and get the farmers to try small plots of ground with seed, methods of culture, and other recommendations of the special agent.

Uncle Tom persuaded the Jack County commissioners to allow him to use the county farm as a demonstration farm.

Uncle Tom and Mr. Bentley became fast friends and traveled the early Oklahoma and Texas country together. Mr. Bentley later became the first extension service director in Oklahoma.

Introducing New Ideas

"I was always an interested listener when W. D. Bentley talked," Uncle Tom said. "I heard him give instructions and suggestions on many phases of farm activity. The early instructions consisted mainly in early and thorough plowing followed by harrowing and the use of the harrow even after the crop was planted and up. Early breaking was new to most farms.

"It was in the fall of 1907 that we had a chance to see the results of these recommendations. Two acres of cotton were planted with a good variety of cotton known as Mebane's Triumph and the crop was worked according to instructions. This was the first time most of the men had ever heard of a variety of cotton. Cotton was cotton. These 2 acres were carefully picked and weighed in comparison with 2 acres handled in the ordinary way and with ordinary seed. The result was the demonstration cotton made nearly double the yield of the other, making a little more than a bale and a half to the acre. This result woke up two of the commissioners besides a good many farmers. It woke me up, too."

In 1906, Uncle Tom and several others decided to hold a corn show after bushels of seed had been distributed to farmers of the county. It failed miserably.

Feeling blue over the failure, Uncle Tom told Mr. Bentley: "You can't teach an old dog new tricks. Next year we will try the young dogs. We are going to have a corn show for boys."

Corn donations were solicited and seed corn distributed to farm boys in the county. Every time Uncle Tom passed a schoolhouse he stopped and made a talk to the boys and left corn with them when they joined the club. The big day came in the fall of 1908. Instead of only a few at the corn show there were between a thousand and two thousand people present. Ninety-one boys brought in corn; 30 exhibits were placed, and 170 other exhibits set up and viewed.

"After I got into extension work and began to apply the demonstration methods of Dr. Knapp I saw and experienced many examples of how this idea worked for good. In one community I suggested to one man that he paint his house. He did. Not very long after, nearly every house in the community was painted. I told him his fences and lots did not match his house; and he rebuilt, straightened up, and realined everything. Others did the same. He built a poultry-proof garden; others followed. He made improvements in the home; others did the same.

Others Will Follow

"Uncle Tom was constantly trying to get people to adopt improved practices. He realized, like Dr. Knapp, that he needed a leader to carry out a specific practice, and others would follow. In explaining this theory to his farmers and their wives, Uncle Tom always told the following story:

"I went into a furniture store one day when the merchant, a very good friend of mine, was about to make a sale. I went up to the customer and roughly put my hand on his shoulder and told him I could not allow him to

Tom Marks at his trusty typewriter, pounding out his well-known column, Plow Points, published throughout Oklahoma.

buy that. The merchant friend pretended to be very indignant at me for interfering with the trade. The customer said: 'What is it to you? It's my money.' I came back with: 'I can't afford it. It's like this. As soon as your wife gets this thing home she will invite Walter's wife down to dinner. In a week's time Walter's wife will have one, and a better one. Then she will invite my wife to dinner, and then my wife will buy one, and a better one than Walter's. Then this thing that now costs $18 will cost me at least $25. I can't afford it.'

"Of course I was joking," Uncle Tom said, "but it turned out just as I predicted."

Uncle Tom always knew where 4–H Club members lived in Harmon County. He gave new club members zinnia seed, with specific instructions to plant them in the front yard. As he drove the county lines the zinnias told him where 4–H Club members lived.

Uncle Tom was one of the pioneers of terracing. In 1908 he laid off his first terrace. It was run by an A level made of two boards 12 feet long, with a crosspile and a plumb bob swinging from the top. In early days quite a number did not build terraces at all but listed the land parallel with contour lines run with the level instrument, which is nearly as good on some lands as the terrace.

"About the second report I made to Washington on terracing I received a letter. It stated that terracing was a good thing and it would be well to continue it. But at the same time there was no appropriation for such work, and it would be better for me not to dwell too much in my reports about it as it might cause trouble in getting appropriations through." Today, terracing is considered one of the "major" activities of the county agent of the Southwest.

From 1935 to May 1946, date of his retirement, Uncle Tom was a county agent at large. His work was to visit agents and make helpful suggestions, read reports, and write his weekly "Plow Points" and other agricultural writings.

Uncle Tom, now 81, has some very definite beliefs. After nearly a half century working with farmers he says: "I think Dr. Seaman A. Knapp was the greatest man America ever produced. That he has done more for humanity than any man of modern times. He was a great warrior but fought ignorance and poverty instead of men, and won battles. He was a great statesman in that he caused more humanitarian laws to be enacted than any other man. He was among the great writers, for his writing moved men to do and act for the betterment of the race. He was a great revolutionist, but the revolution he led was not one of bloodshed and contention but one for peace and happiness. He was a great teacher and taught men how to live and improve their conditions. He founded a new kind of school which taught how to do by doing. His idea of Christianity was to be like Christ. He went about doing good without show, without pomp, without ostentation. He said for a man to be a real county agent he must have the missionary spirit; and I have believed that I had it, and that I have been a humble disciple of this great and good man.

"To have the good will and friendship of the boys and girls who were in club work, these friendships lasting on into mature manhood and womanhood, has been my greatest pleasure. And the high regard and kindly feeling toward me expressed by the men whom I have helped to gain homes or to make successful have been my greatest satisfaction."

Uncle Tom believes Christ was the first special or demonstration agent. "He did not hold a meeting or institute and explain that He could cure the sick," Uncle Tom says. "He said: 'Take up thy bed and walk.' "

■ The 33 members of the Black Springs 4–H Club, Montgomery County, Ark., met to consider how they could spend the extra money in their treasury so that it would mean something to every member.

These are the things they decided upon: (1) To have the piano at school tuned; (2) to purchase a set of first-aid equipment to be used at school; (3) to subscribe to a nationally known magazine all members would be interested in; (4) to buy a volley ball; (5) to purchase two magnolia trees to be planted as a memorial to two boys from the community who lost their lives in World War II; (6) to take the entire club on a tour. Many had never been to the county seat. The group visited the newspaper office to learn how the paper is printed, and also visited the offices of the county extension agents, county school superintendent, and county clerk.

An Agent in Britain

SILVER WHITSETT, County Agent, Guadalupe County, Tex.

■ The Extension Service in England, Wales, Scotland, and North Ireland is known as the Advisory Service. It is comparable to our Extension Service in many ways but is organized and supported, in most cases, along different lines from our work. The work in North Ireland is somewhat different from that in England and Wales and also Scotland.

Up until October 1, 1946, the Advisory Service in England and Wales was set up more or less in individual units in universities and colleges having agricultural departments and carrying on agricultural research work. Each university or college has its own organization which serves the area surrounding the research center. The grants of aid are made by the Government to the universities or colleges and are usually made on a per capita basis which often makes possible large, well-staffed forces in an industrial area with minimum agricultural work and leaves some of the more thinly populated farm areas with staffs too small to adequately handle the needed agricultural work and problems.

Service Reorganized in 1946

In a reorganization designed to improve and redistribute the Advisory Service, the Minister of Agriculture announced that the Government is setting up a National Advisory Service for England and Wales. This organization will be coordinated and directed from headquarters. Only the department of agricultural economics will continue to be provided by staffs attached to the universities and colleges.

Aside from this, the National Service will include all those concerned with advisory work at the provincial centers and in the counties. This, they contend, will enable the ministry to give general directions and guidance on policy and on technical developments, to stimulate activity in any direction, or in any district where this seems desirable, to obtain greater uniformity in the work throughout the country, and to insure a proper coordination of the specialists and general advisory activities.

The staff of the Service will cooperate closely with the agricultural education staffs of the county council, especially in regard to special activities such as farm institutes and continuation classes. A small staff of senior officers will head this work at the headquarters in London.

England and Wales will be divided into eight provinces with centers in Newcastle; Leeds; Wellington, Salop; Nottingham; Cambridge; Reading (subcenter near Wye, Kent); Bristol (subcenter near Seale-Hayne College); and Aberystwyth (subcenters at Bangor and Cardiff).

Provincial Officer Coordinates Work

In order to obtain continued contact between academic centers and specialists' advisory staffs, the centers and subcenters will be located as close as possible to the universities and departments of agriculture or associated with advisory work in the past or near agricultural colleges.

A provincial advisory officer, comparable to our State directors, will be appointed to be responsible for the organization of the Service in each province, including the specialists' advisory work conducted from province centers and subcenters and the county advisory work. The principal officers in each province will be a provincial advisory officer, a deputy provincial advisory officer, and specialist advisory officers in entomology, plant pathology, soil chemistry, bacteriology, nutrition chemistry, animal husbandry, crop husbandry, grasslands management, horticulture, poultry husbandry, farm machinery, and farm buildings.

The foregoing, together with scientific assistants, analytical staff, and others as needed, will make up the staffs. In some provinces there will also be specialists in dairy husbandry, glasshouse construction, and fruit growing. Veterinarian investigation officers will not form part of the NAAS but will be staffed to the Ministry's Animal Health Division. They will have and maintain close contact with the specialists advising at NAAS province centers.

The basic county organization will include a county advisory officer; district advisory officers; county advisers in milk production, horticulture, poultry, and farm machinery. The appointments of county advisers in particular subjects will depend on the circumstances and needs of each county. In some cases, it will be necessary to appoint other county advisers such as animal husbandry officers as near as possible. District officers will be appointed for every 1,000 farmers.

All Services Integrated

The Poultry Advisory Service, already established, which covers other small livestock as well as poultry, will be integrated with the new service.

A program of experimental work is being drawn up under the guidance of the agricultural council of England and Wales, and they intend to set up a series of experimental farms and horticultural stations throughout the country.

Prewar members of the province or county advisory service will, in most instances, have the right of transfer to the new service. Transferred per-

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Agent Whitsett was chosen to represent all county agents on a tour of England with a group of educational leaders. In appreciation of the work done in growing food for war supply, the British Government invited these leaders to be its guests. To bring something back which would be interesting and useful to his fellow county agents, he began seriously to study the advisory system in Britain comparable to the Extension Service. The British agricultural attaché helped him lay his plans as they talked things over on the Queen Mary going over. In London, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture outlined the British plans for him. Faculty members at Cambridge and Reading University explained the tie-up with the universities. The four senior members in the Scottish Service, as well as numerous other local workers and regional leaders, talked with Mr. Whitsett and helped him work out this article.

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sonnel will be graded according to their qualifications and experience.

Six main salary grades have been set up depending on experience, qualifications, and location in London or in the country. A slightly higher entrance salary is given to students with first- and second-class honor degrees and basic science.

In Scotland the agricultural work is handled under the Department of Agriculture of Scotland. This was formerly known as The Board. In Scotland the facilities for scientific agricultural instruction and research work exists at three centers: Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. Each of these centers has agricultural colleges, and each college has a farm attached for the purpose of demonstrations and experimental work as well as teaching forces necessary for agricultural degrees.

The Function of Agricultural Colleges

The constitution of each college has a twofold object: First, the maintenance of central teaching institutions; and second, extension teaching in the counties of the college area. The additional work of the college is provided in the two main branches—work within the central institution and county extension work. Each college acts as an advisory center for its area.

Applications for advice are received by the college either directly from the agriculturist or through the county organizer or adviser appointed for each county within the college area. His duties are to provide agricultural instruction by systematic or other short courses of lecture, to give practical advice and assistance to farmers, to conduct experimental and demonstration work on selected plots of land.

Subject-Matter Specialists

Associated with the advisers are one or more instructors on practical work such as cheese making, butter making, horticulture, poultry keeping, and beekeeping.

Government grants for capital and maintenance expenses are made through the colleges. From October 1, 1946, it is proposed that 100 percent of the cost of the specialists advisory service and the county extension work will be made from central State funds. It is anticipated that under this system there will be a considerable extension of educational services, both to students and farmers.

In North Ireland the agricultural teaching, agricultural research, and agricultural advisory or extension service are all three working in very close cooperation on the problems affecting farmers of North Ireland. The research and advisory services are working on problems directly identified with current farm problems, and they are carrying the information back to the farmers.

The organization in North Ireland unquestionably is patterned more closely along the lines of our Extension Service, with that of Scotland next in line.

Undoubtedly, the reorganization changes which are being made will put both research and advisory services in closer and more general contact with farmers and farm problems.

Guide dogs and 4-H Clubs

California 4-H Club members are now rearing 60 percent of the guide dogs from the kennels of Guide Dogs for the Blind, Inc., a charitable organization supplying dogs free for blind people.

Director B. H. Crocheron, of the Agricultural Extension Service, announced the guide-dog project as a citizenship endeavor of senior 4-H Club members 10 months ago. Since that time 33 of the 4-H Club members have taken German shepherd pups to rear. Some of these are now being returned to the kennels at Los Gatos for training.

The pups are sent to 4-H Club members at 3 months of age. Country conditions are favorable to the development of the pups for the purpose they are intended. At 9 months of age they are returned to the kennels for training. Veterans are given preference in the placing of the dogs.

Doing something about the weather

Mississippi and Texas report some useful weather cooperation

■ Texas agents have developed a plan of cooperation with the Weather Bureau and the Crop Reporting Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which is mutually beneficial.

Each week all county agents make a report to the Crop Reporting Division in Austin, telling of the farming and ranching activities which might be affected by the weather. From this the Crop Reporting Division prepared a guide for the Weather Bureau to use in reporting weather conditions.

In this way farmers get more specific help on the weather and what it means to them in terms of current agricultural activities. Some radio farm directors for commercial radio stations are including these specially prepared reports as a part of their daily farm broadcast. When the Weather Bureau has a station in the towns where the radio stations are located, the reports come directly from the weather stations by remote control. In other towns special telegrams are sent from the Weather Bureau to radio stations. These special reports are also being used by county agents as a part of their regular broadcasting, which enables them to give farmers more specific suggestions to prepare for changes in the weather which affect their agricultural enterprises.

Mississippi has also worked out a plan which they find valuable. Eleven county agents in the various agricultural regions of the State receive by telegram the weather report from the Jackson Air Base Weather Bureau 5 days a week. The agents watch out for the weather wire and transmit the information to nearby radio stations promptly, together with added information about agriculture and its relation to the current weather in that particular region.

These are but two examples of a cooperative service being developed in a number of States.

We Study Our Job

Extension studies handicrafts of rural America

The creative expression and artistic craftsmanship of country people throughout the United States are revealed in a report of a Nation-wide survey of rural arts and crafts. The study is based on an estimate of all handicraft and other rural art work done by country people in 2,969 counties in 47 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in 1938. Information for the study was furnished by home demonstration agents and by agricultural agents in counties not having home agents.

This rough national inventory was made to give a broad picture of the status of rural art work, to stimulate further interest in this field and to furnish a basis for a national program.

In addition to the study by Lucinda Crile, of the Extension Service, this publication includes a section by Allen Eaton, of the Russell Sage Foundation, on the place of the arts and crafts in rural life. Attractive photographs are used throughout the publication. Printing of this publication was held up during the war.

The study brings out that more than a million and a half people in 81 percent of the counties surveyed were making handicrafts in 1938. The proportion of women, girls, men, and boys was about 4–2–1–1 respectively. These country people made things chiefly out of wood, cotton, wool, leather, metal, and clay. Many of their designs were original or were influenced by local tradition. Some of the people got ideas on making their handicrafts from books and magazines; others, from instructors. Two-thirds of the counties reported holding handicraft exhibitions in 1938 in which country people participated.

Needlework and furniture making and remodeling were the most popular pursuits and brought in the highest cash income in 1938. Also high up in the production and cash income brackets were basketwork, carved or whittled work, and hand-made mattresses. Other home-made products reported were: Paintings and drawings, leather work, scrap books, decorated fabrics, photographs, woven goods, metal work, beaded work, dye and native dyed material, and food products in unique hand-made containers.

The survey brings out that the country people were more interested in making things for their own use, or as leisure-time activities, than they were to make products to sell. The estimated value of products reported sold in 1938 was about $1,950,000; the estimated value of handicrafts made for maker's own use was over $4,370,000.

Slightly less than one-half of the total counties reported sales of handicraft products in 1938. More counties sold through unorganized than organized markets. However, a little more than one-half of the total sales reported was credited to organized markets.

The greatest number of people and the highest percentage of counties reported selling products directly from the "maker's own door." This type of market also accounted for the highest total sales. Second place was held by "house-to-house canvass" for percentage of counties selling, by "Christmas markets" for total number of individuals selling, and by "roadside markets" for the highest amount of sales reported.

The survey shows that most of the handicraft products were sold in the vicinity in which they were produced. Factors considered in establishing prices of handicraft products were: Materials, labor, craftsmanship, design, and information from handicraft organizations.

The provision of bulletins, trained instructors, designs and models, and the establishment of markets were suggested most frequently as ways in which the United States Department of Agriculture could give further assistance to rural art work in the field. The greatest needs in promoting rural art activities, according to the extension agents, are improved craftsmanship, additional instructors, commercial markets, and better designs.

Rural arts were defined, at the time of the exhibition in the Department of Agriculture in 1937, to include not only the making of small and portable objects usually referred to as handicrafts, but other expressions of artistic and ingenious work found in the home and on the surrounding countryside. The questionnaire used in this study provided for citing examples of such work. The types mentioned most frequently pertained to yards, grounds, gardens, farm and home buildings, home interiors, orchards and fields.

The chief benefits derived from the practice of rural arts reported in the survey are that the work provides a constructive use of leisure time; supplements income; provides conveniences for the home; makes the home more attractive and comfortable; develops art appreciation, creative expression, and craftsmanship; provides personal satisfaction through creative work; and makes it possible for some families to have articles which they could not afford to buy.

More details of this study are given in the printed publication, Rural Handicrafts in the United States, U. S. D. A. Misc. Publ. 610, by Allen Eaton and Lucinda Crile. For sale at 20 cents each, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Rural Handicrafts Supplement

A multilithed supplement to the printed publication has been prepared for extension workers by Lucinda Crile. This extension service circular No. 439, entitled "Supplement to Rural Handicrafts in the United States" gives detailed data for each State separately—information not given in the printed publication. The supplement also includes the national totals, a narrative summary of the interpretation of the data, and the methods used in making the handicrafts study.

A market outlet for 4-H animals

The first annual show of the Republican Valley 4–H Club Association at McCook, Nebr., October 17–19, was the result of cooperative effort on the part of 14 county agents in southwest Nebraska and northwest Kansas. The show was a success, with 229 beef animals exhibited from eight Nebraska counties and four Kansas counties.

The show was designed to take care of 4–H beef animals for this area which has been rather isolated from any major show. Although there will still be 4–H Club members in this area who exhibit at Denver, Colo., and Lincoln and Omaha, Nebr., a greater majority of the 4–H beef animal projects must be shown and sold near the home farm. County fairs have been handicapped for want of good sale outlets. The major buyers and packers could not attend these small scattered events.

Last spring, during one of the district conferences held at McCook, Nebr., agents from southwestern Nebraska decided to do something about this problem. They agreed that McCook would be the logical center for such an effort. Contacts were made with the McCook Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber of Commerce. These latter organizations responded with an invitation to the Nebraska county agents and their constituents to meet with the Civic Club officers to see what could be done. Several other meetings were held, and it became evident that northwestern Kansas might want the same privileges; so the Nebraska agents invited participation from their Kansas neighbors.

With some variation as to the organizations sponsoring 4–H Club work in the respective counties, the plan developed that each county organization should name one person to represent that county to be an incorporator for the association. These incorporators and officials representing the McCook Chamber of Commerce held a number of meetings at McCook during the summer of 1946. A full-fledged incorporated association was the result. Paul Wilson, Hayes County farmer and 4–H Club leader, became the first president. Clyde C. Noyes, McCook County agent, became the first secretary. Rules and regulations were drawn up, and the show management was selected.

The McCook business folks were enthusiastic hosts. The chamber of commerce there delivered a $1,200 check to Paul Wilson to cover premium costs. The city of McCook awarded the exhibitor of the Grand Champion beef animal a special prize of $100. Several merchandise prizes were offered for judging and showmanship events. The Junior Chamber of Commerce of McCook awarded a Holstein bred heifer to one outstanding 4–H Club member from each of 10 counties. The selection of the respective winners of the dairy heifers was delegated to the county 4–H Club Committee in each county. Sleeping quarters and two breakfasts were furnished to the exhibitors. A full recreation and entertainment program was provided on two evenings during the show.

The top animals exhibited were of a quality comparable to those exhibited in interstate shows at Omaha and Denver.

Best of all, the market provided for the disposal of the 229 entries proved to be a success. The two regular livestock auction companies of McCook cooperated with each other and the show management. Auctioneers representing the McCook Livestock Auction Co. and the Farmers Livestock Auction Co. both participated in the sale, giving their services without charge. The sale, as well as the show, was conducted on the Red Willow County fairgrounds.

Mayor Leroy Kleven, of McCook, Nebr., presents a special cash premium of $100 to Thyra Mae Hill, of Chase County, who exhibited the Grand Champion baby beef. Left to right in the picture are Phil Ljungdahl, of Kansas State College, judge; Mr. Hill, Thyra Mae's father; K. C. Fouts, Nebraska Agricultural College, judge; Thyra Mae Hill; and Mayor Kleven.

Town and country church

Five district town and country church conferences were held in Illinois during October, reports D. E. Lindstrom, rural sociologist for the Illinois Extension Service. Among the problems discussed were the community approach to soil conservation and the social and nutritional problems involved, with a panel discussion on the action plan for the community.

Among Ourselves

■ HAROLD E. GULVIN, extension specialist in agricultural engineering in Rhode Island, recently received a check for $3,964.75 for writing a paper on Arc Welding on the Farm. He was number one winner in a Nation-wide contest.

■ MARY E. THOMAS and MRS. ESTELLE T. SMITH of North Carolina were especially honored at the annual convention of the North Carolina Home Economics Association on October 27, 1946, upon the occasion of their retirement from active service. An appreciation prepared by Ellen Brewer, head of the Home Economics Department of Meredith College, of Raleigh, N. C., said in part:

"Miss Thomas was the first specialist of our State Extension Service, coming to North Carolina in 1926, to work in the field of foods and nutrition. Her excellence in her profession is borne out by a story Mrs. McKimmon likes to relate. Going to Peabody in search of a person for this position, Mrs. McKimmon says she was told by one of the authorities: 'I have two Ph. D's, and I have Mary Thomas with a Master's, but I wouldn't exchange Mary for both of the others.' Those of us who have seen the fine work she has done can well understand such an endorsement.

"Miss Thomas has guided the nutrition of our people through troublous times. During the depression when economic conditions were endangering dietary standards she worked valiantly, along with the Department of Health, in teaching about the prevention of pellagra and other dietary diseases. And during the recent war, with shortages on every hand, she has been in the front ranks of those who have upheld safe dietary standards.

"It is not difficult to tell why Mrs. Estelle T. Smith is listed in The American Woman's Who's Who when one considers the place she has made for herself in our State. Having rendered important service in the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs, the Raleigh Woman's Club, the State College Woman's Club, the North Carolina Art Society, and the North Carolina Garden Club, in several of which she has held office, she would indeed be qualified. But it is because of the unselfish way in which she has poured her interest and gifts along all these lines—education, politics, charity, art, and literature—into the promotion of better houses in our State that we are grateful for her today.

"Starting her career as home demonstration agent in Wayne County in 1915, she became in 1918 a district agent, first, of all eastern North Carolina, and then later, as the work grew, of the southeastern district. In 1941 she became assistant State home demonstration agent, which position she holds now.

"Her rare ability as an organizer has been particularly valuable in directing the Farm Women's Short Course since 1927. She has done much to promote leadership and has trained club leaders in parliamentary procedure so that their meetings are conducted with dignity and efficiency. It was in her mind and heart that the Jane S. McKimmon Loan Fund had its inception."

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Division of Extension Information
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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

■ IDA A. LAMBACH, home demonstration agent in Fulton County, Ark., since January 1, 1930, died at Salem, Ark., Thursday night, October 31, 1946, after a long illness. Funeral services were held in Kansas. Miss Lambach was a conscientious worker, devoted to the interests of farm people, who in turn were devoted to her. In a county of 1,761 farm families, she worked with 18 home demonstration groups of farm women and 10 4-H Clubs. She was a native of Atwood, Kans., and a graduate of Kansas State Teachers College, Hays, Kans.

■ MRS. CHARLOTTE PIERPONT BROOKS, Vermont home management specialist, brought to a close 25 years in this work when she retired on October 1. She plans to remain at her home at St. Albans Bay.

Mrs. Brooks began her work with the Extension Service in 1917 when she was known as Charlotte Pierpont. She was the first assistant State 4-H Club leader. About the time of her appointment in that capacity the United States entered World War I, and the Extension Service set up a program of emergency home demonstration agents. Miss Pierpont was put in charge of the program, becoming the first State home demonstration leader in Vermont.

Following the war years, the home demonstration program took on many of its present-day aspects, although the work of organizing the counties was still in the pioneering stages. Miss Pierpont worked ardently at building up the home demonstration program until, in 1922, she became Mrs. H. Kibbe Brooks and left the Extension Service for a time.

Problems arising out of the flood of 1927 brought her back to extension work. She was called in to help homemakers with their efforts in reconstructing their homes and home grounds after the ravages of the flood. Mrs. Brooks became the home management specialist for the Extension Service and remained in that position until her retirement.

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Extension Service Review

VOLUME 18 MARCH 1947 NO. 3

A vital program for difficult times ahead

High lights in a talk by H. E. Babcock, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, before 30 State directors assembled in an administrative workshop in Madison, Wis., last fall.

■ Somewhere I recall reading that men don't make passes at gals who wear glasses. My deduction from this observation is that problems of public relations arise only when there's something doing. It provides the basis for my first point.

There's another good reason for our extension services concerning themselves with programs which are of real concern to farmers, homemakers, and the general public. Such programs always have a lot of action in them. When an institution like an extension service is in action and steadily pressing forward, it has a chance to veer its course a little now and then to conform with public opinion. It's only when an institution is standing still or going backward that it is unable to make those changes in its procedures which good public relations may at the moment demand.

Farmers Outrank Organizations

I urge you, therefore, as extension directors, to be courageous, forward-looking, and smart enough to apply the forces which you command to the vital needs of the people you serve.

I also urge you not to make the mistake of ever regarding your extension service as an end in itself. Farmers are more important than farm organizations, and they are likewise more important than agricultural experiment stations and land-grant colleges.

As extension directors you should maintain such close contact with the farmers and homemakers you serve and serve them so well that in a pinch they would be willing to take over the full support of your work. This is my test of whether or not an extension service is implementing a vital program. If necessary, will the people in whose interests this program is being worked out furnish all of the support for the effort?

I believe that any extension service with a sound program can get into such a position if this program is carried out by the right quality personnel and if decisive actions are taken.

Watch for New Leaders

In developing the program there is no substitute for farm and home people shaping it. They can't be kidded about their contributions. The machinery must be so set that their expressions of desires and needs are effective. In this connection, watch for new leaders. They are the ones who make new programs.

So far as extension personnel is concerned, I'm afraid that the quality has declined. We need to produce and train many replacements. We ought to retire over-age and incompetent individuals. On several fronts—farm mechanization is one—our supply of extension personnel is totally inadequate. Mechanization, however, is having a terrific impact on our whole farm economy.

So far as getting action through extension service is concerned, it's something which is hard to measure because the products of a good extension service are obtained through indirect action, through farm and home people doing things for themselves. Action, however, is the pay-off for a good program guided by adequate personnel, and there is no substitute for it.

I don't want to depend entirely on generalization in discussing the public relations of extension services, or my point of view that these relations depend upon the Extension Service implementing a program which is really vital to farm and home people and the general public, without giving you an illustration of such a program.

We are facing a period of rapid political, economic, and social change. If our extension services are to aid successfully a vital program, the program itself must be simple. It must be obviously in the interest of farm and home people, and it must have important public welfare implications.

The American food supply and the

National 4-H Club Week

March 1-9, 1947

The theme, WORKING TOGETHER FOR A BETTER HOME AND WORLD COMMUNITY, features National 4-H Club Week. 4-H Clubs everywhere are laying plans for special activities to highlight the work of their club and to emphasize the 1947 theme. Every boy and girl in the community is to be given an opportunity to become a member and every adult the chance to learn of the goals and the activities of local clubs. The President will throw out the challenge in a message to 4-H Clubs, which will be supplemented by many State governors and other officials. 4-H Club members will take up the challenge and make the week a true 4-H week in the life of the community. All members will rededicate themselves to the ideals as given in the club pledge, the 10 4-H guideposts, and the 4-H citizenship pledge.

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diet of our people based on the food supply provide such a program.

Everyone has a stomach. Everyone eats. All benefit immediately or suffer accordingly from what is eaten. Here is a prime consideration which everyone understands. The main job of farmers is to produce food. What people eat makes their market. The most pressing interest of farmers today is in their future markets.

Our new science of human nutrition tells us that the food people like best is the best for them. Our economists prove by their charts and figures that American agriculture cannot produce enough milk, meat, eggs, and fresh fruits and vegetables to enable 140 million people to eat freely of these foods which are the ones they like best. Here we have a perfect setup for the kind of program I'm illustrating, one which commands a broad, basic interest on the part of farm and home people.

This is the kind of program to which no one can object because it is one obviously in the public interest, a program in which organized labor has a stake because good diet makes jobs, a program on which American industry statistically depends for at least 40 percent of its activity. Finally, this is a program in which every one of our 140 million people has a real concern.

I give you, therefore, the upgrading of the American diet as the kind of vital program which illustrates the sort of service our land-grant colleges must render the American people in the uncertain and difficult times which are ahead.

4-H statistics through '44

Enrollments and completions and other 4–H Club data as reported by county extension agents through the third year of the war are summarized by Mrs. Laurel K. Sabrosky in Statistical Analysis of 4–H Club Work, 1944. This supplements her previous publication, Extension Service Circular 427, that tells the 4–H statistical story from 1914 through 1943, with special emphasis on 1943.

Kentucky celebrates "silver anniversary" of 4-H fat cattle show

■ The twenty-fifth annual 4-H fat cattle show held in Louisville, Ky., was designated in 1946 as the "Silver Anniversary." The show has become almost a tradition in Kentucky and claims to be the largest and best State show in the Nation. This may be only a boast, but the fact remains that it is big and it is good. It is supported by a State appropriation of $5,000 which is used as premium money. This amount is generously supplemented by contributions from other sources and has the support of the Bourbon Stock Yards and the Louisville Live Stock Exchange, who act as hosts. It is supported also by all the leading packers who send judges and buyers and by many other concerns interested in improving the quality and increasing the volume of production of beef cattle.

The State funds are administered through the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The champion carlot, produced by the Garrard County 4-H Club, was sold for 51 cents a pound. The grand champion steer was produced by 15-year-old Joyce Eads, 4 H member from Fayette County. It sold for $3 per pound and weighed 1,020 pounds.

For a number of years a section of the show has been provided for vocational students in agriculture. They showed 588 head; the 4–H Clubs showed 1,109 head; and the Utopia Clubs, the older youth organization under the supervision of J. W. Whitehouse, who is State leader of 4–H Clubs, showed 396 head.

The packers and judges were high in their praises of the quality of animals produced by the boys and girls. The quality is further attested by the fact that the champion steer dressed 68 percent.

The vocational students and the 4 H and Utopia Clubs do not compete against each other except for the grand championship. Separate classes are provided.

Perhaps some other State may challenge Kentucky's claim to be the best show, but until this evidence is produced, Kentucky continues to claim the honor.

Boys and girls line up their Aberdeen-Angus cattle to be judged.

I Used the radio

for more than 18 years and found it very much worth while, reports K. C. Moore who retired as county agent in Orange County Fla., last August. He tells how he worked out his broadcasts and the results as he sees them.

K. C. Moore.

■ I used radio for 18 years as an important aid in conducting my work as county agricultural agent of Orange County, Fla. From July 1928 until I retired on August 31, 1946, I had a weekly broadcast over WDBO in Orlando. My 15-minute talk each week was on topics of current interest to farmers.

WDBO was kind enough to rate the local farm program as one of its features. The broadcast time was donated throughout the period. My "Thank you, Mr. McBride (or other announcer) and Howdy, Folks" went on the air nearly 1,000 times over as many weeks.

Prepared My Own Scripts

I prepared most of my own presentations, usually discussing two or three subjects, but at times devoting the entire 15 minutes to one theme. As in all contacts with farmers during nearly 30 years of extension work, I did not merely present facts but endeavored to explain the reasons for, or the scientific principles involved in the suggestions made. And these thoughts were so worded that all might understand.

I also frequently used scripts sent from our Florida Extension Service editor's office during the later years. My broadcasting began prior to the institution of the station at the University of Florida. These scripts were selected with reference to local problems depending somewhat upon the locally known authoritative source. Announcements were often important features of my broadcasts.

Citrus-fruit production methods and problems were most freqently discussed as orange, grapefruit, and tangerine growing exceed all other agricultural enterprises combined in our section of the State. Other subjects in line with their importance were: 4-H Club work, pastures, dairying, beef cattle, vegetables, poultry, and ornamentals.

The scripts were usually typed only a day or so in advance of the broadcasting time. Soon after I started I made one attempt to discuss a topic ad lib. I thought I knew enough about the subject to talk an hour, but after about 8 minutes I had to turn the mike back to the announcer. Wow! Was I glad that the audience couldn't see me!

The time of day and the day in the week were sometimes changed because of seasonal changes of commercials on national hook-ups. But WDBO usually managed to give me a favorable spot. Last winter 6:15 a. m. on Tuesdays was assigned to me. For my convenience transcriptions were made the previous day. I was thus able to hear myself. This would have been a most wonderful help to me if transcriptions had been made from the beginning. The most important advice I can give to anyone broadcasting is, "Have a few transcriptions made and listen to yourself."

During these years I have had usual comments and thanks from listeners. Only on one occasion was I seriously criticized. This came from Orlando citizens during that very controversial Mediterranean fruitfly eradication campaign. What I said was right, I still believe, but not at all popular. But the hundreds of grateful expressions from our farmers and others of Orange and surrounding counties have persuaded me that my weekly broadcasts were very much worth while. I was often greeted with my introductory "Howdy folks."

It might be debated as to whether my audience or I profited most from these regular weekly programs. I had to keep posted, to keep ahead of the average farmer. I had to keep abreast of scientific progress in the fields that concerned our products. And I had to interpret them to all our farmers, who are the most intelligent and progressive farmers I have been privileged to know in a long and varied agricultural experience.

4-H camp trained machine operators

■ During the war the usual 4-H summer camps in South Carolina were changed to war institutes.

Only by shaping a program for them that could contribute directly and immediately to the war effort did Director Watkins feel justified in permitting them to continue during the critical war years.

Looking back on them now, all feel they were abundantly justified in the light of their accomplishments. Food production and conservation, citizenship, and machinery schools, comprised the serious part of the weekly programs.

The course in farm tractor care, operation, and maintenance proved to be a popular and timely one. Last season, 1,208 boys and girls completed it, and 976 the year before. In view of the fact that mechanization is just now reaching most of the farms in this State, the engineering faculty was able to do a pioneering job here with hundreds of future machinery operators.—*J. M. Eleazer, extension information specialist, South Carolina.*

Maine town raises $1,000 for school-lunch equipment

■ Town meetings, so well known in New England, all have their "ayes" and "noes," but the "ayes" won out last spring after the women of Pittsfield, Maine, had paved the way for this motion:

"Mr. Moderator, I move that we raise $1,000 for the school-lunch program in Pittsfield."

"Mr. Moderator, I second the motion."

"All in favor of this motion will say 'aye.' All opposed, 'no.' The ayes have it, and the motion is carried."

Sounds easy, doesn't it, to get up in town meeting and make a motion. Yes, but what of the work that went before? Surely, it took community cooperation and activity to get the people of the town to want to appropriate $1,000 for buying the needed equipment for a school lunch. Because about 250 school children were coming by bus from rural districts and bringing cold lunches to the consolidated schools in Pittsfield, mothers were much concerned about having hot lunches for their youngsters. There was no room available in the school building in which to serve hot lunches, and no place had been obtained elsewhere.

Then, when a food forum was held at Pittsfield the week before town meeting, women realized more than ever before just what hot lunches might mean to their growing children. That is when activities started in earnest.

Food forums were held last winter in every county in Maine to acquaint rural leaders with health conditions in the State. The effect upon our health of what we eat was given special attention. Need for such knowledge was shown by the startling number of men who were rejected by the Selective Service boards for physical defects that could have been prevented had the boys eaten the right kinds of food when children.

This extension food forum at Pittsfield was sponsored by the local women's extension groups in that section of Somerset County. Avis Anderson, home demonstration agent for that county, and the local women's extension committee planned the food forum; and representatives of local organizations in Pittsfield and neighboring towns were invited to attend. Among these groups were the Granges, local churches, Eastern Star chapters, Rebekah lodges, mothers' clubs, and others. The speakers included public health nurses, Mrs. Bradford and Margaret Dizney; the Hartland superintendent of schools, Harold Carson; and Dr. Kathryn E. Briwa, Maine extension food specialist.

After discussing the health situation, the delegates decided that the best thing they could do would be to push the school-lunch program for Pittsfield. The Farm Bureau agreed to sponsor the program in cooperation with the school authorities.

Mrs. Leigh Shorey, chairman of Pittsfield school-lunch committee. (Photo Wakefield Studio.)

An organization committee was appointed, of which Mrs. Leigh Shorey is chairman. Mrs. Shorey, trained in home economics, had taught school and before coming to Pittsfield had helped on the school-lunch program in Presque Isle up in Aroostook County. She took a refresher course for quantity cooking and canning and visited many school lunchrooms. Working with Mrs. Shorey is a committee of seven, including William Springer, superintendent of Pittsfield schools; Leigh Shorey, overseer of Pittsfield Grange; and women who are all members of the Farm Bureau and the Grange. Some of them also represent the other interested groups.

To obtain a suitable room for serving the lunch was the first job of the committee, which arranged with the Grange to rent their dining room and kitchen. New stoves were bought, the kitchen painted and varnished, some changes made in the dining room, and a large new refrigerator was installed.

When schools opened in September, about 240 children in the grades and 60 students from the Maine Central Institute began getting their hot lunches. Each pupil pays 15 cents for his lunch, and the Federal Govern-

Students relish their hot lunches at the Pittsfield Grange dining room. (Photo Wakefield Studio.)

ment adds 9 cents for each lunch, which enables the committee to serve better lunches than it could otherwise do. Four paid workers, assisted by volunteers, prepare and serve the lunches.

A year has now passed since the food forum and that town meeting. Now, while wintry blasts blow and the snow piles high, the rural boys and girls of Pittsfield travel in busses to get hot nourishing food instead of eating a cold lunch in a schoolroom where they sit all day.

Extension helps BAE find new crop reporters

WAYNE DEXTER, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

A few minutes before 3 p. m., Thursday, March 20, the chairman of the Crop Reporting Board, W. F. Callander, will enter the release room in the Department of Agriculture building, bringing with him an armload of mimeographed copies of the Prospective Plantings Report for 1947. Mr. Callander will lay a copy of the report face down before each of the telegraph and telephone instruments along the walls of the room. Behind a white line on the floor, reporters, telegraph operators, messengers, and other interested persons will be waiting.

As the minute hand on the wall clock nears 12, the atmosphere will become tense. When the hour is struck, the release officer will shout "go!" The men will dash to the instruments, and the first authentic word as to the acreages of 17 major crops American farmers intend to plant this spring will be flashed over the country.

Prospective Plantings Make News

The Prospective Plantings Report is important news, as are the many other crop and livestock reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics through the Crop Reporting Board. Railroads, banks, manufacturers, businessmen, and many other individuals and organizations find the information necessary to efficient conduct of their activities. Congressmen and State legislators use it in considering new agricultural legislation. Administrative officials follow it closely in directing agricultural programs. To farmers and extension workers, however, the crop reports are of particular value. Farming can be properly conducted and planned only if accurate information is available.

The various reports have long provided basic economic data for the many planning and educational activities of the Extension Service. "I am sure," Extension Director M. L. Wilson says, "extension workers appreciate and use the results of the crop reporting service as much as any other group and probably more than most other groups or agencies."

Some of the ways in which extension workers use these data include: Planning production adjustment programs for farmers in an area, or for a particular type of farming; assisting individual farmers in making farm management changes; planning farm marketing; allocating farm labor; and helping farm families plan their living activities.

The crop reporting service—among the first agencies of the Department of Agriculture—was established during the Civil War to provide badly needed information on food and feed supplies. Questionnaires sent to 2,000 farmers asked only about acreages sown to major crops in 1863 as compared with 1862. From this tentative beginning, the complex far-flung organization of today has grown. More than 600,000 farmers and thousands of ginners, mills, elevators, hatcheries, meat packers, and others are queried each year to provide information for more than 400 regular reports and many more special reports. Crop reporters volunteer their services and are not paid for the information they supply. In exchange for their valuable aid, however, they are among the first to receive the crop reports for their State and the Nation.

The data provided by the crop reporters for the Prospective Plantings and other reports are "top secret." Regulations established by Congress require that every precaution be taken to prevent "leaks" prior to the release date. Completed questionnaires are returned by farmers to the State statisticians in the 41 field offices. After the data are tabulated and analyzed, the results are forwarded in specially marked envelopes to the Crop Reporting Board in Washington. Envelopes containing data on crops designated by Congress as "speculative" are sent directly to the Secretary of Agriculture and are placed in a sealed box in his office. These are not removed until the morning of the day the Crop Reporting Board is to review the data behind locked doors and the report is made public.

Crop information was more difficult to obtain during the war. Farmers were busier than ever before. In addition, many other surveys and inquiries sponsored by both new and old government agencies competed for their time. Nevertheless, many of the voluntary farmer reporters continued to cooperate faithfully with the Crop Reporting Board. Now that the war is over, a strong effort is being made, not only to restore the crop reporting service to a peacetime basis but to improve it. A particular effort is being made to get a good response to the questionnaire for the Prospective Plantings Report in March. This, and subsequent reports, again will be of unusual importance because of the critical world food and agricultural situation.

For many years, county agents have aided the crop reporting service by encouraging farmers to act as reporters and in helping them understand the value of accurate crop statistics. The Extension Service also is making efforts to assist in meeting present difficulties. On the suggestion of the Extension Organization and Policy Committee, M. L. Wilson has called the attention of extension directors to "the importance of this service," and has requested their aid in encouraging farmers to cooperate with the State statisticians' offices.

"We have a direct interest," Director Wilson declared, "in doing whatever we can to render support to those responsible for this very necessary work."

Health survey defines the problem

How a State nutrition committee took over the responsibility of surveying the health facilities in the State of Wyoming was told in an article in the October issue of the Review. The following article tells what was learned in the survey and what is planned to do about it.

■ "No one in our community is ever quarantined for any disease."

So reads part of a statement written by a desperate mother who answered a questionnaire sent to thousands of Wyomingites by the Wyoming State Health and Nutrition Committee.

That it might have the factual information upon which to determine the medical care and health needs of the State, the committee sent the questionnaire.

"• • • if one child gets a disease, all of the school children are usually exposed," the mother asserted.

She pointed out that roads are often impassable, and going long distances to a doctor is often very difficult.

"The doctors and dentists in our nearest places are overworked anyway," she continues. "A person must make a date at a dentist's office for 6 weeks or longer in advance to get any dental work done."

Mrs. Evangeline J. Smith, nutritionist of the Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service and chairman of the committee making the survey, stressed that such situations exist because rural States have not been able to offer medical personnel the facilities and opportunities that metropolitan areas have.

Facts Show Dangerous Trends

The survey, which is now available as a 48-page report, Medical Care and Health Facilities in Wyoming, reveals facts that may stem the dangerous trend by eliminating the causes.

It is agreed that communities must be made conscious of what can be done to establish adequate facilities which will appeal to professional personnel. When people understand that they are safeguarding their own future, they will unite in a concerted effort to instigate local programs. Upon the community folk rests the responsibility of creating medical and health facilities for individual and group protection.

The committee knows the deplorable facts, but it can only recommend what the people themselves must do about their medical care and health needs.

The problem is not one of analyzing the quality of services now available in the community but rather one of distributing medical, hospital, and health facilities.

What does the analysis reveal about the existing facilities?

Wyoming needs 22 additional physicians to bring the ratio of 1 efficient doctor for every 1,500 persons up to minimum standard. If physicians now serving fewer than 1,500 people were distributed on the basis of 1 for a group of 1,500, only 2 additional ones would be needed.

Dental Needs Spelled Out

To assure minimum standards for dental service, 1 dentist is needed for 2,000 people. In Wyoming, 1 dentist serves every 2,343 people. To have a proper ratio, 18 additional dentists are needed. At present, only five counties come within minimum standards, and they represent 37.7 percent of the State's population. Two counties have no dentists at all!

Only preliminary facts are available, as a report being made on the distribution of hospital facilities is not completed.

A startling fact reveals that out of 32 hospitals listed only 3 are approved by the American College of Surgeons! The American Medical Association has registered 21 of the hospitals.

In Wyoming, the ratio of beds in all general-care hospitals is 4.1 per 1,000 population.

All but one county reported having some ambulance service, according to the survey. Because long distances are involved in remote areas, costs of ambulance service constitute enormous expense.

Two counties have no X-ray facilities!

The most alarming facts were contained in data on full-time county public health personnel. Only one county has a full-time health officer! No county has a sanitary engineer! Two have a full-time sanitarian, and only nine counties have a county nurse. School nurses are serving in the largest cities of three counties that have no county nurses.

To make possible adequate local public health services, a full-time health director is needed for at least every 50,000 persons. In areas with sparse population, a health officer is needed for approximately 30,000 persons. A sanitarian is considered necessary for a group of 25,000 or less, and a public health nurse for every 5,000 persons.

In Wyoming, the establishment of district health units has progressed slowly. During the 1944 legislative session, a proposal was made involving these needs: that counties should be permitted to join together, forming a district health unit; that a half-mill tax would be assessed toward the expense incurred by such a program.

The legislation was not enacted, although similar proposals passed in other States. However, permissible legislation may be enacted as people become more and more aware of their needs.

To effect this awareness, the State committee, through its professional leadership and guidance, hopes that sufficient leadership in county committees can be developed to initiate and conduct educational programs. Leaders will acquaint people in every community with their local problems and so arouse them to initiate an action campaign that will bring local and county medical care and health facilities up to standard.

■ They have a new freezer-locker plant at Seneca, S. C. Strawberries are not grown commercially there. 4-H Club boys have undertaken to grow strawberries for sale locally to locker-owners. They are doing so well that Assistant County Agent J. C. Morgan, who comes from a berry area, thinks that strawberries might grow into a commercial crop there.

New York director gets 4–H citation

First of the new national 4–H Club plaques to be awarded in New York State was presented to L. R. Simons (left), extension service director, recently at the annual banquet of the State Farm and Home Bureau and 4–H Federations in Syracuse, N. Y.

The presentation was made by Albert Hoefer (right), State 4–H Club leader, and came as a surprise to Director Simons as well as to the audience of federation members, 4–H council delegates, county agricultural agents, 4–H agents, home demonstration agents, and members of the State extension staff.

The plaque has the club emblem and the inscription, Citation for Outstanding Service to 4–H, raised on a bronze plate which is mounted on walnut. A smaller bronze plate bears the name, Lloyd Roderick Simons.

Using the 10-point program

E. W. AITON, Field Agent, 4–H Clubs, Northeastern States

"How challenges are being met through the 10-point 4–H postwar program" was the topic for an idea-packed panel report given to the State 4–H Club leaders during National 4–H Club Congress, December 2.

From nearly every State and territory reports rolled in and certified to the progress that has been made during the first year after the program's launching in December 1945. It wasn't necessary for the panel members to personally stress the breadth or depth of the 4–H postwar report, for the States are already visualizing its far-reaching implications in county and State program planning.

In 1946, discussion programs were held on separate guideposts in Iowa, New Jersey, South Dakota, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Scuth Carolina. Nebraska refined sections of it for use in Timely Topics demonstrations. Oklahoma selected a single guidepost, Building Health for a Strong America, and developed a strong State-wide program around it. Minnesota, Missouri, New York, and a dozen other States used the recommendations as a basis for county and State 4–H program planning. Kansas used it to help local clubs set goals and objectives. Oregon, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Michigan built State-wide publicity and public exhibits featuring the 10 guideposts.

The most popular of the guideposts for discussion purposes is No. X., Serving as Citizens in Maintaining World Peace. All are agreed that we are doing excellent work now on No. V., Producing Food and Fiber for Home and Market. The ones which clearly need more emphasis, according to the panel, are:

III. Learning to Live in a Changing World.

VI. Creating Better Homes for Better Living.

VII. Conserving Nature's Resources for Security and Happiness.

IX. Sharing Responsibility for Community Improvement.

During 1946, promotion of the broader 4–H program was still in the State and county phase. The panel recommended to the 150 leaders present that we move off, in 1947, to the club- and local-leader level. This will place the program before the 75,000 clubs and 165,000 voluntary leaders for direct action.

Members of the panel, each of whom compiled reports from a group of States, included: Earline Gandy, Louisiana; Mae Baird, Wyoming; Marion Forbes, Massachusetts; Mildred Murphey, New Jersey; Kenneth McKee, Arizona; Paul G. Adams, Oklahoma; A. G. Kettunen, Michigan; and E. W. Aiton, chairman, U. S. D. A.

"I wouldn't have believed it possible," said Orin Burbank, assistant county agent in Steuben County, N. Y. He had just attended a committee meeting of junior farmers and homemakers at Troupsburg in the southwest corner of his county and found there eight young farmers, none of whom he had ever seen or heard of before.

Attending this Older Rural Youth planning meeting were these eight junior farmers, five junior homemakers, two county agents, and two vocational high school teachers.

The home demonstration agent looks ahead

This was the theme of the annual meeting of the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association held in Chicago in early December. One of those who gazed ahead prophetically, trying to fill in the outlines of the agent of the future, was Mary Collopy who, with her experience as county home demonstration agent in California, State home demonstration leader in Wyoming, and her present association with the press as assistant extension editor in Colorado, had an interesting viewpoint for the following observations taken from her talk:

■ The home demonstration agent who looks ahead will consider the human side of the job more and more. She will need more training in understanding the whys of human behavior. She will need a thorough understanding of the needs of every human being to help him to develop a well-balanced personality geared to meet the challenges that life presents daily.

She will realize that an intelligent and informed opinion concerning current world issues may be more helpful to her project leaders (for the moment) than directions for making tailored pockets. It seems likely that a combination of both will always be needed.

. . . No agent who is to grow in professional stature in Extension Service can afford to bypass any opportunity for broadening her sympathies with widely varying codes and racial differences that affect the response of families.

Broader understanding of peoples can come to the forward-looking agent through selected reading, travel, conversation with social workers, the clergy, and judges of the court. She will prevent discouragement by remembering that human nature has not changed essentially in 1,900 years.

The future home demonstration agent will find herself working more specifically in programs dealing with human welfare—health, nutrition, housing, recreation, and others.

. . . The fundamental program will always come from the people. For her to worry about selection and choice displays a clear lack of faith in the never-failing and wholly reliable thinking of the farm people. When a problem really hits them they will speak.

Well-known State home demonstration leaders—Minnie Price, Ohio; Ellen LeNoir, Louisiana; Mrs. Kathryn Van Aiken Burns, Illinois, and Helen Prout, Colorado—threw shafts of light onto this crystal ball, revealing the future of the home demonstration agent.

Almost as one voice came the answer that the home demonstration agent who is on her toes and looking ahead will have to be a better teacher; she will have to discover and apply sound teaching techniques. Unless she can set standards in clarity, in cleanliness, and in sanitation, she will fail, no matter how well she prepared her lesson.

Striking a Balance

The alert home demonstration agent must sense the rare opportunity she has of leading homemakers into planning for a wise balance between skillful performance and inspirational leadership in family matters.

No agent will want to defer an acceptance of the fact that homemaking cannot longer exist within the four walls of any home—the homemaker of today is getting an international viewpoint. Years from now she will have a still broader understanding of her neighbor in China and in Chile.

The home demonstration agent who sweeps aside the nose-to-the-grindstone dust of the day will see the needs for more emphasis upon reaching young married couples and older youth. She will see in every 4-H Club girl a home demonstration leader of tomorrow. This she must do even if she has an assistant in charge of the junior program—she must not lose touch with that wealth of potential leadership.

She will envision greater emphasis in the next 25 years upon the quality of living in farm families just as the quality of the land, the livestock, and crops have been improved during the past quarter of a century. When Mrs. Burns emphasized this point at Cleveland there was a perceptible nodding of heads.

What can I do, the agent of tomorrow asks, to make the homemaking projects appeal more strongly to farm girls? How can I help them to see their future role in gracious living that is dependent upon feminine grace? That is where their future lies; not in the barn nor in the field, except in a cooperative way.

How can the agent of the future help younger homemakers to see the direct relationship between soil depletion and living standards? She will want to seek background information on this soon. She cannot progress far without it. Her information on world trade and food distribution must be widened, too.

From Families to Nations

As the agent looks ahead she will want to use her finest instruction and creative talents in teaching the relationship between democracy in the home and in the community, in the Nation and in the world. She will take just pride in the 1946 efforts of home demonstration members in developing interest in world peace—she will not let this work stop.

Seeing the new problems before they come into full view will continue to be the agent's job. Current examples include helping veterans' wives, working with new communities created by recent population shifts.

Can the agent of the future use less gasoline and more planning paper? Will she be less of a bell-hop and more of a director? Will she employ the press and radio daily to reach thousands where she now contacts hundreds?

Certainly the agent of tomorrow

will be looked to for information on labor, marketing, distribution of goods, and cultural patterns of people quite as much as for her information on freezing meat or tailoring a suit. To avoid the confusion of the centipede when asked "which leg comes after which" she will review Arnold Bennett's How to Live on Twenty-Four Hours a Day. She will work closely with her supervisors on a job analysis of her sphere, on longer vacations, better offices, and opportunities for visiting work in other States. On her own she will determine to live a balanced life with protected time for recreation.

Finally, she will realize that her job is to point the way, to inspire leadership, to put tools in the hands of rural families, but *not* to drive the nails for them.

Progress report

Walter L. Bluck, who wrote the article appearing on the first page of the September 1946 issue, reports another health milestone has been passed in the bond issue for the Clinton County (Ohio) Memorial Hospital adopted with a 4 to 1 vote. He writes: "It carried in every precinct in the county, with 81½ percent of the votes in favor of the bond issue. The 5-year tax levy to help cover the costs of operation while the hospital is getting started also carried with a big majority. The activity of the Rural Policy Group and the democratic methods which were used in naming the action committees had much to do with the success of the proposal. Bridges of understanding were built between various groups with the result that the community was presented with a positive and affirmative challenge regarding the need and course of action."

■ Two recreation meetings were held in Nebraska in December. County extension agents, rural youth members, 4–H Club leaders, project club leaders, church workers, school representatives, farm organization leaders, or any others who work with rural recreation were welcomed. The meetings were sponsored by the Rural Youth groups of Cheyenne and York Counties. Jane Farwell, recreation leader, National Recreation Association, conducted the training meetings.

Food for the hungry

Three carloads of wheat given largely by 4–H Clubs and older youth groups of Jefferson County, W. Va., was shipped to the eastern seaboard just before Christmas to be sent to the hungry of Europe. At about the same time a letter was received from the American Zone, Wurttemberg, Germany, addressed to the American Youth Organization of 4–H'ers, American Farm Youth, expressing appreciation for such gifts. Mrs. Melanie Floericke, wife of a famous ornithologist now dead, writes: "You can hardly imagine what a deep impression we, in our country, Germany, ruined by the Nazi terror, get when we know there exists a youth organization which wants to lessen hunger in Europe in such a helpful and unselfish manner." She further reported that the individual accomplishments of 4–H members were an inspiration to the young girls whom she was trying to help in her native land.

Develops leaders

The older youth club of Catoosa County, Ga., has not only developed a stronger 4–H Club among younger people, but it has at the same time had a big part in developing the county agricultural program, report County Agent Max Corn and Home Demonstration Agent Hazel Smith. One of the big rewards, according to the agents, is the outstanding development of local leaders in every section of the county. The club has made the whole county more recreation-conscious and made the county a better place in which to live. It has developed an appreciation for farm life among its young members and has given these young people an opportunity to test themselves in working out a constructive program for their community.

This is a county-wide club of about 40 members ranging in age from high school up to about 30 years of age. Perhaps the average age is around 22 years. The club was organized in 1942 and holds a regular club meeting and a social evening each month.

Some of the subjects that have been used by this group have been a study of citizenship, the Catoosa County agricultural program, a study of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and a study of the agriculture of the county. They have put on a stunt night; they have held institutes, with "growth through cooperation, education, and relationship" being the theme.

They have held county-wide recreation programs for schools, churches, and communities. They have helped sponsor a recreational leader each year in the county schools and other groups.

This club has assisted in a big way with the county 4–H Club camps. They have held 3-day institutes and have invited the 4–H Club members. The older youth advise with the younger club members on how they might improve their demonstrations in which they participate in the county.

Problems of rural youth studied

Fifty-four members of Young Farmer and Homemaker groups in 13 Colorado counties attended the first annual conference of that organization on the campus of the Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College in December.

Closer cooperation between rural and urban communities, improvement of recreational and educational facilities in rural areas, and means toward helping young couples get started in farming were focal points of the conference.

Sawmill schools

Four sawmill schools in eastern Kansas were held by Donald P. Duncan, extension forester. These meetings were open to farmers who had woodlands of any size.

"Native timber is probably being used more widely for farm construction now than ever before in Kansas history," says Mr. Duncan. "Formerly a large percentage of the native timber was discriminated against because of improper sawing and seasoning. We hope through these schools to improve the quality of lumber produced from these native wood lots."

Pave the way for a research study

The preliminary steps taken in setting up cooperative extension-research studies in Illinois have heightened its value to both cooperators, according to Cleo Fitzsimmons, formerly assistant chief in the Experiment Station, University of Illinois, now head of department of home management of the School of Home Economics, at Purdue University, and Nellie L. Perkins, professor of home economics, University of Illinois.

■ Knowledge of homemaking practices being carried out in present-day homes provides a basis for much of the theory and many of the skills taught in home economics classes in grade school, high school, college, or university. This knowledge not only suggests desirable practices to be encouraged but also reveals areas in homemaking where problems exist which should be made the subject of home economics teaching. Research in family economics and home management carried on by the agricultural experiment stations has been centered largely upon the practices in rural-farm families.

Many farm women cooperating with the Extension Service in its program of homemaking-education have helped materially in providing the data for some of the Purnell research projects. Among these are the long-time (and still continuing) cost of living studies, and home management—family economics studies made by the Experiment Station in Illinois. Two of the last-named projects are now being concluded. One presents an analysis of the pattern of consumption in farm families living in a prosperous area of the State with stresses experienced in maintaining this pattern during the war period. The other is a study of provisions for security being made by farm families in four different areas of the State.

Material relating to some of the details of family living is difficult to obtain. For these two studies the approach to the families was facilitated by the cooperation of the county and local extension groups. The response through this cooperation proved so successful that it seems worth while to describe it both as an acknowledgment of debt to those who gave their help and as a suggestion which might be helpful to other research workers. It may also be useful to those home economists in Extension who wish to obtain a more adequate picture of the homemaking problems of people with whom they work.

Approach at Three Levels

Confidence in the study is essential for this type of research. This is possible only when the people involved know and understand what is being undertaken and the importance of their part in the plan. Approach at three levels is necessary: (1) the agricultural and home economics extension workers and the county boards, (2) local extension groups, (3) the individual families or homemakers who provide the data.

County level.—After the counties were selected, their agricultural and home economics extension workers were consulted to learn whether or not they were interested in having their counties participate in the study. They were also asked whether this could be done without interfering with the extension activities already under way. When approval was given, the next step was to meet the county boards made up of officers and committeemen to explain the plan for the project and to ask for their support. The purpose of the study, the proposed procedure, and the schedule of questions to be used were discussed in great detail. Board members and the county extension workers were encouraged to ask questions. When the board had approved the study for the county, board members now informed and convinced of the worth of the project were frequently used as sources of information when this was needed once the task of obtaining data had actually been started. Their support gave it weight among the local people.

Local Groups.—News stories about the research were given to local papers. Bulletins issued that month by the county extension organizations to their members also carried articles describing the study. The next step was the presentation of the plan for the study at the local or community meetings of extension groups whose membership was to be asked to provide the data desired. The same careful, detailed presentation of what was wanted and the purpose of the study was again made. Questions were encouraged. Answers were specific—the goal being understanding as complete as possible for every individual present. These people were told that an interview would take 2 or 2½ hours and that homemakers should carry on some part of their work during the visit in order that the interview would not interfere with homemaking schedules any more than was absolutely necessary. It was suggested that the work be such that the homemaker could spend most of her time in one place. (Most homemakers chose to iron, to make preparations for the next meal, or to do some mending or fancy work during the interview.)

Individual families or homemakers.—After the project had been thoroughly discussed, members of local extension groups whose families were of the types desired for the study were asked to volunteer by signing their names on a paper passed around for the purpose. It was suggested that an interview be granted only if they felt that they really wished to give it. They were assured that the information would be kept in confidence, that no names or addresses would appear even on the completed schedules, and that when the study was written up each schedule would be referred to by number only. The people whose names were obtained in these meetings were among the first to be interviewed in each community. The research worker arranged to telephone each cooperator several days before the visit thus enabling the homemaker to plan the work she would do while the interviewer was in the house. It also gave an opportunity to indicate the most convenient day and hours for her to see the interviewer.

No immediate benefits were promised to cooperators, but they were

told that a copy of the report of the study would be sent them if they wished it. During the interview each homemaker was asked whether she desired special information from the study, or whether there might be other information which the worker could provide or obtain for her. A great many requested the report of the study. Some said they simply considered the interview a visit, enjoyed for itself. Some asked for specific information. The desired information was obtained by the interviewer from the members of the extension or resident staffs in home economics at the University of Illinois and sent to the homemaker as soon after the interview as possible. In addition, the worker tried to make each interview as interesting as possible so that the homemakers would feel that they had gained as well as given something. In each interview the homemaker was asked to give the worker the names of relatives, acquaintances, and friends whose families fitted into the classifications being sought. She frequently volunteered these and usually also telephoned them to explain the purpose of the study and to ask if the worker might come for an interview, thereby increasing the number of contacts in the county.

Careful Approach Pays

A thorough understanding by the leaders in the county extension program of both the study and the requirements of an interview contributes materially to the success of this type of project. Although the discussions and explanations at the beginning require considerable time on the part of the research worker, they make for readier acceptance by the individual cooperators. The active support and approval of these sponsors, and the inevitable discussion with families and neighbors by key people in the community not only make initial contacts possible but promote interest in participation and reduce whatever indifference or suspicion might have existed without this introduction.

■ In their home demonstration club market at Orangeburg, S. C., the farm women sold more than $10,000 worth of cakes alone the past year. Their greatest need is a permanent home for their market.

Lorenzo Siguenza.

Antonio Cruz.

Pacific in the news again

■ Two future extension agents from the Pacific island of Guam are now studying extension methods in Hawaii where they believe conditions are similar to their own. Antonio Cruz came first and Lorenzo Siguenza 2 months later to spend several months in study and practice with extension agents. Both men came on their own initiative to be ready to help the farm people on Guam when some sort of organized Extension Service is set up on their native island.

Mr. Siguenza survived the Japanese occupation and worked during the war with the United States Navy extension program, which he felt did much to help the island farmers. He was educated in California, attending the University of Southern California. He came to the United States in the twenties with Rev. C. S. Tanner who did YMCA work on Guam during World War I. Returning to his native land, he organized the first troop of Boy Scouts in Guam in 1935.

■ 4–H Club speakers, giving their honest and heartfelt impressions and experiences in club work, and selected from a large group of contestants, are being heard at many of the club achievement events and at annual county farm bureau meetings in Kansas this season.

The purple award group in this activity, chosen from 23 members of the blue ribbon winners in the counties of Kansas, who were given trips to the Kansas 4–H Club Round-up in Manhattan in June, were given an airline trip to Jackson's Mill, the State 4–H camp of West Virginia, the week of October 1.

■ Fifteen farmers in a community in Marion County, S. C., got lasting good from their Triple-A soil buliding allowance for 1946.

Their community was badly in need of drainage. Every wet year they practically lost a crop on much of their land. No one would drain alone, as there was no outlet.

So, under the leadership of their local county agent and Soil Conservation Service technician, they pooled their allowance; and it paid two-thirds of the cost of the canal that all needed and none could have alone.—*J. M. Eleazer, South Carolina extension information specialist.*

Flashes
FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dehydrofreezing—A New Method of Food Preservation

■ Advantages of two methods of food preservation have been combined in dehydrofreezing, developed at the Western Regional Research Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture at Albany, Calif. In this new process, vegetables and fruits are carried through the first stages of dehydration in which the moisture content is reduced about 50 percent. Removal of this amount of moisture takes only an hour or a little more. It is the last phase of dehydration in which moisture content is reduced to 4 to 7 percent, which takes a long time and requires elaborate equipment. The only advantage of these very low moisture levels is the increase in keeping quality at normal temperatures. Most of the reduction in weight and volume takes place in the first hour of drying.

In freezing the partially dehydrated foods, the smaller amount of water to be frozen reduces the load on the refrigeration equipment. This offsets, at least in part, the cost of the drying.

Nutritive values and flavor of foods are not appreciably affected by dehydrofreezing. Some of the products were judged superior in taste to those quick-frozen without drying. Dehydrofrozen foods are easier to reconstitute than dehydrated foods.

Death to the Gypsy Moth

■ The use of DDT and new methods of application have greatly improved the prospects of eradicating the gypsy moth, a serious pest of northeastern forests. Contrasts with old methods of control are striking. Last summer nearly 100 square miles of forest were treated by spraying DDT from 10 airplanes. One plane can treat as much as 1,000 acres of forest in a day. In former years, only 200 to 300 acres could be treated during a whole season with a spray unit and a crew of 10 to 15 men. Sometimes, in rough forest country, lines of hose had to be carried 2 miles or more. Check-ups on the effectiveness of the airplane spraying in 1946 showed only 3 small areas where moths had survived.

Another improvement is the blower-type machine for applying insecticides from the ground. In effectiveness and area covered, 1 of these machines takes the place of 12 of the old-type sprayers.

Amounts of insecticides needed also differ materially. When arsenate of lead was used, 1,600,000 pounds of the material was necessary for a season's control work. Last year, less than 85,000 pounds of DDT gave better results.

Costs of the new, more effective treatments for control of the gypsy moth are only about 10 percent of those of the older methods. Only 4 years ago gypsy moth control efforts cost the public $15 to $20 an acre. Airplane spraying with DDT costs less than $1.50 an acre.

Ground Eggshell Adds Calcium to Dried Egg

■ Calcium is used by the human body in greater quantities than any other mineral. Eggshell is nearly 50 percent calcium, whereas the yolk and white are very low in this nutrient. Nutritionists have often wished that some of this calcium could be combined with the edible parts of the egg. The growing use of dried egg by commercial bakers and in home kitchens gave food technologists of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics an idea. Could ground eggshell be added to powdered egg to contribute some calcium to it without

The synthetic liquid motor-fuel plant on the grounds of the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., is shown at the right. In left foreground, truck is unloading corncobs into a metal storage bin. Cobs are crushed as they are transferred to the bin at right, from which, as needed, they are elevated to the second floor of the plant, where the first operation of the manufacturing process starts. The cobs are converted to such end products as xylose, furfural, butanol, acetone, and alcohol.

affecting cooking quality and palatability?

Experiments showed that 0.4 percent of eggshell, ground to pass a sieve with openings of 0.0015 inch (U. S. No. 400), could not be detected in scrambled eggs, custards, ice cream, cakes, muffins, popovers, and yeast rolls. Slightly coarser particles of shell were not detectable in most of these products but caused grittiness in scrambled eggs.

Experimental Motor-Fuel Plant Uses Farm Residues

■ Corncobs, sugarcane bagasse, peanut shells, flax shives, oat, cottonseed, and rice hulls, cereal straws, cornstalks, and other farm residues pile up on United States farms each year in the vast amount of 200 million tons. About half of these waste materials are needed on the farms for soil conditioning. The other half would be available for industrial utilization if uses for it could be established. Such agricultural by-products might serve for the production of liquid motor fuels, to be used as blending agents with gasoline, if they could be made cheaply enough. In 1944 Congress authorized a research program to investigate the possibilities of this and other sources of liquid fuels to supplement petroleum products in case of need. The Synthetic Liquid Fuels Division of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry has recently completed a plant at Peoria, Ill., where scientists have begun to investigate on a pilot-plant scale the feasibility of obtaining liquid motor fuels from farm waste materials.

Present work at the pilot plant is concerned with the first steps of a process developed at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory by E. C. Lathrop and J. W. Dunning. When the complete process is in operation, all steps having been studied individually and in combination, data on yields, costs, and operating conditions applicable to commercial production of synthetic liquid fuels will be available. If experimental laboratory results are borne out in the semi-commercial operation of the plant, 90 to 95 gallons of liquid motor fuels, about half in the form of ethyl alcohol, will be obtained from each ton of farm residues.

Homemakers have blood typed

■ Every member of the Antlers Sunshine Home Demonstration Club in Garfield County, Colo., has had her blood typed for use in her county. The idea resulted from the hazardous experience of one member who needed an emergency blood transfusion. Many of her friends were willing and ready to aid if they could have been typed soon enough.

To avoid such extra expense and delay next time, the club decided to ask each member to have her own and her husband's blood typed. The record of the various kinds of blood would be kept by the secretary and by each club chairman. One of these copies certainly would be available at a moment's notice for anyone in the community who needed an emergency blood transfusion.

The first thing done was to make arrangements with the hospital for the typing. Then the members were notified when to come, and arrangements were made for transportation if needed. This was not an easy task, as many members had no telephones. Some could not go to the hospital at the appointed time; and as only a limited number could be typed at one time, this caused difficulty. But in 3 weeks' time the typing was complete.

The hospital charged $1 per person for its service. There were 38 women who had their blood typed. The bill was paid from our club funds. We feel that the money was well spent when we know the benefit the community may receive from our undertaking.

One of our doctors pronounced our project a very commendable one, and a neighboring club adopted our plan.—*Mrs. Floyd Miles, member of the club.*

Radio stimulates interest

■ When a Klamath Falls, Oreg., radio station recently broadcast part of a home demonstration unit meeting, complete with even the sputtering sound of the pressure saucepans that were the subject of the day's project lesson, nobody in the listening audience was especially surprised. They had expected to hear Mrs. Winnifred Gillen, home demonstration agent of Klamath County, in her weekly broadcast from her office, interspersed with comments by Mel Baldwin, the radio announcer. But they have long since learned that something new and different is a natural part of that broadcast.

"Natural" is an apt word to describe Mrs. Gillen's use of radio. She has been broadcasting regularly for about 8 years and is convinced that this is an effective means of extension teaching. She finds that her programs stimulate inquiries and office calls by letting people know where they can get the information they desire. The many comments she hears from her listeners are definite proof that she is reaching by this means a large number of people who are not home demonstration unit members and who would otherwise have little contact with extension work.

At present, Mrs. Gillen has weekly 15-minute broadcasts from each of the two Klamath Falls Stations. KFJI, which has been carrying her programs for the entire 8 years, calls her period the "homemakers broadcast featuring consumer market news." KFLW, a new station that started operation last fall, has installed a remote control line to the county extension office and sends an announcer and technician to the office for each broadcast.

Both stations also present weekly programs by the other extension agents of the county.

■ Challenge to the Cities, by Neil Clark, appeared in the November 30 issue of the Saturday Evening Post. This story, with many pictures in color, traces the career of Andrew Olson and his wife. Mr. Olson is a successful 33-year-old farmer of Council Grove, Kans., who started out as a 4-H Club boy. The story illustrates how 4-H Club activities can influence the lives of young people.

We Study Our Job

Connecticut studies readership

Do homemakers read extension publications? Which articles do they prefer? Do they make use of the information given in articles?

Some reassuring answers to these questions were given by 288 Connecticut homemakers interviewed in a readership survey on a subject-matter periodical, With the Connecticut Homemaker. This 4-page publication was started during the war to reach homemakers who could not go to extension meetings. It was issued monthly to those who requested it. Homemakers selected for interviews were a 5 percent random sample of all the women on the mailing lists of the 8 counties surveyed.

About 95 percent of the homemakers said they had read some issue; 88 percent were regular readers—about the same percentage of the homemakers read other magazines and newspapers regularly. More than half of the women readers read more than half of the articles in each issue. Two out of five homemakers said other members of their household read the publication. Some women commented that their husbands read it and would like more articles of interest to men.

The study shows that the Connecticut Homemaker was read by all age groups, by owners and renters, country and village dwellers, and by nonmembers as well as members of extension clubs.

Information in the articles has been used by more than half (56 percent) of those who read an issue, and by nearly half (47 percent) of all the homemakers who received the publication. Apparently it has been of great interest and of great use to these women, three-fourths of whom are not reached through extension clubs. The women reported following recommended practices; they tried different recipes, and used some of the articles at their club and church programs.

A readability analysis of the Connecticut Homemaker indicated that nearly half of the 51 samples tested in 8 issues were above the 8th grade reading level. Relating the study data with results of the readability analysis, it was estimated that 54 percent or more of the articles were understandable by all the homemakers; 95 percent or more by at least three-fourths of the homemakers.

About a fourth of the homemakers surveyed had gone to college; half had completed or attended high school; and about one-fourth of the homemakers had completed only 8 grades or less.

Readers' Preferences

The variety of subject matter in the Connecticut Homemaker seemed to please the homemakers. The majority of the women had read some articles in each subject-matter field. Length of articles apparently had no effect on readership but the subject matter did determine to a large extent whether or not the homemakers read an article. Information on food, as might be expected, was of most general interest. Next in interest were articles on house furnishings and equipment, clothing, household hints, child care, book reviews, housing, and articles of a spiritual character.

A large majority of the homemakers preferred the type used in the Connecticut Homemaker to that in Gardengraphs, another extension leaflet used in the survey. The Connecticut Homemaker is a 4-page folder, 8½ by 11 inches in size, printed with 10-point Old Style type. There are 2 points of leading between lines. There are two columns per page.

Gardengraphs is a 4-page folder, 6 by 9 inches in size, printed with 10-

New York State's self-evaluation of their extension teaching (reported in January REVIEW) is moving ahead, systematically and efficiently. Here is a typical scene showing how carrying out each study is a cooperative undertaking. Shown checking questionnaires in the Chemung County extension office, for the home bureau study, are: (left to right) Mrs. Charlotte Runey, Chemung County home demonstration agent; Mrs. Laurel K. Sabrosky, extension analyst, Federal Extension Service; Albert Hoefer, State 4-H Club leader; Dorothy DeLany, administrative specialist in extension studies; and Frances Scudder, State leader of home demonstration agents.

point Cloister type. There are 2 points of leading between lines and one column per page. There was little difference in preference expressed on the size of these two publications.

The homemakers were asked what they did with their copies of the Connecticut Homemaker. Half of the women kept all their copies; 20 percent saved articles or whole issues; and 30 percent gave their copies to others or discarded them. The majority of women who kept articles saved them with other collections, often in a box or drawer. Only a few filed them in a cover or on rings.

This readership study was made by Ida C. Mason, of the Federal Extension staff, and by Ruth Russell Clark, Connecticut home demonstration leader, who with members of her staff prepared the Connecticut Homemaker. A report of the study, entitled "Effectiveness of, 'With the Connecticut Homemaker'," is being duplicated by the Connecticut Extension Service.

Face to face with the United Nations

■ One thing leads to another. As an outcome of the interest taken by Vermont home demonstration clubs in their discussion of public problems last year, a short course on the subject was arranged for farm women at the university last summer. About 50 women attended. As an outgrowth of the study and discussions a series of tours has been developed to help Vermont women to know better the world they live in and their neighbors.

The most ambitious tour as yet was that made by 25 women of Franklin County who visited the United Nations meeting in New York the latter part of November. Coming from Senator Austin's native county, they made their arrangements with him for the United Nations visit. The women went to Flushing Meadows and saw the reception of the three new countries into UN membership, met Senator Austin, and heard discussions as to race discrimination. They then went on to Lake Success and sat in on a session of the Social and Economic Council with Mrs. Roosevelt.

The New York trip took 4 happy days full of unforgettable events. Home Demonstration Agent Rhoda Hyde helped the women plan their trip; and Marjorie Luce, State home demonstration leader, spent 1 day with the women in New York.

This is the third trip taken by Vermont women. Twenty-nine women of Washington and Essex Counties took a 2-day trip to Montreal and Quebec to visit the neighbors over the border and see how they live and what they are thinking about. The women of Addison County planned a 1-day trip to Montreal and found it worth while. The fourth trip is being planned by women of Crittenden County who will visit the quarries and mills of Vermont to get better acquainted with Vermont's industries and the people who make them go.

The trips, taken in chartered busses, have been arranged at very reasonable rates with all expenses included. Some of the women who are taking the trips have never been out of the State before. They are finding new horizons and getting a better knowledge of the world they live in and the people who are their neighbors.

An idea on office arrangement

In a monthly report an Indiana agent says: "I was once again reminded of motion study this month when I walked into the office to add up a row of figures on the adding machine. In order to use this machine, it is necessary to uncover it, lay down the cover, unwind the cord, walk six steps back, add, walk six steps to the outlet, pull plug, walk six steps to machine, wind cord, pick up cover, cover.

"The dictionary sits on a stand under the outlet, and the adding machine sits in the corner. The dictionary doesn't require an outlet; the machine does. A little change saved 8 operations and 24 steps. Just an idea for office arrangement."

Plan fund to aid Ohio 4-H Clubs

"It is easier and cheaper to form good characters than to reform bad ones," declared Ohio 4-H Club Leader W. H. Palmer, Ohio State University, in announcing the opening of a campaign to raise a $200,000 trust fund for the improvement of 4-H Club work.

The fund itself will be deposited with the State treasurer, and the income from it will be used to establish scholarships for promising 4-H Club members and to finance courses in leadership training for members and local advisers. Disbursement of the 4-H Foundation Fund income will be supervised by an eight-member committee.

Mr. Palmer says more than 300,000 Ohio boys and girls have been members of 4-H Clubs since 1914. In the same period, nearly 25,000 farm men and women have worked as advisers of groups of club boys and girls in their neighborhoods.

Planning 4-H town

September 21 was festival day for 4-H Club members of McHenry County, Ill., but the fun-making had a serious undercurrent. The festival, held at Woodstock, Ill., was given for the purpose of raising money for the county's 4-H Club town which is to be built on the site of the old county fair grounds in Woodstock.

The land has been leased, and festival proceeds will be used to erect buildings suitable for housing the annual 4-H show and for other 4-H activities throughout the year. Main feature at the festival was an auction of approximately 50 head of purebred and grade heifers. These animals came from McHenry County dairy breeders who agreed to donate the first $100 from the sale of their animals.

Other events of the day included a raffle of farm produce and the operation of many different types of stands and concessions. The ambulance donated by McHenry County 4-H'ers during the war, having served its purpose with the Navy, was returned to its purchasers and auctioned at the festival.

Among Ourselves

■ **W. H. BROKAW**, Nebraska's director of extension, was honored at the 1946 annual extension conference for his 28 years of service. Some 375 former and present extension workers and special guests attended the dinner in his honor, presenting him with 28 roses, one for each year of service.

■ **JAMES F. LAWRENCE**, extension marketing specialist in Nebraska, passed away on October 24, 1946, in a Lincoln hospital following an extended illness.

Mr. Lawrence, known to thousands of farm and home folks as "Jimmy," was with the Extension Service for 28 years. He started in 1918 as an assistant emergency demonstration leader and later was made a district supervisor in 1920. In 1930, he became extension marketing specialist, a position he held until his death. He was retired on September 1, 1946.

■ **MRS. LUELLA M. CONDON** of Rockwell City, Iowa, home demonstration agent in Calhoun County, was appointed to the post of president of the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association, effective January 1, 1947.

Mrs. Condon has been vice president of this organization for the past year. She will complete the unexpired term as president of Lois Rainwater, who is resigning her position of home demonstration agent at Wilson, N. C., to accept a position with the Virginia Extension Service as extension education specialist.

■ **RACHEL CARTER**, Negro home demonstration agent in Amherst County, Va., was honored by Sweet Briar College at their annual Founders' Day exercises on October 27, 1946. She received the Algernon Sydney Award given each year to a person of the county who has given outstanding spiritual leadership to his fellow man. The recipient of the award is nominated by a member of the faculty, and, after examination and investigation of the record, is voted upon.

Before presentation of the award, Mrs. Bertha Wailes, Sweet Briar faculty member who has long been active in many phases of community welfare activities in the county, gave a brief sketch of the 25 years of service which Rachel Carter has given to the Negro women of Amherst County.

■ **LEE GOULD**, extension editor in charge of radio in New Mexico, died December 21 following an automobile accident. He was a graduate of Kansas University. From 1913 to 1917, he served as district agent in western Kansas; 1922–25 he was county agent in Santa Cruz County, Ariz.; 1927–29, Coconino County, Ariz.; and 1935–38, Dona Ana County, N. Mex. After 4 years as assistant county agent leader in New Mexico, he became radio editor for the State in 1942 and held this position at the time of his death.

■ According to the records, 17 county agents have served in one county for 30 years, and 8 others who served for 30 years in the same county retired during 1946. The records show that many other county agents now employed have served 20 years or more in the same county.

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Prepared in the
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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

■ **HARRY F. AINSWORTH**, State leader of 4-H Club work in Indiana, died of a heart attack, November 12, 1946. A native of Indiana, he graduated from the University of Illinois in 1915 and received his master's degree from Purdue University in 1941. He taught vocational agriculture at Mt. Summitt and Knightstown high schools and served as president of the Indiana Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association. In addition to his 4-H Club activities, he served as supervisor of agricultural education for the State.

■ **MRS. ELIZABETH BUSH**, Okanogan County home agent, was elected president of the Washington State Association of Home Demonstration Agents. Other officers are Jennie M. Wright, Skagit County home agent, vice president; and Virginia Houtchens, Cowlitz County home agent, secretary-treasurer.

■ **L. N. FRIEMANN**, Whatcom County, Wash., agent, was named president of the State County Agents' Association at the annual meeting of that organization. Cecil Bond, Asotin County agent, was elected vice president; and Ralph Roffler, Cowlitz County agent, was chosen secretary-treasurer.

Handicraft short course

A short course in handicrafts for extension workers will be held at Penland School of Handicrafts, Penland, N. C., May 12–31, 1947.

A wide variety of subjects useful for use in home demonstration and 4-H Clubs will be taught. Weaving, metalwork, leather work, rug making, upholstering, furniture refinishing, basketry, and various camp crafts will be included in the course.

For further information please write to Miss Lucy Morgan, Director, Penland School of Handicrafts, Penland, N. C., or to Miss Reba Adams, Extension Specialist in Home Industries, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

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Extension Service Review

VOLUME 18 APRIL–MAY 1947 NOS. 4 and 5

What is your quiz rating on home demonstration work?

■ "Home demonstration work? Never heard of it! What is it, anyway?"

How many times has that question been fired at you on a train or bus or any other place where you might happen to barge into the uninitiated?

And how many times has it left you floundering around for a few well-chosen sentences sure to transform that blank look into one of inquiring interest?

Maybe it has never happened—to YOU. Chances are it will. And *National Home Demonstration Week, May 4 to 11,* is just the time it's most likely to happen.

Get ready for that occasion by reading and making a few mental notes of a brand new list of home demonstration objectives. The list was put together by a National Committee of State Home Demonstration Leaders representing all sections of the country. Home demonstration members of the field coordination staff and Division Chief H. W. Hochbaum of the Federal office worked with the committee.

You'll find the objectives in the final report of the committee issued in February of this year under the title: "What's Ahead in Home Demonstration Work?"

Just in case you haven't yet laid your eyes on the report, we've lifted the list of objectives for your benefit.

In line with the motto for National Home Demonstration Week—Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World, the first objective has to do with family living. It is stated thus: "To assist families with problems of family relationships; the physical, mental, and emotional growth and well-being of children; the development and adjustments of youth; and the role of the family in community life."

Two objectives deal specifically with health. They are:

"To improve the nutritional and health status of people through planned home food production, conservation, and use, based upon dietary needs," and

"To promote good health practices in the family and community, to encourage people to study local needs for health facilities and to develop ways of obtaining them."

The basic need of shelter or housing as it relates to health and happiness is described thus: "To assist families to improve the home and its furnishing that these may contribute the maximum to the comfort, health, and satisfaction of family living."

The elimination of drudgery and backaches, an important factor in physical well-being, also receives attention. This objective reads: "To improve living through better household facilities, rural electrification, labor-saving equipment, and methods of work that conserve the time and effort of family members."

The goal of all home demonstration activities having to do with sewing, the selection and care of fabrics, pattern alteration, repairs, make-overs, and whatnot, is expressed in this objective: "To assist families—youth and adults—to be appropriately and attractively clothed at moderate cost."

Helping people to discover and develop their individual abilities and talents is twice mentioned in the list of objectives. The first has to do with creative abilities, the other with administrative or leadership qualities. The two are stated as follows:

"To develop the creative ability of people through recreation; handicrafts; home grounds improvement; and other individual, family, and group activities that will add to the satisfaction of rural life in the home and community.

"To develop leadership abilities among adults and youth."

Civic responsibility as it pertains to the local and the larger world community is stressed also in two objectives. The first reads: "To help people to be aware of the part they can play in making their community a wholesome and attractive place in which to live, with adequate facilities for education, recreation, social and spiritual development." The other is stated thus: "To develop an understanding of and participation in local, State, National, and international affairs."

Civic pride—or rather a recognition

(*Continued on page 63*)

Accent on tomorrow!

That's the viewpoint rural homemakers and extension workers will urge the Nation to share with them for at least one week this spring when they observe National Home Demonstration Week, May 4 to 11. As in 1946, slogan for the week will again be Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World.

To interest more homemakers in the opportunities provided by home demonstration work, observance activities will feature progress made in rural family and community living since the program was initiated. Inroads on household drudgery and improvements in community facilities resulting from the program will be displayed or otherwise emphasized through special programs, teas, exhibits, tours, and the like. Observance will extend throughout the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

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Invest in the Nation's future with a broad garden program

H. W. HOCHBAUM

Vice Chairman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Committee on Gardening and Chief, Field Coordination Division, Cooperative Extension Service

There is a great need for developing a much greater appreciation of the part gardening—horticulture in general—can play in improving our surroundings, in enriching life. We are old enough as a nation to have more of such appreciation. Then we would be less tolerant of some of the abuses inflicted upon our people—of the despoliation, man-made ugliness, the evil surroundings in which so many of our people are forced to live; the cramped dwelling areas, the slums in our cities, and the cheerless and often ugly country villages and towns. For lack of this wider appreciation, because of poor planning, because of, shall we say, lack of foresight of some real estate developers, people so hungry for homes are driven to purchase dwellings placed so close together that they can almost shake hands with their neighbors through the bathroom windows. The lots are so small that you can almost mow the lawns, if lawns there are, with Mother's sewing basket scissors.

Last November we had, here in Washington, a great national conference on juvenile delinquency. The crowded, sordid, dirty, parkless, treeless city areas contribute much to making delinquents. One of our great midwestern cities alone is said to have 22 square miles of blighted areas. As never before our civic leaders see the tremendous need for planning and replanning, with doing away with some of these situations, with building more parks, playgrounds, breathing spaces, and eliminating some of the breeding places of crime and ill health.

But it is not only the cities that are at fault. We are told that of the cases of juvenile crime coming before the Federal courts more come from the rural areas than the urban districts. Perhaps the many, many cheerless farmhouses and grounds, farmsteads without trees, shrubs, lawns, flowers, but with ugly ramshackle farm buildings and desolate barnyards may be somewhat responsible. Perhaps the country towns which too often present little of attractiveness, nothing of trees, greenery, or parks, nothing in the way of wholesome recreation are also contributing to delinquency. At best, many are so inexpressibly dreary in appearance that there seems little to hold young people to home and community.

I do not think that I have overdrawn the picture. I think that in developing a long-time program we must go far beyond merely encouraging more gardening, more home-grounds improvement. These are essential, of course. But underneath are the much deeper problems of community and city improvement which attract and challenge all leaders interested in public welfare, who want to make this country a more beautiful and wholesome place in which to live.

Where shall we look for help? How shall we obtain more action? What forces may we harness?

Where Shall We Look for Help?

Our State universities and agricultural colleges should become more interested. They will if sufficient demand is made. The Extension Services did a remarkable job in organizing and helping with the victory garden movement. They issued countless circulars, held innumerable meetings, did a wonderful job in giving direction and instruction. Their interest in public problems is growing. Many of the State extension services employ specialists in ornamental horticulture who work with rural and some urban people through the county extension agents. The extension services in cooperation with county governments might well employ associate county extension agents trained in horticulture and civic planning to work with urban as well as rural people and help with home-grounds and community improvement. In some States the extension services are publishing excellent circulars on home and town improvement. Under their leadership, much more can be done in advancing a basic long-time program such as we have been discussing.

Mobilize Civic Organizations

Then the leadership, programs, and work of our horticultural associations, civic associations, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, business groups, and farm organizations need to unite and coordinate. If the horticultural associations, the Garden Institute, the new National Horticultural Council, the horticultural trade associations, the seed dealers, and

their trade journals would adopt such a program and make that number 1 in their activities, much, much progress can be made. Likewise, trade groups advertising in the interest of developing greater appreciation of home and town improvement would be a splendid help. Now there are just a few voices crying aloud in the wilderness. Concerted planning and action are sorely needed. We must harness the leadership above.

No doubt, we have 200,000 or 250,000 garden club members in this country. They are doing much in developing garden appreciation and knowledge. But now it is time to see the needs as we see them. They should lead in studying their respective communities and, with other civic-spirited citizens, come out with a plan to improve the town. They should make a survey of the town's needs for parks, trees, housing developments, recreation centers, churchyards, cemeteries, and school-grounds improvement, parking space, street development, civic centers, town approaches, and so on. Then they should obtain agreement on a long-time plan of improvement and further development. Then they will be ready to awake public consciousness to obtain public support, to gain public funds to carry out the plans. They can really lift the face of the town, make it attractive, healthful, and a desirable place to live in. They can make the old town over. And they can make the garden club over, make it a dynamic force in the community.

National Garden Conference

The National Garden Conference held in Washington, D. C., last December with representatives from the groups listed above, gave serious consideration to this problem and adopted unanimously a resolution which read in part:

"In the absence of any existing machinery to adequately implement any recommended procedure, be it therefore resolved, that the National Garden Conference petition the President of the United States that by presidential order a permanent advisory commission be created to secure the necessary leadership in a permanent staff for the effective furtherance of progress in the planning and improvement of the home, its grounds, and its community."

There are many big jobs ahead in advancing a long-time program in gardening and civic improvement. But if we will join minds and hands with others interested, great advancement will be made, I am sure. Never before in our history has so much been said and written. Never before have we had so many home gardeners—18 to 20 million of them. With their interest and help, we ought really to get somewhere with a broader program.

Kansas 4-H Clubs honor Senator Capper

■ The 4–H boys and girls of Kansas gave their good friend, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, a 4–H citation for his long years of faithful support for their work. Two winners of the Capper 4–H scholarship, Norma Jean Haley, of Wichita, Kans., and Merle Eyestone of Leavenworth, Kans., journeyed from their Kansas home to Washington to present the citation plaque in the Senator's office on the first floor of the Senate Office Building. J. Harold Johnson, State 4–H Club leader, accompanied the young folks. In the Senator's office to see the presentation were Congressman Clifford Hope, of Kansas; Director M. L. Wilson; Gertrude Warren, 4–H Club Organization; and Ray Turner, field agent in 4–H Club work for the Central States.

In appreciation of the work of the early friends of 4–H Clubs, 62 of these citation plaques have been given to date by 4–H Clubs to their sponsors and supporters. The citation plaques are prized highly by all who have received them.

Shown in the picture from left to right are: Congressman Clifford Hope, Senator Capper, Norma Jean Haley, Merle Eyestone, and Director Wilson.

What To Do With Old Hats

■ Cheating the rag bag of old hats, furs, and leather articles is the mission of "Make-Overs from Leather, Fur, and Felt," Miscellaneous Publication 614, from the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. This booklet tells, in text and pictures, how such articles can be made into house slippers, caps, gloves, bags, and other useful things. Free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Emphasis on youth

Mrs. Lillian Livesay, home demonstration agent in Amherst County, Va., puts much of her hope for the future in her work with young people in her county. Her enthusiastic account of what she is doing in this field, given at the quarterly conference of the Washington extension staff last January, proved so interesting to her listeners that she consented to set down the facts for readers of the EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW.

We have given special attention to our work with older youth for some time. Back in 1934, the home demonstration clubs of the county at that time made a youth survey with the advice and help of the agents. We found out that 1,385 girls and boys between 16 and 26 lived in the county, and only 28 percent were in school. Very little vocational guidance was found available. There was one department of home economics functioning and another one planned, and only one department of vocational agriculture. The problem of wholesome recreation for this group also seemed to be a pressing need.

The women were aroused and did considerable to remedy the situation. The Madison Heights home demonstration club sponsored a drive and collected $360 for typewriters and equipment to start the only commercial training given in the county. The school board provided a teacher, and this is still the only business training offered in the county. The home demonstration clubs also cooperated with the school authorities in making a change in curriculum to offer better college preparatory courses.

Recreation Clubs Organized

They made a start on the recreation activity by establishing five junior homemakers' groups with supervised recreation. In the years of WPA, these activities expanded rapidly with the employment of a recreation leader. For a brief period we had dramatic clubs, community centers, art projects, handicraft classes, and game and song leadership groups. The home demonstration clubs raised funds to supplement the WPA recreation leader's salary. But all of this ended with WPA. The youth clubs sponsored by the home demonstration clubs still functioned, though.

They were lucky in having the leadership of one talented rural family. Two of the girls were local teachers who gave their time to meeting the young people one night a month. The Mantiply sisters, Adis and Emma, were paid traveling expenses through one summer by the home demonstration clubs.

The ground work laid in these early days is important to our present activities. These early groups developed programs and sometimes took projects similar to 4-H Club projects. The local home demonstration club women served refreshments on special occasions, and the clubs had at least one banquet a year.

Recreation Plus Education

The club programs from the beginning were divided into 1 hour for a program and 1 hour for recreation. The programs were planned for 6 or 12 months by committees elected for the purpose.

When I came to the county in 1940, war clouds were gathering. The two youth leaders had left the county, but three of the five original recreation groups were in existence. The county had few other recreation facilities other than an occasional church social. There is no movie or bowling alley nearer than Lynchburg, which is 15 miles from the county seat. The area in which the youth clubs operated was between 25 and 30 miles from any town offering any type of amusement. But during the war with transportation difficulties and war work, little could be done to help the clubs.

The present organizations were begun in 1946 and are still in the process of being developed. The change in organization grew out of a need expressed by the youth themselves. Over a period of 2 years, '44 and '45, the older club boys left for far places. The older girls who had been coming for club meetings went away, some into military service, others marrying or finding work outside the county. A group of younger boys were taking over, walking or catching rides to the club. Few of the younger girls were permitted by their parents to come out for the evening meeting. For a time the boys would take the part of girls in their partner games, but the "spice" was lacking. Something needed to be done.

We first mailed cards to as many youth as could be found within a 10-mile radius of the town of Temperance which had an organized recreation club. A group of about 60 interested young people met to discuss the situation.

As a result of their planning, an organization was set up to meet the needs of the times. A brother of the two sisters who had taken part in the earlier recreation leadership activities had returned to the county and was elected chairman. This group wanted the sponsorship of the churches, the schools, and existing organizations. Committees were appointed to go with the home demonstration agent in visiting rural ministers, their wives, and leading church and school people to explain their plans and objectives. This took about 2 months.

This club has operated since August with the full support of the six church communities, the ministers and their wives, the school teacher, and interested parents who attend regularly.

Meet Twice a Month

They hold two Friday-night meetings each month with an attendance ranging from 65 to 200. The group is evenly balanced with boys and girls, and it is a picture to warm the heart when the large group circles the school auditorium. They have a written constitution calling for five committees: Advisory, program, recreation, special activity, and refreshment.

The adult sponsors selected by the youth from the six churches meet 30 minutes before each of the two monthly meetings. They serve on each of the five committees with the young people. The ministers and their wives attend regularly. Special programs have been planned to interest returned veterans, and a large party was given for them at Thanks-

The whole family greets Mrs. Livesay when she makes a farm home visit. She is the agent whose picture appears on the cover of the U. S. Department of Agriculture bulletin, The Home Demonstration Agent.

giving time with 200 in attendance. A Halloween party and a Christmas cantata brought out the entire community.

Other clubs are following similar patterns. The first hour of all clubs is devoted to organization and business followed by group singing and a program. Problems and hobbies provide program material. One group of girls may take up knitting or the boys the making of rope halters or putting a bottom in a chair. A group at one club is planning a class in public speaking, and another has asked for information on county government and voting laws.

Because of the interest in the county, the home demonstration committee selected youth as its 1947 Federation goal. The committee plans to cooperate with the youth and other county service organizations and churches in establishing a county recreation center which can be used as a meeting place for any group in the county and will be equipped with a kitchen.

The home demonstration clubs also made a youth survey in the county in January, learning from the youth themselves the type of recreation they want and the number who will participate. A group of youth goal chairmen from 12 communities met in December to plan the questionnaire, and they are now studying the findings.

With the help of the extension agents, college professors from nearby Sweet Briar College, the many splendid project leaders of our home demonstration clubs, and the support of the citizens, the youth club can provide a community-development and recreation program which cannot help making the community a better place in which to live.

■ GI wives on the campus of the University of Maine carry on an active home demonstration program under the leadership of a former home demonstration agent. They meet twice a month and have studied such things as tailoring and the making of layettes. Sometimes there are as many as 55 women at the meetings. Twice each month one of the GI wives writes a letter giving buying information which is sent to all of the wives.

4-H leader honored

Laura Mohr, Normal, Ill., who is leader of the Silverleaf Let's Go Girls 4–H Club near Bloomington, is well on her way through her silver anniversary year as a 4–H leader in McLean County. She was nominated a special delegate to the National 4–H Club Congress because of her exceptionally fine leadership record.

More than 200 girls have completed approximately 4,000 projects and "graduated" from 4–H work under her interested guidance. But her interest in them doesn't stop when they leave the brood. Miss Mohr has kept in contact with her 4–H family, even though its members have entered many different walks of life. The majority of them, as might be expected, are full-fledged homemakers. Others hold clerical positions, some are elementary school teachers, and one teaches home economics. Two are missionaries, and another is a buyer in the sportswear department at the Marshal Field store in Chicago. Ten are attending college.

As is the custom among members of Miss Mohr's club, the Silverleaf girls have been cooperating on many extra projects along with their regular ones. They have made hospital robes for the Red Cross, they've donated funds for the new Illinois Memorial 4–H Camp, and they've sent friendship boxes to foreign countries. Their able leader has also arranged for them to make a number of tours related to project work through the Bloomington stores and industries.

In addition to the usual 4–H work, Miss Mohr meets with both boys and girls for a joint evening program once each month during the club year. She also finds time to serve as elementary superintendent of the Sunday School at the Mennonite Church and as president of the Patron's Club at the local school.—*Jessie E. Heathman, assistant extension editor, Illinois.*

■ In Perquimans County, N. C., Negro farmers are ordering fruit trees for the home orchards, and County Agent W. C. Stroud says that recent orders indicate that there will soon be enough fruit to furnish about half of all the families in the county with adequate supplies.

Northern Aroostook County agent is international broadcaster

JOHN MANCHESTER, Assistant Extension Editor, Maine

■ Carl A. Worthley, assistant county agent who covers northern Aroostook County for the Maine Agricultural Extension Service from his headquarters at Fort Kent, has international relations down to a science. So popular is he with his good neighbors across the St. John River in Canada that Radio Station CJEM in Edmundston, New Brunswick, gives him 15 minutes each week to broadcast to the farmers in his northernmost tip of Maine.

Mr. Worthley started his "international broadcast" on June 13, 1945; but the "13th" brought him good luck instead of the traditional bad, and his extension radio show has been a big success. The Edmundston station is the only one that is received at all clearly in the daytime in northern Aroostook, and there are no newspapers published in the area; so, as Carl has the only farm broadcast over CJEM, he has the field all to himself. And he makes good use of it.

Time Is Given Free

He is particularly proud of the fact that CJEM gives him the time free. The station's policy is to charge for its broadcast time. A school group recently had to pay one dollar a minute for time on the air. Carl broadcasts 15 minutes every week, and he doesn't even have to show the station manager his script. He's trusted completely by his Canadian friends, as he is by the farmers he serves in the St. John Valley.

Worthley reaches a large number of farmers in northern Aroostook each Wednesday evening from 5:45 to 6. He knows he does because the farmers tell him how much they get out of his weekly broadcast, and he can see the results in the recommended farm practices they adopt. The farmers in St. Agatha (pronounced "Saint A-gat" in the Valley) are among his best listeners, as many of them read very little English and so prefer to hear the county agent on the radio.

Carl started his Canadian broadcast about a year and a half ago with the help of Mrs. Lillian Daigle who was northern Aroostook 4-H Club agent at the time. The two of them

Carl A. Worthley.

walked into the CJEM studios in Edmundston one day and before they left were signed up for a weekly broadcast. At first they had to furnish a script of the broadcast beforehand, but soon that requirement was dropped. Carl now doesn't bother much with a script but takes along a few notes and "just talks." Other broadcasters have also found that "talking" rather than reading is by far the most effective method of reaching people. The broadcast gives Carl a chance to plug his meetings and other events of the coming week and to work in a lot of subject matter on how, why, and when to carry out recommended farm practices. Harriet J. Nissen, assistant home demonstration agent, and Soil Conservation Service personnel take the broadcast occasionally.

Carl A. Worthley was born in Strong, Maine, and educated in Strong schools and at the University of Maine, graduating in 1936 with a major in agricutural economics. Following graduation from college, Carl served as a dairy herd improvement association tester in northern Penobscot County for about 6 months before going into dairy plant work for the New England Creamery Company plant in Livermore Falls. For 3 years he handled milk and did all types of jobs around the creamery. He also worked at the Farm Service Company in Livermore Falls for a year and a half before joining the Extension Service. He became assistant county agent in northern Aroostook County with headquarters in Fort Kent on the St. John River on May 16, 1941.

Carl doesn't claim to be the only county extension agent in the United States with an international broadcast—there are several who broadcast in Canada and Mexico—but he is believed to be the only one in the Northeast. Northern Aroostook County can well be proud of its internationally minded county agent, Carl Worthley.

Oregon invests in wire recorder

KOAC, Oregon's State-owned broadcasting station, has joined the parade of educational stations using wire-recording equipment to add variety and interest to its program. The new KOAC recorder was used at the annual meeting of the Western Oregon Livestock Association in Salem. Taking part in the canned sample of the meeting were R. C. Burkhart, Lebanon, left, retiring president of the organization; Albert Julian, Lyons, newly elected president; H. A. Lindgren, veteran extension animal husbandman; and Arnold Ebert, farm program director of KOAC.

Mr. Ebert plans to use the recorder to make on-the-spot features on farms in central and western Oregon for KOAC broadcast as well as for coverage of meetings that cannot conveniently be reached by direct wire. The new machine also made possible a novel feature on the KOAC Christmas Eve farm hour program. Recorded Christmas greetings from members of the extension staff were interspersed with appropriate music.

Radio helps do a county extension job

CARL GUSTAFSON, County Agricultural Agent, West Otter Tail County, Minn.

We in west Otter Tail County were faced with a problem. Our last year's 4–H enrollment was 530 club members. Our goal for 1946 was 650 members. Judith Nord, county home demonstration agent, and I never entertained the thought that we could reach this quota. There were a number of reasons why we felt this was impossible. Our quota for this year was much larger, the polio epidemic last summer had canceled a number of outstanding 4–H Club events, including 4–H Club tours, achievement days, county fair, conservation camp, State fair, and the junior livestock show. We felt that a number of our club members were losing interest and might drop out of club work altogether. We knew that something bordering on the spectacular would have to be done to hold our older club members and to bring in new members. The time was short; and our schedules were full right up to mobilization week, October 28 through November 2.

Radio Sparks Campaign

At this time we received a letter from Maynard Speece, radio specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Minnesota, suggesting that we use radio in promoting 4–H mobilization week. We immediately requested his help and advice in setting up this campaign in west Otter Tail County.

It was clear that some special incentives would be needed to stir the interest of both 4–H Club leaders and members. With this in mind we approached the Civic and Commerce Association of Fergus Falls which agreed to donate $40 in prize money during 4–H mobilization week. Ten dollars was to be awarded to the first club to reach its quota, $10 to the club having the greatest percentage increase in enrollment over last year, and $10 to each of the first two new clubs organized.

We also approached Don Albertson, manager of Radio Station KGDE in Fergus Falls, and suggested that the radio might furnish the necessary spark. KGDE was eager to cooperate, and so we arranged to have the returns of 4–H mobilization week carried on each of two news broadcasts over this station during the noon hour and the evening throughout the week.

We then arranged to have the 4–H Leaders' Council meeting on October 23. This was to serve as the kick-off. With the aid of Mr. Speece and the extension wire recorder, each of the 51 4–H leaders who attended this meeting was interviewed for radio programs to be played during mobilization week. In addition, the station volunteered to read over the air the names of all the new members who signed up. A lot of interest was created through the coordination of all other publicity media—that is, newspaper stories, special bulletins, and information on the progress of 4–H mobilization week from surrounding counties in the listening area.

West Otter Tail County met its quota on Thursday of mobilization week, less than 10 days after this campaign started. By the end of the week west Otter Tail County had 740 4–H Club members enrolled. At the time this campaign was started only 40 club members had enrolled for the new year.

Looking back over 4–H mobilization week and the success of this particular plan of action, it seems to us that radio can be used very effectively in such a campaign. KGDE was so pleased with the results of this campaign and the fan mail received that they wanted to build an extension hour—a full 1-hour program once each week on Saturday from 1:30 to 2:30, using the county extension agents from the seven counties surrounding Fergus Falls.

Mr. Albertson said that the response to this campaign by radio was tremendous. He said: "We received letters from all of the 26 clubs in west Otter Tail County, which included an average of 30 signatures per club.

We should point out that this campaign was started in a county where extension work had been carried on for many years and where the leaders' organization has been built on a sound foundation. We received excellent cooperation from all other publicity media, and we think the programs growing out of the results of this 4–H mobilization campaign is a good example of follow-through and future development from a successful beginning such as we have made in radio. Previous to 4–H mobilization week the west Otter Tail County extension office received only a small amount of radio time from a commercial sponsor, which was never particularly satisfactory, nor could we depend on a certain amount of time on a certain day. We feel that our present arrangement is much better, not only because the program is sustaining but because it gives a wider agricultural picture than would otherwise be possible.

Veteran editor retires

Howard Lawton Knight, editor of Experiment Station Record, with a record of over 42 years of continuous service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, retired on December 31, 1946.

Mr. Knight is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Massachusetts State College. In 1904 he entered the Department of Agriculture in the capacity of scientific assistant at the Nutrition Laboratory located at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and directed by the eminent scientist, Dr. W. O. Atwater. While at Wesleyan University, Mr. Knight pursued graduate courses in chemistry and physics.

In 1906, Mr. Knight transferred to Washington as assistant editor of the Experiment Station Record. He served this abstract journal effectively in various capacities: Assistant editor 1906 to 1918, associate editor 1918 to 1923, and editor-in-chief 1923 to time of retirement. As editor-in-chief Mr. Knight supervised the preparation of abstracts in the various fields of agricultural science and wrote many editorials on important agricultural subjects relating to research. In 1934, he was special agricultural editor of Webster's New International Dictionary.

On their own resources

Twelve production credit associations have retired Government capital

RALPH L. FOSTER, Principal Editor, Farm Credit Administration

■ Add to the long list of successful farm service enterprises which the Extension Service has helped sponsor, the production credit associations—local units of the Farm Credit Administration for financing crop and livestock production and marketing.

Ten of these local farmer-operated credit cooperatives reached the goal of complete member-ownership at the close of 1946 when their directors voted to return the last of their government-owned capital. That makes a dozen associations that have reached a point where they are able to stand on their own financial resources.

The first association to retire all of its government capital was the Kewanee, Ill., Production Credit Association in 1944. The Nevada Livestock Production Credit Association serving all of Nevada, with headquarters at Reno, reached the complete member-ownership status at the end of 1945; and a year later three associations in New England, two in the Rocky Mountain area, and five in California voted to go on their own.

Members now own more than half the capital stock in one-third of the 504 production credit associations serving the country. To start the production credit system as a full-fledged service, the Government supplied the initial capital through 12 production credit corporations. As farmers use the service of the production credit associations they become stockholders. Combined member-owned capital and association reserves had reached 75 million dollars by the end of 1946, which amounted to 61 percent of the associations' net worth. Nearly 400,000 farmers and stockmen who are members of the production credit associations own an average of $100 each in association stock. As member-owned capital increases, the requirements for government stock decreases, which has enabled the system to return $18,750,000 to the United States Treasury in the past 3 years.

Like national farm loan associations, the first of which was organized in the county agent's office at Larned, Kans., early in 1917, the first production credit association was organized at Champaign, Ill., at a meeting called by the county agricultural agent. Organization meetings were called by the county agents where farm and ranch leaders were elected to carry the message of this new type of short-term credit that was planned to fit the special requirements of agricultural production.

In many States an extension worker was detailed for a period to give full time to help in organizing the associations. A number of extension men stayed to become officials in the production credit corporations. The Production Credit Commissioner, C. R. Arnold, is a former extension worker of Ohio.

The close ties between the production credit system and the Extension Service, formed during the early days, have been maintained and various cooperative activities continued. Responsibility for the operation of the production credit associations rests upon the members themselves. Association directors are elected from the membership in an annual meeting of all the "B" stockholders. In this and often other meetings, the members discuss problems affecting their association. Directors also meet in group conferences to consider problems of agricultural credit. Extension folks are invited to meet with these groups to lend the benefit of their knowledge and experience. As might be expected, many of the production credit association directors are also leaders in extension activities in their counties.

Production credit associations are allies of the county agents in much of the extension program. The budgeted loan, as made by the production credit association, promotes good farm management. Use of the budgeted loan calls for a farm plan. The production credit association borrower, when he arranges for his credit at the beginning of the season, knows definitely the purposes for which his operating funds will be spent and the source of income from which his loan will be repaid. He is soon able to spot any unprofitable operations.

Membership in the production credit associations has increased year by year since they were organized late in 1933 and early in 1934. Loans made from organization to the close of business 1946 total more than $4,500,000,000. Losses on this huge amount of credit amount to less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the total. Loans made last year reached $614,000,000, the largest annual volume since the associations opened for business. That is the record for the cooperative production credit system made by men whose principal experience with credit had been on the borrowing end.

Young sweetpotato growers market crop in New York

■ Eight excited young South Carolinians, all from Sumter County, blew into Washington on their way to New York with a whole precious carload of first-class sweetpotatoes. These boys, ranging in age from 11 to 17 years, were winners in the 4-H sweetpotato production and marketing program of 1946. Each had grown an acre of sweetpotatoes with an average yield of 267 bushels of U. S. No. 1, properly cured. They left a bushel of sweetpotatoes for President Truman at the White House and presented a bushel to Director Wilson during the day they were in Washington.

In New York they visited the big wholesale food markets, saw their own produce on display, and negotiated for the sale of the carload lot. They were accompanied on the trip by their county agent, T. O. Bowen, who had followed through with the

Director M. L. Wilson receives a bushel of first-class sweetpotatoes from his young visitors from South Carolina, winners in a sweetpotato production and marketing contest.

potato-growing business of these young farmers from start to finish; J. E. Youngblood, assistant marketing specialist; and Hugh A. Bowers, assistant horticulturist.

The aim of the sweetpotato production and marketing contest was to improve methods of production and marketing on an organized cooperative basis. It serves as a demonstration of the principles of production and organized marketing for the boys and for all who come in contact with their work.

The contest is on a community basis. Clubs competing must have at least six members who will each agree to plant an acre or more of sweetpotatoes, follow recommended practices in growing and marketing, and keep complete records. One hundred and sixteen boys in 16 counties were enrolled in the contest. The Sumter County winners scored 94.3 points out of a possible 100 points, including extra points for yields in excess of 100 bushels of strict U. S. 1's.

Other counties where the 4–H Clubs finished in the blue-ribbon group were Williamsburg, which ranked second in the contest; Lee; Orangeburg; Jasper; and Dorchester Counties. Their yields of quality potatoes ran from 184 bushels to 370 bushels of U. S. No. 1. The highest yield was grown by Bobby Stafford, one of the Sumter boys who made the trip. His brother Billy, 12 years old, was chosen by his club to sell the carload of potatoes on the New York market. The proud father of these two boys accompanied them on the trip.

The present commercial sweetpotato industry in South Carolina grew largely from a carload of superior seed stock which the State Extension Service obtained from Louisiana in 1936 and distributed to 287 growers in 19 counties through local county agents. The improved stock was the work of a diligent South Carolinian and former county agent at Orangeburg, Dr. Julian Miller, eminent scientist of the Louisiana Experiment Station.

The objective of the sweetpotato program in South Carolina, of which the 4–H contest is a part, is not more sweetpotatoes but a better quality product. "We are building quality-potato producers for the future," says Director Watkins.

"They start with good seed, employ the best land and methods, and carry right on to the point that the young producers load their potatoes in a car, see them sold in New York, and follow them right on out to the retail stores. All this makes a project that embodies the very essence of good marketing," comments Tom Cole, extension marketing specialist.

Child-care booklets in Italian

A packet of child-care booklets, published as a project of the New York State Home Economics Association, was recently translated into Italian for use in the Italian Mission of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

According to Sue E. Sadow, senior nutritionist for UNRRA in Italy, the leaflets are proving invaluable in solving some of the child-care problems in that country.

Material for the booklets was prepared by staff members and graduate students in the department of child development and family relationships, New York State College of Home Economics, Cornell University, in cooperation with the State Home Economics Association.

Since they were first made available in 1943, orders for the booklets have come from teachers, extension workers, members of boards of education, librarians, and proprietors of book stores from Maine to California and from Canada and Australia.

The packets have proved of particular value to leaders who are training groups of teen-age girls to take care of young children in their own homes or in the homes of friends and neighbors. They are also useful to 4–H leaders who have girls interested in child-care projects. The student's set contains 3 booklets entitled "Taking Care of a Baby," "Taking Care of Preschool Child," and "Taking Care of a School-Age Child." The leader's packet contains these three plus another booklet addressed directly to leaders, which includes a list of 20 supplementary books and pamphlets.

The three booklets for students describe activities that children of different ages enjoy and give concrete suggestions that should help to make baby tending a learning experience and not simply a source of extra spending money. The leaflets are written simply and illustrated attractively.

The complete leader's packet costs 35 cents postpaid, or the set of three student booklets may be obtained separately for 25 cents. Orders should be sent to Box 98, Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Press runs interference for State membership drive

HAROLD B. SWANSON, Extension Information Specialist, Minnesota

By running interference for Minnesota's most concerted membership drive in history, press and radio publicity helped 4-H Club membership for 1947 shoot well over the 40,000 mark by January 1. Months before mobilization drives hit their stride throughout the Nation, Minnesota's 4-H Club movement passed 1946 enrollment figures and headed for a record high of 50,000 club members.

Abandoning the traditional spring drive, last August Minnesota extension leaders mapped their strategy for a fall enrollment drive to be climaxed by a 4-H Mobilization Week, October 28–November 2. Minnesota's club movement, hard-pressed when the State Fair, the Junior Livestock Show, and county events were canceled because of the polio epidemic, needed stimulus badly to retain the interest and enthusiasm of 4-H boys and girls.

Paul E. Miller, director of the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service; A. J. Kittleson, State 4-H Club leader; and local extension agents agreed that to keep interest high 4-H workers must be prepared to make 1947 a banner year in club history.

Focuses Attention on 4-H Work

The drive itself focused attention and interest on 4-H work. Moreover, by garnering membership in one intensive drive, with 4-H agents, county agents, and home demonstration agents all uniting, the decks were cleared for more individual work with club members during 1947.

Local leaders were enrolled in the drive, and county extension workers carefully laid plans for mobilizing local communities behind 4-H work. Major credit for Minnesota's fine showing must be given to these county and local workers. Publicity material provided by the information office at University Farm, however, made their work easier and more effective.

As a result of these efforts, more than 60 articles coming from the information office appeared in 1,225 different newspaper editions having a combined circulation of 7,150,000.

Planned on a 3-month basis, the press campaign put chief reliance on the county extension agents' close contacts with the local press. Every county extension office for 10 weeks received one or more fill-in stories which could be adapted to the local drive. Early in the drive they also were provided a suggestion sheet for enlisting the press in the 4-H campaign. Many of these suggestions resulted in major local features.

Names took top priority in the local publicity drive. No. 1 objective on the local level was to give club members and local leaders recognition in the weekly press. When the campaign ended, every one of Minnesota's 4,000 local leaders' names had appeared in print at least once, as well as most of the 42,000 members who signed up for 1947.

First Stories Get Big Play

More than half of Minnesota's 400 weekly newspapers carried the first two fill-in stories provided to county workers. In most cases these stories were given important play on page 1, often with banner headlines. One story was a joint announcement of the campaign by A. J. Kittleson, State 4-H Club leader, and the local agent in charge of the drive. The second featured a statement by Director Paul E. Miller, lauding all local leaders. Each county agent inserted the names of all leaders in his county into the story.

Fill-in Stories Follow

Other fill-in stories included: 4-H'ers Top Nation in Home Beautification, 4-H Membership Drive Box Score, 4-H Enrollment Drive Gains Momentum in County, 4-H Girls Become Clothing Experts, County Youth Swell 4-H Club Ranks as Drive Nears End, Agent Points to Training Value of 4-H Demonstrations, Young County, State Leaders Urge Fellow Youth to Join 4-H, and County Goes over Top in 4-H Drive.

These fill-in stories, provided by the State office, made up only a small part of the local press campaign. Hundreds of special features suggested by the State office were arranged for by the local agent.

To supplement the local drive, the information office also worked directly with the local editors. A letter was sent to each editor asking for his aid in the campaign and suggesting ways he could help. Governor Edward J. Thye opened the drive by signing up the first member for 1947, his neighbor, 14-year-old Orville Peterson. A mat of this kick-off to the drive was sent to all weeklies, along with a printed statement of objectives and a full-page sample announcement of enrollment week. Businessmen in more than 75 towns joined to sponsor this 4-H Club campaign in local papers.

Direct Contact With Newspapers

The publicity office worked directly with daily papers, radio stations, and magazines to publicize the drive on a State-wide basis. Twelve mimeographed releases about the drive were sent to all dailies and radio stations in the State. Special stories and features provided by the information office played a prominent part in putting the drive in the spotlight.

The two Twin City Sunday papers, the Minneapolis Tribune and the St. Paul Pioneer Press, featured the drive with full-page rotogravure spreads. The South St. Paul Daily Reporter printed a special daily edition devoted to the drive. The announcement of the drive received the banner headline on the front page, and special articles by staff members were featured throughout the paper. The Minneapolis Times headlined the activities of the Minnesota 4-H Club Federation officers preparing for the week and several other magazines and papers carried special articles provided by the information office.

Working directly with WCCO, the station having the widest Minnesota coverage, daily returns on the progress of the drive were flashed to the entire State during the two top newscasts of the day. The progress of the drive was handled like election returns

throughout the week with Cedric Adams, whose Hooper rating in Minnesota ranks well above Bob Hope or Bing Crosby, featuring returns every day on his noon broadcast.

Radio stations in the Twin City area lent full support to the drive. Members of the 4–H staff appeared as guests on 15 commercial station programs. These appearances were scheduled through the information office. High light of the Twin City radio coverage was the presentation of special awards by Director Miller and Mr. Kittleson to Minnesota's 25-year 4–H Club leaders.

Seven additional programs were arranged, prepared, and voiced by the information office staff in the university's own studios. In addition, individual help was given to agents in preparing special radio programs as part of the drive. County Agent Carl Gustafson tells how this worked out.

Viewpoint does it

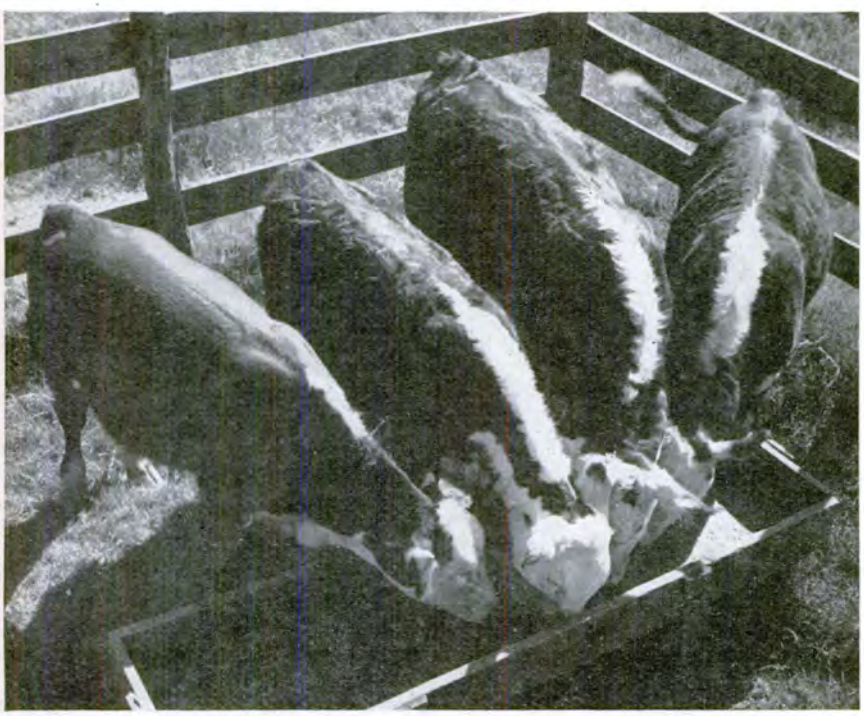
First of a series of practical tips on photography, by George W. Ackerman, Chief Photographer, Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

There are tricks in every trade, even in that of a photographer. Perhaps "tricks" is not the right word for the short cuts and practical routine a photographer develops through experience. In 28 years of taking extension pictures in every State in the Union, I have picked up a few ideas which other extension workers interested in photography may be able to adapt to their own needs.

For example, climbing on something handy to give elevation, or sitting on the ground, or even lying flat for a low-angle shot sometimes makes an effective picture. Elevation is good when a wide expanse is to be photographed showing the lay-out of farm or field. It minimizes the foreground and also makes it clearer. The low-angle shot often gives a fresh and different picture. You can add glamour by taking a low-angle shot and silhouetting your subject against the sky.

Silhouetting the farmer on a rake against the South Dakota sky concentrated attention on him. Detail in the background would have detracted from the figure.

By standing on the opposite fence I was able to take a good picture of these four animals. From this position I eliminated a foreground that might have dominated the picture. The diagonal lines give good composition.



I have climbed on windmills and fire towers which give nearly a bird's-eye view showing the relation of fields and forests and roads. The Washington Monument once gave me a view of the National 4–H Club Camp site in relation to parks and public buildings. A road scraper once stopped accommodatingly to give me a top view of the detasseled and tasseled rows of hybrid corn. A farmer's truck enabled the camera to get a good view of a wide expanse of irrigated potatoes. The top of an automobile in which we had been riding gave an excellent view of a field of Iowa soybeans. The barn roof showed a picture of the whole threshing operation which would have been impossible to see on the ground. Even a little elevation will sometimes help.

The low-angle shot often gives a fresh and different picture. A 4–H Club girl or boy silhouetted against the sky on a tractor or piece of farm machinery takes on glamour.

Flashes
FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Hitchhiking Insects on Planes Are Air-Age Menace

■ The planes that can now take you from London to New York in a day, or from Philadelphia to Los Angeles in a few hours, may also carry insect pests that can survive such short trips and arrive fresh as daisies, ready to start colonies of their kind in a new environment. This constitutes a danger to agriculture that did not exist in the horse-and-buggy days, or even in the train-and-steamship days. The problem is world-wide, and its solution requires international cooperation and revision of quarantine procedures.

Most of the quarantines enforced by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine have largely concerned plant products that might carry pests rather than the pests themselves. Air traffic, however, has brought about inspection for both plants and pests on planes entering the United States at 43 airports. The plane, the cargo, and the passengers' baggage are examined by bureau inspectors to see that no insect stowaways or plants carrying insects or disease organisms get into the country. The number of airplanes inspected increased from 2,829 in the third quarter of 1941 to 17,494 in the same period of 1946. This gives an idea of the increasing gravity of the problem. The inspectors have intercepted a number of live insects of species not yet established in the United States, which would have been capable of starting an infestation if not caught and destroyed.

S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has issued a warning of the danger to our agriculture if some of the pests now attacking crops in other countries should become established in the United States. Examples of insects already imported are the Japanese beetle, the Hessian fly, the European corn borer, the Mexican bean beetle, and the boll weevil. Losses from these pests run into millions of dollars a year, exclusive of efforts to control them.

Mr. Rohwer would like to see international discussions and understandings that might lead to supplementing the present system of inspections of airplanes at ports of entry by inspections at points of departure in foreign countries, insect surveys made and control measures practiced on air fields, and expanded scientific study of agricultural pests wherever they occur.

Sure Enough, Contented Cows Give More Milk

■ The same cows gave 19 percent more milk and 18 percent more butterfat when kept in pen-type barns, where they could move about at will, than when they were confined in stanchion barns. In an experiment conducted at the Huntley, Mont., station of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, two groups of cows were housed alternately in a pen barn—sometimes called a loafing barn—and in a stanchion barn.

A pen-type barn may consist of an open shed that can be partly or completely closed against the weather. Roughage is made available in mangers or racks in the barn or outside in the lot. The cows are milked and fed grain in a separate building. The floor is of earth, and bedding and manure are allowed to accumulate. A good deal of bedding is required, which may be a disadvantage if it is scarce or expensive. The stanchion barn has a concrete floor, and the cows are constantly confined except when taken out for exercise. Cows are unquestionably more comfortable in a loafing barn than in stanchions. The higher milk production was attributed to their greater comfort and freedom in the pen barn.

A Treasure for Young Mothers

■ Especially useful for mothers is the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics' latest food-plan booklet, Food for the Family with Young Children. Anyone who plans meals, however, will find it of value, for it offers nutritional advice for adults as well as children, a week's shopping list and menus, and suggestions for reducing the food bill.

On page 4 are some valuable hints on how to introduce new foods to small children and other ways to handle their feeding. This attractive booklet is numbered AIS–59; and it can be obtained from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

More Research Achievements Described

■ A diversity of subjects is covered by the Research Achievement Sheets issued by the Agricultural Research Administration, which now number 71. Among the more recent are: "Penicillin made available through agricultural research" (52 C), followed by "Morgan horse perpetuated and developed" (53 A); "Crested wheatgrass helps revegetate northern Great Plains" (62 P) and "Improved sizing of children's clothing" (63 H). "Better eggs from better hens" (67 A) follows "Rapid method of tattooing hogs" (66 A) and precedes "Preventing rot in young oak stands (68 P). One group of four consecutive sheets deals with sugarcane: "Research cuts losses of sugar in harvested sugarcane," "Hot-water treatment of sugarcane stimulates plants and controls pests," "Fall planting of sugarcane increases sugar production," and "Sugarcane industry restored by disease research and breeding" (56 P–59 P).

The key letter after the number indicates the bureau that did the research. "A" stands for Animal Industry; "C" for Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry; "D," Dairy Industry; "E," Entomology and Plant Quarantine; "H," Human Nutrition and Home Economics; and "P," Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

Alabama veteran county agent retires

■ A. G. Harrell, veteran county agent of Choctaw County, Ala., has retired after 50 years of public life in his native county—Choctaw. During that time he has served as school teacher, ginner, mail carrier, farmer and livestock dealer, county commissioner, and for the past 37 years as county agricultural agent.

Mr. Harrell was born on the Harrell farm in Melvin, Choctaw County, in 1872. Upon becoming county agent in 1909, he worked 2 days a week, riding horseback when the roads were impassable for traveling by buggy, and spending the nights with farmers with whom he worked. He recommended better cultural methods, crop rotation, terracing, better seed, more livestock, additional cash crops to increase the farm income, better marketing facilities, and better living conditions. Many farmers there have reached these goals.

He was the first and only county agent this county has ever had. When in 1937 the Progressive Farmer paid tribute to county agents having remarkable records in farm service, Mr. Harrell's picture and record were included.

In 1939 Epsilon Sigma Phi, extension fraternity, awarded him a certificate of recognition for meritorious service. His work has not only been recognized in his own State, but in the Nation as well.

When Mr. Harrell went into extension work the one cash crop in his county was cotton, the crop which the boll weevil was threatening to destroy. He led the fight against the boll weevil and recommended that farmers have more and better livestock. "Calves as a cash crop" was his slogan. This meant tick eradication for cattle ticks covered the cattle in great masses. County Agent Harrell did the educational work, which at first was very unpopular, by helping build vats, keeping solution to proper strength, and by cattle dipping demonstrations, comparing the tick-free cattle with ones not dipped, selling the program to farmers, and paving the way for compulsory dipping, and finally getting the county tick-free.

One of the outstanding projects promoted by Mr. Harrell was rural electrification. The women of his county are especially appreciative for electricity in their homes, and one woman said that every time a light switch or water faucet was turned on it was a monument to extension work.

Mr. Harrell owns the old Harrell farm at Melvin where he and his youngest son are putting to use some of the many approved practices he has been advocating. Mr. Harrell is hale and hearty and still going in high gear—does not expect to ever sit around and rust out for he is getting too much pleasure in caring for his Hereford cattle, Duroc hogs, and Hampshire sheep, and catching bream and bass from his farm pond.

Director P. O. Davis (right) presents A. G. Harrell with a retirement certificate, and Lem Edmonson (left) has just presented Mr. Harrell with a sterling silver bowl in behalf of county workers in the district in which Mr. Harrell has worked.

A silver anniversary

The South Carolina Council of Farm Women celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at its annual meeting held at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, July 8–12. A pageant depicting the history of the council was presented the last night of the council meeting. Written and directed by Eleanor Carson, district home demonstration agent, this colorful pageant portrayed the problems farm women faced in growing to a strength of 11,581 women. It also showed their varied activities and their many achievements throughout the years.

Taking part in this pageant were representatives from all of South Carolina's 46 counties, all home demonstration agents, members of the State home demonstration staff, the director of extension, and the president of Winthrop College. The State home demonstration agent, Mrs. Christine South Gee, who helped start the South Carolina Council of Farm Women in 1922, took part in the pageant, as did Mrs. Bradley Marrow of Greenville, S. C., the first president of the council.

As Father Time turned huge pages indicative of the passing of the years, South Carolina farm women dressed in costumes of the time played their part in the colorful drama.

A total of 381 farm women attended the 5-day short course and State Council meeting.

One of the high points of the meeting was the conferring of the title, Master Farm Homemaker on six South Carolina farm women.

We Study Our Job

Training for the extension job in Iowa

What are the reactions of county extensions workers to their training opportunities? J. M. Holcomb, professor of agriculture at Iowa State College, discusses this timely problem in his master's thesis, Education for County Extension Workers in Iowa. Sixty home demonstration agents and 91 agricultural agents furnished information by questionnaire for this study on apprentice, induction, and in-service training.

All the Iowa County workers indicated a high degree of interest in in-service training. Sixty-one percent were interested in additional training for college credit. Most of them thought the training period should be kept to a minimum—possibly one week or less, rather than a longer time. They felt that 3 weeks should be the maximum length of such training.

The home agents preferred spring as the best time of the year for in-service training; the agricultural agents preferred summer, with spring as their next choice. A large majority of the workers suggested Ames for this training.

Apprentice Training

A large majority of the county workers indicated that apprentice training should be provided for new extension workers. June, July, and August were selected by most workers as being the best time to offer this training.

One hundred and forty of the one hundred and fifty-one county extension workers included in this study were in favor of induction training for beginning workers. A training county, Ames, and the county in which the new worker is located were selected in that order as being the place to offer induction training. Organizing and conducting 4-H Clubs, extension methods, organization of rural people, and extension organization were selected as topics for discussion during induction training by more than 75 percent of the workers included in the study.

All but 2 county agricultural agents and 3 home demonstration agents surveyed in Iowa were college graduates; 82 county agents and 42 home agents were graduates of Iowa State College; 2 county agents and 5 home agents graduated from other land-grant colleges; and 5 county agents and 10 home agents graduated from other colleges or universities.

The agricultural agents said the following training in technical agriculture was most helpful to them in their work:

Selection, judging, and market grading of livestock; feeding and management of livestock; soil types and soil survey; livestock breeding; seed identification and testing; soil fertility and fertilizers; soil conservation and management; farm management; dairy industry; and horticulture.

If they were to take additional training in technical agriculture, they indicated that the areas of soil fertility and fertilizers; soil conservation and management; feeding and management of livestock; crop production and management; soil types and soil survey; farm buildings; and farm management, would be most helpful to them.

The most helpful training in home economics reported by the home agents was: The areas of food selection and preparation; meal planning; dietetics and nutrition; household equipment; selection of textiles and clothing; clothing construction; and textiles.

Evaluate Technical Education

If they were to take additional training in technical home economics, they indicated that the areas of selection, arrangement and care of home furnishings; construction of home furnishings; food preservation; household equipment; and clothing construction would be the most helpful to them.

Of the training the county agricultural agents had received in science, they indicated that botany, bacteriology, and genetics had been the most helpful. Genetics was rated the highest if additional work were to be taken. The home agents rated the training they had received in botany the highest. If they were to take additional training in science, they rated physics, bacteriology, and botany highest. None of the three, however, was rated very high.

In several of the areas classified as professional in this study, very few of the county agricultural agents had had an opportunity to take training. Of those areas in which several had received training, adult education, technical journalism, and methods of education ranked high. There was a great demand indicated, however, for additional training in extension methods, extension administration and organization, organization and conduct of 4-H Club work, adult education, program planning, office management and personnel, technical journalism, and evaluation of extension programs.

Several of the areas classified as professional in this study were not available to the home agents during the time they were in college. Of those areas available, adult education and general psychology were rated the most helpful. The home agents indicated a great demand for training in organization and conduct of 4-H Club work, extension methods, and program planning.

Public Speaking Rates High

In other areas of instruction, public speaking was rated high, followed by English and economics. History and government were rated quite low. Mr. Holcomb suggests that additional studies be conducted with extension workers to determine why some of those areas were rated so low.

"The reactions of the county extension workers obtained in this investigation present a challenge to counsellors, administrators, and curriculum committees to provide the type of pre-service and in-service educa-

tion meeting the needs of personnel charged with the responsibility of maintaining and improving the extension program at the county level," he points out.

Since so many extension workers were interested in further in-service training he further recommends that additional studies be conducted to determine ways that county extension workers might obtain this training.

Readability Estimate

About one-fourth of our farm adults have had more than 8 years of schooling, according to the 1940 census. So when we write on high-school and college levels we are writing for only one-fourth of our farm adult population. How well are extension publications meeting the reader-resistance of three-fourths of the farm people who have not gone beyond the eighth grade?

Extension's Readability Unit has tested the readability of extension publications from nearly every State—a random collection of samples from all kinds of extension writing, agricultural, home economics, and 4-H. They find that over half—55 percent—of more than 3,000 samples tested are above eighth-grade reading level—above the level that is easy reading for the average rural farm adult.

A readability analysis of 800 samples from publications of the Northeastern States shows that 57 percent of the agricultural and home economics samples are above the eighth-grade level.

Of 712 samples tested more recently in agricultural and home economics bulletins of 13 Southern States, 54 percent, or over half of the samples, are above the eighth-grade level.

Home economics publications are usually simpler than agricultural, partly, perhaps, because of difference in subject matter. Readability studies show that the type of subject matter does influence reading difficulty. For example, outlook publications are often more difficult than other extension publications. Home-management material is simpler than economic farm management.

State 4-H publications are invariably easier reading than publications for adults on the same subject.

4-H Club fellowships resumed

■ The National 4-H fellowships provided by the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work will be awarded in 1947 for the first time since the war. This fellowship provides for 9 months' residence and study at the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The qualifications are a college degree in agriculture or home economics, 4 years' participation in 4-H Club work before entering college with an interest continued through college, and a definite interest in extension work in agriculture or home economics. Candidates must not have passed their twenty-seventh birthday on June 1, 1947. They should have had a year or more of experience after graduation or 1 or more years' military experience before graduation.

States Entitled to Two Candidates

There are two fellowships of $1,200 each available, one for a young woman and one for a young man, but both can not be awarded from the same extension region.

Each State can nominate one young man and one young woman and such nominations must be filed with the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by May 15, 1947.

This is the twelfth year that two 4-H fellowships have been awarded in national competition to a young man and a young woman with outstanding 4-H and college records. For the first 8 years, 1931–1939, the fellowships were given by the Payne Fund of New York City. The following 3 years the awards were sponsored by the National Committee, the donors of the 1947 awards.

The 22 previous fellowships were awarded to young people from Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, North Carolina, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, and Washington State.

Following their fellowship years most of the fellows resumed extension work. Many of them are now occupying important positions of leadership in 4-H Club or other extension activities. Among them are James Potts, State 4-H Club leader in Texas; Mary Todd, New Jersey assistant 4-H leader; Barnard Joy of the Federal Extension Staff; Kenneth Anderson, of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work; Max Culp, Lenoir County, N. C., agricultural agent; E. H. Matzen, formerly marketing specialist in Indiana and now on the Missouri staff; and Andy Colebank, PMA milk marketing specialist. Theodore Kirsch is farming in his native Oregon.

Some of the fellows left Extension for war service, including Wilmer Bassett, Jr., Keith Jones, John W. Pou, and George Harris. Those who have joined the ranks of homemakers are: Winifred Perry Anderson, Lillian Murphy Strohm, Jean Shippey Taylor, Ruth Durrenberger Ferguson, Erna Wildermuth White, Blanche Brobeil Spaulding, Ruth Lohman Smith, Esther Friesth Intermill, and Margaret Latimer Edwards.

The fellowship circle has been broken by the death of Mildred Ives Matthews, 1934–35 fellow from North Carolina.

■ Housing, 4-H, and economic adjustments were the principal themes of the Washington State 35th Annual Extension Conference.

Quiz rating

(*Continued from page 49*)

of the advantages of farm or rural life—is another of the listed goals. It is spelled out in the following fashion: "To cultivate an appreciation of opportunities and values in rural living."

The singular needs of youth are recognized as follows: "To develop among people an awareness of the needs of youth in a community, and to help them provide for these needs through 4-H Club work and other youth activities."

Not the least in importance and by no means last in the official list is the matter of money management. In this regard the home demonstration program aims "to assist families to be better-informed consumers," and "to manage wisely as well as to obtain an income adequate to support a satisfactory level of family living.

Among Ourselves

■ J. S. OWENS, extension agronomist in Connecticut, was recently granted a year's leave of absence to work with General MacArthur's headquarters staff in Tokyo. He will supervise the collection and maintenance of information and data on all field crops in Japan and Korea and will be responsible for the policies affecting all phases of field crop production in those two countries. He will work closely with the Japanese and Korean agricultural colleges. He is already in Tokyo.

■ MARVIN J. RUSSELL has been appointed director of information for Colorado A. & M. College, President Roy M. Green has announced.

Russell has been editor for the Agricultural Experiment Station at Colorado A. & M. College for the past 7½ years. He was on leave in the Navy for 2 years of that time, returning to the college in February 1946.

For 2 years he was editor of the daily paper in Fort Collins, the Express-Courier (now the Coloradoan), and he worked a year for the Associated Press in its news bureau in Kansas City and Jefferson City, Mo.

The office of information will handle publicity work for all branches of the college—resident instruction, Extension Service, and experiment station.

■ ROGER B. CORBETT, who has been on leave from the University of Maryland for the past 3 years, is returning on April 1 as Associate Dean and Associate Director of Extension in the College of Agriculture. During the past 3 years Dr. Corbett has been secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

A graduate of Cornell University, Dr. Corbett has had wide experience in land-grant college work. He was instructor, Cornell University, 1924–25; economist, Rhode Island Experiment Station, 1925; head of Department of Economics and Sociology, Rhode Island State College, 1933–34; Coordinator of Agriculture and Director of Extension, Connecticut State College, 1937–39; Dean and Director, College of Agriculture, University of Connecticut, 1939–40; Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Maryland, 1940–43. He also served as Senior Agricultural Economist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 1933 to 1936, and as Executive Secretary of the New England Research Council of Marketing and Food Supply in 1936 and 1937.

From 1934 until 1941 Dr. Corbett was secretary of the Northeastern Dairy Conference and in this capacity helped to organize and develop the organization. In 1941 he became president of the NDC and held this office through 1943. From 1928 to 1932, he was secretary of the New England Institute of Cooperation and in 1933–34, president of this organization. He is a director and executive committee member of both the American Country Life Association and of the Farm Film Foundation.

Dr. Corbett is the author of a number of agricultural experiment station bulletins including two from Cornell University based on his Doctor's thesis, several extension bulletins and pamphlets, in addition to numerous magazine articles.

1947 Summer Schools Beckon

Summer schools with courses designed for extension workers are being planned at a number of institutions. The list of courses include basic subjects related to extension education and other courses dealing with immediate extension problems. Most of the courses will carry graduate credit. The basic courses will be uniform in general content regardless of where they are given. Examples of such courses are Extension Evaluation, Extension Education, Organization and Planning of Extension Work.

Two of the schools planned will be regional in character—Cornell and Colorado. Missouri has a program for a graduate degree for extension workers. Other summer schools are scheduled at Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and Utah.

Teachers College, Columbia University, continues its summer school with phases directed at the needs of extension workers. A graduate degree is possible here.

■ DONALD C. HOTCHKISS, county agent in Williams County, N. Dak., received the Junior Chamber of Commerce community service award for "personal initiative and interest in community welfare beyond the call of duty." The award was made largely on Mr. Hotchkiss' work in developing 4-H Club activities. His activities also included overtime participation in emergency farm labor problems, soil conservation, the rural electrification program and AAA.

In the last 3 years, 4-H Club work in the county expanded from a membership of 28 girls to 23 clubs enrolling 250 boys and 282 girls. His interest in 4-H Clubs began with his own 4-H experiences in Minnesota.

■ The Flying Farmer news letter, Vol. 1, No. 2, published in Stillwater, Okla., lists 25 States where Flying Farmers organizations have been established.

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Leaders of the future study rights of citizenship

■ The seventeenth annual gathering of 4–H Club members and leaders for National 4–H Club Camp opens June 11 and is in session until June 18. Housed this year in temporarily released government personnel quarters erected during the war on the old Arlington Farms of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the delegates look across the Potomac River toward the Washington Monument and other landmarks clustering around it. Back of their quarters is famous Arlington House, one-time home of Robert E. Lee. Leaders attending previous 4–H camps remember a number of camp sites, two on the Mall in the shadow of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, one near the Smithsonian Institution, and one at the front of the Washington Monument which was used from 1932 until the opening of war. The 1946 camp, first to be held after VJ-day, was a combination of American University and U. S. Navy facilities.

As an established meeting place for a group of rural young people, the camp is an occasion for exchange of ideas on citizenship and rural leadership. Every effort has been made by Federal and State 4–H leaders to utilize the opportunities the national capital affords for studying the processes of our democratic form of government.

An indication of the importance accorded this study is the emphasis placed on the responsibilities of citizenship. A citizenship ceremony honoring 4–H members reaching voting age developed as a part of the National 4–H Camp tradition. One of the 10 guideposts for building 4–H Club programs, suggested by a special committee of 4–H Club leaders and adopted by leaders and members at the twenty-fourth National 4–H Club Congress, reads: "Serving as citizens in maintaining world peace."

Rights of citizens of the United States provided through the Bill of Rights and their responsibilities in protecting them is the subject of study for the 1947 camp. Discussion sessions, talks by nationally known speakers, and educational tours are a part of this study. Judiciary and other agencies of the Government in Washington which interpret, protect, or enforce these provisions are being visited. Representatives of these agencies are available for conference with the 4–H groups. Leaders of thought and action in fields affected by the various portions of the Bill of Rights, such as freedom of the press, are contributing their ideas and experiences.

The theme for study in 1946 was rural citizens' responsibilities and opportunities in the legislative phase of government.

For their study of legislation, the 4–H members at camp were divided into 16 divisions, comparable to 8 committees of the United States Senate and a similar number of the House of Representatives. Members of each division had lunch and dinner sessions together the first 2 days of camp in preparation for their visit to Congress. Each group elected a chairman, discussed the functions of the committee assigned it for study, and framed questions to be asked the committee. On the third day of camp the 16 groups and their leader advisers met with members of the Senate and House committees and their staffs in committee rooms at the Capitol.

Study of the legislative phase of our Government was continued by most of the delegates on their return home. In Delaware, Illinois, Maryland, and several other States, a similar study of the State Legislature was a feature of the recent National 4–H Club Week, March 1 to 9.

In studying the processes of democracy a committee of National 4–H Club campers met with the Agriculture Committee of the House of Representatives.

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Dynamic program based on needs

■ Finding the county's needs and interpreting them in terms of a dynamic program has placed home economics program planning in Kansas on a continually broadening plane. Guided by county needs instead of individual interests or the dominance of extension workers, the program comes into being on a solid foundation of facts. Byproducts are straight-thinking, responsible advisory committee members, and an ever-widening influence.

The search for facts and the "county situation" sends the advisory committee member into conference with county health officers and nurses, judges of juvenile delinquency, city librarians, county commissioners, school personnel, agency representatives, and on visits to every home demonstration unit in her township.

Does the county need a well-child clinic, REA, better housing, hot school lunches, more 4–H Clubs, or community recreation? Do the homemakers need demonstrations on making dress forms, tailoring, frozen food cookery, or lessons on utility rooms, family finances, or child development? Each county comes out with its own answers.

Over the years that this procedure has been followed by Kansas home demonstration units, a calendar of work has developed for the advisory committee. It starts in January with a district planning meeting of county advisory chairmen with home demonstration agents and district and State leaders. The district home demonstration agents, Ella M. Meyer, Mrs. Laura I. Winter, and Margaret Burtis, preside at the meetings in their districts. Plans are started and techniques discussed for program planning.

The over-all objectives of home demonstration work are presented by Georgiana Smurthwaite, State home demonstration leader. The national and State extension set-up is explained . . . "you are one of 28,000 women in Kansas and 4 million women in the Nation working together on this program . . ."

After this brief introduction, the women take over the remainder of an all-day meeting with an exchange of ideas. Sentence summaries entitled "In our county this helped" bring out a multiplicity of answers, all the way from the importance of having at least one "dress-up" tea a year and a thorough understanding of county finances, to the organization of a county cancer clinic or the establishment of a traveling library. They study how many women are taking part in various activities and how the work can be made available to all rural women.

"It is in this discussional period," contributed Miss Burtis, district home demonstration agent in the eastern section of the State, "that the clear thinking and accumulated experience of these rural women come to the forefront. We listen and learn. As many as 350 years of accumulated extension educational work may be represented at a single district planning meeting."

Home demonstration agents have their inning next, discussing ways of strengthening and balancing the work of the committee and the home agent. Most of the home demonstration agents agree that it is their task to discover and develop leaders, help the committee keep informed on the full scope of the extension program, cultivate a county-wide consciousness among all farm women, and develop an interest in peoples and their problems in other lands.

A questionnaire is distributed to the county chairmen to take home to the local women to assist them in finding their needs. The questionnaire changes every year, and the chairman may add to it if she pleases.

Within a month following the district meeting, say in late January or February, the county advisory committee meets. This is a preparation meeting for county planning. Topics of discussion at this meeting may concern coverage for all women, division of responsibility for gathering county-wide facts, and visits from county officials for discussion of the county situation. Each committee member is assigned a definite responsibility.

About a month later, probably the first of March, the committee members visit their home demonstration groups, report on county-wide findings, and present the questionnaire. Sometimes a certain member is appointed to be on the alert for program needs throughout the year and turn over this information to the committee member when she comes.

Now comes the county program planning and project determination meeting, usually held in April and May. Questionnaires and county-wide facts are studied and the most urgent and important indicated. The district home demonstration agent meets with the committee at this time and takes back to the State office the requests for specialists' help.

From this point on, the county home demonstration agent and the district agent adjust the specialists' schedules as closely as possible to county requests. In the late fall an officers' training school is held, at which time the presidents of the units make their final listing of monthly topics and plan their participation in special-interest activities and county-wide events.

The Atchison County, Kans., home economics advisory committee holds its county planning meeting. Isabel Fell, home demonstration agent, is second from the left and Margaret Burtis, district home demonstration agent, is seventh from the left.

Auction for European relief

■ Sixty tons of cereals for Central Europe were purchased to be sent to needy families overseas as a result of one of the most successful county-wide cooperative events in the history of Hardin County, Iowa. The project was started by the executive secretary of the Hardin County Inter-Church Council. However, the Hardin County extension personnel and many other organizations and agencies helped to put this event across.

The auction sale netted a grand total of $7,594.10.

Letters were sent out to every farmer in the county soliciting articles or services of salable value. Everything from beds to kerosene ranges to bales of hay, and checks for as high as $50 were received in response to the plea. Several farmers donated trucking services. One farmer donated a bushel of the new Clinton oats.

The three auctioneers who cried the sale donated their services which lasted all day because of the large number of articles donated.

Four nearby 4–H Clubs served the crowd lunches of cheese and hot-dog sandwiches, coffee, and doughnuts. Their services netted the sum of $75.

A 6-months-old nanny goat sold 62 times for a total of $445. The number of sales at the auctions was 1,153. Attendance was estimated at 2,000.

The newspapers, radio, and announcements of the auction at meetings plus the administrative expenses were all donated.

Boy Scouts sold popcorn among the crowd and donated the amount received. The city clerk of Eldora allowed the sellers to use trucks belonging to the city to haul all sorts of articles needed at the sale. Churches and the American Legion donated articles to be used at the sale.

Colorado homemakers meet

Trains, planes, chartered busses, and private cars brought more than 1,400 home demonstration club members from 43 counties to participate in the sixteenth annual meeting of the Colorado Home Demonstration Council at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, February 12.

Fifty of Colorado's 478 home demonstration clubs were honored as master home demonstration clubs and 49 clubs as associate master home demonstration clubs. J. E. Morrison, assistant director, Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College Extension Service, awarded the certificates.

The membership committee of the Colorado Home Demonstration Council, headed by Mrs. Robert Halston, Montezuma County, urged a goal of 500 home demonstration clubs with a membership of 12,000 for 1947. Present membership is 9,974.

Good work for 4–H

Two Indiana counties, Daviess and Tippecanoe, are receiving special honors at the June "4–H Round-up" for their remarkable record during the past year. These counties have enrolled more than 30 percent of the potential number of 10- to 20-year-old youths in their county and have more than 60 percent of their number in standard clubs. For this achievement they receive the gold awards presented by Prairie Farmer-WLS in cooperation with the Indiana Extension Service.

Silver awards go to four counties—Cass, Clinton, Jay, and White; and bronze awards to 18 counties.

■ MRS. MYRTIE SANDERS SIBLEY, Spalding County, Ga., home demonstration agent for nearly 30 years, retired from active service as of January 1, 1947.

Mrs. Sibley is a Georgia product, born in Madison County of pioneer Revolutionary ancestry, her forebears having been among the very early settlers receiving grants of land in this section. She was reared in the home of one of these early pioneers at Danielsville, Ga.

She was educated in the Danielsville school and at Georgia State College for Women (then G. N. I. C.) at Milledgeville, Ga. Her education in technical fields of agriculture and home economics was received at the University of Georgia. Preceding her work in Extension Service she taught in the Georgia school system.

Her appointment as home demonstration agent in Spalding County dates from September 1, 1917, and extends continuously in one county to date of retirement. Her continuous service in a single county is surpassed by only one other record in Georgia, Pierce County, with Mrs. Annie Wiley as agent.

Mrs. Sibley has always been a progressive leader and has been a pioneer in developing many phases of the county agriculture and home demonstration program, such as carlot poultry sales, establishing a woman's curb market, organizing home demonstration clubs and a county council of rural women, holding annual camps for both girls and women, establishing clubhouses in rural communities, locating prospective home demonstration agents, and promoting education for rural youth. Two of her club girls were awarded gift scholarships to the university, through the College of Agriculture department of home economics because of their outstanding record, being among the first scholarships awarded to club girls at the University of Georgia.

A great asset as an educational leader is her never-failing sense of good humor and ready wit which early earned for her the title of "Aunt Het," a characterization from Robert Quillen's philosophical and witty sayings under the comic pictorial guise of "Aunt Het." This name has clung to her as an expression of the affection in which she has been universally held by extension personnel, both men and women.

Mrs. Sibley is a charter member of the extension fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and is a member of the Georgia Home Economics Association. She has served as president of the Georgia Home Demonstration Association. In 1946 she was presented by the latter with a Citation of Award for Distinguished Service in the Field of Home Demonstration Work.

She also received a citation from the American Red Cross for services as county chairman of the Griffin Chapter, a position held continuously since 1919.

Mrs. Sibley was presented a silver pitcher bearing the inscription, "Spalding County Home Demonstration Clubs, 1917–46," and a pair of engraved silver candle holders at a tea given in her honor.

They have what it takes

Program clicks when all groups in the community work together for conservation

Agricultural agencies, businessmen civic organizations, and others have often decided what was wrong with farming and made constructive suggestions. The catch in this is that the farmers also know—often sooner and more thoroughly than their neighbors in the towns and cities—what is wrong with their soil and their farm operations but frequently the solution involves problems that they are not able to do much about.

District Agent K. J. Edwards of northeast Texas conceived the idea that businessmen, representatives of governmental agencies working with agriculture, and farmers and ranchmen might organize informal councils to work on such problems from all angles. He thought the governmental technicians might chart the problems and the remedies, the farmers and ranchmen supply the know-how and details of practical application, and that the businessmen could step in and help when things got to the point where all agreed that some program was needed but where, for one reason or another, it could not be carried out.

Census Shows Decrease in Farms

The East Texas Chamber of Commerce was interested, for the census figures showed an alarming decrease in the number of east Texas farms. A committee, the Northeast Texas Soil Improvement Advisory Council, was formed. It decided to concentrate on the 19 counties in Mr. Edwards' district: Bowie, Camp, Cass, Delta, Franklin, Gregg, Harrison, Henderson, Hopkins, Lamar, Marion, Morris, Rains, Red River, Smith, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, and Wood.

This council found that population had decreased in all of the counties except Bowie, where a shell-loading plant was located; and Delta, which showed no change. Decreases in population for the past 10 years ranged all the way from 1.8 percent for Morris County to 35.6 percent for Henderson. Franklin, Rains, and Van Zandt had lost more than 30 percent; Hopkins, Red River, and Upshur more than 20 percent; Camp, Cass, Gregg, Harrison, Marion, Smith, Titus, and Wood between 10 and 20 percent.

No small part of this decrease in population was due to abandoned farms and low farm income. In 1944, a good year for farmers, only Delta ($30.48) and Lamar County ($19.81) had estimated average incomes of more than $7.67 per acre. That was the figure for Hopkins County, the next highest. Henderson County's estimated income per acre was $4.90.

Again, only Delta ($2,652 per farm) and Lamar County ($2,199) had estimated farm incomes over $1,000. Hopkins County was again in third place, with $805 per farm family.

It seemed significant to the council that the county with the lowest income per farm acre, Henderson, had also suffered the greatest percentage loss of population, 35.6; and that Delta and Lamar, the two high counties in both acre and farm income, had lost no population in the case of Delta and the relatively low figure of 8.4 percent in Lamar County.

The council asked Ralph Griffin of the USDA Production and Marketing Administration, (AAA); C. B. Spencer, agricultural director of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association; and Mr. Edwards to serve as an action committee to make recommendations.

The committee came up with (1) a definite soil-building program, with specific recommendations for 3- and 4-year crop rotations, legumes by varieties and seeding rates, fertilizers by types and rates of applications, and upland, bottom land, and temporary pastures; and (2) a recommendation that the program be carried to the counties, with help to be tendered in the organization of councils on the county level. It was further recommended that the TVA farm unit demonstration program be offered to 12 additional counties in the district.

Teams were appointed by the council and a schedule set up to carry the plan to the 19 counties in the northeast Texas area. Here is the way the program worked out in Harrison County, chosen as a typical example:

At the first meeting, with some 80 farmers, businessmen, and agency representatives present, the plan was discussed and found good. The Harrison County Soil Improvement Advisory Council was organized. Officers elected were O. H. Clark, banker, chairman; T. P. Smith, Jr., farmer, vice chairman; and Vivian Hackney, banker, secretary.

Committees were appointed: Technical, with E. D. Bolton, USDA Soil Conservation Service, chairman; education, B. M. Browning, county agricultural agent, chairman; and steering, with Mr. Clark, the council chairman, as the head.

The Harrison County group adopted the regional recommendations as written but recommended that sweetpotatoes replace cotton in part as a cash crop; then goals were set up for the various practices. Several soil improvement and pasture contests were announced. The local newspaper publisher, Milliard Cope, wrote up the recommendations and goals; and 8,000 copies of a colored leaflet were printed and distributed by local seed dealers.

The Materials Were Missing

It was when the educational committee took the recommendations of the technical committee to the farms of Harrison County that the old trouble showed up. The farmers said certainly, they knew they should plant legumes, and they knew they should fertilize with superphosphate; they were willing and eager to do that, but little legume seed or superphosphate was on sale in local seed stores. After a man made several trips to town and came home with his pick-up empty, he let it go and went back to corn and cotton.

It was then that the steering committee went into action. On January 18, 1946, Chairman Clark called a meeting of all local seed and feed dealers. He put the problem up to them: The council had made a survey; Harrison County farmers would plant so much kobe lespedeza, so much hairy vetch, and they would apply so much superphosphate. With this known market assured, would the seed dealers supply the needed legume seed and fertilizer?

A seed dealer spoke up: The Government had set $24.50 per ton as a fair price for superphosphate; the

AAA would take care of it to the extent of $21.80 per ton under the materials conservation program. He said the margin of $2.70 per ton did not justify his handling the fertilizer. This opinion was shared by the other seed dealers.

Mr. Clark said that might be so, if a dealer had no way of knowing that he could move the fertilizer. He quoted reports from Mr. Fleming of the AAA and Mr. Browning, the county agricultural agent: Harrison County farmers would buy 25 carloads of superphosphate in 1946; they would buy 6 carloads within the next week if it were available. This, he pointed out, was insurance to the seed dealer against overstocking; if there was a quick and sure market, with most of the fertilizer being moved directly from the railroad cars to farmers' trucks, $2.70 per ton was not a bad profit.

He brought up another point: Seed dealers depended on local farmers for their living. Harrison County's income per acre for 1944 had been $6.55; farm family income averaged $478; population had decreased 11.1 percent in the past 10 years. He thought the soil improvement program would raise farm income, hold farm families on the land; but if the businessmen were not willing to help the farmers, they could look forward only to smaller and smaller volume of sales in the future as more and more farmers became discouraged and moved away.

When he was through, the representative of a seed company spoke up and said his firm would handle 25 carloads of phosphate on the Government basis. The company had also agreed to make 600 sacks of kobe lespedeza seed available immediately.

That was the kind of cooperation Harrison County farmers had been wanting and the kind of action they had been looking for. And they did their part by planting the seed and applying the fertilizer.

This is only one example of the results obtained by the Harrison County Soil Improvement Advisory Council during 1946. There are 18 other county councils in the northeast corner of Texas. Some have done more and some less than the Harrison County group, but by and large the movement shows considerable promise.

Alabama 4-H boys learn tractor care and maintenance

■ 4–H boys are spearheading the attack on tractor care and maintenance problems in Alabama through county-wide clubs that are being organized in every county of the State.

Average membership in each county club runs around 20 4–H Club boys 14 years old or older. Most members live on farms on which tractors are now being used or will be used as soon as they are available.

A demonstration team at one of the clinics is showing how fuel can be saved by proper carburetor adjustment.

Interest among 4–H members in properly caring for tractors has grown steadily since a State tractor clinic was held in 1945 by the agricultural engineering department of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. At this clinic, 20 4–H leaders from selected counties were trained in best methods of servicing tractors. Each leader who received this training assisted county extension agents in conducting demonstrations among farmers owning tractors.

An outstanding example of the effectiveness of this program was Leonard Traywick, Chilton County 4–H leader. Leonard not only did a good job of servicing his own tractor; he also went out and serviced 52 other tractors in the county. Besides doing this, he assisted 75 farmers with all kinds of farm equipment problems.

So promising were the results from the 1945 clinic that at least one 4–H boy and the assistant county agent from each county in the State were given the same kind of training at four district clinics in 1946. This is the basis on which the county-wide tractor maintenance clubs are being organized.

Activities of these clubs will include community demonstrations through which farmers who have tractors will be assisted with maintenance problems. Local implement dealers are cooperating with the 4–H leaders by providing assistance at the demonstrations. Thus each farmer will get information about his particular tractor that will help him get the maximum working life from it.

■ In a harvest of evergreens from the 4–H forest in Barry County, Mich., about 1,000 trees were cut and sold at 85 cents apiece. The harvest was a thinning operation.

To know what you are doing

LAUREL K. SABROSKY, Extension Analyst, Division of Field Studies and Training

SAMPLING—An old principle in research—a new angle which lessens the load of the extension agent. Mrs. Sabrosky is not broadcasting a new-fangled idea; she's explaining a practical method to streamline extension work.

How long can an extension agent teach when he does not know whether he is getting any results? How satisfied can he be with his planning when he does not know what his people are like—what they want—what they need?

There are two ways to get this information: First, you can go out and talk to every person in your county and get this information. No one has time to do this. The second way is to talk to a part of the people—a *sample* of the people—and get the information from them.

This second method—called *sampling*—has three steps: (1) Defining the population, (2) selecting the sample, and (3) drawing conclusions about the population. It is a circular process; In other words, (1) Decide who the people (the population) are the agent wants to get information from or about; (2) select a *sample* of the people from this entire group; and (3) apply the information obtained from the sample to the whole group.

BUT, it will not work unless the following two processes are carried out carefully and exactly.

Describing the Population

The first of these is the *description of the population*. If you do not know who the people are that you desire to sample, you cannot apply modern principles of sampling. This process is of vital importance to extension workers in all phases of their work. Know in whom you are interested. If you are teaching a dairy practice, which farmers are you trying to work with? If you are teaching care of furniture, which homemakers are you trying to work with? All the farmers or homemakers in the county; the commercial farmers only; all rural homemakers, regardless of farm or nonfarm; only the American-born people? Even when you are holding a meeting, you need to decide whom you want to have to come to that meeting and publicize it accordingly. So it is when you wish to get information from a group, you have to decide exactly what group you want information from. If you have a mailing list in your office, does this suffice to include the "whole group"—the entire "population of interest?"

If you get your information from a sample of an incomplete or incorrect population, it may be as far off from the truth as though you took the sample incorrectly.

This describing of the "population" is in itself an educational process for anyone with as wide and as heterogeneous a clientele as a county agent has. There have been cases where agents have felt that a mailing list included every farmer interested in a certain commodity, and it was found that it was incomplete—or when an agent was quite sure that every farmer in his county had an opportunity to receive certain information and, therefore, would be included in a "population" of farmers receiving that information—only to find that a limited number had been so reached and that the method of information dissemination could not possibly reach the others.

The second step or process which must be carried out very carefully is the *selection of the sample*. If these two steps, description of the population and selection of the sample are carried out carefully, then the application of the information you get to the whole group or population can be carried out.

There is one fundamental objective in selecting a sample. That is to give every person included in the whole group or "population" an equal chance of being selected. The differences between individuals tend to cancel or balance out so that accurate averages are obtained if a carefully planned method of random sampling is carried out; when the sampling method used does not give every one an equal chance of being selected, the results will more likely than not be distorted. For example, if you select your sample by taking only those farmers who call at your office, the information from them will be typical of that received from farmers who put forth effort to get help from the county agent (a definite type of personality), and not typical of all farmers in the county, many of whom never come to the agent's office. Information received only from farmers who live on paved roads would be different from that received from farmers living back on the dirt roads and, therefore, would be distorted in favor of farmers living on paved roads. Information received from women who attend home demonstration club meetings would be biased by the attitudes and knowledge of club women and would not be typical of the attitudes and knowledge of all women.

Although the common definition of the word "random" implies a haphazard procedure, without aim or direction, the word "random" used in connection with sampling implies a careful plan—a plan which insures that no factor enter into the selection of the sample which would cause sample averages to be too high or too low.

What Size Sample?

There is no one size of sample which will apply to all sampling procedures. The number of people you decide to include in your sample will depend on three factors, none of which can be considered alone.

These factors are: (1) The breakdown of the data. This means that you may want to separate the information or data you collect into different groups according to the characteristics of the people giving the answers. For example, if in getting dairy information, you might want to compare the answers given by farmers with 50 or more cows with those having less than 50 cows; or to compare the answers of farmers 35 years of age and younger with the answers from those over 35 years of age. In other words, we have broken down the data into classes or groups to get more specific information. The more of such classes you plan to compare, the larger your sample must be, as there must be enough records for

each class to make it possible to study the data from it. If you think that there are no more than one-tenth of your farmers who have 50 or more cows, but you want to study them as a class, you will need a sample large enough to include, say, 50 such farmers, thus making your total sample 500; whereas, if you did not plan to study this particular class, 100 to 200 records might be enough.

(2) The second factor to be considered in sample size is the accuracy you wish to get. If the sample is carefully selected to insure random selection from the whole group, then the larger the sample is, the more accurate the results will be that you get from it. If the sample is carefully selected by certain ways at random, then by statistical analysis it can be determined just how large the sample must be to make it of a specified accuracy. The results from the sample always vary from the true results from the whole group by a margin.

Let us take an example. In a study for which 500 records were chosen by a random sampling method, an average of 35 was obtained for one item. For this study, the actual, true average for the whole group, found by statistical analysis, would be roughly somewhere between 30 and 40. How narrow that margin needs to be depends to a great extent on the use to be made of the data. If finding out that approximately one-third of the families have certain equipment is sufficiently accurate information, the range as indicated above is narrower than it need be, and the sample could be smaller. On the other hand, in reporting crop yields and other more exact data-collecting, we would want to narrow the margin materially.

(3) The third factor in determining size of sample is the cost. This is a practical consideration. Cost, in terms of time, travel, equipment, and facilities, must be taken into consideration.

I will mention here briefly three of the more common methods of sampling.

Random Sampling of Individuals

If you have a list of every person included in the whole group or "population," you can number them, and in one of two different ways, select those who will comprise the sample. One way, after deciding what percentage of the total list you need, is to pick out of the list every so many names—if you want 10 percent of the list, select every tenth name. The other method is more likely to insure a random sample, and that is to choose the names from the numbered list by a list of random numbers such as Tippett has made up. (*"Facts for Computers," XV,* "Random Sampling Numbers," by L. H. C. Tippett, Cambridge University Press, 1927.) These numbers are listed in random order in his book; if the names are chosen in the order that the numbers fall on any one page of his book they will definitely be chosen at random and should be representative of the whole list.

Area Sampling

This method actually means a random selection of geographical areas in which people live instead of a random selection of the individuals themselves. It is the only practical method in absence of a list of all names. An area—a township, county, State, or the country—is divided off into small segments which should be, for practical purposes, bounded by distinguishable boundary lines such as roads, streams, or railroad tracks. Each of these segments is marked off to include, on the average, the same number of homes, farms, or residences. If the average number is five, then each area should contain from three to seven units. After the segments are all defined, the required number of segments are selected by random method, using one of the methods described in reference to random sampling of individuals.

In general, the fewer the units within a segment (and therefore the greater number of segments included in the survey), the more accurate should be the results of the survey. In using this method in a survey, *every* unit within every selected segment must be covered for getting information. It is a valuable method to use as it saves time and travel and reflects variations in number of farms or residences in areas from time to time. Essential to this method of sampling is a map which includes residences as well as roads, streams, and other characteristics of the area. Photographic maps are sometimes necessary when areas are so thickly settled that boundaries of fields, yards, and so forth, which are not shown on ordinary maps, are used as boundaries of sampling areas.

This method, which would be combined with one of the other methods mentioned above, insures better coverage of the population, but presupposes certain knowledge of the population. When you know that the population is divided into groups comprised of individuals alike in certain characteristics, and you know to what proportion these groups are represented in the whole group or population, you can sample each of these groups separately. The sample taken from each group should represent in numbers the same proportion to the total sample as the group does to the whole population. For example, if you know that one-third, or 1,000, of your farmers are wheat farmers, and two thirds, or 2,000, are dairy farmers, one-third, or 75 for example, of your sample should be wheat farmers, and two-thirds, or 150, dairy farmers. Stratified sampling may be used to make some complicated problems in sampling more manageable, but, basically, the above principle must apply.

Elaine Massey

Mississippi was recently honored by the State Home Demonstration Agents Association at their annual meeting. The recognition was given for Elaine Massey's contribution to the Extension Service during the past 23 years, especially for her leadership of girls 4-H Club work in the State. Under her direction, Mississippi increased the annual enrollment of 4-H Club girls from 9,300 to 23,000. The girls brought home many national awards.

Miss Massey has taken part in such forward-looking activities as the development of the 10 guideposts to a national 4-H postwar program. She is now district home demonstration agent. Many honors have come to her: In 1940, former 4-H Club girls and home demonstration agents, recognizing her service to rural youth of the State, presented her with a silver tray. In 1945, she was chosen "Woman of the Year" by the Progressive Farmer; and in 1931 she was awarded the Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Scholarship, offered by the Women's National Farm Garden Association.

Conference for older youth

E. W. AITON, Field Agent, Eastern States, Division of Field Coordination

The average extension worker looks upon a conference as a means to an end rather than an end in itself. Not so in Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and several other States. Insofar as the older rural youth program is concerned, these States recognize squarely that a conference experience can be an important aid in the leadership and individual development of young people. Besides, it helps build programs.

During the past year, many State Extension Services have provided conferences, camps, or training meetings for older youth. For example, on March 18, at Bainbridge, N. Y. 35 older youth delegates from surrounding counties held an all-day training session with the extension workers, but they "ran the show" themselves. On the next day, at Watkins Glen, N. Y., a similar group of 28 from that district went through the same performance. Primary emphasis on the formal part of the program at each event was placed on program planning, organization problems, and recreation aids.

The learn-by-doing method was employed at the New York conference, with District Older Youth Agents Robert Marsh, John Strausbaugh, and Lacey Woodward putting on actual demonstrations for the delegates. Arthur Bratton, who has recently been added to the Empire State Extension Service as older youth specialist in agricultural economics, led discussions on proposed case study work with older rural young people. Mrs. M. K. Wellman, who is a specialist in economics of the household, gave the delegates training in group discussion leading.

Besides the information that training conferences provide for older youth, there are several other equally important byproducts. John Lennox, assistant State 4-H Club leader in charge of the older youth program in New York, points out that young people basically need opportunities to meet large numbers of other young people of their own age. In their desire for social acceptability they also need a chance to develop and discuss projects and programs that will be important to persons of their own age. They are too old for young adolescent groups and should not be forced into the mold or pattern of adult organizations before they are ready for them. The New York program recognizes also that a great deal can be done for older rural youth without any formal organization. They are now working on service letters, personal visits, and other teaching devices, as well as meetings.

Minnesota held a conference of about 200 delegates from county older youth groups on January 2, 3, and 4, at University Farm, St. Paul. The program featured tours to points of educational interest in the Twin Cities, reports from county delegates, organization and business meeting, and talks and discussions on topics of current importance. Paul J. Moore, assistant State 4-H Club leader, and Kathleen Flom, State rural youth agent, directed the preparation and plans for the meeting.

Connecticut, Maryland, and New Hampshire held summer conferences and older youth institutes on State agricultural college campuses at Storrs, Conn.; Durham, N. H.; and College Park, Md., in August. Maryland also held a State-wide hotel-type conference of senior 4-H Council delegates at Baltimore in January. More that 100 rural young people were in attendance at each of these four State-wide conferences.

The Iowa Rural Young People's Assembly has become a traditionally important State-wide conference of older youth over a period of nearly a decade. Illinois, Minnesota, and West Virginia annually hold rural youth camps each spring. Pennsylvania, each winter, conducts a series of training conferences for older youth group officers at several places throughout the State.

Working together in Wisconsin

We spend considerable time in discussing and planning for more extensive contacts in extension. We are all aroused about the need for quality. We feel that our work must include the consumer.

Our "Good Egg Days" are designed to do that job in Wisconsin. They are arranged through the cooperation of our county extension staff, association of commerce, food dealers, merchants, public service company, egg and poultry dealers, feed men, hatcherymen, schools, women's clubs, service clubs, press and radio, and poultry improvement association.

The afternoon show consists of a movie, a discussion of egg quality, and a cooking school. The public utility installs a stove and water heater. A turkey grower furnished a turkey that was halved, roasted, and given as one door prize. The demonstration was given by the home agent and the demonstrators for the utility company.

In the evening we had a movie, egg quality discussion, demonstration on preparing poultry for the table, carving, machine-picking poultry, speed picking, and a chicken-picking contest. Contestants in one case were the mayors of the Twin Cities where the meeting was held. Variations were made from this such as city slickers versus farmers, men versus women, FFA chapters, and others of interest.

The evening show was closed with entertainment, such as a barber shop quartet, old fiddlers, ventriloquists, skating, and others.

An egg show was a part of each day's program. As many as 180 plates of eggs were displayed. Two eggs were broken for the judging to show interior quality.

Attendance? The maximum number for the afternoon and evening was 2,250.

These days glamourize the poultry industry, give extension contacts it has not had before, inform the producer and consumer, and interest local civic interests in the kind of job we are trying to do.—*J. B. Hayes, professor of poultry husbandry, University of Wisconsin.*

Where to take the picture

Second in a series of practical photographic tips, by George W. Ackerman, chief photographer, Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

■ Where to take the pictures is one of the first things to decide. Background so often either makes or breaks a picture. Perhaps you have decided to take a picture of Mr. Jones' new chicken house made according to plans you obtained from the poultry specialist. Walk around the house and see from which side it looks best. Perhaps you can replace the old tumbledown house in the background by a rolling sweep of field and forest from the other side. By moving a little to the right or left you can hide an unsightly object in the background behind the house itself.

Take your time and select the best possible place. An attractive background will often sell your picture whereas an unattractive background will get your picture turned down by an editor even when the subject matter is right.

For outdoor pictures, I look for trees and shrubbery if this is an appropriate background for the picture. It must be appropriate, for the background should help to tell the story. The labor-saving buck rake tells a better story pictured in the field at work than if taken in front of a beautiful shade tree. A correct table setting tells a better story on a dining room table than on an office table. The appropriate background contributes to an understanding of the picture.

A few suitable properties will help still further and are practically always available. When taking a sewing picture, I insist on a pair of scissors, needles and thread, thimble, and a tape measure being in plain view.

In selecting background, get some contrast. For example, a 4-H boy holding his White Leghorn against a white shirt does not do justice to a fine bird. You get the same result with a Rhode Island Red against a red barn or khaki shirt. Such things can usually be easily remedied if some thought is given to the background.

A cabbage and a basket of vegetables help to tell this story.

An attractive vista of hill and meadow adds beauty to this picture—a 4-H Club member and his grandfather making a victory garden.

50,000 Pictures

During the past 29 years, Mr. Ackerman has visited every State, traveling the side roads and the back roads in county agents' cars, always looking for pictures to show the results of extension work. He has more than 50,000 pictures to his credit. You have seen many of them through the years in farm papers, garden supplements, magazines, and text books, and on bulletin covers.

One of the first things the agent says to the photographer as they get under way is, "I want you to see some pictures I took last week," or "Why wouldn't the editor take this picture?"

The picture-taking problems of the agents often seemed to take the same pattern. The same difficulties arose again and again. Just a few simple suggestions greatly improved the run-of-the-mill extension pictures. With the idea of helping the many extension friends with whom he has discussed pictures, he prepared for the Review this series of tips, dedicated to the agents who have worked with him in finding good pictures.

Blind 4-H boys raise chickens

OWEN S. TRASK, Extension Poultry Specialist, Connecticut Agricultural Extension Service

■ Ten boys at the Connecticut School for the Blind are fast becoming accomplished poultrymen.

These boys, who are from 12 to 19 years old, are caring for 250 laying hens. Their flocks provide eggs for the 40 children at the school, and the extras are sold to families living in the neighborhood.

This club work was started last September when Frank Johns, superintendent of the school, asked Mrs. Elizabeth Farnham, associate club agent in Hartford County, and me to come and help the boys get started.

I visited the school and suggested ways to get five pens ready for new pullets. Then the boys went to work. They cleaned the pens, repaired equipment, built feed hoppers, and put down fresh litter. Mr. Johns and Anthony Rozek, the handicraft teacher at the school, were their guides. When the job was done, the chickens were bought.

There was a little difficulty at first when the birds suffered from disease. Many of them didn't lay many eggs, and several died. However, by February they began to pick up, and at the end of the month more than 50 percent were laying.

The boys paired off—two boys working together to care for about 50 birds. One boy who is able to see a little is the "eyes" for the team. Each morning they feed and water the birds before classes begin. During recess and again at noon they pick up the eggs. Then, after classes are over, they feed scratch and check their birds for the night. They use automatic lights in the evening and in the morning to help increase egg production.

Every Tuesday night is club meeting night. With their club leader, James Harrington, Jr., a teacher at the school, the boys talk over their work and ways to improve it.

They are enthusiastic about their poultry work. They watch their flocks carefully. When a bird stops laying it is taken out of the flock—or "culled" in the poultryman's language that the boys are learning.

One day the poultry specialist from the University scored the pens to see how the recommended poultry practices were carried out. He found that the boys scored very high on the list.

This is the fourteenth year that a 4-H poultry project has been carried on at the school. Originally, both boys and girls took part, but during recent years the boys have been in charge.

The project is sponsored by the Hartford Lions Club which lent the boys the money to start their work. When school closes in June, the birds that are left will be sold, the loan repaid, and the profits divided.

Electric improvement club

■ Rural electrification was the chief interest of an Alaskan 4-H Club of 11 members who called themselves the Electric Improvement Club. Under the direction of their leaders, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Mau, they learned simple facts of electricity and how to make ordinary repairs in electrical equipment. Each member studied thoroughly one job to do around nome, making improvements that would save time and energy.

The club became interested in home and school lighting and checked light in various situations with a light meter. Perhaps the most significant was the problem of checking the lighting in the Palmer School. School patrons and officials recognized that the lighting was inadequate and planned to make some improvements in lighting and painting during the summer. The first check was made before any work was done. A day was chosen for the test which resembled the cloudy days of winter when artificial light would be needed. This reading revealed that the light ranged from 5 to 8½ foot-candles, with 1 foot candle in the hall. The average was about 7 foot-candles. No room had more than 8½ foot-candles, which is considered inadequate for most tasks.

During the summer the walls which had been finished in a natural oak stain were painted a beige. Readings were again taken. This time the light varied from 10 to 25 foot-candles in the classrooms, 6 in the dining room, and 2 in the halls. For ordinary study, about 20 foot-candles of light is considered sufficient. However, in some of the classrooms the 4-H members found there was still inadequate light for good study.

The local school board was much interested in this study and gave full cooperation. The president of the board accompanied the group on one of the readings.

Weed control in Northeast

Weed control in the Northeast will be on a firmer and more cooperative foundation in the future as a result of a meeting at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., in late February.

More than 80 scientists from the agricultural experiment stations and men from industry and health departments, all interested in weed control, came from a dozen States to plan the fight against weeds in vegetable gardens, pastures, turf, fruit crops, ornamental plantings, and field crops.

Out of it came a new organization known as the Northeastern Weed Control Conference. It is similar to such groups in the Midwest and West, but includes more crops because of the variety grown in the Northeast.

■ A conference of 125 boys and girls from senior 4-H Clubs of 6 southern California counties was held at Camp Seeley in the San Bernardino Mountains, March 15 and 16, 1947. Delegates were registered from San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, and Los Angeles counties. Development of county-wide senior club programs was the primary purpose of the conference.

■ The annual conference of New Mexico Extension Service workers, held January 6, 7, 8, and 9, had as its theme, Training for the Job and Doing the Job. Emphasis was placed on the need for adjustment to changing agricultural conditions in the Nation and in the world.

More Than 60 radio schools held

■ Joe Tonkin (center), Federal extension radio specialist, with Frank Atwood (left), farm program director of Station WTIC, Hartford, Conn., Raymond P. Atherton, county agent for Litchfield County, Conn., and Irma Winkleblack, Connecticut assistant State 4–H Club agent at the Connecticut Radio School which was arranged by Extension Editor Harold Baldwin, in cooperation with WTIC at Hartford, February 7. Twenty extension workers took part. Including schools conducted by Ken Gapen in the Western States before his appointment as chief of the Radio Service, more than 60 such schools have been held throughout the country in the past 2 years, with approximately 1,200 extension workers as students. Ken estimates that half of the extension officers in the country are using radio in one form or another, and the trend is still on the increase.

Radio observes county agent anniversary

■ Early days of extension work were revived again in New Jersey as several radio stations recently presented special programs honoring the thirty-fifth anniversary of the appointment of the State's first county agent.

Phil Alampi, farm program director of Station WJZ, New York, featured talks and interviews by four Extension Service staff members on his 5:45 to 6 a. m. Farm News program. Director M. L. Wilson and Henry W. Gilbertson, also with the Federal Extension Service, were heard in brief talks. Mr. Gilbertson was the first county agent in New Jersey, appointed in Sussex County on March 16, 1912. Representing the New Jersey staff were Arthur J. Farley, extension fruit specialist, who has been with the New Jersey College of Agriculture for 38 years, and Sam Reck, extension editor. Phil, who is a graduate of Rutgers University, presented a complete transcription of the anniversary part of his March 17 program to the Extension Service as a souvenir of the occasion.

Tom Paige, director of WNBC's "Modern Farmer" (6 to 7 a. m. e. s. t.), saluted the New Jersey Extension Service Saturday, March 15. He featured a 5-minute talk by Mr. Gilbertson and interviews with John Raab, the present Sussex County agent, as well as with George W. Van Horn, for many years a farmer of Fredon township. Mr. Van Horn, was secretary of the committee appointed by the Newton, N. J., Board of Trade to look into the matter of the appointment of a county agent. Although about 85 years old now, Mr. Van Horn took an active interest in going to New York City and putting the story of extension work in his county on a disc for the WNBC anniversary broadcast.

The talks by Director Wilson and Mr. Gilbertson for both these programs were transcribed in Washington.

Lindley G. Cook, associate director of the New Jersey Extension Service, told about how Extension developed in the State during Joe Bier's 6 a. m. "News of the Farm" program on WOR that week. Mrs. Kathryn Francis Cook, who has been a home demonstration agent in Mercer County for more than 25 years, told of the work Extension is doing in the State and something of her part in it, during the noontime "Farmers' Hour" over Station WTTM, Trenton.

■ Looking ahead to the time when development of the Missouri River water resources will make irrigation farming possible in about half of North Dakota's counties, the North Dakota Extension Service is giving county agents training in irrigation.

Director E. J. Haslerud called a meeting for county agents from 25 counties on the subject of irrigation, which was held March 18 and 19.

Instruction on irrigation was given at the session by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, the Soil Conservation Service, and State agricultural engineers. Through a series of farm irrigation demonstrations planned at points in the State where projects are already developed or in process of development, the Extension Service expects to obtain information which will be valuable to other farmers in the State when irrigation comes to their localities.

Do you know

MRS. FABIOLO C. DE BACA GILBERT, a New Mexico home demonstration agent who is firmly established in the minds and hearts of the Spanish-speaking Americans in her county?

■ Mrs. Fabiola C. de Baca Gilbert was born on a ranch near Las Vegas, N. Mex., and with the exception of 1 year spent in Spain, she has spent her entire life in her native State.

In the 17 years that Mrs. Gilbert has worked in New Mexico as a home demonstration agent, she has been assigned to only two counties. Her first assignment was that of district agent with Santa Fe and Rio Arriba Counties as her field. This arrangement lasted for 2 years, and then she was assigned to the job of county extension agent-at-large for 1 year. For the past 14 years she has been the county home demonstration agent in Santa Fe County.

Mrs. Gilbert's most outstanding work has been with the Spanish-speaking women and girls in Santa Fe County. She organized adult clubs for the women throughout the county, and her 4–H girls clubs are known throughout the entire State for their outstanding work in preparation and conservation of foods, sewing, and the native arts and crafts. If the rural women of Santa Fe County need assistance, they call for Mrs. Gilbert.

She organized a women's market for native products, which furnishes an outlet for canned food products, rugs, baskets, pottery, and other handicraft made by the native people. During the war, she gave freely of her time, serving on many emergency boards and interpreting war regulations to the rural people.

Throughout the war period she helped with food rationing and bond sales in rural areas. She served, too, as director of the committee that operated a community kitchen in Santa Fe. Here the women and girls of the community were taught the correct ways to prepare and preserve foods. Mrs. Gilbert gave food demonstrations regularly at the community kitchen until it closed early in 1946; then she accepted the responsibility of the weekly cooking class in the Garcia Street Club, a youth center. She prepares a homemaker's column in Spanish each week, which is published in the Santa Fe New Mexican, and has done similar educational work with the local radio station.

Mrs. Gilbert, home demonstration agent, admires the well-filled pantry of Mrs. Fidel Romero.

Not content with these accomplishments with the folks at home, Mrs. Gilbert has recently branched out into the field of inter-American good will. She assisted with a 4–H Club movie that has been shown throughout Latin-America and has worked with women of South America who have come to the United States to study methods of conducting home economics extension work. Mrs. Gilbert assisted with the direction of the film, "Preservation of Basic Foods," made by the All-Nations Production Company, Rockefeller Plaza, New York. The film was prepared for Spanish-speaking people.

In addition to all this, Mrs. Gilbert has found time to write two bulletins in Spanish: *Boletin de Conservar* and *Los Alimentos y Su Preparacion.* Also, she has compiled a collection of fine old native recipes under the title, "Historic Cookery." These bulletins have had a wide distribution in New Mexico and other sections where the Spanish language is spoken.

Mrs. Gilbert received her elementary education in a private school for girls and later attended the high school associated with the Highlands University at Las Vegas, N. Mex., where she graduated in 1913. Upon returning home, she again observed closely the families of laborers who worked on her father's ranch. It was then that she decided to return to Highlands University to prepare herself as a teacher.

During the time Mrs. Gilbert was a student at Highlands University, she had an opportunity to go to Spain for a year's study at Centro de Estudios Historicos in Madrid. She took time out from her studies at Highlands and spent a year in Spain, returning to Highlands to receive a baccalaureate degree in pedagogy in 1921.

Mixed in with attending the University and the trip to Spain, Mrs. Gilbert managed to get in 11 years of teaching. In 1927 her course of procedure took a definite turn. She enrolled as a student in the home economics department of New Mexico A. & M. College. During her first year at A. & M. she taught a class in Spanish in addition to her work as a student of home economics. She completed the course in 1929.

Have you read

OUR CHILDREN. Annual Report of the Profession to the Public, by the Executive Secretary of the National Education Association of the United States. Willard E. Givens. 16 pp. National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington 6, D. C. 1946.

■ The ability of the Nation's schools to meet fully its obligations to society, always more or less below par because of inadequate financial support, struck a new low during the war years, a fact which is just now coming to be impressed upon the people. Evidence of the seriousness of the situation is found in the campaign presently carried on through press and radio to arouse the public to action. In a few communities the teachers themselves have resorted to means heretofore frowned upon.

The predicament stems from a neglect to keep salaries in line. Thousands of teachers left their posts for more lucrative jobs in order to make a decent living. Thousands of positions have been filled with temporary teachers of poor quality, while thousands more have gone unfilled. As for the future, the picture is far from bright because not even enough teachers are in training to take the places of those who normally leave the profession.

The situation now, as well as the long-time view, as to needs and remedies are summed up in a 16-page document entitled "Our Children—Annual Report of the Profession to the Public," by the executive secretary of the National Education Association. The report is divided into 10 parts as follows: The World We Live in; The Kind of Citizens We Need; The Kind of Citizens We Have; Urgent Needs of the Educational Program; The Kind of Teachers We Need; The Vanishing Teacher; The Economic Status of the Teacher; The Social Status of the Teacher; The Professional Security of the Teacher; Our Nation Can Afford Good Schools.

We are reminded that ours is a very complex world made more so by the recent war. "It is a world of quickly achieved knowledge and skills, of racial and class tensions, of international frictions, of battered traditions, of huge debts, and of inevitable change." The report emphasizes that "American children must find their way in the world we live in, and they must have the education which will help them to do so."

To solve the many problems that lie ahead demands an "informed citizenship capable of sound decisions and vigorous action; a citizenship that is morally sturdy, aware of spiritual values, and convinced that every individual has a responsibility to uphold and a contribution to make." That we fall short of this mark is found in statistics which show that the average citizenship 20 years of age in 1940 had attended school only 9 years; at the same time there were 10 million citizens functionally illiterate, and Selective Service was forced to reject 676,000 draftees for mental and educational deficiency. Juvenile delinquency jumped to a new high partly because of the war; but "a great deal of it can be attributed to long-time, widespread indifference to the needs of youth."

"American education demands reappraisal," the report declares, "in the light of the needs of American citizens and of community and national welfare."

As to the kind of teachers we need to do an effective job, we are told that only a minority meet desirable standards, and most of these are in the cities. "The situation in rural schools was none too favorable in prewar days; since the beginning of the war it has become steadily worse."

Strangely enough these things are happening to our schools when "our Nation can afford good schools." Figures are given to prove it. The proportion of the national income expended for schools in 1943 was smaller than for any year since 1929.

Figures from a United States Chamber of Commerce survey are used to show a "marked relationship between expenditures for education and the economic prosperity of a given community or State." This is the basis of the report's conclusion that "education pays and that we can afford to educate our children."—*Irvin H. Schmitt, Chief, Victory Farm Volunteer Division, Farm Labor Program, Federal Extension Service.*

FOODS: THEIR VALUES AND MANAGEMENT. Henry C. Sherman. 221 pp. Columbia University Press, New York, N. Y.

■ H. C. Sherman has the unique characteristic of being able to write interestingly for the nonprofessional reader and yet be outstanding in his professional field. His latest book, published in 1946 with the above title, is intended as a companion volume to The Science of Nutrition and is put out by the same publisher, the Columbia University Press, in New York City. Workers in the field of nutrition education will find in Foods: Their Values and Management, just the information they desire to have at hand.

In this book, Dr. Sherman treats foods as individual and group commodities, "the first essentials of the better life." He has devoted a chapter to each of the 10 food groups, with a general introductory chapter dealing with today's activities related to food supplies and a concluding one on food adjustment problems. The place in the dietary of each article or type of food is considered from the viewpoint of its contribution to each main aspect of nutrition value: Energy, protein, mineral elements, and vitamins. Special attention is given to new knowledge of the distribution and conservation of vitamin values and to the amounts of individual amino acids in the different food proteins.

He uses the term, "management," to cover the entire field, extending from each individual's daily use of food to the planning of food production for the better nutrition of all people.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Cooperative Extension Work.*

■ A homemakers leadership institute in Worcester County, Mass., emphasized posture, voice, and good grooming, as well as parliamentary procedure, program planning, and a talk on understanding people.

Flashes
FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Fruit Insects Routed by DDT

■ One-third to one-half of the country's apple orchards will probably be protected by DDT from the codling moth in 1947, entomologists estimate. Tests in 1946 showed that the famous insecticide is highly effective against this and many other pests destructive to fruit trees.

There is one drawback, however, to its use in orchards. In amounts used for codling moth control DDT is ineffective against certain other pests of fruit trees, such as some species of orchard mites, the woolly apple aphid, and the red-banded leaf roller. Moreover, DDT destroys the natural enemies of these pests, which ordinarily hold them in check. In spite of this, when codling moth infestation is severe, the balance is in favor of using DDT even though other insects may be increased. Separate measures can be taken to control these insects and mites. Lead arsenate in the early season sprays, either alone or with DDT, controls the red-banded leaf roller if the spray is thoroughly applied to cover the under side of the leaves. The woolly apple aphid can be controlled by applying nicotine sulfate when needed. Definite recommendations for control of leaf mites cannot be made until further results of tests are in.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine can furnish directions for formulations and application of DDT for control of the codling moth and such other fruit insects as the Oriental fruit moth, grape leaf hoppers, tarnished plant bug, apple maggot, and pear thrips.

Possible New Antibiotic in Tomato Plants

■ Recent work of Department scientists reveals that tomato plants of certain wilt-resistant varieties contain a substance that hinders the growth of the fungus that causes fusarium wilt disease. This substance has been named "tomatin." Its discovery explains why some varieties of tomatoes are able to grow in soils infected with the wilt disease, and opens the possibility of a new weapon against diseases of man and animals as well as plants.

Tomatin has been shown to be even more effective in inhibiting the growth of certain bacteria and fungi that cause human and animal diseases than it is against the tomato-wilt fungus. It may take its place beside penicillin as an antibiotic (killer of disease organisms). Tomatin is effective against the parasitic fungi that cause skin diseases such as eczema, ringworm, and athlete's foot, and several yeastlike fungi that cause serious internal diseases, all of which are resistant to penicillin.

First, of course, tomatin will have to be proved safe for medicinal use. Intensive work is being done on this phase of the project by agencies cooperating with the Department. Fungus infections are now known to be more prevalent and widespread than was supposed, and at present no safe and effective remedies for the more serious ones are available.

Meanwhile, antibiotic agents similar to tomatin have been found in a few other plants. Substance in the leaves of cabbage, potato, sweetpotato, and chili pepper plants hinder the growth of the fusarium fungus and may also prove effective against human disease fungi.

2,4–D Broadens Its Usefulness as a Weed Killer

■ Clearing lawns of weeds without hurting the grass was the first function assigned 2,4–D when its value as a weed killer was discovered. Now the chemical is being recommended by weed-control specialists of the Department for killing weeds in field crops such as wheat, oats, barley, and sugarcane. This more utilitarian use bids fair to be a means of increasing farm efficiency.

The recommendations are based on tests in widely separated regions of the United States. In the Red River Valley in North Dakota, for example, wheat fields badly infested with wild mustard treated with 2,4–D produced 10 to 15 more bushels of wheat per acre than adjoining untreated fields. In Louisiana, farmers are using 2,4–D to combat alligator weed in sugarcane fields with good effects. Previously flame cultivators have the only means of control of the weed, which spreads from the bayous and has choked out many fields.

Chemical weed killing is not new, but a chemical that kills only the weeds and leaves the crop unharmed is new. Other chemicals were used only as a last resort, because they killed all vegetation and often made the land unfit for cropping for 1 to 3 years.

Experiments show that 1 to 1¼ pounds of 2,4–D per acre, dissolved in 100 to 125 gallons of water or applied in a dust, will control annual weeds in small grains. Trees, shrubs, and some crop plants are susceptible to the chemical, so care should be taken in applying it. Weeds are most susceptible when making rapid growth. Annual treatments with 2,4–D will keep even the deep-rooted perennial weeds, such as bindweed, under control, though they may not be completely eradicated. Poison ivy should be sprayed in early summer when it is making its first growth.

A Good Beginning Is Good for Beef Calves

■ Birth weight of beef calves is a clue to growth rate, department scientists have found. Calves heavier than the average at birth tended to reach weaning weight sooner than the lighter-weight newborn calves. Further, the heavier calves generally reach slaughter weight sooner.

These findings are the result of studies on 402 beef Shorthorn calves over a period of 14 years at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. The calves were from 112 cows bred to 28 bulls. Weight at birth ranged from 40 to 109 pounds, aver-

aging 70½. The data indicated that birth weight is influenced by heredity from both sire and dam. Weight of calf tends to increase with age of dam up to 6 years, after which there is no further increase from that factor.

In applying the results of these studies to the raising of beef cattle, it would seem desirable to give birth weight of calves consideration both in selecting breeding stock and in choosing animals to be fed for slaughter.

Gum Goes in—Turpentine and Rosin Come Out

■ A new continuous-process still for converting pine gum to turpentine and rosin, now in operation at Lake City, Fla., represents the fulfillment of long-cherished hopes of naval stores operators. For 150 years or more, turpentine and rosin have been produced in batch stills, and continuous operation was only a dream. The new still, of small commercial size, is the result of 3 years of intensive research by naval stores scientists of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. It is both faster and cheaper than batch stills, one of which is being operated side by side with the new continuous still for the purpose of comparing results. The new type uses less than two-thirds as much steam as the conventional still and requires only half as much labor to operate. The rosin produced is as good, if not better, and of more uniform quality.

In the continuous flash still, as it is sometimes called, cleaned gum from southern pine trees is preheated to about 350° F. and sprayed into a chamber at the top of a 20-foot-high 8-inch pipe. This is called the flash chamber because, when the gum enters it, 80 percent of the turpentine in the gum flashes off, or vaporizes, passing out through a pipe at the top which carries it to a condensing tank. The rosin, not being volatile like the turpentine, flows down the pipe, meeting a current of live steam on the way which drives out the rest of the turpentine. The two products normally start flowing from separate outlets about 5 minutes after the gum has entered the flash chamber and continue to flow as long as gum is sprayed in.

Distinguished service recognized

■ The 1946 Awards for Meritorious Service given each year by Epsilon Sigma Phi, National Honorary Extension Fraternity, were announced at the annual dinner held in Chicago, Ill., last December.

The Distinguished Service Ruby was awarded to Dean and Director J. E. Carrigan, University of Vermont. The Certificates of Recognition at Large were awarded to Dr. John Alfred Hannah, president of Michigan State College; Dr. H. E. Babcock, former county agent leader, Extension Service, Cornell University, and now president of the Board of Control of Cornell University; and Dr. W. C. Coffey, President Emeritus, University of Minnesota.

The 1946 Certificates of Recognition granted on recommendations made by the several chapters were as follows: Roy Edwin Jones, poultry specialist, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.; Venia Marie Kellar, assistant director for home demonstration work, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.; Charles Henry Hartley, State 4–H Club leader, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.; Milton Wesley Muldrow, extension animal husbandman, Little Rock, Ark.; Isabelle Starr Thursby, specialist in food conservation, Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee, Fla.; Ellen White LeNoir, State home demonstration agent, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.; Lella Reed Gaddis, State home demonstration agent, Purdue University, LaFayette, Ind.; Willimina Pearl Martin, home health and sanitation specialist, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.; Julia Olive Newton, State home demonstration leader, University of Minnesota, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.; Ralph Edward Bodley, State supervisor, emergency farm labor program and specialist in rural fire control, Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont.; John Hyrum Wittwer, county agricultural agent, Clark County, Nev.; Mary Elmina White, assistant director in home economics, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

New slidefilms released

■ Wildlife and Soil Conservation. No. 670. Prepared by Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service. An abundance of songbirds, game, fur-bearing animals, and other types of wildlife makes farms more valuable and farm life more enjoyable. They help to protect crops against pests, provide sport and recreation for the farm family and friends, add delicious variety to the farm fare, and in some instances may have a real market value. With these benefits in mind, this slidefilm was prepared to show how farmers can increase and protect wildlife by improving their land pattern, in providing travel lanes, and growing suitable vegetation on wasteland, which when properly planted will provide shelter and food for wildlife. (58 frames; single, $0.55; double, $1.25.)

Raindrops and Erosion. No. 672. Based on experiments conducted by W. D. Ellison, Soil Conservation Service. This slidefilm was designed to show results of research relating to damage caused by raindrops beating on soil. It illustrates and describes the raindrop as a primary cause of loss and destruction of topsoil. It depicts many of the processes of raindrop action and discusses their effects in destroying soil fertility, causing flood run-off and accelerating harmful silt accumulations in streams and reservoirs. (50 frames; single, $0.50; double, $1.)

Save Work in Doing Dairy Chores. No. 674. Based on Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 503. Prepared by Extension Service. This is a story of how one Vermont farmer studied the way he was doing his dairy barn chores and was able to make improvements that resulted in daily savings of 2 hours and 5 minutes of time and 2 miles of walking. (59 frames; single, $0.55; double $1.25.)

A copy for inspection of each of these slidefilms is deposited with the extension editor at your State agricultural college.

Among Ourselves

■ LYMAN M. BUTLER, county agent in Marshall County, Ind., died suddenly while taking a 4-H demonstration team to a hockey game as a reward for their work.

Mr. Butler was a graduate of Purdue University. He was county agent in Knox County before going to Marshall County in 1922. An editorial in his home town paper read, "With the passing of Lyman M. Butler, Marshall County citizens have lost one of the best friends they ever had. He was more than a county agent; he was the county's servant who derived pleasure in giving of himself to his fellow man."

His 24 years of service in Marshall County have developed a strong soil conservation program, an active 4-H club organization, and strengthened many a rural activity in the county.

■ WINNIE BELLE HOLDEN has resigned as extension radio specialist for South Carolina. Miss Holden is to be married. After 19 years as home demonstration agent, she became radio specialist in January 1943. At that time there were 7 radio programs being conducted by extension workers in South Carolina, and a dozen county agricultural and home demonstration agents were participating in them. Today there are 30 regular weekly programs being put on by the Extension Service in the State, and 113 different workers from the county and State staff are participating in them. Hers has been a pioneering job, and she has done it well. Miss Holden plans to develop further a patent she has had under way for some time.

■ ORREN BEATY, State supervisor of emergency farm labor under the New Mexico Extension Service, retired March 31. Since September 1945, he had been in charge of the recruitment and placing of farm laborers in the State. Under Beaty's administration of the State farm labor program, 50,000 farm laborers were placed annually. He was also in charge of placing 5,000 war prisoners.

Mr. Beaty has been associated with agriculture in New Mexico for 31 years. A graduate of Oregon State College, he was employed in public agricultural work in Oregon for several years before going to Union County, N. Mex., as extension agent in 1916. From 1922 to 1934 he was county extension agent in Lea County and from 1934 to 1935 in Roosevelt County. He was district supervisor for the Farm Security Administration from 1935 to 1943.

■ PAUL A. GANTT, formerly extension animal husbandry specialist in Hawaii, has resigned to take up dairy farming in Louisiana. For the past 5 years, Mr. Gantt has been on emergency war food assignments and worked practically all over the Pacific. The new farm is at Rosedale, 20 miles west of Baton Rouge, and offers promise to a dairyman. The beautifully built home dating back to 1839 offers promise to the dairyman's wife.

■ EARL L. SCOVELL, extension forester in New Jersey, died February 2 following an operation. He had been the State's extension forester since 1926 and was one of the pioneers in farm forestry work. He was a graduate of the Yale School of Forestry and was with the New Jersey State Forestry Department before joining the extension ranks.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

■ J. W. WILLIS, extension cotton specialist in Mississippi, retired February 1 after 40 years of service. Starting with the Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work, February 1, 1907, he served as local county agent, district agent, State agent, assistant director, and cotton specialist.

"The demonstration method of teaching inaugurated by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, is the greatest system for teaching rural people ever inaugurated," said Mr. Willis on the occasion of his retirement when his fellow workers met to honor him for 40 years of pioneer effort.

"I am old enough to retire," he said, "but not old enough to begin living in the past. I am just as much interested in the future of Extension as I have ever been."

His good sound advice and philosophy will be missed by his colleagues and by the cotton farmers with whom he has been working. He retires to his farm at Graysport, Grenada County.

■ DEAN I. O. SCHAUB, of North Carolina, and CONNIE J. BONSLAGEL, Arkansas State home demonstration agent, were awarded the bronze medallions for "distinguished service to southern agriculture" at the forty-fourth annual convention of the Southern Association of Agricultural Workers held in Biloxi, Miss.

■ J. R. CHAVEZ, agricultural extension agent of Mora County, N. Mex., was awarded the 1946 plaque of the New Mexico Wool Growers' Association for the most outstanding work on sheep and wool improvement in his county. Chavez' award was based on close cooperation with small operators in obtaining better rams for an improvement program, successful activities in controlling sheep parasites, cooperation in supervising activities of junior wool growers, and assistance in and support of the State wool show.

He has been the extension agent in Mora County for 6 years. He was graduated from New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1938.

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Extension Service Review

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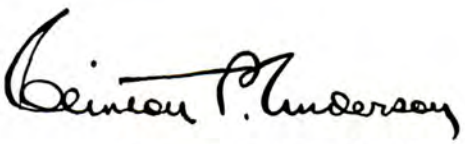
Farm labor—action in education

TO MEMBERS OF
THE COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE:

No one knows better than farmers the important job which the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service has done in helping to solve difficult farm labor problems of the war and the world food emergency that followed. In many counties the task of stretching the short labor supply to accomplish larger production has taxed resourcefulness of experienced county agents. But somehow, someway, the "impossible" was accomplished. The efforts of county and State Extension workers and local advisory committees of farmers and townspeople in developing organized plans for exchange of machinery and labor, promoting better work methods, labor-saving devices and other possible means of increasing output per worker, marshaling unusual sources of labor within the county, cooperating with other counties and States in fuller utilization of workers during slack periods, and making local arrangements to insure effective use of prisoners of war and foreign workers, constituted a major wartime accomplishment.

The record speaks for itself. American farmers in the face of labor shortages and other production difficulties established and maintained yearly production of agricultural commodities during the war years far in excess of any prewar period. It is difficult to evaluate fully what that record production meant to winning of the war and advancement of peace. It is not pleasant to contemplate the consequences had food production fallen seriously short of goals.

Local educational representatives of the Department and the State Agricultural Colleges have once again demonstrated their ability to direct "action" programs in an emergency. Every Extension Service employee—county, State, and Federal—in any way associated with the Farm Labor Program has the satisfaction of patriotic service effectively performed in a national emergency. The Department of Agriculture has reason to be proud of its cooperative employees in Extension, serving farmers in the 3,000 agricultural counties of the Nation.



Secretary of Agriculture.

■ Since early 1943 extension agents have been "officially" concerned with the important problem of assisting farmers with the labor side of production. Supervision of the emergency farm labor supply program, with its many ramifications, including reports on agricultural deferees for Selective Service use, has been a wartime and reconversion responsibility which State and county workers have accepted as another opportunity to serve rural people in the interests of the whole Nation.

This issue of the REVIEW is devoted exclusively to farm labor, primarily as an accounting to extension workers everywhere of the manner in which the difficult wartime assignment has been carried out.

Made to Order for Job

The system of well-trained, experienced personnel in whom farm people had confidence, located in every agricultural county, was made to order for the farm labor job. It was experienced in handling emergencies. During World War I years, the then newly created Cooperative Extension Service under the Smith-Lever Act participated in the emergency food production and conservation campaigns. Later it was called upon to help get under way emergency agricultural projects, such as the first AAA program and the drought-cattle purchase program of the early thirties.

Fortunately, the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act provided ample funds with which to employ the additional full time and temporary personnel needed to do the farm labor job. It was equally fortunate that

(*Continued on page 93*)

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Who does the farm work?

■ Many times when we discuss or write about progress and accomplishments of American agriculture we neglect to give due credit to its greatest resource, the farm people. It is the 27 million people who live on the land, plus thousands of additional hired workers, who are responsible for production of food and fiber for domestic needs and some for export.

During the 1935–39 period, an annual average of 10,920,000 workers were employed in agriculture. Farm operators and unpaid family workers made up about three-fourths and hired workers one-fourth of this total force. Of the hired group, consisting of approximately 2,568,000 workers, about 30 percent were year-round hands; more than one-half were local seasonal workers, and one-seventh were migratory workers who followed the crop season from one area to another.

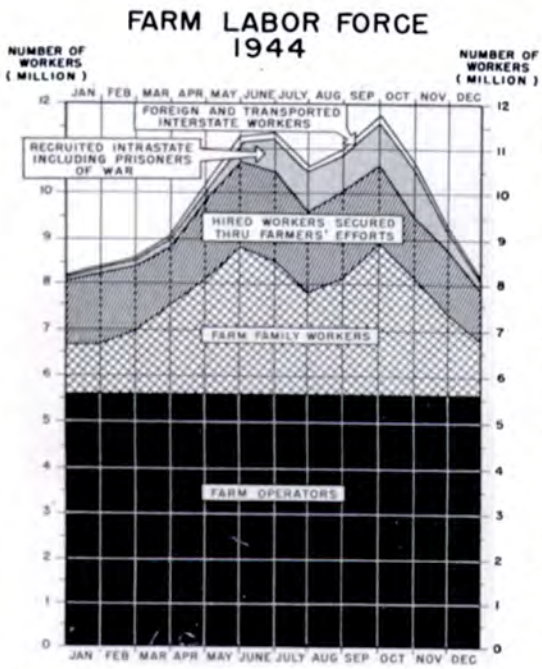
During the prewar period an adequate supply of labor was usually on hand when needed, except in small isolated areas. Local labor was available for short-time employment, and considerable numbers moved from one area to another seeking employment. Farmers could hire help needed for a day, a week, or for the entire season.

As the war clouds began to gather over Europe and eventually spread throughout the world, agriculture was not spared the necessity of making changes required for total mobilization. Industry converted and expanded to make the weapons of war. New industries mushroomed throughout the land. America quickly became the arsenal of democracy. Job opportunities and high wages in these war industries increased by leaps and bounds. This provided an oportunity for many agricultural workers to get back into industrial work from which they were forced during the depression thirties. Workers by the thousands flocked to the towns and cities.

With entry of United States into war, young able-bodied men and women by the millions were inducted into armed services. Those who were left behind were expected to hold the home front. In spite of shortages of labor and machinery, demands for food increased with the war tempo.

To meet these demands new labor sources had to be found. The Federal Government appropriated funds to establish the program to assist in finding this labor. Farmers used more efficient methods than ever before to reduce labor needs to a minimum. They pooled their limited labor and machinery resources and stretched them as far as possible. Through organization, education and information programs in each community, local nonfarm people were recruited into platoons and twilight crews.

Older men who had retired to less strenuous work went back to the farm. Women and youth responded by the thousands and rendered an outstanding service in filling the gap left by those who marched to war. Industrial workers spent vacation, weekend, and after-shift periods in harvest fields; troops were assigned as units in a few limited areas to prevent crop loss. Conscientious objectors, Japanese evacuees, and inmates of penal institutions did farm work. Members of military services spent furloughs and extra leaves picking fruits and vegetables. Crews of foreign vessels docking at American ports obtained shore leave to harvest crops which their countrymen so sorely needed.



Through government assistance foreign workers were recruited and transported by Office of Labor (Labor Branch PMA) from Mexico, Jamaica, Bahama, Canada, Newfoundland, and Barbados for employment in areas where domestic resources were inadequate. The Department of War made prisoners of war available for agricultural work. Both of these groups were at their height in 1945 when there were 95,000 foreign workers and 128,000 prisoners of war at peak periods, in a total labor force of 2,725,000 workers placed in the whole program.

Domestic workers were recruited and transported at government expense to areas where distance or length of employment prevented the employer or worker from bearing these costs.

Through these emergency efforts of millions of people the farmers met every challenge. They produced one-third more food with 10 percent less labor—one of the wonders of America's wartime accomplishment.

The coming of peace did not bring any let-down for farmers. Need for food did not end when the last shot was fired. The goals continue high and 1947 goals call for acreages greater than 1946 plantings. Neither did peace cause a large return of workers to farms as some had expected.

The downward trend in numbers has been halted, but high industrial employment continues to absorb many thousands of workers formerly engaged in agriculture. Many farm boys who left for military service have taken industrial jobs and probably will never return to agricultural work. Therefore, agriculture will have to rely for some time on many of the sources of labor used during the war period.

Youth lends a hand

■ In the spring of 1944 labor was a scarce commodity in South Carolina's cotton and tobacco country. Florence County farmers were considerably worried. And they were hardly any happier about the situation when County Agent J. W. McLendon suggested bringing in a few city boys from Charleston to live and work on their farms.

You can imagine their reaction, for it was the same story—country over. City kids! What could they do? Wouldn't they be more bother than worth? It took some persuading on the part of Farm Labor Assistant E. D. Sallenger, Jr., but the extension staff finally succeeded in placing 19 boys on farms for the summer. Sixteen of these stayed through the season and did a good job.

Nearly everyone was a little surprised at the results. Word got around to other farms. Farmers who had boys ordered them again the next year. And when spring of 1946 rolled around, 100 farmers requested boys. Actual placements totaled 58, but the high number of requests shows how farmers changed their attitude about town youth.

Here is a story that could be written for many another county—in every part of the Nation. Nonfarm youth were an unknown quantity in the beginning. Some berry and vegetable growers had relied on them for harvesting operations in years past; but farmers as a whole put little stock in city boys and girls, for many of these new recruits were not offering to work because they needed a job or the money. Farmers were especially skeptical about housing a "green" city youngster in the farm home and making even a substitute "hired man" out of him. And many a county agent shared this skepticism.

But the youth program stuck—through war and reconversion. Extension placements amounted to as many as a million and a half in one war year. Backed by a good platoon system in Oregon, the youth program made a big contribution to the Northwest's fruit and vegetable production. Based on a sound program of supervision and selection, good "live-in" help was provided for the general and dairy farms of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and others. Surveys show how much farmers liked these live-ins. Ninety percent of the Maine farmers who reported liked their boy as a worker, and 87 percent of 2,210 boys in Minnesota were considered successful.

Herman Bresciani came from Willock, Pa., to work on the Elton Clifford farm in Windsor County, Vt. It was a happy combination, as this picture of Farmer Clifford and Herman indicates.

In Iowa and Utah, more than half of Extension's placements last year were boys and girls. At least a third of the farm labor placements were youth in Idaho, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, and the Southern Cotton States. Teen-agers last year picked 90 percent of the snapbeans in Maine, 65 percent of Idaho's potatoes, and detasseled a whopping big part of the Midwest's hybrid seed corn—75 percent, for instance, in Illinois. In Kansas, an estimated 10,000 nonfarm youth did farm work, mostly in the wheat harvest.

The largest percentage of the Nation's Victory Farm Volunteers work as "day-hauls"—something like 80 percent, including youth in farm labor camps. The others are placed in farm homes.

Farmers did not reform their opinions about youth labor overnight. Some youngsters were not successful on the farm. But extension workers and farmers soon figured out the reasons. Learning by experience, they brought about improvements in recruitment and selection. Placement men came to be more careful about the farms where youth were placed and the employment records of growers. Gradually they learned the necessity of adult control, and many a farmer paid willingly the wages for a supervisor when he saw how supervision increased the work output.

Other factors made youth a useful type of labor. There was the hearty cooperation of the school people who gave many overtime hours to recruitment and supervision, the assistance of youth agencies, the backing of parents who wanted their youngsters to have new experiences and at the same time help farmers produce food. And most importantly, there were the State and county extension people who made use of their experience with 4–H Clubbers, who listened to words of wisdom from others who had handled youth, and who assumed an interest in the welfare of the boys and girls as well as the farmers whom they have traditionally served.

Youth deserve a big share of the credit, of course, for their willing desire to help and anxiety to prove they could "take it." And several other factors made the youth program click—there are in the program the byproducts of practical education, improved rural-urban relationships, and better working conditions for the boy and girl workers in agriculture.

Farmers organize to meet labor needs

■ Farmers over the years have met many of their pressing problems through teamwork of cooperative associations. Use of cooperative methods in utilization of farm labor is comparatively new. Today 400 farmers' cooperatives from coast to coast view with satisfaction the valuable services they have performed for their members and others in the field of farm labor.

Many existing cooperative associations whose primary purposes are other than the handling of farm labor have taken on this function. Other cooperatives have incorporated chiefly to operate for their members in the utilization of labor. Still other unincorporated groups and committees have been established only to contract for foreign labor.

Many associations now recognize the possibilities of cooperative action in the utilization of migratory and other domestic farm workers. Programs affecting recruitment, transportation, housing, and general welfare of workers are becoming more extensive. The growth of cooperative farm labor activities is partly reflected by the recent organization of various State federations of cooperative farm labor associations.

Assistance in organization of farm labor associations has been given usually by the Extension Service of the State in which the association was established. Some assistance in preparing the corporate structures and governing regulations has been given also by attorneys versed in cooperative law and practice, who worked with Extension.

In New York, where, in 1943, one farm labor association had operated successfully, there were 40 farm labor associations at the end of 1946. Of these, 31 associations with approximately 1,900 members were active during the 1946 season. These organizations sponsored 33 labor camps, housing approximately 4,000 workers at peak season. Many employers had their own housing, and the figure quoted does not include all migrant, interstate, foreign, and other workers furnished through the associations.

The New York associations had total receipts of $1,900,000. This figure includes wages collected by the associations from employers and paid to workers. It is estimated that with wages paid direct by employers to workers, the earnings of all workers recruited by the New York associations were in excess of $2,400,000.

An association specialist employed by the New York Extension Service has worked closely with cooperatives in that State. Other specialists of the Extension Service there assist the cooperatives in housing, engineering, camp management, food supervision, labor utilization, and migrant worker contacts.

Generally, farm labor associations are located in areas of specialized farming. Michigan Field Crops, Inc., a State-wide organization, has as members 18 local associations of growers of beets, beans, tomatoes, and cucumbers. Michigan's Farm Labor Services, State-wide in character, has 6 associations of fruit growers as members. Five associations of Michigan's muck crop growers have carried out farm labor functions on behalf of members.

California's wartime production resulted in the functioning of 74 farm labor associations. Of these, 37 plan to continue, and 12 had in 1946 converted to use of domestic workers. All have established camps. Eleven associations in Tulare County have invested in camp property in amounts varying from $15,000 to $60,000.

Other States in which farm labor cooperatives function in varying degrees include Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, Texas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington, and Oregon.

There is a growing recognition on the part of farmer-employers that good housing and appropriate attention to the needs of workers pay dividends in attracting a satisfactory labor supply. Less turn-over of labor is experienced, and, generally, the quantity and quality of labor output are increased where living conditions are good. The programs of many cooperatives point toward improved living conditions for workers and their families.

Illustratively, cooperatives in New York look increasingly to migrant workers as a source of labor. There is not sufficient housing on farms of employers to accommodate all needed workers. Associations have made

marked progress in management of central housing for workers. Migratory workers appreciate good housing. "Livability" in housing attracts and satisfies workers. The associations have attempted with reasonable success to provide such housing. The Wayne County Growers' and Processors' Association, Inc., camp at Williamson, N. Y., is pictured on page 84.

The Wiscoy Growers' Cooperative Association, Inc., operating at Pike, Wyoming County, N. Y., also has provided satisfactory camp housing facilities for migrant workers in the potato harvest. Efforts of this and other cooperatives have resulted in admission of children of migrant workers to public schools in areas of parents' employment.

A farm labor association in Santa Cruz County, Calif., in constructing a camp to accommodate 50 Mexican-American families has provided for recreational facilities, a school, and a church, and is planning for medical services.

Housing of labor has been a major function of farm labor associations in various other States.

Cooperative associations appear to be well adapted to promote good relationships between migratory workers and the communities.

The first task of the New York State Federation of Growers' and Processors' Associations, Inc., was to arrange for a child-care program for migrant farm labor camps, most of which cost was met by State appropriation.

John Hartman, Longmont, Colo., farmer, speaking of farm labor associations at the Colorado Farm Labor Conference at Denver in March, said the associations were needed and highly useful during the past 4 years. He believes they should continue to operate during peacetime in areas requiring outside labor. A State-wide federation would increase associations' effectiveness, he said.

There are indications that difficult and complex farm labor situations will yet be met for an extended period. Many cooperatives can serve their members effectively in those situations in which recruitment, transportation, training, housing, and general welfare of workers continue to present problems. Cooperatives are assuming larger and more definite responsibilities in this field.

Housing is a bottleneck

■ "There has been some labor shortage, but this is due to a lack of housing rather than to availability of workers." So read a weekly report from the emergency farm labor office in Yakima County, Wash. Similar reports were being received from most other counties. The housing situation had the State office so worried that it did something about it.

George M. Phipps, emergency field assistant in Yakima County, tells the story:

"Housing conditions on the farms are improving. During 1945, we had a housing committee consisting of the manager of the chamber of commerce, a fruit grower, manager of the Horticultural Union, and myself. We succeeded in locating 200 houses in Vancouver, Wash. After the committee had inspected these houses, an advertisement was placed in the papers advising growers to contact the farm labor office for information. One hundred and twenty-eight 4-room houses were sold in the county, with all but 20 of them going to farms.

"Local lumber yards were asked what they could do regarding farm housing. One was doing something about it. Persons calling at my office were referred to this lumber company regarding cabins. As a result, 855 units were placed on farms in 1946.

"We got in touch with 2 men who had bought 88 large buildings at Hanford. They advised us that they wanted to open an office when they could find one, so I told them they could have space in my office, provided the lumber be sold to farmers or veterans. They were glad to accept this offer. A girl was placed in the office to help handle the orders. Over 2 million feet of lumber and half a million square feet of sheet rock were sold, with 70 percent going to farmers.

"In addition to many units built with this salvaged lumber, we were able to get some farmers to tear down old buildings and rebuild cabins for workers. Other farmers were able to get lumber from some source or another and build cabins, too. In all, we know of more than 1,000 units that were put up on farms in Yakima County in 1946.

"One reason for a good balance of labor at this time is found in efforts made during the past 12 months to increase housing facilities."

What shall we do for housing?—a common enough question in farm labor shortage areas. Many things were done. Plans were made available to farmers, plans for housing single or married workers, seasonal and year-round workers—multiple houses and single houses, camp layouts with sleeping, feeding, sanitary, recreational, and child-care facilities. Overnight rest stops where migrants can clean up and rest also provide places where they can be told of work opportunities.

The need is to get the local people to see what the problem is and how it affects them. When this is done, they will meet the necessary cost.

Extension has found it necessary to help operate some farm labor camps during the emergency period. In 1943 there were 283 in operation that had received some financial support from emergency farm labor funds. This number increased to 325 in 1944, 404 in 1945, then dropped off to 277 in 1946. These camps housed more than 43,000 different individuals in 1943, 65,000 in 1944, and 97,000 in 1945. Last year their occupancy declined to 78,000.

Good housing attracts

Providing good farm housing for farm labor is not the final responsibility of the farm employer. The good farm employer follows up good housing with some supervision to protect his property and to improve the living standards of his workers.

Farmers who check on the housing standards of their workers will have better workers. If large crews are employed, it is well to give one individual the responsibility of supervising housing to keep the grounds and housing in a clean and sanitary condition.—*New Jersey "Farm Labor News Notes."*

Migrants gather ripening crops

■ Each year, during the "slack season" at home, 600,000 people travel to areas with high seasonal farm labor requirements. Many follow well-established routes. Helping to make their work and their travel from area to area and State to State more efficient is an important function of the Farm Labor Program.

During the winter months Jimmie Taylor and Johnnie Belle Taylor, his wife, live in the Okeechobee Camp, operated by the Labor Branch, Production and Marketing Administration. From December to May, he and his wife harvest celery and pick beans for farmers living near Belle Glade, Fla.

The Taylors came to the Belle Glade area from Dawson, Ga., in 1940. Each May they have moved north "after the work grows slow in this section." Jimmie saved enough from his earnings from 1940 to 1944 to purchase a truck in the spring of 1944 and a second truck in 1945. He is taking four other families with him as they travel north to work in North Carolina and New York. The "crew" includes 10 men, 16 women, and 10 children.

During the winter, Jimmie kept in touch with the Belle Glade farm-labor office, not only to obtain work locally but to learn of conditions in the States to the north. He got an identification card and left on May 13. En route to North Carolina, he stopped at the farm labor information stations at Gross, Fla., and Wilmington, N. C.

Harold Potter, of Aurora, felt better about his labor supply when his county agent told him that word had been received from the Belle Glade office late in April that Taylor had stopped in and indicated that he was planning to work for him again in 1947. Potter hadn't had a letter from Taylor since early in February. The agent of Chenango County, N. Y., was also reassured when he was advised that Taylor had stopped at the Florida and North Carolina information stations and had indicated that he planned to work at Sherburne, N. Y.

O. W. Nealy, former Negro county agent in Alachua County, Fla., visited with Taylor at Aurora. Nealy is now a "migrant specialist" and travels up and down the Atlantic Coast with the workers.

When they finish in North Carolina the crew plans to go to New York where they will live in the cabin camp at Sherburne, remodeled in 1946 to meet the requirements of the New York Labor Camp Code. The children under 14 will be encouraged to report to the child-care center while their parents and older brothers and sisters work in the fields.

Not all of the 600,000 people who will engage in seasonal farm work at such a distance from their homes that they cannot return each evening will find housing as satisfactory as that occupied by Jimmie Taylor and his crew. Most of them will be able to get information on job opportunities and housing.

Harvest Guides

Guides for migrant workers are available, one for each of the areas involved in a major migratory movement. "A Guide to Farm Jobs Along Western Highways" gives job housing information for Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. Information for those planning to work in any of the 14 north and south Central States is given in "A Guide to Farm Jobs from Gulf to Great Lakes." There are "guides" that give general information regarding job opportunities in 11 Atlantic Coast States; in the 10 Plains States requiring migrant workers and combines in the wheat and small grain harvest; in the 13 sugar beet States to which Latin-Americans migrate from Texas; and in the Texas cotton harvest.

Each guide shows, on State maps, the areas where the seasonal farm labor requirements are so high that the numbers of local workers available are inadequate. They also show the usual dates when workers from outside the area are needed for various types of work.

Weekly reports regarding crop conditions, housing, and farm labor need and supply flow from county offices to State offices to the area office. The area office for each program, Berkeley in the West, Little Rock in the Central, and Washington in the East, assembles and duplicates these reports. They flow back to State offices, information stations, and county offices.

This flow of current information enables the county agent at Mountain Home, Ark., to tell the small farmer who has "laid by" his own crop whether there is need for wheat harvest hands in western Kansas; cherry pickers in northern Michigan, or hop pickers in Washington's Yakima Valley. Such information may

save this farmer and his family many miles of needless travel and may influence them to help out in an area where there is danger of crop loss unless additional workers come in from the outside.

Many workers leave home without visiting their county agent. If some of these workers were to stop at the farm labor information station at Green River, Wyo., on August 5, they could find out whether workers are needed to pick cherries in Utah, to harvest vegetables in Idaho, to pick prunes in California, to pick hops in Oregon, or to pick pears in Washington. They can also find out what wages are being paid and what type of housing will be available to them in each area. Green River is located on U. S. Route 30, east of where this main traveled route branches to the North and South.

The other 45 information stations are also located on the main traveled highways between areas of seasonal farm employment. Besides giving information to workers they also collect information regarding the areas in which they plan to work. This information is valuable to States, counties, and individual employers in appraising the labor supply likely to be available at periods of peak need.

Overnight Facilities

It is sometimes hard for a group of migrants to find a place to cook, bathe, and sleep while en route between areas of employment or before they are located on a job. More than 50 Texas communities have met this need by establishing "reception centers" with the help of the Extension Service. Arizona, Arkansas, Maryland, Mississippi, and Michigan have provided similar facilities.

There are 35 extension employees who are commonly referred to as liaison men or migrant specialists. They gain the confidence of the migrant workers and help them with their problems just as a county agent gains the confidence of the farmers of a county. However, these migrant specialists travel from area to area with the workers as they "follow the crops." Thirty-two of these men are Texans who speak Spanish and work with the Latin-Americans who harvest cotton and work in sugar beets.

Farmers have already made many improvements in their migrant housing, and more housing will be constructed when materials are available. Communities supported by a type of agriculture that requires migrant workers are recognizing their responsibilities in regard to the welfare of these people, particularly the educational needs of migrant children. However, many problems are not yet solved. The job of helping 600,000 rural people to find satisfactory employment and living conditions and of helping them to become a stable and reliable source of seasonal labor in each of the many areas where they are needed for relatively short periods of time continues to be a real challenge to extension workers.

Wheat army sweeps 10 States

This month the wheat harvest is in full swing, and again the machines and the laborers are there to bring in the golden grain. Beginning about May 15 in Texas the ripening grain line moves along north and west at the rate of 100 to 125 miles per week. By early August the harvest will be in full swing in North Dakota and Montana and then move into the Canadian provinces.

The war years brought increased production and new machines even to replace worn-out ones were difficult to obtain. One of the big jobs for the Extension Service of the Plains States was that of helping grain farmers get the machines and harvest labor they needed. To get the job done required full utilization of all available machinery and labor, with the addition of from 4,000 to 4,500 custom combines and about 40,000 harvest hands from outside the area.

Kansas is in the heart of the wheat area, and the operation of the farm labor office at Great Bend illustrates the cooperative system worked out during the last 4 years to meet wartime harvest needs.

The office is opened about 10 days before the season opens and operates until all wheat is harvested. Two supervisors with secretarial help man the office.

Just before the season opens in earnest, a survey is made in each county to determine harvest needs, and this information comes to Great Bend so that a State summary can be prepared.

As the season opens, this information is sent to Great Bend daily. A night letter from each county reports on the progress of the harvest, weather conditions, and needs for men and combines or, as the season advances, the number of surplus machines and men that are available for other areas.

Great Bend is a beehive of activity. At 8 in the morning, the night letters are tabulated and summarized and are ready for use by 9 or 9:30. Then the telephone calls are put through to agents reporting surplus so that they can direct workers to areas of need. At the same time, news and radio stories are prepared for release at 11 a. m. The news goes to local representatives of the press wire services; the radio message goes out over the local station with spot announcements also wired to the extension editor at Manhattan to be given over 15 radio stations. These spot announcements are heard at noon over many stations, and the press releases make many of the evening papers. Kansas people can follow the progress of the harvest from day to day.

The afternoon opens with a daily news letter mimeographed and mailed to all county agents and others interested. This gives details on the needs of each county and also the needs of other States in the Great Plains where harvest is in progress. Daily contact is maintained with each of these States.

Offices similar to Great Bend will be found in every State in the Wheat Belt during harvest. This organized program supplies the needs of all farmers and custom combine operators; harvest hands waste no time getting from job to job, and congestion of labor and machines in some areas and shortage in others is kept to a minimum. The plan works.

It came like a bolt from the blue

■ Assignment of wartime responsibility for farm labor supply to the Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service on January 25, 1943, came with the suddenness of a bolt of lightning, just before a downpour. It was only a few days prior to transfer of "responsibility in connection with farm labor . . . in order that agricultural production might be met," by the War Manpower Commission to the Department of Agriculture, that any advance information indicated possibility of Extension being "drafted" to organize and operate a war emergency farm labor program, including all farm placement activities previously performed by United States Employment Service.

Ominous storm clouds had been gathering. Difficulties encountered in 1942's harvest and prospect of hundreds of thousands of young men leaving farms for armed services and war industries had caused farmers to become jittery regarding 1943 production of large quantities of food and fiber crops. Decisive action was necessary to assure farmers that adequate farm labor assistance would be fortncoming if they undertook the enormous job.

Like a Hot Potato

Extension's wartime advisory committee, hurriedly called to Washington by Director M. L. Wilson, recognized labor as the *indispensable key* to production, and immediately accepted the farm labor assignment. The slogan, "Food Will Win the War," was a burning reminder that failure to maintain agricultural production might be disastrous to successful prosecution of the war. State and Federal Extension administrators were not unaware of the "hot potato" being dropped in their laps, but recognized the peculiar fitness of the county extension system to meet an agricultural production situation rapidly becoming desperate.

Seasoned extension agents in more than 3,000 counties had current knowledge of production problems, and even more important, they had the confidence of farmers. In addition, the Nation-wide system of extension neighborhood leaders completed at the outset of the war provided a direct 2-way medium for quickly contacting 6,000,000 farmers.

Prior to War Manpower Directive XVII of January 25, 1943, Extension had assumed leadership in developing a program for utilizing town and city youth in summer work on farms. The Office of Education and the United States Employment Service assisted in this development. Extension had also made a start in exploring possibilities of a women's land army.

Chiefs of the Federal Extension Farm Labor staff hold frequent pow-wows in seeking solutions to farm labor problems. Here left to right, they are: R. W. Oberlin, recruitment and placement; Dr. Barnard Joy, assistant deputy director; Dr. L. M. Vaughan, labor utilization; Meredith C. Wilson, deputy director of Extension, in charge farm labor program; Miss Florence Hall, Women's Land Army; and I. H. Schmitt, Victory Farm Volunteers.

Unfortunately, the transfer of responsibility for farm labor to Agriculture was not accompanied by operating funds. Three months were required to clear estimates with Bureau of the Budget and get an appropriation from Congress, through Public Law 45, approved by the President on April 29, 1943.

The intervening time was utilized in selection of Federal and State personnel, and in conferences to discuss problems and develop operating procedures. State and county farm labor advisory committees were organized or reconstituted. Field machinery was put in readiness to move in high gear when the green light flashed.

Early months of 1943 brought frequent changes in the Department's set-up to stimulate food production. These usually meant changes in handling farm labor at the Federal level. In late March the situation began to stabilize with creation of War Food Administration. Chester C. Davis became Administrator, and J. L. Taylor, Deputy Administrator, was in charge of farm labor.

When Public Law 45 (Public Law 229 since 1944) as act of the Congress superseded War Manpower Directive XVII, authority to the Department and the State Extension Services became clear-cut. In War Food Administration and Cooperative Extension Service there was complete responsibility for assisting farmers with labor problems.

Under the Farm Labor Supply Appropriation Act funds were allotted to Extension Services of land-grant colleges and universities to handle problems within their respective States. Remaining funds were made available for importation of foreign labor, transportation of domestic labor across State lines, operation of farm labor camps built by Farm Security Administration and general administration of the program.

On the Federal level relations with States cleared through the Federal Extension Service. An Office of Labor (now Labor Branch, PMA), was established to handle foreign workers and federally owned camps. Because quick action was required in emergencies, a special organization was set up at Federal and State levels in Extension Service to direct the program.

This did not reflect lack of integration with regular extension activities. It merely provided direct operating channels and facilitated budgets and related financial matters.

For the most part, experienced personnel was selected from Extension ranks for key administrative and supervisory positions. The farm labor functions of the Federal Extension Service were divided among four organizational units: Recruitment and Placement, Victory Farm Volunteers (youth), Women's Land Army, and Labor Utilization. Responsibility for information services was assigned to the Division of Extension Information which worked closely with Office of War Information. In the States, information work was the responsibility of the extension editors.

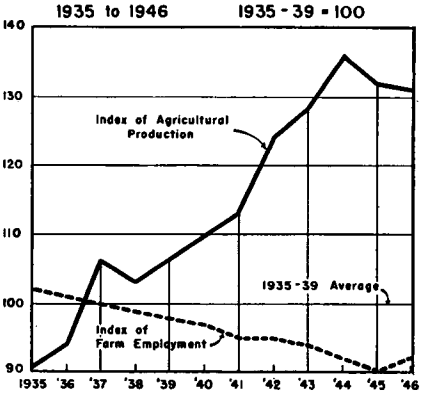
County Agents at Helm

The county extension agent directed the program within each county, with such field and office assistants as labor load demanded. Neighborhoods and communities were organized to meet demands through exchange of labor and equipment. With the aid of advisory committees, extension agents determined the amount of out-of-county labor needed. When these needs could not be met through local recruitment and transfers of workers between counties, the State Extension Farm Labor Office certified the need for interstate transportation of foreign workers to be supplied by the Department. The supply of able-bodied agricultural workers constantly shrank as the war advanced, and the practical procedure became one of States obtaining a maximum allotment of foreign workers and then stretching the available domestic workers—youth, women, old men, townspeople—to do those remaining jobs which contributed most to full production.

With agricultural production goals up one-third and the farm labor force down one-tenth, Extension's task in many counties quickly became one of increasing output per worker through improved work methods, labor-saving devices, training of workers and similar means which would enable two less-able workers of the war period to produce nearly as much as three skilled workers had produced in the prewar years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION and FARM EMPLOYMENT

1935 to 1946 1935-39 = 100



When the Tydings amendment to the Selective Service Act provided for deferring of essential farm workers, hard-pressed county agents were called upon to shoulder new responsibilities. Production information was needed as the basis on which County USDA War Boards could make recommendations to Selective Service regarding farm boys and other farm workers called to the colors. Rechecking frequently was necessary. During three years, 1944–46, county agents or their farm labor assistants furnished 2,029,304 reports on agricultural deferees.

War Prisoners Go to Work

When the War Department made prisoners-of-war available for agricultural work in 1944, extension agents had the task of making employment arrangements and guiding establishment of branch camps close to important production areas. Getting satisfactory work output from prisoners, at first a real problem, disappeared as experience was acquired. Throughout the prisoner-of-war program which ended in June 1946, relationships with the War Department were most satisfactory.

The 1943 growing season was well advanced when Public Law 45 was enacted. Difficulty in finding suitable personnel caused 28 States to take advantage of a provision in the act to contract with United States Employment Service for certain services. After a few months' experience several States felt that a more satisfactory job could be done with personnel in counties under the supervision of extension agents familiar with agricultural problems. Twelve States contracted with USES in 1944; 11 in 1945; and 10 in 1946. Currently but five States have contracts with State Employment Services for the performance of limited farm labor services.

The question of dollar-cost was far overshadowed from the outset by greater importance of adequate supplies of food and fiber. State Extension Services receiving allotments of funds insisted upon dollar-value for dollar expenditure. The practice of working closely with advisory committees of farmers and local businessmen frequently resulted in facilities and services being obtained at nominal costs. Employing local persons on a part time or per diem basis during periods of peak demands rather than building a large permanent farm labor staff also was important in keeping costs down.

Farm Labor Paid Its Own Way

Farm Labor has been the outstanding exception to the all too frequent practice of asking county extension agents to assume responsibility in emergency programs without additional funds for extra personnel.

Funds for the farm labor program have been appropriated on a calendar year basis. Each succeeding appropriation has consolidated new funds with previous appropriations thereby making unencumbered balances available for use in the succeeding year. During four years, 1943–46, the Congress provided $101,100,000 for the entire program. Of that amount $28,876,069 was available to States in connection with intrastate farm labor and $2,698,879 was available to the Federal Extension Service for administrative and supervisory expenses, but principally for interstate labor transportation in 1945 and 1946. The remaining $69,525,052 went to the Labor Branch, PMA, for the foreign labor program, operation of federal farm labor camps, 1943–44 interstate labor transportation, health and medical care, field operations and overall administration including small allocations to Department staff offices. In addition to this federal money, several States provided substantial funds for use in youth, farm labor housing, and other specific phases of the program.

Townspeople came through

H. A. HAMILTON, County Extension Director, Cedar County, Iowa

■ Faced with an all-out production problem, Iowa farmers knew they must have additional help to reach their wartime goals. The emergency farm labor program, starting in 1943 and still functioning, was developed on a county basis in Iowa.

Cedar County, like other agricultural counties the Nation over, tried to use every means to find the necessary labor locally. A county farm labor advisory committee was formed. Local farm labor representatives were named for each town in the county.

First step after organization was to chart the labor requirements and on-the-farm supply of labor available in the county. In addition to finding additional labor for the planting and harvesting of oats, corn, and soybeans, and for putting up hay, Cedar County had a specialized problem of corn detasseling. Finally, there was the problem of harvesting tomato and sweet corn crops to be processed in the adjacent county.

Early in May, efforts were made to enroll all nonfarm youth. Most of these were more anxious to detassel corn than to accept steady farm work. However, a number of boys were used for general farm work by the day. They were particularly good for such jobs as pulling sourdock, putting in baled hay, and shocking oats.

Businessmen were organized into crews for harvest work. Cooperation of such groups as the Tipton Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Tipton Club, and community organizations, in other towns was obtained in this program. The crews started work usually about 5:30 or 6 p. m. and continued until dark. They were busy in the field practically every night during June and July, and some worked Sunday afternoons. As many as 100 workers went out from Tipton in a single day.

Farmers everywhere were not only appreciative but surprised at the amount of work these groups did. During the summer of 1944, 320 businessmen furnished 9,060 man-hours of labor on 399 farms. Local labor centers through the county received requests for 2,140 workers from 1,421 farmers in 1944. Only 116 of these worker orders went unfilled.

A major problem was detasseling. It was estimated that 450 to 600 workers would be needed for the 3,000 acres of hybrid corn within the county. Tipton's athletic coach was employed by the local hybrid corn company to canvass every town. Lists of youth were obtained from school authorities, and the home of each youngster was visited. Usually a person familiar in the community was hired to accompany the coach. Help-wanted advertisements were inserted in local papers.

Nothing proved quite so effective as the personal interview. It required time and money, but it got results. There were 587 applications made for detasseling work in 1944 as a result of this program.

Demand for women workers increased from season to season. Corn companies said they were somewhat slower than men; but they were thorough, and required less supervision than imported workers. Detasseling machines, constructed so that workers could ride on platforms and work as many as six rows at a time, speeded the jobs.

After a public hearing, prevailing pay for detasseling was set at 60 cents per hour. The county advisory committee recommended this, plus 5 cents per mile for traveling, as a fair rate for other emergency farm labor such as the harvest crews of businessmen.

As part of our educational program we continually urged farmers to work with their neighbors and asked them to share what machinery they had. An earlier phase of the program was the machinery repair campaign.

The 1944 Iowa Crop Corps Honor Roll listed the Cedar County businessmen in first place on group awards. The roll, designed to encourage the emergency farm labor program, was sponsored for 3 war years by Radio Station WHO, Des Moines, in cooperation with the Farm Labor Program of Iowa State College Agricultural Extension Service. First prize money of $250 as the season-long award was distributed among the towns participating within the county and was used for community purposes.

The farm labor program continues this year in Cedar County although the patriotic appeal is gone. Most of the boys who went to war have returned. Our local chairman and county committee are not quite as active as in wartime, but the organization is still at hand to channel labor where it is needed.

By making use of it, we anticipate no great difficulty in filling our local labor needs.

Matching workers and farm jobs is everyday practice in Extension farm labor offices. Here in the Scotts Bluff, Nebr., county office, Harry Amen, supervisor, is at the phone. Virgil Schnider, assistant (seated), is interviewing prospective workers (left), while growers (right), await assignment of men.

Women did their part, too

State Women's Land Army supervisors, most of them drawn from the ranks of home demonstration workers, returned to their regular home demonstration responsibilities shortly after V-J day, richer for their experience in working with farm and home problems from a different angle. They have a better understanding of agriculture and a keener insight into the problems of farm women who do outdoor work in addition to homemaking. The new knowledge of living and working conditions of hired farm workers, tenant farmers, migrant and foreign agricultural workers acquired is being used in expanding the home demonstration program.

The WLA was a movement rather than an organization and included women from farms, cities, and towns—farm women who worked longer hours than usual, taking the place of sons or hired men gone to war or industry—women from offices, factories, and stores—women whose husbands were overseas — housewives, college girls, and teachers. They were women of all ages. Some spent the entire summer on the farm, others a few days, week ends, or a vacation period. Some went to live with the farm family; others lived in camps, but most of the women who did farm work went out from their own homes during peak seasons to help on nearby farms.

More than 2 million placements of women in farm jobs having been made in 1944, 1945, and 1946, mostly for seasonal work.

Nearly every farm woman had extra duties during the war. Wives, daughters, and sisters of farmers helped with haying, milking, feeding livestock, this usually in addition to the housework. These new problems of farm women naturally affected Extension's home demonstration program. An educational program of homemaking short cuts was directed not only to home demonstration club members but to all rural women who could be reached. Emphasis was placed on work simplification, such as rearranging kitchens to save steps and time, preparing one-dish meals, letting some garments go unironed, and closing off part of the house to save heat and cleaning.

Some hurdles had to be overcome regarding the use of town women as a farm labor source during the war.

Farmers were reluctant to use "green labor" of any kind. Many had a decided prejudice against hiring town women, but once the women were recruited and placed, such commendations as these were heard from the growers: "They were quick to learn." "They were conscientious and had dogged perserverance." "They helped us get the job done."

The recruiting job was made easier because women had a driving desire to do their part while husbands and sons were at war.

Evaluation

Certainly the chief value of the Women's Land Army program to the Nation was the assistance given farmers in a time of labor shortage. Their work was mostly of an emergency nature, but farmers found that what they lacked from a standpoint of physical stamina was often made up for in conscientiousness and efficiency.

Town women gained many friends from their farm work and a deeper understanding of other ways of living.

They were impressed by the skill, toil, and management ability that is needed in successful farming. One girl, impressed by her new knowledge of the amount of work necessary to get milk from the cow to the city doorstep, said: "A bottle of milk will never be just a bottle of milk to me again."

WLA supervisors recruited and placed town women, contacted women's organizations, college placement officers, editors, writers, employers, and personnel managers in business and industry. They helped establish camps for women farm workers in about one-third of the States, arranging for the management and supervision of these camps.

Although their prewar activities had given these home demonstration workers many contacts with farm women, their WLA duties got them even better acquainted with farm problems. They gained new insight into farm employment, both from the farmer's and the hired worker's points of view.

In the light of their wartime experiences these women become more concerned with the problems of homemakers in homes of hired farm workers and the needs of tenant families and seasonal and migrant farm workers. They are searching for new ways to help the woman who is doing the double job of field work and homemaking and who does not meet with an organized group. Should not home demonstration programs, they ask, be planned to meet the needs of more of these homemakers?

What are some of the other benefits derived from their wartime experiences? Certainly home demonstration workers learned anew the value of the radio and news stories to promote a program. As a result they are making greater use of these two media. In addition, publicity given farm women's activities during the war is resulting in continued interest of the public in the problems of farm homemakers.

Considerable impetus was given to work simplification during the war, and this is continuing to hold the interest of farm women who have a long work day even in peacetime. The tours and caravans sponsored by Extension in several States have been a means of reaching more people on the subject of work simplification in the home—farm men as well as women.

New attention, too, has been directed to housing and sanitation facilities for farm tenants and hired labor as well as for farm owners.

It is to be expected that Extension workers will capitalize on the better understanding between rural and urban folks which flourished during the war and will develop new ways and means to take advantage of this wartime growth of appreciation and understanding.

Farm labor trends

WILLIAM A. SCHOENFELD, Director of Extension, Oregon

■ We are rapidly nearing the end of the so-called prosperity period occasioned by the war. The prosperity of the past few years has been largely predicated upon "blood, sweat, and tears." The economic situation in Europe seems still so nebulous that it is difficult to penetrate. It now seems certain that we shall have many million additional people to feed. The situation calls for sustained high production of staple food items.

The farm labor situation presents many imponderables. Labor unrest is world-wide. We hear much of labor unrest in industry, but very little is generally said about unrest among agricultural laborers. But agriculture is still the largest segment of world industry, and the largest number of workers the world over is to be found there.

The future of the American farm labor program will not resolve itself into "the checking in and out" of labor. We shall need to harmonize conflicting interests of both employer and employee. During my recent visit to the British Isles, I had occasion to observe these interests. Because of the recent war, the British farmer is generally becoming cognizant of the needs other than wages and hours of labor. These other needs they refer to as "social amenities"—better housing, improved sanitation, health, education, recreation, and a fuller rural community life.

Mechanization Not the Whole Answer

A national standard of living is measured by the extent and use of machines, rather than of man labor. Mechanization during the past 25 years added 55 million more acres of cropland in the United States, with fewer people on the farms. Production efficiency per man increased tremendously. The tractor alone has made possible the use of large and more complicated machines; for example, combines, corn and cotton pickers, large cultivation equipment, pick-up balers, spray rigs, lifting, pulling, pushing, hauling equipment, and many others. Another striking example is the coordinated use of power harvesting equipment over a wide area. The State Extension Services of the Wheat Belt, Canada included, successfully coordinated the large wheat combine operators, so that wheat was harvested progressively with its ripening from Texas into Canada.

There are some commodities, however, that do not lend themselves to a high degree of mechanization.

Most of the agricultural production in the United States is by family units. Because of this, wages are of direct interest to the farmer operator as well as to the farm laborer. As both are mutually involved in wage levels, it is of interest to them to keep the wages as high as possible commensurate with general economic conditions.

During the past several years, a number of successful farm operators have paid bonuses at the end of the year to their permanent, year-round farm help. We, in Oregon, along with a number of other States similarly situated, now pay bonuses here and there to seasonal workers who have remained throughout the harvest season. We must not overlook the fact that wages alone will not satisfy labor. The "social amenities," previously mentioned, are as much a part of the laborer's pay as the wages. We have seen the need of improvement in rural housing, both for the farmer himself and for his help. I may add that most farmers recognize this need, but the circumstances of the war years and of the immediate present have made it extremely difficult to provide the necessary and desirable housing. However, the future of farm labor housing calls for functional houses for the married year-round help, for bachelor year-round labor, and for the seasonal and transient labor. Many farm labor associations see this need and have taken steps to correct the situation.

As the situation now stands, the rural relief is saddled on the entire community. Relief should be self-supporting. During the laboring years of a worker's life, regular contributions can be made from wages toward the social-security fund to be drawn upon if and when need arises. There seems to be no sound reason why the whole program of unemployment compensation, physical disability, and old-age retirement cannot be placed on an actuarial basis devoid of charitable aspects.

Adequate medical care should be available to all groups, regardless of income. But it need not be on a charitable basis. Health insurance is available through voluntary health associations. Hospital facilities are generally inadequate in rural communities. Considerable improvement can be made by community effort, by endowments, and through some such plans as the Blue Cross. Pure water supplies, satisfactory sewage disposal, fly and mosquito control, satisfactory though inexpensive toilet facilities are reasonably well understood and in operation in many communities.

As a result of increased mechanization, farming has the highest preventable accident record of all major industries. Much education is needed to reduce this record. In this we have both a challenge and an opportunity.

We, in our work, have a definite responsibility toward the education of the youth of migrant and other agricultural workers. How this can be done is too broad a subject to be covered by a few sentences, but it is a problem to which we should give rather early attention.

In many rural communities which use large numbers of transient workers, the churches have collaborated in providing recreation to the life of a community.

It seems to me that we have a real opportunity of doing some constructive educational and demonstration work, covering farm labor needs, among the several farm labor associations and organizations. We should consider them a good vehicle for educational programs. Agricultural colleges should widen their curricula, so that there may be a better understanding among college graduates in agriculture of the economic and social problems in rural communities.

1945 In Farm Labor

The year when program-wide activities were at their height

Communities with organized farm labor programs	19,193
County advisory committees	2,165
Volunteer leaders assisting in program	89,869
Placement offices operated	7,755
Different farmers with whom labor was placed	669,380
Total placement of workers	7,521,612
Different workers placed (estimated)	2,896,259
Men	1,794,379
Women	360,536
Youth	741,344
Interstate workers transported	15,373
Number of camps, assisted by Extension in housing workers	404
Workers housed in these camps	97,336
Farmers assisted in making better use of labor and machines	944,293
Persons given instruction in training and use of inexperienced workers	108,096
Workers receiving training	339,571
Farm workers upon whom Selective Service information was furnished	625,782

Farm labor—action in education

(*Continued from page 81*)

the act was broadly written permitting maximum flexibility to care for varying State and county situations.

Under Extension leadership the farm labor program got results. In the face of the then all-time record year of 1942, total agricultural production was pushed still higher in 1943; yet higher in 1944, with production in 1945 and 1946 well above 1942. The top point was reached in 1944 when production was 36 percent above the 1935–39 average. During this same period farm employment declined steadily, the lowest point being reached in 1945 when the supply was 10 percent below the 1935–39 base period.

With world needs calling for high level agricultural production in this country, the emergency farm labor program has been extended throughout 1947. During this reconversion period Cooperative Extension Service is giving attention to adjustments in labor requirements, patterns of migration, employment conditions, and similar problems of concern to both employers and workers made necessary by changes in agricultural production and employment following World War II.

62,611 Interstate Workers Moved With Federal Funds

In the 1943–46 period Extension farm labor funds were used wholly or in part in recruiting and transporting 62,611 interstate workers from areas with surplus supply of labor to areas of need. The totals by years were:

1943	15,246
1944	21,515
1945	15,373
1946	10,517

In the movement of these workers the Federal office had the cooperation of 16 States of supply, as follows:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and West Virginia.

■ It is estimated that more than 900,000 farm people will be reached through the county labor-saving shows by the end of 1947. During the past 4 years, 24 States have held these shows. Six States held shows 2 consecutive years. Washington State held the first shows in 1944 in 22 counties. In 1945, 5 States held 170 shows with an average attendance of over 900. Eight States held shows in 1946, and 16 States are planning to hold shows in 1947. So far this year, 211 county shows have been held in 6 States, with an average attendance of 1,110 persons.

"Livability"

Livability is the most important characteristic of a migrant camp to the people who live in it. Some of the things "livability" covers in concrete terms are: Partitions that go to the ceilings so others can't climb into your apartment and steal, so the neighbors' flies and mosquitoes don't come visiting just when you have sprayed to get rid of your own, so you don't have to heat the whole building in order to heat your own room, so you can have a little privacy.

Livability means having your own kitchen so someone else isn't moving your pans to the back of the stove or putting wood on the fire when you are baking. It means having a table to eat on, chairs to sit on, a cold place to keep food on hot days, and a place to put dishes and pans. It means having running water and a sink and a warm place where you can take a bath or shower with plenty of hot water.

It means having a place to buy the kind of groceries you want. It means being able to enjoy some of your favorite recreation activity when you have free time and being able to go to church on Sunday. It means having a camp that is quiet and orderly so you can sleep at night, a camp that is clean and well managed.—*"The Migrator," New York, September 21, 1946.*

Mrs. Alice Davis, a 71-year-old Lovely, Ky., widow, went to Maine in 1943 to help harvest potatoes. She typified the spirit of American womanhood in demonstrating her prowess by picking 63 barrels of potatoes in a day and averaging 55 barrels daily during the harvest.

We Study Our Job

■ The soundness of any program is largely determined by the factual material on which current operational decisions are made.

Getting the background needed in the States and counties for development of the most constructive and worth-while undertaking has been a joint effort of the Experiment Stations and Extension Services. Where necessary, it has been supplemented by funds and personnel of the Emergency Farm Labor Program. Only a few examples of what has been done can be described here.

Harvest Labor Efficiency.—Out of early work on man-labor requirements came a need for evaluating productivity of various types of workers. Many seasonal workers were coming from new sources and youth were becoming more numerous in field work. To determine the actual number of persons needed to harvest a given acreage, some basis was required for adjusting the over-all man labor requirements to fit the kind of help available. Studies made in Oregon on various fruit and vegetable crops were very helpful in pointing out differences in the amount of product picked, resulting from such factors as sex, age, experience, training, and supervision.

Work Simplification.—Probably the most fertile source of background material for use in improving utilization of farm labor during the war period has come from work simplification studies conducted by land-grant colleges, under general guidance of a national project centered at Purdue University. These studies, made on a wide variety of jobs and enterprises, are a systematic analysis of work methods by which the easiest, most effective and economical way to do a job is searched out, developed, and applied. Many farmers have been able to get more and better work done in less time and with less effort by making more efficient use of the labor, materials, and equipment now available. For example:

A new method of cutting seed potatoes in Colorado enabled the average farm worker to cut 25 percent more seed potatoes in a day, and do it easier. Picking potatoes directly into a sack suspended from a picking belt increased the picker's output by 20 to 30 percent over use of wire basket under Colorado conditions. Studies of the movement of crews from one field to another resulted in savings of 10 to 15 man-days of labor by one Florida celery company. Kentucky developed improved methods in tobacco work which brought a two-thirds labor saving over the usual methods in pulling plants, over half in machine setting, about 40 percent in hand setting, 25 percent in priming, 20 to 40 percent in cutting and spearing, and 15 percent in stripping. By properly planning arrangement of hog houses, chore travel at spring farrowing may be cut two-thirds on Indiana farms.

Housing.—The need for more and better farm labor housing is obvious. To establish a basis for a program surveys are necessary. L. R. Snipes of Nebraska, summarizes his survey findings:

". . . We have completed the housing survey in one sugar-beet factory district; 250 farms were visited, of which 203 had labor houses. We found 96 houses were good enough for seasonal labor to go into now if they were swept out and properly equipped; 68 houses need repairs to make them good houses; and 39 houses were beyond repair and should not be used to house seasonal labor. Now our follow-up will be newspaper and radio publicity, a discussion of better housing at all farm meetings in that county, and a few farm visits, if we find them necessary."

Employer-Employee Relationships.—A. B. Love, Michigan farm labor supervisor, is chairman of a committee on employer-employee relationships in the sugar beet industry. The committee, composed of beet growers, county agents, and representatives of sugar beet companies, recommended four specific projects to bring about better working and living conditions for Latin-Americans from Texas who do a large part of the sugar beet work in Michigan. These projects include plans for improvement of housing, medical care, social and recreation services, and for training workers to do a better job. The State and county home demonstration and farm labor staffs will cooperate in the conduct of project 3, "How to live while in Michigan," which includes educational work in nutrition, sanitation, and buymanship.

Training farm workers

■ Maintaining the efficiency of farm labor during wartime scarcity of experienced help was a special concern of all farmers. They were faced with the problems of breaking in green workers quickly, preventing injuries to these people and damage to equipment and product; and improving the skill of both crews and individuals so that jobs could be done on time.

Now that the emergency is over we do not need to turn back. Much has been learned about the importance of instruction and how to train effectively. This knowledge will continue to be helpful as agriculture strives for greater efficiency.

The amount of output which a properly qualified worker can produce on a given job depends on the method he uses, his skill in using the method, the effort which he exerts, and the conditions under which he works. Progress in labor management will depend on recognition of these basic factors and making them mean something to farmers and hired workers.

The more farm and home work is improved and mechanized, the more new things old workers will have to learn. Training jobs will multiply as better ways to plow, plant, and harvest are discovered.

Training—Essential for New Workers in California

California farmers have responded eagerly to help offered by farm labor offices in the field of improved labor utilization. Emphasis was placed on improving utilization of regular domestic workers. Adequate supervision and proper training have produced excellent results. For example, in San Bernardino County a training program developed for domestic citrus pickers practically doubled their earnings, decreased the rate of turnover, and reduced the cost of picking for the grower.

The farm labor field assistant conducted this training course. He worked with each man individually, telling and demonstrating the tried procedures. Constructive criticism was offered as the picker worked. The trainer did follow-up work with his crew for 3 or 4 days. As a result of the instruction given to these men, they have become regular citrus pickers.

Training of this type for domestic workers had been an important factor in getting citrus pickers in southern California. As earnings are very low until the skill is learned, the turnover is extremely high. Frequently a crew of 25 dwindles to 2 on the second or third day of work. Domestic workers have been very slow to enter the citrus-picking jobs and every inducement in the fields of supervision and training must be offered to get more of them.—*From Annual Report of John J. McElroy, State Farm Labor Supervisor, California.*

Training Seasonal Workers in New York

In 1946 apple growers indicated more concern than did other groups over improving the work of their harvest hands. They are especially interested in proper handling of fruit to prevent injury. In Wayne County, under sponsorship of a fruit growers' committee, a training program was given to foreign workers and migrants in cooperation with a grower. The response was good because of initiative shown by the farmer in organizing and directing training discussion with pickers. Most workers appreciate the time a farmer spends with them in showing them how he wants a job done.

In Otsego County, 2 days were spent with a group of 60 New York City girls who were unusually eager to receive assistance. Growers were well pleased with the work girls were doing. Their picking rates were not high, but they were doing a careful job. Training increased their output about 30 percent.

An early call for help came from Oneida, Madison, and Chenango Counties, where Jamaican workers were about to enter bean fields. In pea vineries they had been earning good wages which it was feared they would not be able to match in bean picking. A reduction in earnings usually leads to discontent.

Movies, slides, and demonstrations of bean picking were given to 120 Jamaicans, to emphasize how they could earn good wages by following proper picking methods. After instruction a check in the field showed the picking rate for individuals to vary from 5 to 16 baskets a day. The response was not entirely enthusiastic. Some who were really trying found their accomplishment double that of previous days, but many in the low bracket were there because they lacked ambition. There was much complaint about weedy fields, light picking, and low wages. Some growers were not particularly concerned with efforts to improve the work of their pickers.

Work was undertaken with Long Island potato pickers. There was a much better attitude toward training than in the bean fields. A bumper crop made it possible for the average picker to make good wages. However, many workers were wasting time and energy in the field. The emphasis in instruction, using movies and illustrated leaflets, was on how they could accomplish more with less effort.—*From Annual Report, Warren W. Burger, Labor Utilization Specialist, New York.*

Among Ourselves

■ RALPH E. BODLEY'S present address is Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., and he may be found in the office of Senator Zales Ecton where he is executive secretary. Senator Ecton comes from Gallatin County, Mont., where Ralph was county agent from 1920 to 1934. Bodley became Montana's county agent leader in 1934 and was State farm labor supervisor from 1943 to 1946.

■ W. C. DAVID became State leader of Negro agents in Texas on September 1, 1946, following 3 years' work in the Southern States on the farm labor program. In stimulating the recruitment of Negro labor, David emphasized the importance of their taking farm jobs and staying with them while wages were high and saving their earnings for a rainy day. He had 9 years' experience as county agent and 4 as district agent in Texas.

■ RICHARD E. SMITH helped to devise and carry out plans for the use of prisoners of war as farm workers while he was labor relations officer at the Fourth Service Command. He was agricultural agent for 7 years in Clinch County, Ga., before entering the Army, and since his discharge last year has been Georgia's farm labor supervisor.

■ C. C. RANDALL, who had a very important part in the development of the extension programs to transport interstate workers and facilitate the movement of migratory workers, passed away in January. His service in Arkansas included 10 years as county agent, 10 as district agent, 4 as assistant and associate director, 4 on the regional staff of the Farm Security Administration, and 4 as South Central area director for the farm labor program.

■ M. U. MOUNTS, agricultural agent; H. L. SPEER, assistant agricultural agent; and JACK ROYALS, farm labor assistant, of Palm Beach County, Fla., were hosts to representatives from 8 other Florida counties and from 9 other States at the meeting on the Atlantic Coast migratory program, held on March 13 and 14 at West Palm Beach. More than 10,000 of the farm workers who are employed in vegetable production in Palm Beach County during the winter spend the summer and early fall months working in potatoes, fruit, and vegetables in the States from South Carolina to New York.

■ MRS. MARTHA P. BUTTRICK'S work with live-in youth began in 1942 when she helped Dorothy Thompson with the Volunteer Land Corps. Her career in the Vermont Extension Service began as 4-H Club agent 1918–20 and was resumed as V. F. V. supervisor 1943–47. She has also worked with Y. W. C. A. in this country and in Europe.

■ JOHN V. HEPLER is now carrying the extension gospel to foreign countries as extension specialist in the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. He started his extension career as agricultural agent in Ford County, Kans., in 1917. Since then he has been district supervisor in Kansas, extension director in South Dakota, North Central area director for the farm labor program and a member of an Agricultural Mission to the Philippines.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

■ FLORENCE L. HALL was one of a few alumni of Michigan State College who received recognition for noteworthy achievement during the celebration of the golden anniversary of the establishment of the College of Home Economics. Miss Hall, who was national leader of the Women's Land Army, 1943–45, is field agent in home demonstration work for the Northeastern States.

■ MRS. MILDRED MURPHY FARLEY, New Jersey's State Club Leader, and formerly in charge of the Women's Land Army in that State, recently added Farley to her name. Prof. A. J. Farley has been extension specialist in pomology for many years. Both intend to continue their official positions in the Extension Service.

■ R. G. FOWLER, JR., assistant to the western area director, assembles and distributes information regarding needs for migratory workers in the seven far-western States. Bob, son of the county agricultural agent of Jackson County, Oreg., was a member of the Colorado Extension Service before entering the Army. In 1946, as farm labor information assistant, he spark-plugged the publicity program that helped to get large numbers of people into the Oregon harvests.

■ MRS. SADIE BENNETT, of the Hood River, Oreg., office says, "I believe that I have a lead on a very interesting educational program that is going to be worked out by one grower. When I mentioned the subject of training workers to Bill Perry, as he waited for a worker, he opened right up with his plans. He said that he and his father were so convinced that a great deal could be done that they had planned to buy a projector for Christmas and take pictures of pruning, ladder placing, and other operations. He said he spent hours telling his workers what to do and he thought he could explain better by pictures. He believes the principles of pruning are the same, even if each grower has some special points he wishes to bring out."

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No flies in Iowa this summer

NED DISQUE, Assistant Extension Editor, Iowa

■ Iowa didn't swat flies this summer. Citizens of that State eliminated flies with DDT and destroyed their breeding places in an all-out organized campaign.

Nearly all of the State's 99 counties participated in the work under the direction of county extension directors. Cities and towns in particular organized thoroughly along lines suggested in a test campaign conducted in the city of Ames and five other towns in the State last year.

"The amazing thing about this program is that it really worked," reported I. W. Lackore, secretary of the Ames Chamber of Commerce, at the conclusion of the 1946 fly season. "We achieved nearly 100 percent control of flies, both in business sections and residential areas.

"Householders who cooperated reported the fly swatter was never needed; that they saw only one to six flies in the house during the entire summer. It was really an event if a fly was seen."

The Ames fly-control campaign was a city-wide affair carried on by the public safety and welfare committee of the Ames Chamber of Commerce. The committee met with Dr. Harold Gunderson, of the Extension Service of Iowa State College, to learn proper procedure in fighting the fly and to get an estimate of the cost of the work.

After adopting a budget to cover a complete program of fly, roach, and rodent control, the committee solicited funds.

The plan of operation called for spraying all food-handling establishments once on the interior with a 5-percent solution of DDT xylene emulsion.

Exteriors, alleys, garbage cans, doorways were sprayed every 2 weeks with a 2½-percent wettable powder solution.

Equipment included a power sprayer similar to those used for spraying trees, and small, 3-gallon, hand-operated sprayers.

The Chamber of Commerce carried out a complete spray program in business sections only. Advertisements were run in newspapers and handbills distributed to householders asking for their cooperation. Materials were available at dealers.

When the cost of the campaign was figured it was found that the expense of a fly-free city for the first year was $688. This included $472.25 for material, $151.21 for labor, and $64.54 for equipment. After deducting the cost of the material on hand, it was figured that the net cost to the city was $400. Ames made ready at once to start a 1947 fly-control campaign.

State-wide plans this year were complete in every detail. The State Department of Public Health cooperated with the Extension Service in the work.

First local meetings for organization purposes were held in March and April. The ground work was laid in the elimination of fly-breeding spots.

During the week of May 5–9 district spray schools were conducted at nine different cities scattered through the State. Extension personnel were on hand to show how to mix and how to apply DDT.

Scores of commercial spray outfits operated through Iowa towns and on Iowa farms this summer. Individual spray operators numbered in the hundreds.

Other Iowa towns were convinced that if Ames could enjoy freedom from flies, they could, too.

Gone from Idaho, too

■ One of the first States to put on a State-wide fly-eradication campaign was Idaho, and its success has been a pilot light for other States now taking steps to rid themselves of a bothersome pest and a health hazard. Dr. W. E. Shull, former extension entomologist, conceived the idea back in 1944 and obtained such outstanding results with DDT tests that a State-wide control campaign was organized in 1945. The control work is still going in 1947 for the third year with even more enthusiasm.

Last year a committee of five extension workers organized and planned the campaign. School superintendents, grange masters, county and State public health service officials, civic organizations in towns, and other leading citizens cooperated. Two hundred and thirty demonstrations ranging from 1 to 13 per county showed how the work was done. Custom spray operators attended these demonstrations and then went out and did likewise.

"This has been the most outstanding extension program we have ever attempted, and I see no reason why it could not be just as successful in other localities," reports Mr. H. C. Manis, present extension entomologist.

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Keeping pace with the present

FRANCES CLINTON, Assistant State Home Demonstration Leader, Oregon

Farm home rural life committees have planned for the future in Oregon through war and peace. Back in 1936, groups of 15 to 20 representative men and women were organized in each county to give consideration to problems directly related to homemaking, family life, and opportunities for youth. In the early conferences, feeding and clothing the family received first attention. Today family relationships, advantages for youth, health of the family, world affairs, and community services (libraries, churches, schools) are foremost in committee deliberations.

Last year 15 Oregon counties held long-time planning conferences, and 15 additional county committees are now doing the preliminary work. They realized that 5 years of war had materially changed the world outlook for markets, that research in such fields as production methods, pest control, and cropping had progressed 25 years in a few months and that family living standards were changing overnight.

Laying the Plans Well

The county committee met first to determine the best time to hold a conference. Subcommittees were chosen to cover all phases of agriculture and homemaking, and each was asked to prepare a statement of recommendations—a 5- to 10-year guide for people living in the county.

For example, the committee on family living and community service recommendation held their initial meeting with between 15 and 35 men and women there to discuss the "needs" of the county as they saw them—needs which if met would improve home and community life. Recreation for youth was a "need" felt in all counties—to help overcome juvenile delinquency and to give an outlet for youthful energy. Coos County thought an all-year swimming pool would help. This is more than a 1-year project and more than an extension project. This committee is the motivation group for enlisting the aid of organizations concerned with the welfare of youth.

At the close of an afternoon of discussion the subcommittee divided into interest groups to collect data, prepare a rough draft of recommendations, and be ready to report on a set date about 2 weeks later. In some counties the rough draft was prepared at the second meeting where committee members lived far apart and it was difficult for them to get together. Interest groups included such subjects as housing, health, water supply, and sewage disposal, youth programs, and community services.

Agent Serves as Secretary

The extension agent served as secretary and assembled into one report all the recommendations made. This report was thoroughly analyzed at the final meeting of the subcommittee. After all corrections were made, the chairman prepared the report for presentation at the county conference which was an open meeting attended by both urban and rural people. This meeting was given wide publicity. Industry and organizations interested sent representatives to participate in the discussions. High lights of the report were printed in the local papers, and the entire report was made available to anyone who could use it.

This same report is used as the basis for home demonstration program planning. Landscaping of the farm plant was recommended by 15 counties last year and is getting under way in 13 counties. Agricultural leaders, 4-H Club leaders, and home extension unit members are taking part. In some counties the county extension agents are trained to give demonstrations, whereas in other counties district meetings give an opportunity for everyone to see the demonstrations by the specialist. This year the work is on foundation plantings, whereas next year planting, pruning, and use of native shrubs will be discussed and demonstrated. In a few years, contests and tours will be part of the program.

A complete program reaches the young people, too. The 4-H Club program is considered on Home Demonstration Program Planning Day. In all counties the home demonstration agent assists with the program, sometimes spending 50 percent of her time on the youth program.

Counties not yet employing the services of an extension agent may also plan to accomplish the recommendations made at the long-time planning conference. Frequently, one of the first goals is to obtain a home demonstration agent for the county. This is especially true since the wartime emergency program made the women aware of the possibilities of such a service.

Real benefits have resulted in Oregon from this method of long-time planning by rural men and women—planning executed by these same men and women year by year to meet immediate situations.

Develops from Bottom Up

The method is democratic. It minimizes direction from the "top" and encourages the participation of local people in planning and carrying out their own program. It is a program "of the people, by the people, for the people."

It develops understanding among people of the community. Working together in analyzing facts about themselves, their neighbors, community and county, they begin to realize that home and community life are interdependent—that the standard of living set by the family influences the type of community in which they live—that community services will be given families in direct proportion to the work they do toward getting such services.

In a central Oregon county, where men and women were deeply concerned about their health facilities, there was no doctor, no nurse, and no hospital. From the county seat it was 45 miles to the nearest doctor, and from out in the country, it was nearly 60 miles. During the year, 1,000 new families moved into the county. At the time of the committee meeting an epidemic of scarlet fever had broken out. Of course, people were concerned. Recommendations were made for the county to establish, through cooperative action, a suitable clinic

building, prepare homes, and invite a good doctor, a dentist, and a nurse to come to the county. Less than 1 year later the doctor and a nurse are at work, and an ambulance has been purchased so that the hospital in the town 45 miles away may be used until a hospital can be built in their own county.

In the counties holding conferences last year the committee met again this year to review the recommendations, list those Extension can help with, and those that need the cooperation of other agencies.

This method of planning is practical. The needs of the people are indicated in the immediate situation. These needs are the ones fulfilled as the program goes into action. Such planning also highlights the outlook giving a basis for evaluating future programs economically and educationally.

The conferences focus the attention of extension workers on the local problems of the people. It gives a chance for the people to sit down together with us and to discuss freely and frankly their situation. We arrive at a common understanding of their needs.

In all the planning last year, and this year too, there is apparent the trend for rural people to be more community minded and world conscious. They are thinking beyond the "gadgets" of life, realizing that it is important to be well fed, well clothed, and well housed, but that this is not the end of life nor the goal for which we strive. Our leaders are taking a broader view. We need to help rural people adapt their plans to themselves not adapt themselves to any plan.

Try an action picture

Third in a series of practical tips for amateur photographers by George W. Ackerman, chief photographer, Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

■ Action pictures are much in demand. Candid shots sometimes fill the bill, but often they are marred by blurring or unsightly backgrounds. Posed shots tend to be static. Here are a few compromise ideas:

These snappy marchers in the picture below practiced stepping it off around the yard until they perfected their action and lost their self-consciousness. I selected a spot with a good background for the picture, set up, and waited for just the right moment. I have had good luck with such practiced action shots on many varieties of farms and home activities, as well as with 4-H Club members. The actors usually enjoy the practice period, and I get the pictures. Such a picture requires plenty of time.

Two devices I often use to indicate action are putting both hands to work and having at least one of the subjects bend deeply at the waist toward his work. These young folks are using both hands, and the girl at the left bends toward her work. The eyes centered on one point also give a feeling of suspended action. In the familiar pantry picture, if the woman carries jars in one arm and reaches for another with the other hand, a little more life is added.

Farm folks advise on State program

E. F. GRAFF, District Extension Supervisor, Iowa

The use of a State advisory committee of farm men and women was recenty recommended by a national committee. Iowa has been using one for 4 years with the results reported here.

■ Last March 6 and 7, a group of men and women shuttled from committee room to conference table in Memorial Union on the Iowa State College campus. Their job—to draft an educational program from which Hawkeye farmers could reap the greatest benefit in 1948.

Part of the group—known officially as the Extension Service Program Board—was made up of members of the extension administration staff. Others were representatives of the supervisory, specialist, and field agent staffs.

But 18 of the men and women were folks from Iowa farms. Designated as the State Advisory Committee, their function is to help weave the farm viewpoint into extension-program plans and keep them geared to farm needs.

This system of using rural Iowans in mapping out effective extension programs is now in its fourth year. On the basis of 3 previous years of trial, extension officials are enthusiastic over the arrangement and look on it as both a highly workable and profitable venture.

The farm men and women who represent their neighbors on the committee aren't exactly new at the job. All have served on the program development committees in their own counties. Their original nominations were made by the extension field agents on the basis of their county leadership. Final selection of the nominees was made by the director of the Extension Service.

Each of the State's nine Farm Bureau districts is represented by a farm man and woman. Each serves for 2 years. But memberships are staggered so that only half the group is new each year.

Initial spade work for the year's planning is carred out at a series of district program development conferences. These get-togethers were attended in 1947 by 356 county program development committee members and the field agents. Objective is to determine the problems most worthy of attention among the farm group and to develop procedures for carrying them out.

Thus seasoned, the State Advisory Committee members move on to the State Program Board meeting. There they are divided into three subcommittees. One studies the specific problems of production and marketing. Another concerns itself with family living and youth programs, and the third outlines needed work in community development and public problems.

Each subcommittee then reports to a meeting of the entire board, discussing the issues in light of these questions:

(1) What activities now in the program should receive more attention? (2) What activities should be added? (3) What should the program include for beginning farm families? (4) What are some of the over-all objectives for the year ahead?

The recommendations resulting from this discussion are then used by the extension specialists in planning their work for the program year ahead. County committees do likewise. This year, for instance, soil conservation, livestock disease control, and an improvement of present marketing facilities are among the tasks earmarked for increased attention from the standpoint of farm operation. Important for farm family living, in the eyes of committee members, are increased emphasis on better buymanship, improvement, and modernization of the farm home and more attention to family health. In the field of community development and public problems, the committee stressed the importance of bringing farm families into closer touch with national and international problems and developing more effective farm leadership. The role of farm youth in achieving all objectives was given renewed emphasis.

Farm men and women of the Iowa Advisory Committee of the Extension Program Board are shown in final conference with extension staff members at Iowa State College in March.

With these, and other tasks thus outlined, the program board staged a second meeting in July. Then members reviewed specialists' plans and gave further attention to more effective ways and means of reaching objectives for the program year which begins October 1.

The Iowa Extension Service, which always has followed closely some system of planning in cooperation with farm people, favors the use of the advisory committee over anything yet tried.

Pattern of human relationships gives clue to successful leaders

PAUL A. MILLER, Graduate Assistant, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Michigan State College

The author received his master's degree in sociology and anthropology last year and is now working for his Ph. D. It was his experiences as a county agent that started him off in this field and make him now want to pass on some of his findings to other agents. He was assistant county agent in Ritchie County, 1939–41, county agent in Nicholas County, W. Va., 1941–42, and in the United States Army, 1942–45.

■ The background story of Hallers Corners, a Livingston County, Mich., open country neighborhood, really began about 1941 in Nicholas County, W. Va. At that time I was employed in the latter county as county agricultural agent. Just like every extension worker during this initiatory period I began to bring to focus certain intellectual questions relative to the Nicholas County extension program.

Why Are Results Unpredictable?

Why is it that the responses of rural groups are so often unpredictable? Is it oversimplification to place the shortcomings of a program on faulty local leadership or "that they are too busy to come to the meetings"? Do we take too much for granted about the operation of rural groups? It was such questions as these that culminated in my enrollment in the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Michigan State College.

To what extent may a former extension worker define the human relationships of farm people in a neighborhood with which he is completely unfamiliar, and when he has no extension or otherwise promotional objectives in mind? Some such question as this was passing through my mind as I drove into Hallers Corners to spend a few days with the farm folk in that neighborhood.

Hallers Corners radiates from the crossroads of the same name. It consists of some 30 families, occupies 4 square miles of territory, and is geographically centered by a small, neat, and well-kept church. This tiny church is the only formal institutional group in the neighborhood. There are no economic institutions in the neighborhood. Three families are associated with the local soil conservation district, one of which is the chairman of the district administrative group. No formal extension activities are carried on in the neighborhood.

"In your opinion, who are the individuals and families in this neighborhood that have become the leaders and have been accepted as such by the folks in the neighborhood?" This question concluded an interview with the family head, or his wife, of each family in the neighborhood.

During the course of the interviews it became evident that the matter of belonging to the local church presented a sharp issue for discussion. This was true of both old residents and the newcomers. In general, church families indicated that the neighborhood was adequate in its supply of advantages; whereas nonchurch families were more critical of the desirability of life in the neighborhood.

Eight families were closely identified with the church. Seven families were moderately identified, and 16 were not affiliated. Families which were closely identified with the local church differ from the other families in that they were relatively older in age, have resided longer in the neighborhood, and maintained smaller farming operations.

Each To His Own

Closely affiliated church families in Hallers Corners selected families of their own group as leaders. Nonaffiliated or moderately affiliated families selected leaders within their own group. Such results indicated that two distinct networks of human relationships existed in the neighborhood.

Each network appeared to have its own informal leaders. Families A, B, and C were the leaders of the nonchurch group. (Family D is outside the neighborhood.) Family E was indicated most frequently as the leader of the closely affiliated church families. The leaders of the nonchurch group were apparently more concerned with economic and production programs. Family E, a leader among the youth of the church, was largely interested in the more esthetic programs.

Reckon With All Groups

It would be well for the extension worker to recognize the informal leaders of the two networks; likewise, the economic and esthetic differences of the leaders. This does not mean that they be necessarily placed in an official capacity but that they be reckoned with in the planning of a particular program that would include this neighborhood.

The two networks of relationships should be pulled together in an extension program. The use of Family B as a key family might accomplish this. This family is well selected as a leader; it is young, active, and because of its age composition should be interested in all phases of rural promotional work. Also, Family B is moderately affiliated with the local church.

The Pattern Is There

The important concept from this glance at Hallers Corners is that underneath the quite average surface of the neighborhood exists a specific system of human relationships. This system is unique in its own right.

John T. Stone, present county agricultural agent in Livingston County, has embarked on an ambitious program to study major portions of the county in the manner described above. His interest is perhaps remarkable in that it is not confined to the study of only segmented portions of rural life but to human relationships involved in a particular social system. These facts, he feels, will furnish a sound basis for planning.

No member is over 35

■ You can't join the South-Forty Club if you are more than 35 years of age. That age limit is one of the novel features that has contributed to the success of this unusual Oregon organization for young farmers.

The club is a Union County group, formed in 1935 to provide interest in continued training expressed by former 4–H Club boys. It meets twice monthly and carries on an active program for agricultural improvement. Its emphasis upon educational programs automatically attracts young men who have a serious interest in progressive agriculture. As a result, its roster represents a constantly growing influence in the agricultural activities of the community. At one meeting, a check of 28 of the club's 81 members revealed that they held membership in 30 different local, State, and national organizations—civic as well as agricultural—and that they held 19 officer positions in these organizations.

Included in the group were the chairman of the agricultural committee of the LaGrande Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Union County Farm Bureau, the first vice president of the State Farm Bureau Federation, the president of the county livestock association, the chairman of the county agricultural planning committee, a councilman of the Grange, and elders of two churches.

All of the members are engaged in farming or occupations directly connected with farming (another requirement of the club bylaws). In the group of 28 mentioned previously, 11 were farming on a father-son or father-in-law and son partnership basis, and 8 were in business for themselves—owning some land and renting the remainder. The others were renters, owner-operators, or private operators of various types.

The 10 aims for the club are a part of the constitution and bylaws. They include keeping up with new developments in agriculture, both scientific and economic; becoming familiar with details of any national agricultural program which may be in operation; developing the feeding of livestock in Union County; and studying the marketing problem with special emphasis on cooperative marketing.

President of the club is Dale Standley who operates J Bar S Ranch with his father, L. E. Standley. The ranch includes 600 acres of cropland and 3,000 acres of range. A principal enterprise is a herd of 50 purebred Herefords, but the ranch produces a wide variety of other items including 300 acres of wheat, 80 acres of grass for seed, considerable alfalfa hay, and barley and oats for feed. There are a few dairy cows and 2 poultry units with 300 birds in each. A particularly interesting feature of the Standley ranch is a well-equipped farm shop with a welding outfit that has contributed to the construction and repair of much of the equipment on the place. Dale even built a power mower with it a few years ago, using a cut-down auto chassis and assorted mower parts.

4-H Champion Continues His Successes

A director of the club is Clayton Fox, Imbler, who won a place in the Nation's 4–H Club hall of fame in 1936 when he was awarded the Moses leadership trophy. Clayton today operates a highly diversified farm with his father, Clay W. Fox. On 360 acres, this father-son combination produces apples, sheep, dairy products, grass seed, wheat, barley, and oats. Newest enterprise is a herd of 10 purebred Herefords. Every animal on the farm is purebred and registered, including the 110 head of Hampshire sheep and the Holstein cattle—both developed from Clayton's 4–H Club projects.

The group has several flying farmers, including Francis Wade, Dick Fuller, and Glenn McKenzie. Wade uses his light plane frequently in his large-scale farming operations, for he grows 1,000 acres of dry peas and must often make trips to Spokane and other points for machinery repairs and supplies. Wade is a member of the Elgin Flying Club and has taken an active part in laying out and developing an airport at the edge of the town. He also is a member of the newly organized Oregon Flying Farmers' Association.

Founder of the club was H. G. Avery, former county agent, who now is su-

Meeting of 20–40 farmers in Lakeview, Oreg. This club was patterned after the South-Forty Club in Union County and numbers may veterans among the members.

Francis Wade (right), of the South-Forty Club, tells County Agent Roland Schaad, of Union County, some of the advantages of a plane when you are growing garden pea seed on a large scale.

perintendent of the Union Branch Experiment Station. The present county agent, Roland Schaad, and his assistant, Burns Bailey, are honorary members.

Perhaps the greatest tribute to the soundness of the idea on which the South-Forty Club is based is the fact that two other clubs frankly patterned after it have been organized in other Oregon counties. Lake County now has such a young farmers' organization, called the 20–40 Farmers, the membership of which is heavily weighted with returned veterans who want to refresh their knowledge of agriculture and catch up with the new developments of the war years. Yamhill County recently set up a similar organization.

School plantings boost morale

■ Convinced that attractive surroundings do boost morale, Dr. Ray G. Wallick, superintendent of schools at Yeadon, Delaware County, Pa., points to ornamental plantings which, within 1 year, have "changed the attitude of people all around."

These plantings, resulting from a chance suggestion, were put in just a year ago. Dr. Wallick had called in his county agent, Harry O. Wilcox of Media, to prescribe for some ailing shrubs on his high-school lawn. This done, another problem occurred to him—how to dress up the grounds in front of his junior high-school building, the Bell Avenue School.

Together, they went over the grounds which here and there had some trees, but without a plan. A plan, the county agent decided, was needed as much as anything else; and he called on A. O. Rasmussen, Pennsylvania extension specialist in ornamental horticulture, for a recommendation. Soon afterward this was ready and shortly was carried out almost to the letter. The total cost was $1,694—just $6 under the $1,700 estimate submitted by Professor Rasmussen.

Plantings included yew, holly, thorn, azalea, barberry, spirea, dogwood, cornelian cherry, privet, ivy, forsythia, spurge, winter creeper, fragrant viburnum, and winged euonymus. Off to a good start last year, they promise, says Dr. Wallick, to set off the school grounds even better as the new growth develops and flowering gets started. Accepting the improvement with an enthusiasm matching the civic pride shown in the project by parents and patrons, school pupils vigilantly protect the transformed grounds.

Dr. Wallick gives the good will generated by the improved lawn credit for adding impetus to a $250,000 school bond issue to which Yeadon voters gave overwhelming approval last November. This included $50,000 for the Bell Avenue School, most of it for additional improvement to grounds, this time to athletic fields in the rear. This work will provide tennis and basketball courts, football field, baseball diamond, and a cinder track.

Robert C. Yake, junior high principal, confirms Dr. Wallick on the respect shown by pupils toward the ornamentals and new lawn seedings which have enhanced the appearance of their schools. Pupils and public, he reports, share a feeling of responsibility for protecting their school grounds, reflecting the civic pride plainly evident in this Philadelphia suburb of fine homes and friendly neighbors.

Not only have the new plantings given the people of the Yeadon community a more substantial feeling toward their school but also realization that the familiar adage of "see your county agent" can apply in town as well as in country when the problem is one in the broad field of agriculture. "We learned something," Dr. Wallick relates, in reference to solution of his agricultural problems, another of which, the reseeding of the hard-used high school athletic field has since been put up to Mr. Wilcox.

What do home agents want?

A questionnaire designed to find out what home demonstration agents wanted in the way of further training was undertaken by the professional advancement committee of the National Association of Home Demonstation Agents. Thirty States replied that the majority of home demonstration agents were interested in further training; 22 recommended short leave for this purpose, and 19 wanted sabbatical leave. The subject in which the agents felt the greatest need for further training was, first, family relations. Almost as popular were radio and publicity. These three received by far the greatest number of votes. Visiting and observing the work in other States interested practically all of the agents.

Farm home gets safety treatment

■ Have you ever gone through a broken step? . . . Has the splintery path through somebody's back porch been your exit line? . . . Did you ever forget and make the wrong approach to a farmhouse, guarded too zealously by Rover or others of his ilk?

"Brother," in the words of the illustrious Senator Claghorn, "It's no joke!"

And it's no joke to county extension agents either who themselves face daily these and a lot of other hazards to life and limb. Frequently extension workers have been congratulated on the fine leadership given in cooperation with the National Safety Campaign. But in some instances, at least, they have been better theorists than they have been practicers!

For in a partial report, given early this year to Director M. L. Wilson by the Bureau of Employees Compensation of the Federal Security Agency, extension workers throughout the country lost 354 days from work because of injuries. These injuries cost in medical care and loss of pay $3,372. And there were quite probably many more injuries not reported to the Bureau.

The Shoemaker's Case Again

Maybe it's just the case of the shoemaker all over again—so busy with other people's footwear that he has no time for his own!

Whatever the reason, their record over last year in helping other people avoid accidents justifies a little absentmindedness as to their own welfare.

According to reports of county workers, 532,731 families in 1,973 counties were helped in removing fire and accident hazards around their homes and farms in 1945.

Home demonstration club members throughout the Nation have been especially active in safety work. Their achievements have varied from having furrows plowed to protect the home from grass fires to the making of medicine cabinets completely equipped and with contents labeled. In between these two extremes are such things as putting nonskid mats under throw rugs to take the "throw" out of them; cleaning up the rubbish from back yards and woodlands; installing spark arresters to protect the roof; cleaning out flues and chimneys to prevent accumulated soot from cathing fire; getting laundry tubs anchored firmly to prevent overtipping by small hands.

But priority has been given by all home demonstration club members to their educational work in persuading homemakers generally to adopt safe fire building practices. They realize from the many county surveys of home accident causes that it is this practice which looms high—both in number of fatalities and near deaths and in cost of residences destroyed.

It Can Happen To Me

How many times have home demonstration agents listened to the sad accounts—"I just didn't think it could happen to me. I've built fires that way so many times."—All stories based on the same refrain—hurry to get dinner started . . . kerosene poured over hot coals and ashes . . . an ignited match. Details that spell tragedy in any language.

"If we can just teach this lesson well," one home demonstration safety leader commented, "we will be thankful."

But porch floors ready to give way and rickety doorsteps are almost as great a hazard, and the injuries to limb and life caused by them are serious. So home improvements along these lines are a part of every better homes endeavor.

One of the most effective teaching methods has been the production of safety plays by local groups of adults or 4-H members. Those of the National Safety Council bear such intriguing titles as "Jenny Turns the Tables," "The Strong Soul," "First Things First," "Stop, Look, and Live."

Several States have issued their own safety plays. Two put out by the Extension Service of Illinois are based on the actual findings of the engineering department. These are called "This May Happen to You" and "Watch Out, Brother." The former has quite ingenious characters as the three Injury Brothers named Minor, Permanent, and Fatal, and the Hazard Klan—Carelessness, Fatigue, Haste, Take-a-Chance, and Inexperience.

Perhaps the way Gladys Kendall, home demonstration agent in Volusia County, Fla., tells of the safety work undertaken by the home demonstration clubs of her county would be typical of many other counties.

Says she, "We emphasize safety not as a single project but as a part of all our programs. For instance, in our work in good housekeeping and general clean-up, all families are urged to dispose of fire and accident hazards, to provide simple and necessary equipment and first-aid supplies at home, and to have a place for everything and everything in its place."

Last year, each of the 25 home demonstration clubs in Volusia County reported carrying out safety work with more than 250 women, checking their homes for safety hazards, and making such corrections as were needed.

Young Folks Remove Hazards

Safety work is also emphasized in all 4-H Club work in Florida. Recently the State Extension Service in Florida has put out an excellent publication called "Farm Home Safety Program for Florida 4-H Members."

Throughout the month of November in Autauga County, Ala., 4-H boys and girls held joint meetings devoted to safety in the home. A part of their program was a play given by the members themselves on home hazards. The home demonstration agent, Georgia Hill, showed each group how to make a medicine cabinet equipped with supplies well labeled.

Another agent in the same State, Lillian Cox, of Henry County, also devoted the month of November to safety programs, both in 4-H and in adult work. Miss Cox reports the following achievement:

"Four hundred and fifty-eight families using information on preventing home accidents; 756 reported that they had removed fire hazards; 571 reported using safety-first methods; and 31 4–H girls reported installing first-aid boxes in their homes."

Women Accomplish Much

Arkansas Home Demonstration Council has a State safety chairman, Mrs. H. B. Chambliss, of Jefferson County. This rural woman takes much pride in there being a county safety chairman in each county in the State and in the achievements they have helped to bring about. The fire department at Forrest City, Ark., furnished a fire hazard quiz, "Is Your Home Safe from Fire," to all home demonstration members. Copies were distributed in October and asked to be returned. This quiz reached 26 neighborhoods and 1,205 farm homes.

Every home demonstration club member in Logan County, Ark., was shown how to make a well-built ladder stool during National Safety Week, wrote Marcelle Phillips, home demonstration agent.

The concise story told by Beulah Layman, 4–H Club member from Avery's Creek Club in Buncombe County, N. C., illustrates the way 4–H Club members everywhere have become conscious of safety hazards. (One part of the 4–H program, like that of the adult group, is to survey present dangers.)

"In my survey," Beulah pointed out, "the first thing I discovered was an old safety razor blade on the window sill. I picked it up and buried it. A cut could cause lockjaw. Next, I saw a sharp knife low enough for the children to reach. This could cause a bad cut or even an eye jabbed out if a child got it and fell. I moved it. Just a little later I found some wet soap on the floor. I picked it up and put it back in the soap dish. Wet soap left on the floor can cause a serious or even fatal fall. Then I discovered a lighted lamp placed near an open window with curtains blowing toward it. This could have burned down the house."

Little things—yes—but they can add up to something big.

Home demonstration agents generally feel that their safety work with 4–H Clubs is one of the most important helps they give these youngsters. They are conscious that accidents take a yearly toll of 20,000 young people under the age of 20 and that most of these deaths are preventable. They know, too, that actually, according to authorities, accidents take as many lives in the 1- to 14-year-old group as pneumonia, diarrhea, and enteritis, measles, diphtheria, meningitis, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, and scarlet fever combined.

In general, all extension safety programs, whether they are adult or youth, follow the "three keys to accident prevention"—

1. Recognize the hazard.
2. Remove the hazard.
3. Use caution when hazards cannot be entirely removed.

Large enough to be seen

■ With soil productivity balance an important part of the Missouri Balanced Farming Program, O. T. Coleman, extension soils specialist there, long has wanted some vivid way of showing farm audiences the effects of different crops, crop use practices, soil treatments, and soil conserving measures on the soil's productivity.

Finally, this past winter, he began working on a balance large enough to be seen by audiences and yet accurate enough so that by adding weights to the positive (+) and the negative (—) sides of the balance there would be presented a more understandable picture to the listener. After much sandpapering, painting, weighing, and adjusting, he now has a scale-like balance which he uses in many of his talks. He has found that it helps him present a subject that is rather difficult to explain.

He starts out by telling that soil balance is affected by cropping and management factors, how much being shown in the Missouri Balanced Farming Handbook, a copy of which he holds in his hand. He recites some of these factors and then shows how a common Missouri 2-year crop rotation of corn and small grains affects the soil fertility.

The cornstalks are left on field; the whole small grain crop is removed with a binder or mower, and the fertilizer added amounts to about 325 pounds of average commercial material per acre. To represent the effects of the corn, he puts a weight of 1 and another of 0.35 on the minus side and then hooks on another 1 for the small-grain depletion effect. For the fertilizer, he puts on a 0.25 weight on the plus side. However, the whole corn-oats rotation, with the 325 pounds of fertilizer per acre, results in a loss of approximately 2.1 percent in soil productivity for the 2 years. He points out that this figure does not include erosion. Usually, someone asks what would be the effect of erosion; and he has weights to show such losses on an average slope . . . which further depresses the minus side of the balance.

He then shows that the balance, without considering erosion, can be swung to the plus side by growing sweetclover, utilizing it for pasture and plowing it under, and by adding slightly larger amounts of commercial fertilizer. However, if erosion is considered, contouring and terracing are needed to keep the soil fertility on the plus side.

Mr. Coleman can assemble the complete outfit quickly and move it easily.

What makes the show click?

FRED L. WEBSTER, County Agent, Waldo County, Maine

What Makes the Show Click

■ There is no mystery about how American agriculture turned in 5 years of record production despite dwindling supplies of labor. Many factors contributed to this achievement. Among the most influential are clever labor-saving ideas, methods and devices developed by farm people, and the farm labor-saving shows through which these new practices and tools have been carried to many other farmers. In Maine, 21,613 farmers and homemakers attended 21 of these shows this year. In other States equally impressive records of farm-wide interest have been piled up.

Sound Preparation Counts

What makes a farm labor show click? Well, take a look at one staged on March 7, at Belfast, Maine, a town of 5,000 people.

Twenty-two hundred Waldo County people attended our show. In discovering why so many farm people came to Belfast, an examination of the preparatory work done before the show came to town is revealing. When the Maine Extension Service announced that a caravan of home-made labor-saving equipment would make a State tour and that a show would be held in every county where displays of local exhibits would supplement the State's contribution, a challenge was presented to county agents.

The idea was new. Nothing like it had ever before been tried in Maine. Some folks were skeptical about getting satisfactory results. Since the show was to function through a local committee, it was decided to make the committee a county-wide organization representing all interested in civic and social developments. Cooperation of the grange, school unions, Farm Bureau, Extension Service, civic organizations, and chamber of commerce was asked. Persons who had conducted farm machinery repair schools during the war, and who had aided in building much labor-saving equipment, were invited to help.

Committee members were assigned to find items for local exhibits, organize community groups, develop publicity, get a location for the show, and arrange for transportation of exhibits. For a month before the show, Muriel Beal, home demonstration agent, and Lois Cohoon, 4–H Club agent, worked closely with their groups. We consulted regarding agricultural displays and all of us talked about the coming show at community and county-wide meetings.

The editor of the local weekly newspaper developed full publicity. The secretary of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce, president of Unity Civic Improvement Association, grange lecturers, and school superintendents helped him with news stories. Most everybody in the county, it seems, was some sort of a labor-saving show press agent during the month preceding the exhibit.

During the final week of preparation the daily contributions of the Maine Broadcasting Service and the Maine Agricultural Extension Service in their radio programs were of special value. The "labor-saving" mousetrap, some 50 years old, and the "Farmers' Special" train run by the Belfast & Moosehead Lake Railroad were played up in the news. The railroad, operated entirely within Waldo County, had received much national publicity as the "Cracker Barrel Railroad." This train works local freight on its morning run into Belfast. In entertaining the passengers during long stops at stations the day of the show, a Belfast girl played the accordion and sang.

County Agent Webster ready for action

Everyone Takes a Hand

The secretary of the chamber of commerce aroused Belfast's civic spirit. The proprietor of a large poultry dressing plant donated space for the show. Welcoming posters and banners were displayed by stores, and many of them had special "Farm and Home Labor-Saving Day" sales. The high school orchestra gave a concert at the show. The local theater had a special program, and as a grand finale in the evening a basketball game and a dance were held.

There were many excellent exhibits, among them being stable gutter cleaner, poultry house, tip-up trailer for hauling farm machinery, truck-drawn conveyor for loading sweet corn, long hay blower, kitchen cabinet, sewing cabinet, laundry helper, home-made rug loom, and the "labor-saving" mousetrap. More than 100 different articles were on display with 200 lineal feet of 4 by 6 ft. panels containing pictures and charts.

Many New Contacts Made

To sum it all up, the committee did a thorough job of organization and publicity, and obtained outstanding local exhibits. Organizations represented in the committee cooperated perfectly.

In appraising the value of the show, one should not overlook the contacts made with many people who could not have been reached in any other way. They requested more than 2,000 bulletins, leaflets, blueprints, and plans.

Maine people like to see a show, and if it is a good one, they will get to it even if they have to walk. Belfast had a good show. The people came.

This is how it works

■ Prominent Benton County, Ind., hog producers are getting a bit of sound advice about home-made pig brooders from John W. Schwab, Purdue extension hogman, and "dean" of Indiana extension workers, shown at left. C. W. Lawson, of Boswell, president of the Benton County Fair Association, is in the center, and Arvil M. Smiley, of Fowler, chairman of the Benton County extension committee, at right.

Fun is what you make it

North Dakota leaders learn to start the entertainment ball rolling at recreation institutes.

■ Recognizing the need for recreation in rural areas, the North Dakota Extension Service, under the direction of Pauline Reynolds, rural youth leader, and a recreation committee have set up a program of recreational institutes.

The purpose of these institutes is to build a pool of trained leaders who will go back to their respective communities and help initiate recreation programs geared to local needs. Work will be carried on through 4–H Clubs, church groups, homemakers' clubs, and various farm and community organizations.

The first institute in the series was recently held in Minot, N. Dak., with 75 delegates from 10 northwest counties participating. Young people between the ages of 17 and 30, local leaders, and county agents, gathered for a 4-day session which included all forms of recreational and leisure-time activities.

Clark Fredrickson, a native North Dakotan and former employee of the National Recreation Association, led the group in a study of all types of recreational activities. He demonstrated games for small groups, progressive and musical games, party planning, song leading, folk dances, skits, and plays. Sources of recreational reference material were emphasized. Every delegate took an active part in the program, as the institute aimed to "train by doing."

The delegates were divided into six groups. In each group a topic was discussed and conclusions presented to the institute. Discussion centered on volunteers, qualifications and hints for leaders, building party programs, facilities for recreation, and ways in which local groups can carry out their own projects.

Play parties and a rural play day were put on in which plans, refreshments, and decorations were all worked out by the young people. Costuming added to the atmosphere.

Climax of the 4-day affair was a regular old-time minstrel show using institute talent. "Mr. Interlocutor" and "Sambo" smiled broadly from behind burnt-cork make-up, enjoying their own jokes even more than the audience.

No Age Limit

In summing up the institute and discussing plans for follow-up programs, Fredrickson emphasized that recreation is for all folks, and a recreational program must aim to reach every member of the community whether he is a member of an organized group or not. "Furthermore, there's no age limit on recreation. Mom and Dad will enjoy an evening of wholesome fun just as much as the kiddies once they've remembered how to play."

Fredrickson emphasized the ease with which an evening's entertainment may be put on by obtaining the help and enthusiasm of many people. Complicated props, plans, and costumes aren't necessary. In fact, it's more fun without them. Materials on hand, plus a little ingenuity, go a long way toward making a successful recreational program.

Fredrickson believes the old saying that you can judge the intelligence of any group by their ability to entertain themselves. "In these days of gadgets, the tendency is to let the commercial and artificial forms of entertainment destroy our own creative ability. Movies and other forms of passive entertainment all too often replace real recreation in which everyone actively participates."

At the conclusion of the institute all delegates were inspired with a determined zeal to carry back the fun and skills they had learned to their respective communities. Delegates from every county had already formulated plans for follow-up programs. Similar events are also planned for other sections of the State in the near future.

The Housers plan a house

■ "I don't know a thing about reading or using a blueprint."

You've said that yourself perhaps and heard others say it, too.

But if you're planning to build or remodel your home, there's a way you can make your plans without having to worry with hard-to-read blueprints. It's a way you can do with scissors what other people do with a pencil. And the whole family can have a part in the planning as they should, for good house planning is a family job.

It's a kit of "cut-outs" developed to help in farmhouse planning. The kit contains scaled cards to help you get the width and length of your rooms in proportion to their actual size. It contains cut-out furniture and suggestions for arranging it, cut-out stairs, chimneys and fireplaces, windows, doors, cabinets, and closets—all scaled to size to prevent traffic jams.

All a farm family needs to use this kit is some paper, scissors, a pencil, and pins, and a table for the family to gather round and work out their plans.

Various Agencies Worked on Kit

Several United States Department of Agriculture agencies worked together in developing the kit. The Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, and the Extension Service all made suggestions as to what should be included in the kit.

Last fall about 20 trial copies of the kit were sent to each State Extension Service. They were distributed to a selected group of agents who were interested in building and this type of work. From this trial kit, the makers wanted to find out if an improved plan for the remodeled home can be worked out by this method.

A group of Mississippi extension agents demonstrated the use of the kit at their annual meeting in Jackson in December, under the direction of S. P. Lyle, of the Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C. J. T. Copeland, extension agricultural engineer, and Lorraine Ford, home management specialist, wanted to let the county workers know the kit was available and to learn their reactions to it as a help with the housing problems in Mississippi.

The workers commented so favorably on the skit showing the use of the kit and on the possibilities of the kit as a tool for home planning and remodeling that the same agents were asked to put on the demonstration at the home economics sections of the Southern Agricultural Workers Conference in Biloxi in January.

In this skit Mr. and Mrs. Houser, their two sons and young daughter gathered round the dining room table to plan how they are going to remodel their home. The county agent gave them one of the "cut-out" kits the day before, and they are all eager to see how it works.

The Housers had several remodeling problems they hoped the kit would help them work out. Mrs. Houser wanted a larger living room so she and the young folks will have more room to entertain. Young Dolly Hauser is growing up and needs a room of her own. They have unused attic space that might be made into upstairs rooms for the boys. The family needs more storage space. The kitchen needs modernizing.

With the help of the kit, county extension workers, and a local carpenter the Housers planned how they could remodel their old house into a comfortable, convenient farm home.

The agents who acted as members of the Houser family in the skit are Katherine Staley, home demonstration agent, Lauderdale County; Mary Jane Hall, home demonstration agent, Montgomery County; County Agents J. M. Hough, Marion County; W. E. Stone, Covington County; N. S. Estess, Madison County; and C. C. Stone, Hancock County.

Bulletins Now Available

The cut-outs have now been published in bulletin form as Miscellaneous Publication No. 622, entitled Your Farmhouse: Cut-outs to Help in Planning. A companion publication, Miscellaneous Publication 619, Your Farmhouse: How to Plan Remodeling, has been prepared jointly by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering. Copies can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., MP 619 at 15 cents a copy, and MP 622 at 25 cents a copy, with the usual discount of 25 percent for 100 copies or more of each publication.

Here the Housers are arranging a plan for remodeling their house as they have decided they would like it to be. They used the scaled cut-outs of furniture, cabinets, windows and doors, stairs, closets, chimneys, and fireplaces in the kit to help decide if their revised plan will fit their needs.

Farm people like the caravan

■ Michigan farm people apparently like to have new ideas on farming and labor saving brought to their doorstep.

Rural Progress Caravans sponsored by the Extension Service toured the State during January, February, and March of both 1946 and 1947 and were visited by 150,000 farm people.

With enrollment at Michigan State College more than doubled over prewar days, holding the annual "Farmers' Week" in early February was impossible. There were no rooms for meetings, no places for displays; and feeding and housing of thousands of visitors daily was out of the question.

As a substitute, extension administrative officials decided to "carry the mountain to Mahomet" and take the latest teachings to the people. County extension staffs arranged for buildings large enough to display exhibits and models.

The farm labor office of the Extension Service sponsored the first caravan during the first 3 months of 1946. The schedule included 60 full-day showings in each of the counties in the Lower Peninsula. Labor saving was the theme, and county agricultural agents in each county arranged for farmers—and farm women, too—to bring in their own labor-saving ideas. George Amundson, extension agricultural engineer, managed the caravan.

The 1946 labor-saving show brought out 92,000 people to 60 showings.

The 1947 caravan, managed by J. G. Hays, emergency farm labor assistant, continued with labor-saving ideas but stressed farm and home planning and building. Roads blocked by heavy snowfall during much of the 3-month period limited attendance to 64,333 for the 54 showings in 1947. Four shows were canceled, due to a late March blizzard.

Direct contact with 64,000 farm people during the winter months when Michigan farmers were making plans for spring operations was not the only result. A planned program of news stories and pictures to newspapers, radio broadcasts and programs, and feature articles in farm periodicals resulted in people learning much more about the Extension Service and farm labor program.

Clippings show that space in Michigan newspapers alone amounted to an equivalent of a 70-page, 8-column newspaper. Most of the larger newspapers in the State, including 2 of Detroit's metropolitan papers, carried picture spreads of people visiting the caravan and specialists "in action" explaining the exhibits.

Bulletins were not distributed, but blanks were provided for ordering bulletins through county extension offices. An average of one bulletin per visitor was ordered.

An average of 10 specialists were with the caravan each day to answer questions and discuss exhibits and models. This direct contact with farm people made it possible for the specialists to find out what problems farmers wanted answered. This knowledge, it is believed, will help specialists in moulding a program that will better fit the needs and desires of the farm people.

Michigan Extension Service and farm labor officials are convinced that Michigan people like the caravan idea.

■ Organization of a 53-family county balanced farming association, the first in Kansas, has been completed in Wabaunsee County. James Nielson, of Marysville, associate county agent, who will work directly with the association members, began work there February 10.

Financing of the county project is on a 50–50 basis, the members of the association paying one-half and the Extension Service one-half of the salary of the associate agent and other expenses.

Nielson, the new associate agent, will correlate his work with that of the county agricultural agent, the home demonstration agent, and the extension specialists at the college.

Home building to reach record high

■ About 1 Illinois family in 10 expects to built a house within the next 3 to 5 years, estimates Deane G. Carter and Keith Hinchcliff, agricultural engineers, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois. Those who plan to remodel—about 1 family in 5—want to add more space or to rearrange present space to better advantage.

A better kitchen, new bathroom, central heating, and house insulation have top priorities among farm families. These four changes make up more than one-half the 1,100 improvements planned for or completed recently by 420 Illinois farm families.

In spite of wartime limitations, farmers made rapid progress in repairing, remodeling, and equipping their homes. During the war most attention was given to changes which would save labor, conserve fuel, or maintain houses in livable condition. Many water systems were installed and houses painted and insulated.

Now the trend is toward better comfort, more convenience, and farmhouses which are both attractive and durable. Among the improvements wanted are such things as water heaters, automatic furnace operation, basement remodeling, and refinished or new floors. Although utility or work rooms, closet space, and electric service are considered basic farmhouse needs, they are being given less attention now. Electricity is available to a majority of Illinois farms, which makes it possible to modernize the kitchen and install plumbing and automatic heating systems.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Hinchcliff base their predictions on reports from 220 families who visited the University of Illinois during Farm and Home Week last January and from 200 families who were interviewed at Extension Service meetings throughout the State. "It may be that these groups are planning more than average home improvements," say the engineers. "On the other hand, housing needs are much the same throughout the State, and this brief survey is a good indication of the trend."

Flashes
FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Eleven New Pigments Found in Cottonseed

■ Eleven new pigments have been discovered in cottonseed, which was believed to contain only one. Certain toxic properties of cottonseed that have always been attributed to that one—gossypol—may turn out to be due to some of these other pigments. It is plain now that the blue-black and red-black discoloration observed in cottonseed meats and oils is caused by some of the 11 rather than by the light-yellow gossypol. Three of the new pigments have been isolated and are purple, blue, and orange.

Scientists of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Southern Laboratory studying the chemistry of cottonseed found that the pigments occur in glands which are separated by their own walls from the surrounding tissue. The pigment glands are less dense than any other constituent of cottonseed, and it was found that they are not affected by certain solvent materials. Putting these facts together, the chemists have devised a solvent-extraction method for separating cottonseed meats into three parts—oil, pigment glands, and meal. The glands rise to the top of a mixture of solvent and oil, where they can be skimmed off, and the meal sinks to the bottom, making separation easy. The pigment-free meal and oil resulting from this process are lighter in color and purer than these products have ever been before.

The depigmented meal promises to broaden the use of cottonseed, especially as a source of industrial protein and as feed for chickens and swine. The process is not yet quite ready for commercial application.

Slow-Acting Nitrogen Fertilizer Lasts Longer

■ A nitrogen fertilizer that is slow acting and feeds crops over a longer period has been developed at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md. Called Uraform because it is a combination of urea and formaldehyde, it has proved superior to natural nitrogen fertilizers in greenhouse and laboratory tests. It supplies nitrogen at a uniform rate over a long growing period. It does not leach out of the soil easily. For corn, potatoes, and tobacco especially it offers promise because of its delayed action, as these crops usually require additional fertilizer during the growing season. Uraform should also be valuable for fertilizing lawns and pastures. It can be used in mixed fertilizer as well as alone, and it does not absorb moisture.

Unfortunately both urea and formaldehyde are scarce at present, so Uraform will not be generally available until these chemicals can be obtained in larger amounts. It has been produced so far only on a laboratory scale.

A Protective Food Film You Can Eat

■ A protective coating for meat and other food products has been developed at the Western Regional Research Laboratory from citrus peel, apple pomace, and other fruit and vegetable waste products. The soluble pectinate material can be made by a simple method that could easily be adapted to commercial use.

The pectin from waste fruit products is treated chemically so that when heated to 158° F. and then cooled to 104°, it forms a gel or film. The product to be coated is dipped into the solution for about 3 seconds, and the coating is dried in a current of warm air for half an hour. Then the product is stored in the usual way, protected by a strong film.

The film dissolves when the product it covers is boiled but not when it is fried or roasted. As it is tender and edible, however, it can be left on and eaten.

The pectinate film has many potential uses and provides a way of utilizing fruit and vegetable wastes.

How Atomic Energy Can Help the Farmer

■ Farmers are not going to feed radioactive fodder to their cows to give them atomic energy, but they may expect to profit from the use of radioactive atoms in agricultural research.

Scientists now have a way of tracing the movement of minerals through plants and even animals. Artificial radioactive atoms were first produced in 1934 in the cyclotron, or atom-smasher, but the method was so expensive that only well-endowed research organizations could obtain them. Now radio isotopes, as such atoms are called, are being produced by the Atomic Energy Commission at Oak Ridge, Tenn., at a cost related to the former cost in the ratio of 50 to 1 million.

By the tracer technique a small quantity of radioactive phosphorus or other element is introduced into the soil, and its uptake by plants can be traced by the radiations the treated atoms give off. Questions as to the course of mineral nutrients through the plant and the location where they perform their functions may finally receive answers. The tracer technique is based on the detection by a sensitive instrument of the presence of the isotopes.

Uses for this technique may be found in other fields of agricultural research. In the study of soils and fertilizers, in entomology, animal nutrition, plant pathology, and photosynthesis, scientists visualize ways in which the new tool can be helpful. Its use should greatly accelerate our scientific progress.

Improved industrial processes and medical techniques are also expected to result from the availability of radioactive atoms. Atomic energy is like fire—a force powerful for destruction, but, if properly handled, with infinite possibilities for good.

Have you read

THE HOME BUILDERS. Warren Hastings Miller. 296 pp. The John C. Winston Company. Philadelphia, Pa., and Toronto, Canada. 1946.

■ A genuine tribute to 4–H Club work as an educational and character-building experience for growing boys is implied in every page of a new book, The Home-Builders, by Warren Hastings Miller.

The book is a success story built around the experiences of a 16-year-old city boy, who, with his father, moves out to the family ancestral farm to rebuild the house and to nurse the run-down soil back to good tilth and productiveness. The learn-by-doing educational process, plus an easy and fast-moving style, is the foundation for the book's wholesome but entertaining context. Most of the book's action takes place on "Hawk Mountain" in eastern Pennsylvania, overlooking the Delaware River.

Extension workers might well place this book at the top of their list for recommended reading by teen-age youth. In addition to its wholesome philosophy, the book gives a good background thread of 4–H program-planning ideas. Also, the numerous livestock and horticultural activities of "Seth Harding" and his father appear to be based on sound, recommended practices. There are frequent references to the influence of extension agents. 4–H Club experiences are the effective springboard for a final happy ending.—*E. W. Aiton. Field Agent, Eastern States.*

WINDOWS OPEN TO THE WORLD. A Handbook of World Fellowship Projects. Dorothy Gladys Spicer. 127 pp. The Woman's Press, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

■ The central theme of this little book is the fostering of world-wide fellowship through understanding. Groups interested in learning more about the lives, customs, and traditions of people in other nations will find ideas here for a variety of club and community activities.

The author has given very specific directions for parties and projects designed to encourage closer fellowship between differing racial, religious, and nationality groups. One section entitled "Parties Are Fun!" starts off with detailed directions for a Greek New Year's party and ends with plans for a Christmas party. Suggested menus including recipes for strange dishes are given, as well as directions for decorations and games or other entertainment features.

Other sections deal with dramatizing folk material, creating festivals, and nationality projects for community programs.

Miss Spicer has included a table of festival dates that would be helpful in developing a calendar of events for any community of mixed nationalities. There is also a list of organizations that are sponsoring special overseas projects, such as American Friends Service Committee. Articles needed and directions for sending are included.

Any group, adult or youth, interested in acquiring knowledge of other lands will find this a handy reference book.—*Eunice L. Heywood, Field Agent, Central States.*

ELEMENTS OF SOIL CONSERVATION. Hugh Hammond Bennett. 406 pp. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1947.

■ This new book by the chief of the Soil Conservation Service was prepared as a text for high school and college students. It presents a vivid picture of the soil-erosion problem in the United States and explains the causes, effects, and significance of erosion. It gives a clear and up-to-date picture of what is being done in this country in soil and water conservation, including a discussion of the work of soil conservation districts and the assistance in soil and water conservation given to farmers by various government agencies. Although this book is written in relatively simple language that can readily be understood by high school students of agriculture and undergraduate college students, it contains basic information on problems and their solution that would be of interest and benefit to county agents.

The basic principles of conservation farming are explained, and all important and proved conservation practices are fully discussed. It also provides a vast amount of technical information and data in form that is easy to use and language that is readily understood. All the data, including the discussion of techniques, are thoroughly up to date; and very little of the content of this text—particularly the technical information—has been presented in other texts.

The book also contains a helpful list of correlated visual aids—motion pictures and film strips.—*W. R. Tascher, Extension—S. C. S. Conservationist.*

AUDIO-VISUAL METHODS IN TEACHING. Edgar Dale. 546 pp. The Dryden Press, New York, N. Y.

■ The last word in a textbook on audio-visual methods in teaching has just recently been released by the Dryden Press, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., the author of the book being Edgar Dale, professor of education, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

The text is divided into three major parts: Part I. Theory of Audio-Visual Materials; Part II. Audio-Visual Teaching Materials; Part III–A. Audio-Visual Methods Applied in the Classroom; and Part III–B. Audio-Visual Methods Applied in the School System.

We believe this text to be the most complete and up-to-date treatise on the subject, and it should prove to be a valuable reference guide to those wishing to use that most modern of all teaching media, visual aids.—*George C. Pace, Specialist in Visual Instruction.*

Among Ourselves

■ GEORGE A. NELSON, who retired as county agent of Columbia County, Oreg., April 1, to become county agent at large, achieved the longest period of county agent work of any man in Oregon. For approximately 31½ years, he has served as a county agent in Washington and Oregon—with almost 24 years of service in one Oregon county.

Nelson was the first graduate of Oregon State College to be appointed as a county agent, entering this work in November 1912—about 18 months before the Smith-Lever Act went into effect. He was stationed in Wahkiakum County, Wash., with headquarters at Cathlamet, for 4½ years and then was transferred to Pacific County, Wash., with headquarters at South Bend. In March 1920, he left county agent work to take up operation of a dairy farm at Gray's River, Wash. In late 1922, he returned to the educational field, taking employment with the farm management department at Oregon State College. On May 2, 1923, he was appointed county agent of Columbia County, the position he has held continuously since that date.

Nelson was born in Sonora, Calif., in 1882 and was reared on a homestead in Washington County, Oreg., part of which he helped to clear from timber. He graduated from Oregon State College in 1909 and served as foreman of the 100-cow dairy at the Oregon State Hospital for the following year. In 1911 and early 1912, he was deputy State dairy and food commissioner at Portland. He was the first county agent appointed in the State of Washington and one of the first in the Northwest.

Pasture improvement and the establishment of grass on cut-over lands has been one of Nelson's major projects in Columbia County. In 1924, Columbia County had 417 sheep and 11,400 cattle. In 1944, the county had 2,000 ewes and 18,000 cattle. He also has encouraged reforestation and development of good farm woodlot management. Second-growth timber now is becoming an important resource of the county.

■ O. T. NORRIS, a volunteer leader for England's Young Farmers Clubs, recently called at the office to ask some questions about 4-H Club work. He is vice chairman of the National Federation of Young Farmers Clubs of England and Wales and president of his county federation of East Sussex. He states the county federation had about 1,000 members. He farms 500 acres in East Sussex and was spending about 3 weeks in this country.

■ TINA STEWART, district home demonstration agent in Texas, was killed almost instantly by a freight train in College Station, Tex., April 8. Miss Stewart, a native of Texas, had been in the Extension Service for 11 years, serving as home demonstration agent for Bell County until 1946, with a 4 months' interlude as emergency State war food assistant in 1944. She became assistant district agent May 1, 1946 and district agent September 1.

■ ROLLYN WINTERS, a former club agent in New Jersey, has been appointed associate State Club leader. In addition to his 4-H activities, Mr. Winters will be in charge of the program for older youth so successfully started by Louis Gombosi who recently resigned.

■ MRS. WINNIFRED GILLEN is the new assistant State 4-H Club leader in Oregon. She has been home demonstration agent in Klamath County, Oreg., since 1938.

Mrs. Gillen is a home economics graduate of Iowa State College, with a master's degree in home management from that institution. Her varied background of experience includes 3 years of teaching home economics in high schools and 2 years as hostess at the Men's Grill at Marshall Field's in Chicago where she also assisted with menu planning for the several tea rooms of that large store. While taking graduate work at Iowa State College she was in charge of one of the home management houses of that institution.

■ RANDOLPH H. THOMPSON, well-known lecturer of the Pennsylvania Game Commission for more than 14 years, has been appointed Pennsylvania extension specialist in wildlife management.

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Training on the job

■ A postwar crop of new county agents recently completed a year of in-service training with the Oregon Extension Service. Two district meetings—one for agents in eastern Oregon counties and the other for those in the western part of the State—with extension methods as the principal topic, concluded the training. Essentials in successful use of program planning, method demonstrations, result demonstrations, meetings, news stories, radio broadcasts, circular letters, and visual aids were covered. At the same time, the agents were given a first-hand view of experimental work under way at an experiment station serving their section of the State.

The in-service training of these young agents started with an orientation session at the beginning of their employment. Two to four days were spent at Oregon State College in a series of conferences with specialists in the project fields important in the counties to which these new agents would be assigned. They also received instruction in policies, procedures, and relationships by supervisors and other administrative officials.

On the job in the county, they have worked during the past year under the supervision of an experienced agent. At intervals of 3 to 4 months they have been called together in district training sessions at one of the branch experiment stations serving their section of the State—sometimes with the more experienced agents present and sometimes in meetings by themselves.

The value of the special training being given younger agents is indicated in comments of agents with long experience. "I wish we had been able to get that training when I was starting in this work," is a common statement. "It would have been worth a lot to me."

Young veterans on the eastern Oregon county agent staff get a lesson in bull grading as part of their in-service training. Shown in the photo, left to right, are Paul J. Covey, Deschutes County 4–H agent; Leslie Marks, Wheeler County agent; Burns Bailey, Union County assistant agent; George Bain, Malheur County assistant; R. A. Hunt, Jefferson County agent; Andrew Landforce, Waliowa County 4–H agent; Ernest Lathrop, Wasco County 4–H agent; Harry Avery, superintendent of the Union Branch Experiment Station; Leroy Fuller, Umatilla County assistant agent; Leeds Bailey, Malheur County assistant; Francis Skinner, Klamath County 4–H agent; Ernest Kirsch, Gilliam County agent; and H. A. Lindgren, extension animal husbandman. All the county extension workers shown have entered extension work or returned to it after war service with the armed forces.

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Dressmaking a news story

■ For the first time in the history of the Extension Service, a man made a dress in a demonstration at State College, Miss., before 40 agricultural workers attending summer school.

The group was amazed when Jack Flowers, extension editor, started his class by exhibiting 3 yards of soft blue material and declaring: "I'm going to make a dress this afternoon."

As the agricultural extension workers were set for a talk on how to write news stories, the agents mumbled to one another: "Just like a teacher, talking about anything but the subject."

Mr. Flowers pointed out, however, that writing a news story is like making a dress.

"First the goods must be selected; and, second, they must be put together according to a certain pattern. The goods for a story," Mr. Flowers explained, "are the facts or statements that are to go into it. The pattern is the arrangement of these facts and statements; that is, which fact or statement goes first, which second, and so on.

"Choosing the facts or material is the first and most important step in preparing a story. When a woman picks goods for a dress, she first considers the purpose of the garment, whether for housework, party, or street wear. This will govern the kind of goods to buy.

"Having this in mind, she asks to see all the different pieces of such goods her merchant has in stock, and then makes her choice.

"The same procedure is advisable in selecting news or other information material. First, consider the purpose of the story. The best material is that which is new or different."

The complete story of a home demonstration club's special activity was printed on the cloth which he used in this demonstration. His three assistants, Mr. Flowers admitted, were the real dressmakers of the information department.

One of the home agents who wears a size 14 dress volunteered to serve as the model, and in a short time the material was cut and pinned on her. Before the material was cut, the story looked like a cross-word puzzle. But as the various parts were cut and

pinned in place, the story took its proper form with the most important fact in the lead paragraph.

Mr. Flowers then had the class help pick out the Who, What, When, Where, How, and Why? in the lead paragraph, and also emphasized the importance of arrangement of the succeeding paragraphs.

Using illustrated posters, the "dressmaker" stressed these points: Know the purpose of the story; know what to say; think before writing; put the unusual first; answer Who, What, When, Where, Why, and How? in the first two paragraphs; arrange material in order; satisfy your reader; give special results.

Soil-testing service unique

■ Cooperation between County Agent Gordon R. Schlubatis and the Branch County Farm Bureau has resulted in a soil-testing service that is unique, and one of the most complete in Michigan.

Not only does this combination of services give the farmer complete information about his soil and how to handle it, but a permanent record is filed in the office of the county agricultural agent. This establishes a history of the fertility from the various farms tested that can be referred to in future years.

In this arrangement, farmers bring their soil samples to the county farm-bureau office. Here samples are analyzed in a modern laboratory to determine acidity and available phosphorus and potash.

The laboratory has not only the usual soil testing equipment, but a new electrical device called a photelometer. This device eliminates the possibility of error in reading results.

A sheet listing the results of the analysis and a questionnaire filled out by the farmer telling about his soil, previous treatment, and plans for the coming year, are sent to County Agent Schlubatis. The county agent calls in the farmer and makes definite recommendations. If any lime is required the farmer then knows exactly the amount he needs to apply.

The farmer is also given recommendations regarding the type of fertilizer he should use for various crops. Other good soil-management practices such as the use of barnyard manure and the seeding and plowing under of legumes are also discussed by the county agent.

Agent Schlubatis reports that hundreds of farmers have used the service and are pleased with the results.

Of what value . . . .

Members of the Wake County, N. C., home demonstration clubs have completed plans for a study to determine the effectiveness of their program in the county, according to an announcement today by Katherine Verna Stanton, assistant State agent for the State Extension Service.

Plans call for three representatives from each club to visit one club member and three nonmembers in each club community in the county. A discussion of the club program by club members with their neighbors will, it is believed, create greater interest in the program and what it can do for rural people. Information gathered from this study will be used for building future programs in the county.

Tenants' level of living boosted

■ New and better farm and homemaking practices have been discovered every year for the past five decades. Long strides have been made toward raising production and boosting the standard of living.

But despite these advances, farming in the South has been pulling a heavy load through these years of progress that has acted like a brake on progressive farm and home practices. That lag, called the South's No. 1 farming problem by many a survey, is farm tenancy.

And while one sociologist after another has pointed a warning finger at this retarding factor over the past 35 years, Edgecombe County, N. C., extension agents have been seeking the underlying causes of this problem and applying remedial action.

In this Coastal Plain county where tobacco, peanuts, and cotton provide the major cash income for virtually every farm family, nearly 80 percent of all farmers were tenants in 1945, when landowners totaled 736 and tenants 2,851.

Looking at their county objectively, Farm Agent J. C. Powell, Mrs. Eugenia P. Van Landingham, home demonstration agent, and their assistants, saw a tenancy picture that was none too bright. Instability, inefficiency, and ignorance, coupled with lack of care and cooperation, were constantly hindering the success of new practices.

Then a farm and home improvement program was outlined that would raise the standard of living for tenants, increase efficiency of production, promote greater stability, and provide for better cooperation and relationships between landowners and tenants. The outline made it clear that an educational program would have to be carried to both the landowner and the tenant.

One hundred and fifteen tenant families located on 12 farms were chosen for the project. Superimposing this plan on the network of 721 persons making up these families was a difficult task, despite the fact that all landowners and tenants cooperated fully.

They saw need for such work and were more than glad to get into a program like this, the workers said.

When the cooperators had been selected and consulted, meetings began. The agents met with the landowners and their wives to learn their reaction to such a plan and discussed the broad scope of the improvement program. With this accomplished, the next step was a meeting called by individual landowners for their tenants. The landlord and the farm and home agents were on hand at these meetings held on each farm. Next, a meeting of each family on each farm was attended by the agents, the landlord, and his wife.

As a part of the home visits, status inventories were taken so that any progress could be noted later. A check on the education of the 115 families showed an average of 3.3 grades completed by the fathers, 4.9 grades by the mothers, and 5.5 grades by the children over the age of 16.

More Home-Produced Food

Annual food supply per family was only 63.4 quarts of fruits and vegetables, 798 pounds of meat and lard, or about 16 percent enough fruits and vegetables and less than 50 percent enough meat and lard. The average income per family in 1945 was $1,744.83, out of which they paid their share of all crop expenses.

The average run-down house accommodated more than 6 persons. Refrigerators, radios, electric irons, newspapers, and magazines were scarce. Two families had no chairs and used boxes or benches in place of them. An ice box or refrigerator was in 1 out of 3 homes, and there was 1 pressure cooker for every 10 families.

Toilet facilities were entirely lacking on most farms and poor where they did exist. Nearly one-half of the families used an open well for their water supply. These wells were not only a health menace to the families but were also outstanding accident and danger hazards.

But the farm and home improvement program was designed to cure these ills. To implement these activities, H. C. Scott and Althea Boone, each a full-time assistant for the farm and the home phase respectively, were brought on the job to handle the complicated workings of the plan.

In 1 year of the plan meat production per family increased 28 percent; lard, 26 percent; and poultry production, 63 percent.

Interest likewise boomed in dairying, pastures, soil conservation, crops, small fruits, orchards, and in supplying more of the family's food needs at home.

Landowners were encouraged to provide each family with a small orchard, and the tenants themselves purchased 5,500 strawberry plants. Significant results in per acre yield of crops were shown in a 16-percent increase in cotton, or 55 pounds. Corn yields were up 38 percent, and tobacco increased 3 percent.

On the home-improvement side, the agents encouraged families to buy many needed things for their homes, emphasizing such things as beds, mattresses, springs, chairs, heaters, irons, and kitchen ranges. In 1 year, 10 pressure cookers were added, 39 radios, 17 sofas, 16 cabinets, 30 wardrobes, 26 tables, 16 rugs, 7 refrigerators, 1 washing machine, and 1 sewing machine. Newspapers and magazines received by the families during the year jumped 50 percent.

The county health sanitarian assisted the agents in testing water supplies, and open wells were protected from contamination. Twenty-three additional houses were wired in 1946; 26 houses were re-sided; floors were repaired in 30 houses; 31 roofs were repaired, 30 windows replaced, 48 steps repaired, 22 houses underpinned, 13 new rooms added, and 3 new houses built. All premises were sprayed with DDT in a special campaign, and the rat problem was succesfully attacked. The size of the average garden was increased from 0.2 to 0.5 acre, and the variety of vegetables increased from 7 to 12.

Summarizing the year's work, the agents said: "The farm and home program cannot be carried too fast, because of the families' limitations in education and economics and because the people we are working with move frequently. At the close of the first year's work, however, we feel that this program is worth while and we look toward a future of better living standards, and increased efficiency of production and use of resources on the farm.

Farm woman makes business friends

MRS. J. E. HANKINSON, Selling on the Home Demonstration Club Market, Aiken, S. C.

■ After selling on the club market for several years, I should like to mention some things that I feel are helpful in creating and maintaining friendly relations between producer and consumer. Anyway, they have helped me personally to build friendships that I treasure and, incidentally, to sell a lot of produce.

First on my list, I think, should be good produce. When our market was organized and I became a charter member, I resolved to have the largest eggs, the best butter, the nicest fruit, and the freshest and prettiest flowers that were possible for me to produce. These superior products have always brought the customers to my table and created a friendly atmosphere.

The second requirement, I believe, is honesty. By this I do not mean just in the exchange of dollars and cents. There are so many little things that can reveal our true selves, and people are quick to see and judge our real worth. For instance, good weight is a necessity. I have made it a rule to give a little extra rather than to cut, or even to be too exact. In selling eggs, once in a while I slip in an extra one, and I do not lose in the long run.

In packing fruit, I do not put the best on top. I do arrange it so as to make the nicest appearance, but the quality is the same all the way to the bottom of the crate.

Another thing: I do not take advantage of a shortage of certain items. Sometimes I have flowers or fruits that no one else has, and I realize I could go up in price and still sell out completely. But should I jeopardize the confidence my customers have in me for a few dollars and cents?

The Customer Is Right

Also, I guarantee every product I sell. I have never let a dissatisfied customer leave me, even if I have to replace or refund the purchase price; and I always accept the customer's word. Incidentally, I have had very few complaints.

As third on my list, I am going to place attractive appearance. A fresh white apron and cap and a pleasant manner will pay off in friendliness as well as cash. I make it a rule to be just as pleasant when a customer buys from someone else as I am when she is buying from me.

Among other things, I should say it pays to remember names. People appreciate your calling them by name and feel a little flattered when you remember them among so many.

If you wish to keep good feeling, do not forget special orders. Customers appreciate little special attentions when some particular event is being planned.

Also consideration toward men customers is appreciated. Not very many men come into our market, and they seem a little timid among so many women buyers and stand back sometimes until everything has been picked over. Consequently, I select what I think a man customer's wife will like and do not palm off something that is a slow sale. This is considered quite a favor, and he goes away well pleased with his purchase. Needless to say, his wife sends him back to my table.

Flowers for the Sick

I feel that my custom of sending a bouquet of flowers to any sick customer has added to the friendly feeling between us. When death occurs in a family, I do not send flowers to the funeral—I do not have this kind—but later, when they come back to the market, I give them a nice bunch of fresh flowers, which I have arranged before leaving home, to decorate the grave. I enjoy doing this, and it is not forgotten by the recipient.

A little thing that makes a big difference is the art of showing no preferences. Some wealthy women come into our market, and it is easy to let these customers who buy so much have the choice of produce; but I try to show just as much consideration to the smallest buyer as I do to the largest one.

Just as a friendly gesture, when I have a surplus of fruit, I take an extra basket along to market and invite all passersby to have some. These little things make our market quite homelike and "a nice place to meet your friends."

I think it takes a number of years to build up a lasting confidence between producer and consumer, but it can be done. Personally, I am quite proud of my "business friendships."

Mrs. Hankinson, ready for business on the club market.

A home demonstration agent—1947 edition—presents her views

■ Through the years we've come to accept as almost legendary the stories of the difficulties home demonstration agents experienced in the pioneer days of extension. Occasionally we've forgotten that to the new, very young, inexperienced agent of today the pioneer period may seem simple in comparison with the complexities she herself faces!

Take, for example, the case of young Betty Daniels, appointed home demonstration agent in Blount County, Tenn., March 25, 1946. (And we might have taken any one of the new agents appointed in the United States in the same year.) Miss Daniels was 1 of 33 new home demonstration agents appointed in Tennessee during 1946. This figure is perhaps typical of the Nation's new employees for the year.

Just graduated from the University of Tennessee, Miss Daniels' first problem on entering her brand-new county was to get around. Cars, as so many new agents found to their sorrow, were practically unobtainable. Betty was fortunate in this respect. Her county agent, I. T. Elrod, veteran worker in Blount County, arranged for her to travel with him when she couldn't reach places in the county by bus or train. Even this situation had advantages. The county agent's knowledge of the county and its people were at her disposal.

The Field Is So Big

This young home demonstration agent had to work out many angles to the job all by herself. The modern community with its varied organization, the present-day farm woman with her many broad interests, the youth with his complex problems, all were to be recognized and worked with. Small wonder then that Betty and others like her probably begin to wonder "Who am I, to think that I can deal with all these problems? What can one small person do to help farm people achieve better lives?"

The average training a home demonstration agent gets in home economics is excellent—vastly superior, it may be said, to the training with which her predecessor started work in the First World War period. But it does not furnish the answers to a lot of the questions the present-day home demonstration agent faces. Betty expresses it this way:

"It began to seem that each day I knew less and less. I was asked things I couldn't answer. I met problems I couldn't solve."

Perhaps the greatest asset any agent has is a sense of humor. Betty's own story proves her own. Says she: "There was that time when I was giving my first demonstration on summer salads. I had taken along some vegetables to make an appetizing salad. These were left in our hostess' kitchen until time came for me to fix the salad. Well, some of the children had come with the mothers. (We always encourage this, else how could those who need home demonstration work the most get it?) These youngsters ventured into the kitchen and evidently found the vegetables, appetizing as they were. Anyway, when the meeting came to the point where I was to give the salad demonstration, I discovered nothing left but the ice and water in which the vegetables had been crisping."

The weeks went on. "Some of my greenness disappeared," she recalls. "When I saw that people were beginning to depend on me and respected my judgment, I began to gain confidence. And there were little accomplishments, small in themselves, but which meant a lot to me. There was the 4–H Club, for example, in which the girls decided that in addition to their regular 4–H work they wanted to learn to knit. So I taught them how to make a small purse. To my surprise, at the next meeting 15 little girls brought 15 small purses they had knitted. They also brought 15 smiles to show how pleased they were at their achievement!"

In common with other home demonstration agents, especially new ones, Betty has been surprised—"sometimes overwhelmed," as she puts it—over what farm women can accomplish. Early this year, the Blount County home demonstration club members decided they'd have a better-homes tour over the county as a part of their observation of National Home Demonstration Week. This seemed somewhat ambitious, but Betty took heart from their enthusiastic planning of it. Actually, when the tour took place more than half of the entire membership of home demonstration clubs in the county went along. Five outstanding homes were visited.

Learn to Work Together

Inhabitants of one Blount County community have shown marked improvement in working together in the last few months. "It's the very place," she says, "where, when I first started working with the women, they seemed interested but didn't accomplish very much. But then I found they all wanted to make their yards more beautiful, so we started from there. Mr. Elrod came out to show them how to make shrubbery cuttings. I talked about some of the principles of good landscaping. Soon the women had started a small nursery in their community and had begun to make improvements in their own yards. The 4–H Club girls and boys helped with the nursery by clearing off a plot of land and getting a man to plow the land for the plantings. The shrubs in this nursery will be used to landscape the school and church grounds, and in their own homes. Maybe some will be left over for the roadsides!"

Home demonstration work is a challenging field of home economics, Betty believes. "It's such an opportunity for young women to find a place in which they can help others and to live full lives themselves."

Need for reaching more young people spells opportunity to Extension

H. W. HOCHBAUM, Chief, Division of Field Coordination

The influence of 4–H Club work on young people is truly great.

That is because the ideals and philosophy back of this important extension activity are high and withal sound and practical. Moreover, the educational methods employed, long tested with the potential 13 million or more boys and girls involved, are fundamentally correct. As a result, 4–H work has won high esteem in educational circles, as well as popular appreciation.

"4–H Club work can be the greatest youth organization in the country," said Barry Wall, editor of the Farmville, Va., Herald. He also said: "It is a design for living. It is a useful, instructive program related in an intensely practical way to the life of its members. 4–H members make play out of their work, but together they build for a greater farm industry in the Nation, an industry that will become progressively greater because of the intelligence and the study being applied in the development of a program."

13 Millions of 4–H Age

This makes sweet music. Such statements are most satisfying and encouraging to the many extension workers and voluntary leaders who are working so devotedly to make 4–H work even better. They realize that there still are big jobs ahead. True, 4–H Club work has grown immeasurably in purpose, breadth, method, and influence. Moreover, in most States the number of boys and girls enrolled has grown steadily. Today there are some 1,615,000 4–H Club members. But the census tells us that there are more than 13 million boys and girls of club age in the rural areas alone of the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. In some States only 1 boy or girl out of every 15 of club age is enrolled.

And many thousand boys and girls who enrolled in 4–H Club work remained as participants for only too short a time. Then there is a host of young people above club age, unmarried and married, who are not reached through extension work. The postwar years are bringing tremendous changes in national and international affairs which greatly affect agricultural and country life. Certainly, it would seem that everything possible should be done to help the young people of today to better adjust themselves to the problems and the tempo of the times. There is need for developing an extension program to reach all rural youth and, perhaps, more of the urban youth.

Change in Methods Needed

First of all, we need a far larger club enrollment. The National Committee of State Club Leaders responsible for developing the 10 guideposts for 4–H Club work set a goal of 3,200,000 club members by 1950. This was approved by the Extension Subcommittee on 4–H Club work of the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy. That goal can be reached and even exceeded. But some changes in methods of conducting club work will be needed, as well as in methods of obtaining enrollment. A hurry-up, sign 'em up on the dotted line, short-time, rapid-fire campaign won't do the job or make for longer-time participation in club work by many who might enroll. A sustained educational program, not merely more publicity, is called for. Such a program should be organized and conducted to bring about a much wider and greater understanding on the part of the general public of the objectives, programs, and methods of 4–H Club work and the place this feature holds in the extension organization and program. But this educational work must also be directed especially to reach parents of boys and girls, as well as the boys and girls themselves, to bring about a sympathetic knowledge and understanding of 4–H work on their part. It should also attract more volunteers to serve as local leaders. A well-organized campaign of this kind would use all available resources of personnel and extension means and devices. And the campaign must extend over a period of 4 to 5 months before any intensive membership enrollment is attempted.

Preliminary to launching this program, some briefing of extension agents must be done. The responsibility of every extension agent with respect to club work may need to be clearly set forth by the extension director. Especially do the newly employed agents and assistant agents need to be trained and directed, not only with regard to the campaign but emphatically so with regard to organizing and maintaining 4–H Clubs and their work. The agents as well as their immediate supervisors need also to be most active in obtaining and training local volunteer leaders.

In seeking the larger enrollment, in aiming to expose more young people and parents to 4–H ideals and work, we need to go beyond the strictly farm or rural young-people groups. The time is ripe for entering towns and even larger urban areas to interest parents and young people in the values that come with 4–H membership, and definitely to organize 4–H Clubs in such communities. The Oregon Legislature recently passed a law permitting towns and cities with more than 8,000 people to appropriate funds for the employment of a club agent or a home demonstration agent or both in cooperation with the State extension service. This type of work would necessitate new methods, new projects, varied types of organization, to be sure. But the need is there, also a fine opportunity for greater service.

Those Outside the Club

A comprehensive extension program for young people must include some extension effort with boys and girls of club age, whether or not they subsequently enroll as 4–H members. They could be reached through meetings, talks at school, circulars, circular letters, farm-press and news information generally, in much the same way as extension work with

adults. The great developments in agricultural and home economics science should be made interesting and vital to these young people. Agricultural and homemaking subjects do have cultural as well as vocational values. To be sure, the county extension agents need first to have a mailing list of all boys and girls of club age. Later, a special list for mailing purposes could be made of all young people in the club-age group not enrolled in club work.

We may ask also whether Extension does not have a responsibility to help rural young people who do not wish to stay on farms. It does seem that we could help many, especially those under 21, to find themselves, to measure their abilities and desires, and to select a life's vocation and prepare themselves for this. We can help them understand what specific vocations require in the way of preparation, what desirable and undesirable features mark certain occupations, and what requirements must be met, what opportunities exist.

There are numbers of young unmarried people in many counties who may be preparing for farming and homemaking who would benefit from the helps Extension might give them. Should they be induced to swell the ranks of the older-youth clubs, now numbering some 65,000 members? Or has Extension a teaching responsibility for seeing that these young people get all the help available on farming and homemaking, whether they belong to a formally organized group or not? Here is an opportunity and a challenge.

A similar need and opportunity is afforded by the young married people. They do not usually join with existing extension groups or clubs of older people. Perhaps because they are just starting out they may not have time to attend group meetings. Perhaps they feel diffident in mingling with groups of older people.

Withal, through meetings, discussion groups, or organized clubs, supplemented by other extension means and agencies, we can help many more young people to develop wider knowledge and appreciation of situations and problems that lie outside vocational preparation. Included would be health, social welfare, economics, community improvement, national and international policies, political science, cultural appreciation, and recreation. With such a program comes the problem of knowing when formal organization of young people is needed and what type is best for special purposes. Then we need to help the young people find and train leadership and how to build and carry on with their organization.

Dramatists compete

■ The Castle Rock Amateur Dramatics Club from Douglas County, Colo., took top honors in the second annual 2-day State rural play festival. Their one-act play, They're None of Them Perfect, was directed by Mrs. Nina Alexander of Castle Rock.

Presentation of the banner symbolizing State-wide honors was made by F. A. Anderson, Director of the Colorado Extension Service.

Other placings announced by Stewart Case, extension recreation specialist, included Sedgwick County as second-high winner with a cast from the Valley Workers Home Demonstration Club of Ovid, which presented the play, Wisdom for Wives. The directors were Mrs. Alma Sowder and Mrs. Mary Rees, both of Ovid.

Third rating was given Washington County representatives from the Woodrow Home Demonstration Club for their production of Sparking', directed by Mrs. L. C. Zollars of Woodrow.

A total attendance of 871 at the festival was reported by Case. In the county elimination contests which preceded the State event, more than 450 rural people, representing 63 communities from 14 counties, competed. Thirteen counties took part in the State competition.

Judging was done by Miss Ruth Wattles, dramatic coach at Colorado A. and M. College; Mrs. Margaret Fillas, former recreation specialist for the Extension Service (who started the rural play festival idea last year with the help of Miss Wattles), and Mrs. Betty Lee Kelly of Fort Collins.

Counties participating were: Boulder, Washington, Adams, Yuma, Lincoln, Garfield, El Paso, Las Animas, Huerfano, Sedgwick, Douglas, Arapahoe, and Jefferson. Participants in the festival came chiefly from home demonstration clubs, young farmers' and homemakers' groups, and rural community organizations.

The Jefferson County cast presents the one-act play "Sparkin'."

Get the "low down" on visual aids

■ Indiana's extension workers bid fair to be among the "picture takinest" in the land as a result of a series of four visual-education conferences held in the State during May.

Two of these conferences for northern Indiana were held at the Lake Maxinkuckee Inn at Culver; for central Indiana workers, one at the Purdue Marott Agricultural Center, Indianapolis; and the final session for southern Indiana workers at Spring Mill State Park.

The purpose of the conference series was to bring extension workers up to date on the available facilities for visual education in the local extension program and to present new ideas in the field, particulary to staff workers added recently.

Each conference opened with a review of the purpose of the meeting. During the morning session on the first day the fundamentals of operating a camera and light meter and composition of photographs was covered. This was followed by a review of what types of pictures newspapers want.

Then during the afternoon of the first day of each conference a field trip was taken to a typical farm home. The agricultural agents were in two groups and the home demonstration agents in a third, each of which was provided with a supervisor. The men were assigned problems in photographing livestock, machinery, plant specimens, and various farm operations. The home agents were given problems in interior studies, including flower, furniture, pottery, and other arrangements as well as homemaking operations and other problems similar to those presented in the routine work of the extension agent.

Consideration was also given to photographing individuals and groups.

All photos were made with 35-millimeter cameras on black-and-white film which was developed and reversed for projection that night. The problem photographs were projected during the morning program the second day. A review of light, time, camera setting, and other conditions preceded a discussion of each picture.

Other sessions included discussions on the method for mounting slides; camera and projection equipment and its maintenance; use of charts and posters; use of working models; and the types of film and filters to use. The evening session included a discussion of indoor photography and the use of artificial light. County agents were invited to bring along color slides that were made in connection with their work, and these were shown and discussed during the evening. Extension workers also were invited to bring along their camera equipment for use in making extra photos of the problem studies for later comparison.

Although a few of the agents proved to be experts with their cameras and other visual aids equipment, most of them obtained much information to take home. Some of them learned for the first time, for example, how to operate a light meter and to take an "open flash" photo with their own equipment. Many of them commented that the conference was one of the most instructive and enjoyable they had attended. They went away from the meeting with added ambition for capitalizing on visual aids in their own work.—*Francis Murray, assistant extension editor, Purdue University.*

(Left to right) O. W. Mansfield, Assistant County Agent Leader; Kathryn Gregory, Bartholomew County Home Demonstration Agent; and H. A. McCutchan, Harrison County Agent.

Hundreds of fire extinguishers

Three hundred and fifty farm homes in Jefferson County, Ky., have the protection of fire extinguishers as a result of cooperation between homemakers' clubs, the fire department, and the Farm Bureau.

It all came about when Mrs. Walter Gibson of the Fairmount Homemakers' Club successfully put out a fire in her chicken house with an extinguisher. After that experience, she recommended to Home Agent Anna K. Evans that farm homes generally have such protection. Upon consultation with fire officials, 350 four-gallon, hand pump, water-type fire extinguishers were purchased from the War Assets Administration at Camp Breckenridge.

Neighborhood play group flourishes

BLANCHE E. MORAN, Home Demonstration Agent, Warren County, N. J.

Little Bobby had remarkably good manners for a 3-year-old, but when I mentioned this fact on a visit to his home, I found that Bobby's behavior was a source of worry to his mother. The family home was located on a high hill which small children found hard to negotiate unless accompanied by an adult. Even though he lived in a rural community with a number of other young children, Bobby saw too few of them.

Talking over the problem, I wondered if a neighborhood play group was a possibility. The idea appealed to Bobby's mother, and a meeting was called for all mothers of preschool children in the community. Twelve of the children and their mothers formed the play group. It was decided to limit the experiment to this number at first.

Bobby's mother offered her playroom and yard. A schedule was developed calling for two mothers to take charge each day. Plans for transporting the children were perfected. Each parent provided some play equipment, and the mothers in charge for the day provided the mid-morning fruit juice.

At first too many toys were sent, but after a discussion of suitable play equipment unnecessary things were gradually eliminated.

Fathers Take Active Part

The fathers began early to take part in the development of this play group, locating and setting up outdoor play equipment. Mothers sandpapered and painted nail kegs and orange crates for the children's use. Records for the phonograph, games, and other small equipment were lent by different parents.

As the year progressed, the parents met regularly to evaluate what was being done and to make plans for the future. The parent-education specialist and I were invited to attend these meetings. We helped to plan activities that would be more meaningful. In one instance, through the loan of large building blocks it was demonstrated to the whole group how quickly children respond to the correct type of play equipment.

When school was out, at least half the parents felt that disbanding for the summer would mean too great a loss to their children. Those who wished it, continued to meet 1 day a week instead of twice a week as formerly.

In the fall when the whole group came together again, the group decided to give the children some new experience. A short train trip followed by a picnic and play in a small community park was a great success. Later trips were made along a brook and to a nearby farm, where the children saw young farm animals.

Since its beginning 2 years ago, this play group has proved valuable in many ways. The community hopes to make it permanent, with new children joining the ranks as the others outgrow it.

Some of the good results the parents have seen as outcomes of this cooperative effort are: Greater understanding for themselves of the needs of children of this age; development of self-reliance in the children, the bringing out of the too-shy child; and the value of learning cooperation by the too-aggressive child. Some parents learned from observation what type of clothing gave the child more freedom and comfort in play; others what type of play and play equipment appealed most to children of this age.

Mid-morning juice was a welcome break in the exciting day of these youngsters.

4-H marketing tour

Twenty trips for older 4–H members in North Dakota this year enable them to observe grain-marketing processes.

Two county agricultural agents accompany the club members on their visit to the Minneapolis grain markets.

Boys at least 16 years old on January 1, 1947, who have completed at least 2 years of agricultural work, including 1947, are eligible for the trips. Factors entering into the selection of delegates are participation in crops projects, the use of pure seed or certified seed, a good record in agricultural projects, and general leadership ability.

The trips include transportation, lodging, and meals, provided by a grain commission merchant of Minneapolis. Ralph Welch, representative of the firm, a former North Dakota 4–H Club member and county extension agent, supervises the market tour. Boys who make the trip learn how grain is graded, sold, and processed into food.

Do you know

PROF. E. J. PERRY, an extension dairyman with a flair for 4–H Clubs?

■ New Jersey boys and girls are faithful supporters of better dairy practices recommended by their own dairy specialist, Prof. E. J. Perry, well known and well loved by so many of them.

His contribution to 4–H Club work is outlined in a citation prepared by the State Club Agents' Association. The citation reads:

"Professor Perry is best known for his promotion of artificial breeding work. After a trip to Europe, he helped to establish the first artificial breeding association in the United States. This project has already had far-reaching effects which will make him known for many years to come in the field of applied science.

"As a supporter and promoter of 4–H work in New Jersey along sound practical lines, there are few who can match Perry. His contributions to dairy-club work are numerous. He is not only interested in dairying, as such, but also in the individual boy and girl, their parents, and the leaders who are working with them. They like him because he speaks in language which they can understand.

"Agents find that he is an excellent cooperator. He has helped them with program planning, leader training, taking part in club meetings, dairy judging, etc.

"Professor Perry has always helped and still believes in dramatizing 4–H dairy work through shows. He believes that every 4–H dairy boy and girl should learn to feed, lead, fit, and show animals. He has helped to find special awards from breed associations and other sources to encourage young dairymen. He is one of the strong advocates of judging and demonstration work.

"Perry has written extensively, and his news items and articles have been widely published and read. His use of the camera has helped to give 4–H dairy work better publicity than it otherwise would have had. His slides on 4–H Club work are enjoyed at meetings, and those on general dairy topics make fine visual contributions.

"Every month 'E. J.' writes a State 4–H dairy newsletter. It is a publication of considerable merit. It is not a mere hashing over of old topics. It presents new material, and it helps to interpret the business of dairy farming from every angle.

"Dairying is a major farm undertaking in New Jersey. It helps in soil building and in keeping the farm out of debt. Professor Perry has well represented and dignified the business of dairy farming. Hundreds of boys and girls will long remember his wisdom, his suggestions, and his friendliness."

Professor Perry came to New Jersey as extension dairy specialist in the early 1920's. For his contribution to 4–H Club work in the years since then, the State Club Agents' Association honored him with a surprise dinner last June.

Every 4–H dairy club was invited to send leader and member delegates, and most of them did so. The club agents also included in their guest list members of the Extension Service and Dairy Department of Rutgers University and officers of cattle breed associations and artificial breeding units.

The State interests, young and old, were well represented at a testimonial dinner for Prof. E. J. Perry, arranged by the New Jersey Club Agents Association. Agnes Best of Hunterdon County and William Chafey of Burlington County represented New Jersey club members when they presented a desk pen and handtooled leather blotter holder to "E. J." in appreciation of his outstanding services to club work. The club agents gave him a leather bag.

The 4–H dairy boys and girls gave E. J. a desk pen and a beautiful handtooled leather desk blotter holder. The club agents gave him a leather bag which they believe he may use either for his golf duds or to take with him on his second trip to Europe.

Professor Perry was the second person to be so honored by the New Jersey Club Agents' Association. The first was former Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, honored in May 1944 because of his efforts in establishing the New Jersey Junior Breeders' Fund. This fund has helped hundreds of boys and girls in all parts of the State to purchase cattle, livestock, and poultry.

In selecting persons for recognition, the facts taken into consideration are: (1) Length of time services have continued; (2) extent to which the 4–H program in the whole State has been affected; and (3) soundness and permanency of services rendered.—*Joseph B. Turpin, club agent, Mercer County, N. J.*

4–H membership to new high

The largest 4–H Club enrollment in the history of Missouri is the record achieved last spring when new club members swelled the total enrollment to 35,127.

State 4–H workers attribute this gain of 10,932 new members to these 3 factors:

The closing date for organizing new clubs was set back to April 1. This brought about a concerted effort to complete the new club groups early in the year.

In many counties the local 4–H councils and leaders accepted the challenge to meet the larger quotas needed to reach the State goal of 35,000 4–H Club boys and girls.

Specialists on the State staff gave leaders more training than in any previous year. These well-trained leaders led the drive for membership in their counties.

In Laclede County where only 15 boys and girls were enrolled in club work last year, the new quota of 200 members was exceeded before the closing date.

A popular demonstration

■ Grandma never dreamed that some day the feathers in her prized feather bed might go into a satin-covered comforter. But that's just what's happening.

Mississippi home demonstration club women, using feathers mostly from discarded feather beds and extra pillows, have made more than 3,000 of these comforters.

Miss Lorraine Ford, extension home-management specialist, launched the program 3 years ago. She worked out directions for making the comforters and mimeographed them along with sewing directions. These she sent to the home demonstration agents in the State. Then by groups, usually about 10 agents to a group, she conducted training demonstrations. Each agent made a comforter.

After attending these training meetings, the agents were ready to show the home demonstration club women in their counties how to make the comforters. Each demonstration resulted in a clamor for comforter material by an enthusiastic group of women. Home agents have given at least one comforter-making demonstration in every county in Mississippi.

The club women in each club or county buy the satin cooperatively. This way they get it at wholesale prices. They may order the satin in maroon or a soft, lovely shade of green, rose, or blue. In some counties the orders are handled through the county home demonstration council.

Local merchants in some counties have measured and cut the material into comforter lengths. In others, the women have done this themselves. On the average, the material for a comforter costs $5.50.

The home agent in Tunica County says this one demonstration has created more interest and reached more people than any three others. She gave three demonstrations at clubs and five at the county courthouse. From then on, the women were able to go ahead without much help from her. For they had all helped with the demonstrations, and there is nothing complicated about making the comforters.

Mrs. Sims Long, of Teoc Community, Carroll County, has created a profitable home industry in wool comforters from the interest in comforter making.

Agents visit White House

■ President Truman received representatives of the National Associations of County Agricultural Agents and of Home Demonstration Agents during the July meeting of officers and committee chairmen, held in Washington, D. C. They met with various Government agencies and members of the Extension staff studying some of the national problems that affect their work.

Represented in the photograph from left to right are: First row, N. E. Dodd, Under Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Luella Condon, home demonstration agent, Rockwell City, Iowa, president of the NAHDA; President Truman; H. M. Nichols, county agent, Webster City, Iowa, president of the NACAA; second row, S. D. Bateman, county agent, Fort Smith, Ark.; Stuart Stirling, county agent, Silver City, N. Mex.; C. C. Keller, county agent, Springfield, Mo.; Miss Marghetta Jebsen, home demonstration agent, Hackensack, Bergen Co., N. J.; third row, Paul Barger, county agent, Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. W. H. Sill; W. H. Sill, county agent, Parkersburg, W. Va.; A. F. MacDougall, county agent, Concord, Mass.; fourth row, Mrs. V. A. Helfenstein; Mrs. George Rosenfeld; Edwin Bay, county agent, Springfield, Ill.; John M. Cavender, county agent, Jonesboro, Ark.; Mrs. E. D. Beck; fifth row, C. T. Hall, county agent, Olathe, Kans.; George Rosenfeld, county agent, Storm Lake, Iowa; A. P. Bralley, county agent, Amarillo, Tex.; Mrs. A. P. Bralley; John Stephens, county agent, Marion, Ark.; sixth row, Lew Mar Price, county agent, Richfield, Utah; Dwight M. Babbitt, county agent, Flemington, N. J.; V. A. Helfenstein, Omaha, Nebr.; M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; and E. D. Beck, county agent, Laredo, Tex.

Flashes
FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Quackgrass Falls Before "IPC"

Specialists in plant-growth regulators, or hormone-like chemicals, at the Plant Industry Station, Beltsville, Md., have been investigating 2, 4-D's opposite number, IPC—which stands for isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate. IPC kills some of the grasses as 2, 4-D kills broad-leafed plants. Favorable results have been obtained on quackgrass, one of the farmer's worst weed pests.

In the Plant Industry Station greenhouses, visitors are sometimes shown three small plots. In one, grasses are flourishing without any broad-leafed weeds intruding. This was treated with 2, 4-D. In another, beet plants flaunt their wide leaves unrivaled by the presence of unwanted grasses. This was treated with IPC. The third plot is bare of all vegetation. It was treated with both 2, 4-D and IPC. This exhibit is a striking illustration of the selective effects of the two chemicals.

British scientists were the first to report on the grass-killing properties of IFC. John W. Mitchell, P. C. Marth, and L. W. Kephart, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, found in their tests that 10 pounds of IPC to the acre, applied to the soil in sand as a carrier, killed all growth of quackgrass and quackgrass seedlings in 6 weeks. Applications at the rate of 5 pounds an acre checked growth in 3 weeks and killed all mature stolons, or runners, in 2 months. The chemical acts through absorption by the roots, so that applications to the soil are more effective than applications to the leaves.

IPC is too new to be used without caution. It apparently does not harm beets or some broad-leafed weeds, and no toxic effect on human beings has been observed. Not enough tests have been made, however, to warrant broad recommendations. The chemical can be bought now from some chemical supply houses in the form of a fine powder and may soon be available under trade names.

Warning on 2,4–D

2 4–D is no respecter of man's purposes. It kills crop plants as well as weeds if it is indiscriminately used. Experiments have shown that dusting fields with 2,4–D by airplane to control weeds is dangerous to nearby crops. Sprays are somewhat better, but they too must be used with great caution.

All broad-leafed plants, whether crops or weeds, may be killed or injured by 2,4–D. The scientists who developed this powerful herbicide urge extreme care in its use where it may come in contact with broad-leafed crop plants in fields or gardens.

"No Vaccine" Decreed in Foot-and-Mouth Campaign in Mexico

The methods being used to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in the current outbreak in Mexico are based, in large degree, on the results of a study of the disease begun in 1925. In that year a commission of scientists was authorized by a special act of Congress to study foot-and-mouth disease in Europe, where it is constantly present. All the work was done abroad to avoid the danger to our livestock that would have resulted from experimentation with the highly infective virus. The commission concluded that the best method of eradicating outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease that might occur in the United States, which is normally free from the disease, was by quarantine, slaughter, deep burial or burning of the carcasses, and disinfection of the premises.

The campaign in Mexico is being conducted jointly by Mexican and United States authorities, and substantially the same methods are being used that both practical experience and research work abroad have shown to be sound. Suggestions have been made that vaccination might hasten the progress of the eradication work but the scientists say that vaccination would actually be a hindrance in Mexico where the goal is complete eradication of the infection. Vaccination is best suited for use in countries where the disease is constantly present and where the main purpose is to try to reduce the losses rather than to stamp the disease out completely. Largely for the foregoing reasons, to which others might be added, vaccination is excluded from the Mexican foot-and-mouth campaign.

How To Keep Home-Rendered Lard Fresh

A simple way to keep home-rendered lard from becoming rancid when stored for home use is recommended by the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory. Just add 2 to 3 pounds of hydrogenated vegetable shortening to each 50 pounds of lard at the time of rendering, say chemists at the laboratory who are seeking new uses for lard and other animal fats. Keeping lard fresh is important, they say, because "lard is a high-energy food that is almost completely digestible and contains substances necessary for good nutrition. Strong or rancid lard is not only unfit for food use and very unpalatable, but certain desirable food values have been destroyed. Such lard also destroys essential vitamins in foods to which it may be added." Lard cannot be easily renovated after it becomes rancid.

Hydrogenated vegetable shortening is sold under various trade names. The thing to remember is that it must be a vegetable product. The shortening can be added to the lard in the rendering kettle just before settling and separating the cracklings in the lard press. Or the vegetable shortening may be added to the melted lard in the storage container. Be sure the vegetable shortening is entirely melted and thoroughly mixed with the lard.

Information on the rendering and storage of lard can be obtained from the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Chestnut Hill Station, Philadelphia 18, Pa.

Tips on animal pictures

Fourth in a series of practical ideas for making better extension pictures, by George W. Ackerman, chief photographer, Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

If a county agent takes many pictures, animals are sure to be among the subjects wanted. Plenty of time and patience are essential in photographing animals. Pick out your background and plan your picture before worrying your subjects. Too many willing helpers have often spoiled my chances for a good picture by worrying and exciting the animals to be photographed. Don't take along any more people than you need, and explain to them just what you want to do.

A hungry animal and some feed at your disposal make for cooperation. I often ask the farmer to keep the animal hungry until we start work. Then I can put the feed just where I want to picture the animals and drive them slowly toward it.

The sheep on the banks of the stream at the right were photographed in this way. They were taken to illustrate the use of sheep in keeping Utah irrigation ditches clear of weeds,

but in the years since I made it the picture has often been used to illustrate the "beside the still waters," from the Twenty-third Psalm.

A team of horses drinking at a watering trough baffled me, for the horses wouldn't drink. I put an ear of corn into the trough and got the picture I wanted.

Animals to be photographed with an active group such as a 4–H Club, are sometimes a problem. Backing the animal into a corner, as in the picture below, helps to control the animal, makes the young folks feel at ease leaning on the fence, and gives a pleasing diagonal grouping.

With patience and careful planning, animal pictures can be among the most attractive and interesting in your collection.

4–H leaders convene

Recognition for a job well done. This was the honor paid recently to representative 4–H Club leaders from all over Illinois.

Four outstanding leaders from each county were invited to attend the recognition banquet held at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, by the Illinois Chain Store Council. The leaders turned out 300 strong from 75 different counties to witness the first State-wide tribute ever to be paid to 4–H leaders in Illinois.

Dr. J. O. Christianson, superintendent of the School of Agriculture, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., spoke on "Our Part in These Times," stressing the need for a nation of strong families in order to build a strong family of nations. The 4–H Club program, of course, stimulates a common interest among parents and children, thus helping to promote strong family ties.

Mrs. Phil Goodwin, 21-year club leader of Will County, gave a response for the leaders. Prof. E. I. Pilchard, director of agricultural 4–H Club work in Illinois, served as toastmaster.

The program began early in the afternoon with a tour of Abraham Lincoln's home and tomb. Visits were made to the statehouse and the Centennial Building before the guests gathered at the grand ballroom of the hotel for the evening's banquet and program.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY AGENTS reorganized for 1947 by electing Harry J. Poorbaugh, Pottsville, Schuylkill County, president to succeed Rex E. Carter of Uniontown, Fayette County. Other new officers are R. H. McDougall, Butler, secretary-treasurer; Lyle R. Bennett, Lewisburg, Union County, vice president; and James H. Book, Montgomery County, and W. Brooke Ball, Jefferson County, directors.

New Jersey agents take a tour

■ New Jersey's home agents and home economics specialists combined business with pleasure on a 4-day professional improvement trip to Washington this past spring.

Their visit of two full days to the Department of Agriculture was spent at the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics at Beltsville and in Washington getting acquainted with the extension personnel.

The worth-while day at the research center at Beltsville gave the group a fine chance to learn about the work being done there.

In clothing and textile research, they were shown the latest functional designs in house dresses and aprons which have been worked out by Clarice Scott. Research being done on mildew resistance, detergent effectiveness, and other textile and clothing problems were observed.

Lenore Sater showed the group the model kitchen which she and her associates are designing. This kitchen includes special metal storage bins for flour, sugar, and other staples, and a "lazy Susan" device for corner storage. Home freezers, ranges, washing machines, and pressure saucepans are being checked at the Bureau, also.

Nutrition Studies Reviewed

The group was told of the nutrition studies being carried on. Work is being continued on processing times for canning. Best methods for cooking meat and poultry are being determined. Tests are being made to develop a standard way of cooking rice to give the best product from the standpoint of appearance, nutritional value, and palatability. Varieties and methods for cooking and French-frying potatoes are also being studied.

The day, which Florence Hall, extension field agent for the Northeast, arranged with the Federal Extension staff was indeed a success, too. The group was greeted by Director Wilson and H. W. Hochbaum. It learned from Dr. Gladys Gallup and her staff about the effectiveness of the different teaching methods used by extension workers and about recent studies being made to determine this. The New Jersey annual reports were reviewed and constructively criticized. Next year's report will no doubt show a big improvement!

Mrs. Amy Cowing, of the Federal Extension Service, applied her readability tests to New Jersey news stories, circular letters, and bulletins, and offered suggestions on how to make them easier reading.

As luncheon speakers, Dr. Mark Ziegler, chief medical officer of the Farmers' Home Administration, and Charles Potter, of the Federal Extension Service, urged New Jersey, as well as every other State, to broaden its extension program in health. Others from the Department told of the implications of the Hope-Flannagan legislation for home demonstration work, newer trends in the extension program in family life, and how the Extension Service Review can help extension workers.

The home agents and specialists felt that their trip was certainly worth while. They came back from Washington with a better understanding of what is being done to make the extension program more effective in New Jersey and throughout the United States.

Two Oregon veterans retire

■ Two veteran members of the Oregon State 4-H Club staff retired on July 1—Helen Cowgill, assistant State club leader since August 16, 1914, and H. C. Seymour, State club leader since February 1, 1916. L. J. Allen will become State club leader, and Miss Cowgill's duties will be taken over by Mrs. Winnifred Gillen, formerly home demonstration agent.

Achieves a Service Record

Miss Cowgill, Seymour, and Allen have constituted the long-time team that built club work in the Beaver State to a position of national prominence, ranking among the top States in percentage of eligible youth enrolled, in national trophies won, and in many other categories.

Miss Cowgill's record of nearly 33 years in 4-H Club leadership is one of the longest periods of service achieved by an extension worker in the United States. She was born in Illinois and graduated from Oregon State College with a B. S. degree in home economics in 1913. She taught home economics at Burns, Oreg., for 1 year before joining the State 4-H Club staff. F. L. Griffin then was State club leader and head of the agricultural education department; and R. D. Hetzel, now president of Pennsylvania State College, was extension director.

Canning then was the principal home economics club project. Miss Cowgill started instruction in clothing and cooking. Oregon home economics work under her direction has always been outstanding in the Nation. Three Oregon girls have been Moses Trophy winners. She is the author of nearly all bulletins used in home economics projects in the State today, many of which also have been widely used in other States. The dollar-dinner contest—now an annual feature of the Oregon State Fair and the Pacific International Livestock exposition—is one of the ideas she originated.

Miss Cowgill has maintained a home for her father and mother throughout her career. She has been a tireless worker and has never hesitated to sacrifice time and energy for her job.

Gives Credit to Teamwork

Harry Seymour came to Oregon State College as State club leader after serving as county superintendent of schools in Polk County, Oreg., where he had taken active part in promotion of the new idea of club work.

Seymour disclaims credit for the national recognition which 4-H Club work in Oregon has achieved under his leadership. He declares that the success of the program has been due to the teamwork and wholehearted cooperation of the club staff, the thousands of local leaders, and the

many business and civic leaders who have contributed liberally to this youth movement.

Two features of Oregon 4–H Club work have been the foundation principles in achieving this success: (1) The training of local leaders. There have been active county organizations of club leaders in the State since about 1920, and a State association with annual training schools for its members has been in existence for about 10 years. (2) Insistence upon high standards of work. Club members have been accorded recognition for satisfactorily completing their projects only when they have fully met the specified requirements for the project. And the judging standards enforced at county and State shows have likewise been high. This adherence to high standards has built public respect and support for club work.

An example of the widespread public support for the work is provided by the annual 4–H Club Summer School on the Oregon State College campus. This 10-day event, started in 1914, is unique in many respects. One of them is the fact that nearly all the 1,500 to 1,800 club members who attend come on free scholarships financed by local groups. The list of sponsors is long and varied. It includes women's clubs, lodges, garden clubs, banks, farmers' associations, communities, service clubs, stores, parent-teacher associations, and county fairs, to mention but a few. Similar wholehearted public support is evident in every major 4–H undertaking.

Oregon's success in developing widespread public backing for club work was one of the reasons why the Federal Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture last fall drafted Seymour to spend two-thirds of his time as field agent for 4–H Club work in the Western States. He will continue to hold that position after his retirement from the Oregon staff.

Colorado's new officers

■ A feature of the thirty-second annual Extension Service conference in Colorado, February 21 to 28, was the annual meeting of the Colorado Extension Agents Association. Shown with P. B. Miles (left), Huerfano County agricultural agent, the retiring president, are the new officers of the association: Sherman S. Hoar, Logan County agricultural agent, chosen as president for the coming year; Archie Hale, Rio Blanco County agent, secretary-treasurer; and Homer V. McCullah, agent for Grand and Summit Counties, vice president of the association in 1947.

4–H Club leaders honored

Adult 4–H Club leaders with long service records in Tennessee received certificates from Dr. C. E. Brehm, Director of Extension in Tennessee and Acting President of the University of Tennessee. Certificates were presented to 56 adult leaders who had served 5 years or more. Four of these had served at least 25 years; 2 had served 15 years or more, and 17 had served 10 years.

Some 270 persons attended a dinner given in honor of the leaders. Chief speaker was Governor Jim McCord.

Following the dinner, held late in December, leaders formed a permanent organization, to be called the West Tennessee Adult 4–H Leaders Association.

The local newspaper published a special edition honoring clubs and club work, and welcoming the leaders and extension personnel to the city.

This is but one of such recognition events in the United States for loyal 4–H leaders of long service. More than 5,000 4–H awards of the silver clover have been presented for 5 years of faithful service, 2,000 4–H awards of the gold clover for 10 years of service, 900 4–H awards of the pearl clover for 15 years of service, and 100 4–H awards of the diamond clover for 20 years of service. All together, this represents 60,500 years of voluntary service to the rural youth of America—no mean contribution to the welfare of the Nation.

■ Home-made signs along New York highways to indicate cattle crossings are on their way out. New and uniform signs prepared by the State are replacing those now posted by individual farmers.

Charles H. Sells, State Superintendent of Public Works, agreed with the health and safety committee of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell that new and uniform signs would help, both as a highway safety measure and in improving the appearance of roadside signs.

State erection and maintenance of such signs is part of the New York Department of Public Works' over-all program to remove all private and unauthorized notices from highway rights-of-way.

Among Ourselves

■ WALKER R. REYNOLDS, who retires this fall after 32 years as agent in Jackson County, Ky., exemplifies the spirit of the early pioneers who did so much to develop the Extension Service on a sound basis.

The story of how Farmer Reynolds drove to the nearest railroad station, 30 miles away, and took the train to Lexington to try to get a county agent for his part of the country is told in the Progressive Farmer for April by William F. Johnstone. The Lexington officials agreed to his request and made him agent, with the instruction to "teach the best farm practices known." This he has done through the years.

Then, as now, it was the agent who encouraged farmers to lime their land, improve their livestock, and to get better roads, electric lines, and other improvements. Like many others, County Agent Reynolds feels that 4–H Clubs have been his greatest weapon against challengers of Extension work. In his 32 years, some 10,000 Kentucky boys and girls have participated in 4–H Clubs. "I'm especially proud of those who have elected to stay on the farms in their own comunities," he says. The 4–H boy from the mountain who won the State pig club championship during the First World War marked the first step toward imporvement of livestock in the county, according to the opinion of one local farmer.

County Agent Reynolds lays much of his achievement to the help of able leaders. "It is help of this sort that has enabled me to carry on the work so long," he says.

■ A. P. SPENCER, extension director of Florida, another pioneer extension worker, retired from active duty June 30 after 37 years on the staff. He is the only member of the Florida staff who has been connected with it continuously since the service was officially established in 1914 and is one of the oldest extension workers in the United States.

Mr. Spencer came to Florida on September 15, 1910, to become associated with the farmers' cooperative demonstration work which preceded the Extension Service. In 1914 he was made district agent and in 1916 assistant director. On November 1, 1943, he became director of extension, succeeding the late Dr. Wilmon Newell.

A. P. Spencer

His name appears as author or coauthor on 10 of the first 12 bulletins published by the Florida Extension Service. The 14 bulletins which he prepared or helped write cover such subjects at foundation plantings for Florida homes, vegetable crops, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane, peanuts, subirrigation, and others.

He has helped to steer the course of the Extension Service through emergencies associated with boll weevil invasion of cottonfields, World Wars I and II and the postwar periods, and the adjustment period beginning in 1933.

Born in Canada, Mr. Spencer attended grammar and high schools near Toronto. He moved to Virginia as manager of the livestock herds at VPI, where he enrolled as a student in 1902 and graduated in 1905. Upon graduation he was named assistant in animal husbandry at the Virginia Experiment Station. For 1 year, 1906–07, he was in commercial business in Minnesota, but he returned to Virginia in the fall of 1907 as associate professor of animal husbandry.

Awarded the master of science degree in 1909, he became a teacher of agriculture at Elk Creek, Va., for 1 year before going to Florida. He is chairman of the professional training committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

■ The county extension office secretary is like the old woman who lived in the shoe, except that she has so many *duties* she doesn't know what to do. This was the gist of a feature story by Evelyn M. Lyman, home demonstration agent, Oxford County, Maine, which won special mention in an extension news story contest recently. The contest was held in connection with a day-and-a-half news writing school for Maine State and county extension workers.

In the story, Miss Lyman pays tribute to Mrs. Marjorie Merrill who, at the time the article was published, was a typically busy and efficient county office secretary. She has since resigned from her position. A candid picture of Mrs. Merrill and a description of her many duties and responsibilities completed the story. It was published in connection with observance of last year's Home Demonstration Week.

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Trek to the city

■ Extension agents in and near large centers of population have to spend some time on the city folks. Agent C. A. Hughes of Chicago's Cook County, Ill., enumerates some of these city folks as those who own a farm somewhere else; those who have innumerable boys 13 to 18 years of age to farm out during the summer; city reporters checking on the weather and the food supply; school children writing essays on soil conservation; manufacturers of new weed killers, unusual fertilizers, and such; the "do-gooder" who wants to rehabilitate Madison Street bums out on farms; and the service club and chambers of commerce chairmen who want an agricultural program.

Many of the war activities such as victory gardens have further increased the service expected and often demanded by city folks. As one agent says, the more he tries to organize these activities through group activity the more interest and demands are stimulated, until they take nearly 25 percent of his time. Agent E. C. Bird of South Bend, Ind., finds the biggest problem in the large industrial population which has moved to the country during recent years.

To help meet some of the wartime needs, special urban agents were appointed in many cities. In 1945 there were 29 urban agents in the 12 Northeastern States. Twenty-six of these were home demonstration agents. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., have had urban home demonstration agents since World War I; and Milwaukee, Wis., and Detroit, Mich., have more recently employed home demonstration agents. Baltimore, Md., and Providence, R. I. agents began work on September 1, of this year. The Research and Marketing Act of 1946 recognizes a whole list of consumer problems which require educational work and on which extension agents may be expected to work.

All of these things have forced some thought to city extension work. Conferences in the Northeastern States on urban home demonstration work resulted in the naming of a committee to study the situation with Frances Scudder, home demonstration leader of New York, as chairman. This committee made a progress report on June 27, 1946, discussing some of the problems involved in urban home demonstration work.

A group of agricultural agents from the Central States met at Purdue University, Ind., on July 10 and 11 to discuss their side of the problem. Such cities as Chicago, Ill.; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; and Milwaukee, Wis., were represented among the 18 delegates present. The conference was so helpful that the agents asked for a similar conference next year which would include also home demonstration agents, 4-H Club agents, and administrative officials. They felt it desirable that other groups of States hold such meetings so that all the experiences in this field could be available to all agents.

Basically, they said, our responsi-

(*Continued on page 143*)

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One-fourth of Nation's children get hot school lunch

■ Through the years, extension agents have encouraged and sponsored better noon-day lunches for school children.

In many communities throughout the Nation, some thousands of school youngsters still carried cold lunches when they returned to their 3 R's this fall. But their number is rapidly declining, for the hot lunch served at school is fast pushing the lunch box out of existence. At the present time the hot school lunch program reaches approximately a fourth of our school children.

Back of this tremendous achievement is the hard work of a lot of organizations and many people. School lunch work has been a part of the Extension Service program in rural areas from the very earliest days of its beginning. Pioneer home demonstration agents still talk about the box lunch demonstrations they used to give to county teachers' institutes, to home demonstration clubs, and to S. I. A.'s (later to become P. T. A.'s). They also demonstrated bread making as one way to make a cold lunch more palatable.

School lunch programs being essentially community affairs, it was not long after these early efforts that community groups began to realize that at best a cold school lunch is not too good. "Why," they reasoned "cannot our groups see that our children have at least one hot dish with their cold lunch?"

And so, here and there, the forerunners of the modern hot school lunch made their appearance. Again the home demonstration agent worked with rural teachers and other rural leaders in showing how one hot dish could contain most of the essentials of a lunch if it was properly prepared. She also helped the group to work out the kind of equipment they would need and again appeared before teachers' associations. This time she showed how to prepare and cook these hot dishes with a minimum of equipment. And that equipment was limited—often consisting of a dishpan or two, some big spoons, and the top of the heating stove.

But it worked. And gradually enterprising school teachers began to see that such a lunch made a good deal of difference to the child—both physically and mentally.

A national report of home demonstration work in 1919 showed that home demonstration agents had been instrumental in introducing the hot lunch into 2,930 schools attended by 71,688 children.

A survey of that time in Weber County, Utah, showed that children often reached school with frozen lunches or that they froze during the morning session; that children didn't take time to eat at noon and that many came with little or no breakfasts. On the petition of six districts, the board provided the equipment for serving a hot dish in these schools.

In other parts of the country, although there might be no trouble with lunches freezing, the cold lunch was not a very appetizing meal for a growing child.

As this educational movement took hold and more and more schools added a hot lunch to their program, the work of the home demonstration agent continued. But her emphasis changed. Menu planning, the preparation of foods to retain their nutritive value, and the training of leaders to prepare food for school lunches became the work most desired of the agent.

During the surplus of foods in 1935, the aid of agents generally was enlisted to show how those foods (often not in general use in all parts of the country) could be prepared so the children would like and eat them. Sometimes local groups were helped to can perishable products for use in school lunches. Typical of such work was that of Pearl Laffitte, home demonstration agent in Duval County, Fla., who, when a surplus of perishables was on hand, helped communities to organize to can these at community canning centers for school lunches.

Our Present Program

While we now have a national school lunch program, the Extension Service is still playing an important part in the school lunch program—not in administering or in actual operation but through its educational program. This program is directed first toward getting a general recognition (especially in rural areas) of the values of hot lunches. Then comes work in helping those in charge of the preparation of the food to plan meals that are well balanced and nutritionally sound. Improved ways to prepare

food to keep their food values are demonstrated. Lastly, all communities are urged to provide hot lunches.

In 1945, home demonstration clubs or other groups assisted 16,824 schools in 1,607 counties in equipping and operating school lunchrooms. Many clubs raised money to buy school lunch utensils, stoves, a refrigerator, and other equipment.

"This program grows in favor each year," says a report from Mississippi. The home demonstration club members (there are 25,000 in Mississippi), realizing the importance of good nutrition, are much interested in this school lunch program. They are instrumental in helping to keep the lunchrooms in operation.

The lunch box was discussed, according to an Illinois report, in more home demonstration unit meetings than in any previous year for 15 or more years. In 18 counties where 96 meetings were held on the subject, attendance was 3,857 women.

Anna M. Sikes, nutrition specialist of Florida, points out: "In all our work on school lunch programs, particular emphasis has been placed on the importance of a whole day's good meals and the fact that the school lunch is only one meal during the day."

In Arkansas, home demonstration clubs sponsored 156 school lunch programs during 1945, involving 23,009 children. Agents in this State show a total of 340 school lunch programs in 56 counties, with 277,432 children being provided hot lunches. As no funds are available for supervisors or workers in some schools there, home demonstration club members have come to the rescue.

According to a report from a Kansas extension nutritionist, 521 schools in Kansas have been assisted by home demonstration agents in establishing or maintaining school lunch programs that serve 18,928 children. "Hot school lunches are on the increase," she says, "and they are being taken as a matter of course in more and more communities."

The hot school lunch hasn't solved all the problems of all the children, but it has solved many. Teachers think there has been an improvement in the school work of the children equal to their gain physically.

National 4-H Achievement Week

■ National 4–H Achievement Week is to be observed November 1–9, 1947. The theme for all 4–H members throughout the year has been "Working together for a better home and world community." This theme will be high lighted during the observance of National 4–H Achievement Week. Achievements during 1947, according to State 4–H club leaders' estimates, include:

1. To make more food available at home and abroad, 4–H members produced and conserved food as follows:
   - Garden products_____ 125,000 acres.
   - Poultry products_____ 9,000,000 birds.
   - Livestock_____ 725,000 head.
   - Food crops____ 425,000 acres.
   - Food prepared or served___ 19,000,000 meals.
   - Products canned_____ 36,000,000 quarts.
   - Food brined___ 280,000 gallons.
   - Food dried or cured_____ 3,500,000 pounds.
   - Food stored or frozen_____ 9,000,000 pounds.
2. They guarded their own and their community's health by—
   - Having periodic health examinations;
   - Checking and improving their food and health habits;
   - Preparing meals in keeping with nutritional needs of the family;
   - Training in first aid and home nursing;
   - Removing farm and home accident hazards;
   - Improving home and community health conditions.
3. They served at home to help relieve the farm labor shortage by—
   - Carrying on better methods and demonstrating these methods;
   - Caring for and repairing farm machinery;
   - Increasing farm fuel supplies;
   - Participating in fire-prevention activities;
   - Repairing and remaking clothing;
   - Helping to conserve nature's resources.
4. They helped to interpret to the community the Nation's peace-building programs, particularly in the production and conservation of food and the sending of food and other gifts to those in distress in foreign lands.
5. They acquired a deeper appreciation of the democratic way of life by practicing democracy in home, club, and community.
6. They discussed at club meetings some of the important social and economic forces now at work and the steps to take in developing the good-neighbor spirit at home and abroad and in helping to build a better home and world community.

Balanced farming for businessmen

Businessmen, not farmers, attended the 2-day balanced-farming school held in Lawrence County, Mo., during the last part of May. Because these men deal with farm families in their business relations they felt the need for more information about this program.

This group of 20, representing such varied interests as milk companies, fertilizer companies, and banks, not only learned the principles behind the program but actually walked over a farm and worked out a balanced-farming plan for it.

One of these businessmen said later: "I feel that I have learned more in the 2 days of organized school than I normally would have in several years."

In charge of the school were C. R. Meeker, F. E. Rogers, and Associate Agent W. C. Dahms, of the University Agricultural Extension Service.

When migrant potato workers move north

■ As potato digging began in 8 eastern North Carolina counties the first week in June, farm labor specialists of the State Extension Service watched with heightened interest while a streamlined plan set up last winter to prepare for the influx of 6,000 migrant workers went into action.

The revolutionary plan, called "selective recruiting" by its hard-working author, Fred S. Sloan, in charge of the farm labor program for the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, is designed to take the gamble out of harvesting the Seaborad Area's multimillion-dollar potato crop.

With growers relying on the agricultural migrant—a worker who follows crop maturities every season over a wide area and whose home has become a place to visit rather than to live in—to harvest as much as 90 percent of this important basic crop, the problem of using the streams of laborers to the best all-round advantage is paramount.

Realizing months in advance of 1947 digging time that North Carolina potato growers would be faced with reduced acreage on one hand and a swollen labor supply on the other, Mr. Sloan and his trained staff determined to map out a model course that would eliminate the confusion that existed last year when 9,000 migrants moved into North Carolina from the South, leaving their jobs in Florida before harvests were completed there and arriving in our State as much as 3 weeks in advance of crop maturity in numbers that far exceeded the demand and greatly accented an already acute labor housing shortage in the area.

The basis of the plan was knowledge of crew availability and grower need which has been a long while accumulating. The State Employment Service maintained placement men in these areas long before the war. When the State Extension Service was given responsibility for aiding these farmers during the war, it wisely entered into a contract with the Employment Service that continued this same personnel at work with the same growers and migrants. A meticulously kept set of records makes available cardinal statistics on every leader of a migrant labor crew that has worked in the State for the past 10 years. Without this record of performance, "selective recruiting" as such would be virtually impossible; and little attempt could be made to improve on the labor situation from one year to the next.

Farm Placement Interviewer Pierce C. Brooks gets a report on the trip from Florida to North Carolina from the crew leader.

Such information as number in crew, transportation provided by the leader, area worked previously, name of the principal employer, number of days worked, type of work done, where housed, and the leader's destination when he left the State are included in the summary. It also tells how the leader was appraised by the placement men, employers, and the county agents. In fairness to the leader and his workers, this appraisal is made on the part of all three persons who most closely observe his work; and they rate both leader and workers on the basis of cooperativeness, dependability, and efficiency. An additional check is made on the supervising ability of the leader.

When these forms are filled out, bare-faced remarks are added at the bottom of the sheet that tell in plain language confidential bits about the leader and his crew. Following is a typical set of remarks, analyzed in parentheses by Mr. Sloan:

"John came in late due to not being able to finish his contract in Florida in time to reach Morehead City for the harvest." (This brief remark would influence the selecting of John and his crew for future work in this State because it shows he doesn't leave a contract until he is finished.) "He had a very nice crew of workers, and he managed them very well in the field." (This is significant in that placement men know both John and his crew are topnotch. A good leader moving with a slow or troublesome crew would most likely not be requested by growers.) "Had good trucks. Will contract picking and hauling potatoes; or picking, hauling, and grading." (This informs us that John and his crew are versatile and can handle the job all the way through to the freight car.)

Armed with such thoroughgoing and detailed knowledge of 600 migrant crews, ranging in size from 5 workers each to 300 and in desirability from excellent to "don't want 'em," Mr. Sloan and the farm placement interviewers began at the end of last sea-

son's harvest to put into their broad, new "selective recruitment" plan the fine points that would make it work or fail.

By January, typists were at work getting letters into the mail to establish contact with selected crew leaders. Under the new plan, this initial letter was in the form of a personal note from the placement interviewer; in past years, a mimeographed letter had been sent out to all leaders.

From this point to the actual arrival of the crews on the job, a "by-mail" party line was set up—with the grower, the leader, and the placement man "listening in" on the exchange of letters that made the rounds from Florida to North Carolina and back. If a leader sought a work agreement with a particular grower in a certain area, the mobile placement men helped to facilitate the contract by determining if sufficient housing would be available, if the crew was too large or too small for the grower's needs, and if—on the basis of past performance—the grower would "select" the leader and crew in question.

Growers, in turn, would seek specific crews and leaders, and the same process was employed in reverse to take the gamble out of the movement and maintain the finely balanced equation between the supply and demand of labor and housing.

Through the first 4 months of the year, the plan's cross-word-puzzle background took shape. The round-trip correspondence became heavier as growers determined their potato acreage, and as additional information filled out. Breaks in the weather in certain areas made harvest date revisions necessary, as in this letter dated April 2 to a leader at work in Florida, from C. B. Gilliam, an interviewer working out of New Bern:

"In my letter of February 20, I stated that you would be needed in Beaufort by May 20. Since that time we have had extremely cold weather in North Carolina, and no potatoes have come up yet. Harvesting will be later than expected, and I will let you know more definitely later. It looks like the harvest season will begin about June 1." Harvest in the area mentioned actually began June 2.

Putting full confidence on the information they were receiving from placement men in this State's potato area, the leaders and their crews stayed at their jobs in Florida, mindful that they would be notified when they were needed here, and that housing would be available for them. Going one step further, at the invitation of the Florida Agricultural Extension Service, J. W. Crawford, Mr. Sloan's farm labor assistant, with Curtis Gilliam, Floyd White, and Paul Nance, all placement interviewers, met with crew leaders on the spot in Florida in May to give them a last-minute briefing on the harvest picture in North Carolina.

With this work done, it remained only for the staff to keep in constant touch with the leaders as harvest time approached and advise them of arrival dates. When the trucks loaded with migrants began to roll across Tar Heel borders, an information station at Wilmington collected data on the number of migrants and their destination and wired ahead to advise placement men that the workers were arriving. This information was invaluable in providing housing for the crews in advance.

In Carteret and Pamlico Counties, where potatoes constitute the biggest cash crop, R. M. Williams and J. P. Stovall, county agents for those counties, were enthusiastic about the way the new plan was working.

"Just the kind of thing we needed all along," they said. "Now it's here, and we're mighty glad to see it!"

Club extends a helping hand to Norway

■ The Vetal Home Demonstration Club, of Vetal, S. Dak., under the chairmanship of Mrs. Herman Johnson, is helping friends overseas during these hard postwar times as their part toward a better world, reports Home Agent Joy A. Paine.

The club selected one family to help and has sent seven boxes to the Gundal family at Joren Street, Hadeland, Norway. The boxes contained mostly blankets and clothing — overcoats, dresses, sweaters, shoes, and underwear. They also included yarn, needles, thread, combs, pencils, a fountain pen, soap, raisins, and candy.

Correspondence with the family has added to the enjoyment of the project. Club members write in English and receive Norwegian letters. Here in part is the interpretation of the last letter received from the Gundals:

"Dear Friends: I hardly know how to begin this letter. First I received your most wonderful letter and a week later the packages with all the good things. We are so glad and thankful for your goodness to us in the poor land. The packages came to Joren Street November 20, so they took just a little over a month to arrive here. You can imagine how glad we all were about all that was in the packages. The suit for my husband fit as exactly as if it had been sewed for him. He says greetings from him and a thousand thanks for your goodness. He hasn't been so fine for many years, and I am also very proud.

"We rejoiced over the packages, and thanks for the good raisins, we haven't had any here for many years. The children were so happy about them, for we shall use them in cookies for Christmas. It is winter here now and cold; but now we have good wood we cut and haul home from the timber, so we have it good and warm in the house. It has been hard with bedding as there isn't any to buy. When the war was on, warm clothing and woolen things were taken. Everything will be better when things are on schedule again. The few things there were to buy were so poor and expensive that a workingman couldn't buy them.

"Perhaps I told you in the other letter we have seven children; two are grown, the others go to school except Greta who is 4 years old and Wesle Arne who is 11 months old now. Many thanks for the good things that fit them, the blanket for him also. We can't buy that here. It makes me glad to know the little ones can sleep warm when they sleep. We are thankful to God we are all healthy; sometimes one gets a cold but that is soon over. It was good to get the fine soap, needles, thread, combs, and all. You are good people, and may God's blessing be yours. *Astrid Gundal and family.*"

The consumption pattern — basis and goal of extension programs

CLEO FITZSIMMONS, Head of Home Management Department, School of Home Economics, Purdue University

Better rural living or improvement of life on the farms is accepted by all extension workers as the goal toward which they work. To this end the poultry specialist attempts to improve egg production; the beef cattle specialist emphasizes good feeding practices and perhaps indicates when expansion or reduction of the numbers of animals in the feed lot is desirable; the soils men teach methods of conservation and use of land; the nutrition specialist talks about food nutrients and balanced diets; and the home furnishings people discuss balance, color harmonies, and selection and care of rugs, draperies, and furnishings. When reports are made each year, specialists and county workers desire evidence of the "betterment" which has resulted from their work.

One difficulty in the way of achieving better rural living is that each worker has his own ideas as to what constitutes improvement. Usually the agricultural workers assume that if the income of people with whom they work is increased or is as great as can be expected with the farm plant being operated, their goal has been achieved. Presumably, if people have more money or as much as they can be expected to earn with a given farming set-up, they will expend it in such a way that their living will be improved. Many studies, including that of diets at different income levels made by Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, chief, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, have shown that this conclusion is not entirely justified. She found that a larger amount of money spent for food meant a higher proportion of families obtaining diets judged to be good, but that even the people spending the largest amounts for food did not always have a good diet.

Home economics workers who are more directly concerned with consumption of goods by the farm family and with household production which makes many forms of consumption possible cannot be satisfied with any criterion as vaguely related to quality or improvement in family living as increase in income. Yet many of them find it difficult to formulate any specific statement of objective criteria which will indicate "better rural living."

If extension workers are to assist in the attainment of better family living, they must know (1) what the actual physical set-up and current practices in the family may be, and (2) what is regarded as a highly desirable way of living by the families with whom they work. In addition, their own ideas must be specific enough to be stated in measurable terms. It is a truism that a program for improvement must be started at the family's level of attainment. This level should be determined each time a program is initiated. For this to be possible an objective description of the more important segments of living as practiced by members of the group is necessary.

Goals Futile Without Pattern

From an objective description, the nature of inadequacies in ways of living can be learned. From it program goals in terms of changes in commodities or practices used can be set up. If adequate income is considered the basic need there would be apparent some inadequacy of commodity or practice, correction of which would constitute improved living. Ideally, cooperators would help extension workers with the description of current ways of living and the statement of inadequacies. Above all, the futility of goals established without specific relationship to current practices of cooperating farm people should be realized.

The concept of a consumption pattern is useful in producing an objective picture of present living practices of farm families upon which programs of improvement can be based. A consumption pattern includes commodities and services in use, the ways in which they are employed, and the attitudes of individuals and families with respect to them. It indicates the way of living considered desirable. It reveals something of significance about different types of goods used together in a way which knowledge of the use of one type only—as foods perhaps or of clothing—alone cannot do. All goods used together—or those used in greatest quantities or frequency at least—should be considered in the all-inclusive pattern.

Within this pattern, separate or specific patterns for each group of commodities can be discerned. This is made up of items belonging to that group, together with the practices and attitudes associated particularly with their use. Frequently, this specific or subpattern is considered in formulating a goal when the all-inclusive pattern might have been more suitable.

Community Pattern Develops

Individuals, families, or groups of people may have a consumption pattern. For a group or a community the pattern is made up of commodities and practices upon which there is some agreement among individuals and families. The larger the proportion of individuals or families in agreement in the use of a commodity or a practice or a combination of commodities and practices, the more important the commodity or practice becomes in the pattern. Usually an item or a practice in use followed by more than half of the cooperating families could be regarded as part of a pattern. Variations from a pattern may indicate new trends which are appearing or old patterns being relinquished.

Once a consumption pattern has been delineated, the basis for an educational program should appear. Diets may be found lacking in fresh fruits and vegetables; recreation practices of the family may reveal an absence of interest in the children's school activities; items used in household care may show lack of understanding of methods of conservation and effective use of furnishings and equipment. Many times the means for dealing with a need are related to more than the obvious need itself. Care of the dining-room table would take wood and finish into considera-

tion. It also can be related to the number of times per week the family eats upon the table, to the type of covering customarily in use at meals and between meals, to methods of food service, to uses of the table for other than meals—including frequency of such use—and to heating provisions in the household—to mention only part of the consumption pattern which might affect this piece of furniture.

Use of money to obtain commodities and services for family living involves a balancing of expenditures. If better family living as a whole is the goal, it is not practical to devote attention to choice of food or of clothing only without reference to the goods which can be obtained or must be foregone in other consumption areas. Changes recommended in the use of one type of goods should be made in terms of their effect in all other areas of living. Here again some knowledge of the important parts of an entire consumption pattern is necessary to help a group or a family determine whether or not the new practices recommended will actually mean better living—as an overall result.

While they attempt to direct their programs "to the entire farm family" extension workers in their respective fields must also be aware of the large number of recommendations a farm family may receive through a county extension program in the course of a year. In moments of self-examination and revelation, greater confidence and comfort may be provided by knowledge of the consumption pattern followed by a group of cooperators in a community, together with decisions reached by extension people and cooperators together as to where the pattern may be improved through an extension program and the place of the particular extension worker in the design for improvement.

Ingenuity applied to water problem

■ An artesian well recently furnished water and the necessary pressure to operate a revolving sprinkler on a farm in Wheeler County, Ga., opening up new vistas for low-cost irrigation to tobacco growers, vegetable gardeners, orchardists, and dairymen during the frequent dry spells which parch the crops and dry up the pastures.

The new device was designed by Everett H. Davis, extension irrigation engineer in the State. The tremendous water resources of Georgia, combined with the problems of frequent drought, were the reasons for the employment of an irrigation engineer to work with county agents and farmers in the use of available water to the best advantage.

Georgia has many flowing artesian wells. Some are in active use on farms, in towns or villages. Unfortunately some are on abandoned farms or near sawmills. These flow freely and waste much valuable water. Mr. Davis, a firm believer in the conservation of natural resources, wondered why some of these free-flowing wells could not be harnessed to operate revolving sprinklers of the low-pressure class withcut the use of auxiliary pumping equipment.

After several months of preliminary planning, well testing, and futile effort to interest commercial firms in a trial installation, the device was put into successful operation on the Wheeler County farm. The quiet operating sprinklers sprayed water evenly over a wide strip of uneven ground along the entire length of the 200 feet of sprinkler pipe. They operated under a pressure of 4 pounds and sprayed a distance of almost 15 feet on each side of the pipe line. The installation was made possible by the loan of 500 feet of irrigation pipe by TVA.

Mr. Davis now reports that the recent development of a low-pressure sprinkler by a leading manufacturer opens the way for expansion of irrigation in the Southeast. County Agent Jackson says many people have already observed this system in operation, and several farmers in Wheeler County are planning to make their flowing wells pay dividends.

Pointing out that farmers are letting thousands of gallons of water go to waste daily, which might be used to irrigate the crops, Mr. Davis urges that wells be equipped with shut-off valves which cut down the flow of water substantially to keep up the artesian water levels. The Georgia State Division of Conservation reports that the levels are now being lowered. If only 50 percent of the quantity of water which is wasted daily could be utilized, more than 2,100 acres of cropland could be irrigated.

Agents use toy furniture

MRS. LOUISE S. JESSEN, Extension Editor, University of Hawaii

■ "No, you don't need to take me to a psychiatrist or to the mental health clinic. There's nothing the matter with me, and I haven't reverted to childhood."

This is what a Honolulu woman said to her husband one evening recently when he came home and found her sitting on the floor apparently playing with a toy house and toy furniture. She was just trying out a new arrangement for the living room, an arrangement suggested by the extension home agent at a club meeting.

Mrs. Alice P. Trimble, home demonstration leader for the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service, and the Oahu home agents who work with these clubs are using toy houses and toy furniture to demonstrate the fundamentals of good room arrangement and home decoration.

"This is just a part of what we call a unit of work in home improvement," Mrs. Trimble says, "and how the club members do love it!"

The entire unit includes furniture arrangement, use of color in the home, lighting, choice and use of accessories and pictures, types of curtains and how to make them, and short cuts in cleaning.

Each club member began by drawing a plan of her living room as it is now. She drew it to scale and indicated the location of each piece of furniture. She brought the plan to her club meeting and discussed ways of improving the arrangement with the other members and the home agent.

One elderly Japanese homemaker added a personal touch to her plan by drawing a picture of herself standing in the middle of the room looking around to see what could be done about it. She had written in the names of the different pieces of furniture in Japanese characters because she didn't know how to write the English words. Even the aquarium and the individual fishes were included.

Each home agent has a set of toy furniture. It consists of well-made, attractive little wooden tables, chairs, davenports, radios, even lamps and footstools. They would delight the heart of any little girl. And there are real cloth draperies and tiny cushions. The home agent stands before the group, moves the pieces about, and waits for comments.

"Oh, that way makes the room look awful small," the women say, or "It seems terribly cluttered up that way."

When they've seen the many different ways the same pieces of furniture can be placed, they divide up in groups. The agent gives each group a floor plan and pieces of cardboard cut to represent furniture. The group works out an arrangement and compares it with that made by each of the other groups. Then the good and bad points of each are discussed.

Home demonstration agents on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, use toy furniture to demonstrate living-room arrangement.

Left to right: Esther O. Opland, Viola E. Woodruff, Lillian Schwartz, Lillian Don, and Eleanor B. Dickie.

A 4-H train in Louisiana

A unique sort of train left Baton Rouge, La., on April 1 for a tour of towns and cities along the Illinois Central tracks in Louisiana. It was the Louisiana 4-H Club train—four carloads of exhibits, a sort of traveling exposition of 4-H work in Louisiana. The green and white ribbons were officially cut by Louisiana's 1946 national health winner, Mary Lou Jacocks, and the tour of inspection got under way.

Three cars were devoted to exhibits of all phases of the work undertaken by boys and girls in the 4-H Clubs. Included in these exhibits were the winning entries in the annual Louisiana State University Junior Livestock Show. The fourth car was fitted out for the showing of motion pictures on agriculture and the 4-H Clubs.

Four club members were among the official representatives who made the tour. Not all of Louisiana's 57,000 club members visited the train, but a large majority of them did. Chartering school and commercial busses, the 4-H'ers went to the nearest town where the train was to stop. Depots were decorated with green and white pennants, four-leaf clovers, and bunting; and large delegations of enthusiastic youngsters gave royal welcome to the first 4-H Club train as it rolled into the towns. Ministers, school teachers, town officials, representatives from allied agricultural agencies all mingled with the crowds that inspected the unique train. Many of the towns carried window displays to help notify the people about this important juvenile educational exhibit.

Group pictures can tell a story

Fifth in a series of practical tips for taking extension pictures, by George W. Ackerman, chief photographer, Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

■ The meeting, the discussion group, the home demonstration club, or a similar group of people is one of the common picture problems of a county agent. Such a picture can be a head-on, double or triple row of faces which only the family will appreciate, or it can also tell a story.

The picture will take on meaning if the reason for the get-together is shown. Sometimes simple properties are available. I attended a meeting of New Hampshire young farmers. The candid shot showed blank faces and little else. The subject of the meeting was a report on new corn varieties by a man from the experiment station. After the meeting, it took just a little time to pose a picture with the speaker down near the group with an ear of corn in his hand. Some of the sample ears he had brought were passed out to the boys on the front row. With something to handle they were less self-conscious; the boys in the back perked up with an interested look, and the picture was much improved.

Sometimes the subject of the meeting or discussion can be written on a blackboard. Use a 1-inch length of chalk, and write with the side, making big, broad letters. Keep the words to a minimum—just enough to indicate the subject under discussion. To do this and still get the faces of a public problems discussion at a home demonstration meeting in Vermont, I had the agent stand at the board and a woman on the extreme left speak. All of the other women and the agent looked at the speaker. This showed the faces well and gave a feeling of unity to the picture.

A small group around a table makes a good picture. Have something on the table to indicate the purpose of the meeting. A secretary's book looks like a business meeting, and a show of hands indicates a vote is being taken. A work meeting either may have everyone busy with some phase of the work; or one person can demonstrate, and all others can watch. Charts, models, animals, houses, farm and home equipment of all sorts can help to tell the story.

Standing on a chair or stool will often give enough elevation to see every face clearly rather than just the front row. This will also enable the camera to get a clear view of what is on the table or being demonstrated.

The secret of successful group pictures is careful planning. A helper

who knows just what is to be done can be invaluable in moving folks around quickly. Have your properties ready, and explain to the group what you want to do. After they are posed about right, all faces are visible, and the properties are in use, I have them go ahead with the action. Let the demonstrator demonstrate, the chairman put the motion, the group sing a song. This relieves the tension, takes their minds off the picture, and gives a natural photograph with some life to the expressions of the group and some meaning to their coming together.

■ Keeping pace with advances in nutrition knowledge, the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics has prepared an up-to-date series of 10 nutrition charts as a visual teaching aid.

Photographs of laboratory animals point up the importance of well-balanced diet for normal development and growth. Eight of the better-known nutrients essential for growth are thus illustrated.

The new, modernized charts, which are 19 by 24 inches and printed in yellow and black on heavy white paper, replace an out-of-print black-and-white edition which became a long-time best seller among the Bureau's educational charts. One set has been sent to each State Nutrition Specialist.

Sold in complete sets only, at 75 cents a set, the nutrition charts may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Agents tackle housing problem

■ New York's Extension Service has completed three series of meetings on rural housing, and throughout the State genuine enthusiasm has been registered by the county agricultural, home demonstration, and 4–H agents about the part they can take in this phase of bettering farm life.

Labeled the "Number 1 Extension Job" of the year by Director L. R. Simons, the 15 regional meetings from February to July attracted as many as 225 agents per series.

Many were skeptical and lukewarm about what they could do. "Do we just sit and wait or do we do something?" was the attitude of some; but once the meeting got under way, interest was high, and the agents were full of suggestions.

The general plan of the 2-day meetings was to present the facts and to help the agents equip themselves with enough information to help rural families carry out the construction and repair programs they want to undertake. In the first series, three Cornell specialists and the Director of Extension presented the facts on aims and obligations in rural housing, building materials, methods of reducing housing costs, farmhouse design and remodeling, and ways to analyze present structures in relation to family needs.

Director Simons set the stage by outlining the aims and obligations of Extension in rural housing. He said farm homes and buildings are due for some extensive face lifting in the next few years that will bring about not only greater efficiency but also more attractive homesteads and better living conditions generally.

He pointed out that more than a third of the farm dwellings are more than 86 years old, 95 percent are of frame construction, about 70 percent have electricity, 44 percent running water, 30 percent a bathtub or shower, and similar facts based on the 1940 census. This indicated somewhat the nature of the job ahead.

Who Will Ask for Most Help?

Most requests for assistance in housing problems will probably come from farm families with a gross annual income between $1,000 and $4,000, Simons said. Others will likely turn to sources of professional help.

Machinery to help bring about housing improvements has a legislative basis in the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, and the director explained how the experiment stations and extension services could operate in furthering the work when funds become available.

Ruby Loper, extension rural architect, who "carried the ball" in program arrangements, discussed farmhouse design and how it differed from city homes. Two hypothetical designs were submitted and studied.

In remodeling, the emphasis was on conservative expenditures of time, labor, and money. The thing to do, said Miss Loper, was to visualize what you can get out of the present structure. Presented were three actual remodeling jobs, with charts, as a teaching aid for the group to help families plan needs and wants. "The time to do this is before the carpenter starts his work," she said.

Building materials came in for attention, as Prof. A. M. Goodman cited prospects for more plentiful supplies, but prices are uncertain. A number of relatively new building supplies are on the market and are valuable if used for the purpose intended. Cited among these were cinder block, plaster board, various insulating boards, and the like.

Professor Goodman spoke of the importance of good foundations and good drainage. He also discussed chimneys, how most farm fires originate there, and why a good chimney is a good insurance policy.

Prof. C. A. Bratton touched on the economic side of housing developments, urging folks not to go too heavily into debt. "You should have an equity of at least 50 percent in times like these," he pointed out.

The meetings featured demonstration, discussion, and workshop, with agents actually doing jobs they may have to do with others. At a round-table session, they discussed publications they would like to have. Small leaflets were recommended so that eventually all could be assembled in one handbook on rural housing. Cornell is already planning bulletins on bathrooms and chimneys.

One of the questions has been how 4–H Clubs could fit into the general housing program; and it was agreed, as a result of the meetings, that club members can do a great deal with demonstrations and exhibits featuring home improvement and beautification and "better methods" programs. Older rural youth in particu-

Studying the remodeling plans for a farm home are Prof. A. M. Goodman, agricultural engineer; Extension Director L. R. Simons; and Ruby Loper, extension rural architect. (Photo by John F. Brock.)

lar have a stake in housing and should be encouraged and helped to participate.

With commercial firms also interested, some persons have felt concern about the chance of making the housing program a truly extension one. In New York, the plan is one of cooperation. "We have found," said Miss Loper, "that lumber and cement dealers and others in the commercial field are anxious to work along with us. This cooperation proves mutually beneficial."

The housing program proceeded with the second series in April when water and sewage disposal systems were discussed by Prof. Paul Hoff; correct use of concrete by an engineer of the Portland Cement Association; and selection and arrangement of bathroom fixtures and farmhouse remodeling were taken up by Miss Loper.

The third series in June featured kitchen planning by Ruth Remsberg, furniture arrangement by Mrs. Ruth Comstock, the subject of painting and more work on remodeling by Miss Loper, and paint mixing and use of color for various rooms by Charlotte Robinson.

In October, the subjects of heating, ventilation, insulation, and more work on furniture arrangement and remodeling were featured.

The housing program is one that has successfully cut across college and departmental lines, and cooperation has been excellent.

A new home study course on concrete making is also being offered by Cornell.

Have you read

THE LAND AND WILDLIFE. Edward H. Graham. 232 pp. 32 plates. Oxford University Press, New York, N. Y. 1947.

■ The author, as a biologist, recognizes that wildlife is dependent upon its environment. It depends mainly on the condition of the land and what the land produces. He points out that people have changed the condition of the land, thereby bringing about changes in kinds and numbers of wildlife. He holds that the same treatments of land which accomplish good land use are most practical in wildlife management.

Practices involved in good land use, principally on agricultural land, are described. The discussion of each drives home the point that people and wildlife can live together to their mutual advantages; but some of the rules and beliefs about wildlife management will need to be changed. Some of the wildlife management problems that loom big today Mr. Graham believes, will disappear almost completely with certain treatments of the land.

There is a note of challenge to the people on the land to become conservationists, a challenge to all of us to live within our natural - resource means. The case made by this biologist-soil conservationist for wildlife management through good land use should appeal to all who are interested in keeping up to date with information in this field.—*W. R. Tascher, Extension-SCS Conservationist.*

THE LAZY GARDENER. William C. Pryor. 226 pp. Longmans, Green & Co., Inc. New York. 1947.

■ "No one can be really lazy and also be a good gardener . . . but it is possible to avoid making yourself a slave to the hoe and the hose." The Lazy Gardener points out some of the short cuts and time savers in gardening—Use your brains, save your muscle and money—careful preparation is three-fourths of the fight—mulch your tomatoes and save hoeing—plant perennials to save work—leave the gladiolus corms in the ground all winter.

The book is aimed at the amateur suburbanite east of the Mississippi, with emphasis on flower growing. There are chapters on—why bother with a garden, gardening in bed, labor-saving flowers, vegetables, pests, herbs, and wild garden. The principles of good gardening as regards soil, organic matter, fertility, soil conservation, mulching, transplanting, pruning, and numerous similar considerations and operations are brought out in entertaining style. His discussion of how to use herbs in foods and beverages literally makes one's mouth water. Scattered throughout the book are notes and suggestions for each month. At the end are several useful tables—environmental requirements of flowers, shrubs, and vines; sure-fire annuals; most satisfying perennials; vegetable planting chart; plants for the wild garden; and when to plant flowers.

The subject of insect and disease control might be covered more thoroughly."

The Lazy Gardener makes interesting reading. While following the author's experiences one absorbs some reliable, practical horticultural wisdom.—*Dr. R. J. Haskell, extension plant pathologist and acting horticulturist, Federal Extension Service.*

"Food and Home Notes" again sent to agents

County home demonstration agents are again able to get the Department of Agriculture's weekly mimeographed "Food and Home Notes" under a plan worked out by the Federal Extension Service.

About a year ago the practice of sending these weekly homemaking notes to agents was discontinued because of lack of funds to pay for the copies and mailing. A number of agents protested because they had been depending on this material for use in radio programs, news stories, and other outlets.

Although its budget is tight again this year, the Federal Extension Service decided that every effort should be made to provide this service to home demonstration agents. So economies were planned elsewhere, and weekly bulk mailings of "Food and Home Notes" have been offered to State extension offices for remailing to the counties.

Flashes FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Engineers Work to Save Soft Corn

■ Because of the lateness of the planting season in the Corn Belt this year, it was evident early in the summer that at harvesttime there would be a serious problem of soft or high-moisture corn. It was estimated that 25 percent of the crop might need special conditioning to prevent spoilage. A shortage of feed would cut down the supply of livestock products, needed this year as almost never before. To help farmers save their corn, engineers of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, in cooperation with the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, State agricultural experiment stations, and other agencies, have carried on intensive research to determine the best ways to condition soft corn. Their recommendations were issued from a corn conditioning conference held in Chicago July 21.

These recommendations call for the use of fans and heat for drying the corn. Mechanical ventilation without heat can be used for corn with a moisture content below 28 percent under favorable conditions of air temperature and humidity, but for corn containing a higher percentage of moisture heat is usually necessary. Where hay-drying equipment is available, it can be used to advantage in drying ear corn.

Owing to the urgency of the soft-corn problem this year, engineers, extension people, and equipment men are holding a series of meetings to further improve practices and to find ways to spread the information. The recommendations of the Chicago conference have been mimeographed and are available from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA 1694–47). County agents in the Corn Belt are ready to lend a hand to farmers needing advice. Basic recommendations are given in Farmers' Bulletin 1976, Handling and Storing Soft Corn.

Science Cuts Processing Times for Home-Canned Foods

■ Processing periods 25 to 50 percent shorter than previously recommended have been shown to be safe for a number of low-acid vegetables. This means better flavor, texture, and vitamin value of the canned foods and a saving of time and fuel at the same time.

Three years of research in Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics laboratories established the optimum conditions for canning 12 low-acid vegetables, all of which require the use of a pressure canner. The scientists put up more than 4,000 jars and cans of food by home rather than industry methods. Temperatures inside the containers were recorded by sealed-in instruments. In determining the minimum length of time under pressure that could be safely recommended, a margin of safety was allowed for variations that may occur in kitchen canning.

It was found that vegetables in pint jars and some vegetables in quart jars could be processed for shorter times than previously recommended. The research showed a need, however, to lengthen processing time for asparagus, lima beans, beets, and whole-grain corn in quart jars. Quart packs take longer to heat to the necessary temperature for sterilization.

The new canning times may be found in a new, revised edition of "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," AIS–64. This leaflet contains illustrated step-by-step instructions for canning fruits and vegetables. There are also two pages of questions and answers on canning problems.

Detecting Inadequate Pasteurization of Dairy Products

■ If 1 pound of milk in 2,000 or 1 pound of cream in 5,000 has not been pasteurized, a new test developed in the Bureau of Dairy Industry can detect it. The test was originally perfected by scientists of the Bureau in 1945–46 for use on Cheddar cheese and has since been improved for application to practically all milk products. It is known as the Sanders and Sager phosphatase test. By its use, a variation of 1° F. below the standard pasteurizing temperature can be detected.

All normal raw milk contains a phosphatase enzyme which is destroyed at temperatures a few degrees higher than that required to destroy the most resistant disease-producing organisms that may occur in milk. The presence of this enzyme indicates that some of the milk has not been heated to the required temperature—in other words, has not been pasteurized.

During the war a number of outbreaks of disease were traced to uncured raw-milk cheese. Brucellosis, or undulant fever, is one dangerous disease that can be spread through contaminated milk-containing foods. The new test makes it possible for cheese manufacturers, public health officials, and Federal agencies to cooperate in setting up regulatory standards for milk products. The adoption of such standards is now under consideration by regulatory agencies.

The products to which the test has been applied successfully include fluid milk; cream; Cheddar, Swiss, and other hard cheeses; process cheese and cheese spreads; cottage cheese and other soft, unripened cheeses; butter; buttermilk; ice-cream mix and sherbet; and fermented milk drinks and chocolate milk.

■ Officers of the Mississippi Home Demonstration Agents Association for the coming year are: Earle Gaddis, Indianola, president; Ruth Ethridge, Greenville, first vice president; Katherine Staley, Meridian, second vice president; Lucille Stennis, Decatur, secretary; Mamie Brock, Carthage, treasurer.

We Study Our Job

New England States make reports on cooperative study

■ When the Extension Editor Advisory Committee met in Washington, members voiced the need (1) for more evaluation of extension methods, particularly information studies on radio and publications, and (2) for States to work together in making and reporting extension studies.

New England States have already made progress in cooperative extension studies. With united action they set out to solve the old problem: Why so many boys and girls from 12–14 years drop out of 4–H Club work. State 4–H Club leaders and club agents together with Federal extension staff members made a survey of 642 young people, parents, and local 4–H Club leaders in 6 counties of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont to find the answer.

Double-barreled Reporting

Perhaps no study has ever had more interesting reporting. Two different "New England Cooperative Publications" were prepared by the survey committee of State and Federal extension staff members and duplicated by the Massachusetts Extension Service. The two publications give information on the study from two different slants for two different audiences.

First, a complete summary of the study, entitled "4–H Club Work and High School Youth," has been mimeographed. A limited supply is available for persons interested in detailed methods, procedures, and results, information on the people surveyed, what was found out about them, and what can be done about it.

Second, a popular version, entitled "Keeping High School Youth in 4–H Clubs," Special 4–H Circular No. 9, has been printed to be used as a training and discussion guide for local leaders' meetings. In preparing this bulletin, the committee sifted out the most important findings of the study, and pointed them up very clearly, to help readers make practical application of the information.

Here are some of the findings highlighted in this readable bulletin: "Boys and girls, starting high school, stay longer in 4–H Clubs that: Have at least one adult and one junior leader; have assistance of a sponsoring committee; meet at least once a month; have 10 to 14 members; devote 50 percent of meeting time to project instruction; offer more than one project a year; meet in the homes of members; hold meetings lasting 1 to 2 hours; do not meet on Saturdays or Sundays; have been established 4 years or more.

More Reasons for Long Membership

"Boys and Girls, starting high school, stay in 4–H Clubs if they have this background: Enrolled at an early age; carried only one project the first year; carried more projects after the first year; started in projects like dairy, livestock, clothing; joined to learn about farming and homemaking; were visited by leader during first year; parents were interested in 4–H; took part in varied activities; served as officers and committeemen; were active in first year of membership.

"Boys and Girls, starting high school, stay in 4–H Clubs with leaders who: Are farmers or homemakers; attend leader-training meetings; were 4–H members themselves; have the cooperation of parents; plan programs with the members; have been leaders 3 years or longer; visit the projects of first-year members; provide opportunities for judging and exhibits; encourage attendance at county club camp."

The committee points out that these statements are correct as they apply to the six counties in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, where the study was made in 1946. Only limited generalizations should be made, however, for other areas, and for youth of other ages than the 12- to 14-year-olds studied.

A limited number of these cooperative publications may be available from Massachusetts State Club Leader, Horace M. Jones, who piloted the study.

Extension workers go to school

■ Cannon Hearne reports that more than 400 extension workers from 31 States and Canada attended this year's 9 extension summer schools. Regional schools were held at Colorado State College and Cornell University by action of the directors in the West and Northeast. Other summer sessions were given for extension workers at University of Missouri, Mississippi State College, University of Florida, Utah State College, Oregon State College, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Teachers College, Columbia University.

Basic courses in Extension Education were offered at each institution. A course in Extension Evaluation was given at Cornell, Missouri, and Colorado. The content of this course was the same at each institution but was handled by different instructors at each institution.

The program of courses was varied, school by school, to fit the needs of the mass of extension workers. Graduate credit was available for those students interested in advanced degrees. Three extension people finished their work for the Master's Degree in Extension at the University of Missouri. Others are working for their degrees at Cornell and Teachers College.

Instructors came from local institutions, the Federal Extension Service, and State Extension Services. All instructors were enthusiastic about the interest shown by students and institutions.

The schools varied in length from 3 to 4 weeks at Missouri, 5 in Mississippi, and 6 in Oregon and Teachers College. The attendance record seems to indicate that the 3-weeks' courses are most popular. Individuals working for graduate credit and degrees seem to prefer the longer periods.

Next issue of REVIEW will announce the 1948 short-time schools for extension workers. This will enable you to make early plans to attend.

Do you know

the agent in Steuben County, N. Y.—hero of Bill Stempfle Day—and the home demonstration agent in Caddo Parish, La., heroine of the "Orchids to You" radio broadcast?

■ June 14, was a big day in Steuben County, N. Y. Local, civic, and business organizations and agricultural groups set aside the day to review a quarter of a century of agricultural progress in the county and to honor William S. Stempfle, who had served the county for 25 years as agricultural agent. The county board of supervisors in a proclamation called it "Bill Stempfle Day."

An all-day rain didn't interfere with the celebration, as several thousand county residents and visitors from all over the State turned out at the Bath fairgrounds. More than 20 floats and 14 Steuben County bands appeared in the mile-long parade, which depicted 25 years of agriculture in the county. County agents from western New York also marched in the parade.

Guests introduced to the crowd included New York's Lieutenant Governor, Joseph Hanley; Chester DuMond, commissioner of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets; Warren Hawley, president of the State Farm Bureau Federation; and Charles Messer, president of the State County Agents' Association. Many others, including officials from the College of Agriculture, paid tribute to Mr. Stempfle.

After an adress by the Honorable Orlo M. Bress, assemblyman from Broome County, on the Challenge to Leadership, a book containing testimonials was presented to Mr. Stempfle from his friends and associates throughout Steuben County.

Visitors to the anniversary celebration noted that the picture in Steuben County had changed in 25 years from one of abandoned farms to one of a prosperous agriculture. And Mr. Stempfle had an important part in the change. He was largely responsible for building an outstanding potato-producing area from former waste land (as described in the Extension Service Review, February 1946).

Mr. Stempfle's county-wide tuberculosis eradication program for dairymen in 1922 made the county the first in the Nation to be TB accredited. To help dairymen when milk prices were low, he initiated the development of a substantial business of raising surplus cattle for sale to other areas. Marketing tours he arranged to New York and Buffalo for fruit and vegetable growers have helped to establish sound marketing practices in this and other fields.

With 25 years of service in Steuben County behind him, Bill Stempfle is already making plans for the acceleration of the county's agricultural development. An increase in dairy records, reforestation, erosion control, more potato storage, eradication of potato diseases, and recreation for farmers are included in his plans for the future.

■ MATTIE MAE ENGLISH has the title of home demonstration agent in Caddo Parish, La., but she's really an institution!

Her achievements are monumental, her influence incalculable, and Louisianians who know her were not a bit surprised when her fine work was accorded recognition on an "Orchids to You" radio program sponsored by a Shreveport florist.

Go up and down the highways; stop at the forks of the road; attend a meeting of a literary club; listen to a chorus; and you'll find Mattie Mae there! Mixing with many groups, she has a great capacity for getting along.

A bouquet of words accompanied the orchid for the home demonstration agent, who is as much a fixture in Caddo Parish as its leading cultural and educational institutions. They said:

"Today, 'Orchids to You' is honoring a lady who has dedicated a large part of her life to training the people of our parish to become better citizens. The early part of this lady's career was spent as a school teacher, both in small communities near Shreveport and in Shreveport itself. She eventually occupied the principal's chair in Colfax High School. After 3 years there she accepted her present position as home demonstration agent for Caddo Parish in the year 1924.

"In her own words, this lady explains her change of work, 'because I felt that I could reach more people and help more homes in rural areas.' She has done just that. She has taught and contacted approximately 10,000 boys and girls. Her home demonstration clubs now total 1,100 women as members. During her 23 years as an Extension Service worker, she has helped three white boys, three white girls, and two Negro girls attend college. She has brought encouragement for finer living and a real appreciation of our Nation to more than 15,000 homes in Caddo Parish.

"So, 'Orchids to You,' Miss English, for your fine work and untiring efforts to make our part of the Nation a better place in which to live and our people better informed and trained to live in it."—*Marjorie B. Arbour, extension editor, Louisiana.*

■ MARY ROBINSON has recently been appointed home demonstration agent in southeastern Alaska. Her headquarters are at St. Petersburg at the Alaska Fur Experiment Station. She graduated in home economics at the Michigan State College in June.

■ G. L. HERRINGTON, Tennessee 4–H Club leader since 1920, died at a district 4–H Club camp, July 31. His death resulted from a heart attack during the night following an active day in directing the making of scenes for a motion picture on 4–H Club work at the camp.

Mr. Herrington was a pioneer in extension work in Tennessee, starting as county agent in Gibson County in 1913. In 1914 he was club agent in Shelby County, going from there to Sumter County, Fla., where he was county agent for a year. From 1916 to 1919 he was 4–H Club leader in Florida, returning to Tennessee in 1920.

He was a native of Neshoba County, Miss., where he was born November 17, 1887, and a graduate of Mississippi State College of Agriculture, class of 1912.

No man in Tennessee was more loved and admired by rural youth and their parents than he because of his capable leadership and the spirit of sincerity, devotion, and high ideals which he instilled into the lives of the many thousands of boys and girls with whom he came in contact during his 27 years as club leader.

In recognition of his devotion and service to rural youth of Tennessee the first Volunteer State Award, the highest State honor conferred by the university and the Extension Service on 4–H Club members and friends of the work, was made posthumously to him at the Annual State 4–H Short Course at the University of Tennessee.

An exhibit to stop the crowd

■ You don't need a purple cow to make people stop, look and talk! With the maze of color, design, and confusion at fairs it takes something to make a crowd tarry for an instant.

How to apply the principles of design and display in booths was the subject discussed at a school held in Washington County, Oreg., last spring.

Requests for such a school were made by farmers' organizations, business firms, and home extension units to members of the county fair board. These groups expressed an interest in improving exhibits at fairs and festivals and asked that the Extension Service help with the instruction.

Curtis W. Reid, specialist in visual education, Oregon State College, reproduced pictures on a screen, by use of an opaque projector, of booths and displays from the Oregon State Fair, Pacific International Livestock Exposition, and The Washington County Fair. Good and bad features of the exhibits were pointed out by Lincoln Wheeler, manager of the Land Products Show at the Pacific International, with the audience participating. Mr. Wheeler emphasized that a county fair booth should indicate that the designers had fun in making it, and should radiate an atmosphere of friendliness.

A focal point of interest, use of color, light, and background materials was discussed by E. H. Lane, a commercial designer. He stressed simplicity as one of the first principles in making an attractive booth display.

Washington County booth designers look forward to stopping throngs of people at fairs this fall by using principles of good design illustrated at the booth school.

Trek to the city

(*Continued from page 129*)

bility to urban people is to offer useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics to both adults and youth.

In developing and carrying on a program with urban and suburban people, they were concerned with those things which contribute to the welfare and advancement of agriculture and the economic aspects of home life. They wanted to improve health through better nutrition and wiser consumption habits.

They acknowledged that rural-urban relationships were becoming increasingly important and offered opportunities for service to rural people, but they felt the need for more research on rural-urban problems.

These agents proposed to service these new groups if and when added personnel and funds were available by first using existing organizations. Individual service such as identification and control of insects and diseases of flowers, vegetables, and shrubbery should be done largely by telephone and office calls.

Consumer education should concern itself with when to buy, what to buy, and how to utilize purchases to the best advantage. In doing this, an organization of commission and produce firms and growers might be called together, organized, and asked to report daily on the supply, quality, and budget rating of the produce available. Extension Service would summarize and give information to local newspapers, especially the women's pages, and radio stations, particularly broadcasts beamed at women listeners.

The problems which refer specifically to suburban residents and whose solution lies outside the Extension Service could be approached by procedures similar to the land use studies when local people organize to study their problems. The Extension Service can put them in touch with those who can help when they have decided definitely what the problems are.

■ When Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist at Kansas State College, started his cattle grub control program this year he enlisted the help of various group representatives in an hour-long "kick-off" broadcast over the Kansas State College radio station, KSAC.

Among Ourselves

■ DR. LELLA GADDIS, State leader of home demonstration agents and in charge of home economics extension work for Purdue University since this work was started some 30 years ago, retired from the staff June 30 and became professor emeritus of home economics extension. She will be succeeded by Eva L. Goble, a former home demonstration agent, and during the last 4 years, home management specialist.

Dr. Gaddis, who is one of the most widely known and highly esteemed women in the State because of her years of activity in the educational programs for rural women, has pioneered in many projects for improvement of farm life. She was born on a farm near Rossville but grew up in this community, taught in local schools, studied home economics at Purdue, and taught in the first summer school for vocational home economics teachers in 1914 at the university. She then joined the home economics extension staff and, on September 1, 1914, was placed in charge of the emergency home demonstration work in the State to help Hoosiers in the wartime food preservation program inaugurated as an aid to victory in World War I.

Under her guidance the extension program has grown until there are home agents in 56 counties and an extension program of value to the 50,000 members of the Indiana home economics clubs.

Miss Goble was born and reared at Jasonville and holds a bachelor of science degree, obtained in 1941, from Indiana State Teachers College at Terre Haute. She obtained a master of science degree in home economics from Purdue last spring. Her experience includes 7 years of teaching at Jasonville and Brazil schools, 1 year on the staff at Indiana State Teachers College as head of the college's home economics student cooperative house, 2 years as home demonstration agent of Vigo County, and 4 years as extension home-management specialist. While on the Purdue staff, she has carried on an extensive research project in work simplification, making a special study of how to relieve the housewife of the ever-present task of dishwashing. Her work in this field has attracted wide attention.

■ Two familiar bylines have been recently "retired" from news releases of the New Jersey Extension Service. They are those of Mrs. Marion F. McDowell, extension specialist in family relations, and Amzi C. McLean, Mercer County agricultural agent.

Followers of Mrs. McDowell's column, "Family Life Today," which has appeared in New Jersey newspapers for many years, will be glad to hear that she hopes to continue her writing.

"Adventures of the Aging"—emphasis on the "ing" and not "ed," Mrs. McDowell says—is a title which tempts her pen. With the science of happy living her hobby as well as her profession, Mrs. McDowell intends to take a seminar course on "Aging Successfully" at Town Hall in New York during the winter. The course will be conducted by Dr. George Lawton, consulting psychologist.

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EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Also on her schedule is a winter trip to the British West Indies and lots of gardening at the McDowell home near Red Bank.

Amzi McLean is going from hobby to professional gardening upon his retirement. He will operate a nursery in Townsend, Va.

Interested in gardening for more than 50 years, Mr. McLean has written the weekly newspaper column, "Your Garden This Week," for well over a decade. In giving his advice to home gardeners, he has drawn upon his experience in his own quarter-acre garden in Pennington.

A native of Colts Neck, N. J., McLean spent part of his youth in Kansas and is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. After 17 years as a farmer, he became a county agent and has served Mercer County in that capacity for 26 years.

■ HAROLD B. TAYLOR, who was named State director of agricultural vocational work some time ago, has also been named Indiana State leader of 4-H Club work. Mr. Taylor succeeds the late Harry F. Ainsworth who died suddenly in Indianapolis several months ago of a heart attack.

Under the arrangement combining the two positions, Mr. Taylor will divide his time between the Purdue campus and the State Department of Public Instruction in Indianapolis. The combined position means closer coordination of the agricultural program including supervision of 4-H and vocational work in Indiana than if the two main lines of work were handled separately.

Mr. Taylor, a native of Montgomery County and a graduate of Waveland High School, is a 1933 agricultural graduate of Purdue. After obtaining a master's degree from Purdue he spent 2 years at Michigan State College in research work in the field of farm management.

He was named acting director of vocational education upon Mr. Ainsworth's passing, and was recently appointed to that post.

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Extension Service Review

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During the year just past

Production emphasis gives way to long-time planning for better rural living—programs expanded—more funds, more workers—more training workshops—more 4-H Club work.

■ The trend has changed. Production, of paramount importance during the war years and postwar adjustment, has given place among American farmers to the real practical problems of living on the farm. Rural Americans last year asked more extension aid in land-use planning, farm and home planning, home remodeling, soil conservation. More requests have come in for help in improving facilities for rural education, recreation, worship, and health. Farm women have asked questions about nutritious meals and freezing foods for home and community lockers. Better marketing of farm products, the economic outlook for agriculture, and more information about economic problems and public policy are high on the list of things farm people want to know.

Veterans home from the battle front continued to swamp extension offices for answers to the problem: "Should I farm? If so, where, when, and how?" With the veterans came many GI war brides who have been helped by home demonstration activities to take their places in American communities.

A Heap of Work

New and expanded programs called for more work. Adding up some of the usual chores, it is found that county workers alone made nearly 3½ million farm and home visits. They advised the 9 million who called at the office and also answered the telephone 7½ million times. Meetings called for discussing current problems had a total attendance of 52 million men, women, and youth. As evidence of their high interest in more information, the attendance at meetings was 14 percent higher than during the previous year. On the average, agents spent 61 percent of their time in the field with farm families and 39 percent handling office matters.

4–H Club members learn to appreciate and understand our American way of life and the world as a whole.

Who Does It?

The total personnel in the Cooperative Extension Service grew to 11,000, with 76 percent working in the counties. Practically all agricultural counties had an agricultural agent, and many had assistants. Altogether there were 4,767 agricultural agents and 3,176 home demonstration agents. Most of these agents also worked with young people; but, in addition, 558 4–H Club agents worked exclusively with 4–H Clubs. Twenty-three percent of the total personnel are on the State staffs with headquarters at land-grant colleges, and 1 percent are on the Federal Extension staff with headquarters in Washington, D. C.

Although the turn-over among extension workers has been high during recent years, 40 percent of all county extension workers have served 10 years or more. Most extension workers have a good college education and some practical farm or home economic training.

With replacements high and larger county staffs, in-service training assumed an even more important place in 1947. Apprenticeship, preservice or induction training for new employees was held in more than half of the States. New agents got special training in the philosophy, background, and methods of extension. Experienced agents met more often in workshops and conferences to analyze their jobs and study particular problems.

(Continued on page 157)

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The feed- and food-saving job

M. L. WILSON, Director, Cooperative Extension Service

■ It was no surprise to extension workers who have followed developments abroad to hear announcement of the voluntary food conservation program which is now under way. All extension people have been kept advised as to week-to-week developments. Extension services in many States are out in front working with farmers in reaching the over-all objectives of grain conservation through efficient feeding, culling of unprofitable producers, and many other proposals that apply in one way or another, depending on the regional and local situation. In a memorandum to me, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson especially stressed the importance of saving grain through most efficient feeding of grain to livestock. He urged that the extension services help farmers in this objective.

Committee Set Up

Charles Luckman, chairman, Citizens Food Committee, and Secretary Anderson have asked all land-grant college and university presidents to cooperate by setting up State livestock feed conservation committees to serve for the period of the emergency. In addition to research and extension members of the college staffs, farm organizations, feed dealers, and manufacturers were to be on these committees. Specific conservation practice recommendations determined by the committee were to be brought to the attention of individual farmers. County agents were asked to take the lead in educational work, using all their established outlets to get the job done. Through their membership on USDA councils, county agents were asked to make the recommendations available to all Federal agencies on the council so as to insure teamwork and a unified program within the county. By the time this article appears in print the program will no doubt be under way in most counties.

On the home economics front, too, Extension is being relied on. Miss Katharine Fisher, who is in charge of the Consumers Service Section of the Citizens Food Committee, on October 17 said to an extension audience in the Department:

"This program does not demand that people eat less well. It only asks that they eat more selectively. We know that American families will rise to their patriotism and practical and cooperative instincts in giving full support to this program. They must, however, have some place to look to where they can get practical home helps. The committee is preparing such practical helps in the way of recipes which will help homemakers give their families good things to eat in spite of the shortage of food. No group is more influential than the Extension Service in giving support to an effort like the citizens' food program. We need your help in getting our information to homemakers and hope you will help them adapt the information we give out to the regions and districts in which they work. We would like you to feel free to make such adaptations as are locally practical. We are asking the help of all of you to do everything you can in support of this practical but voluntary food-saving program."

Why is the food conservation program so important? We don't need new spectacles or see very far ahead to understand that the present emergency in food and feed conservation is a tremendous undertaking. This world-wide food emergency is proof that the war has not yet been won. We are all aware that having scarcity of food in Europe in its present degree presents us with a possibility that the Four Horsemen right now are at the edges of Europe. So, trying to get that extra 100 million bushels of wheat which the people of this country have been asked to do is a challenge to our patriotism and our devotion to the principles of democracy and Christian charity.

Consume Less Food

One of the best statements on the situation I have heard was by Congressman Clifford Hope, of Kansas, at the dedication of the School of Nutrition at Cornell on October 10. In summary, Mr. Hope said that every citizen concerned about the future of democracy in the world should be concerned about getting food to Europe this winter. Mr. Hope said that in this country we are eating 17 percent more food *per capita* than we did in the prewar period. We ought to at least be satisfied to consume only 5 or 10 percent more, and in that way we would give Europe the other 7 or 12 percent, which would take care of the extra 100 million bushels of grain needed abroad.

It is encouraging to find leaders of both major political faiths in this country subscribe wholeheartedly to the food-saving effort. President Truman is most sincere in the appeal he has made to the American people. This is a situation like the one which faced us in 1940 and through the war years. It calls for cooperation by every patriotic citizen.

Extension people will recognize in the activities of the Food Conservation Committee that it is based on voluntary appeal, the kind of appeal and cooperation with which we in the Extension Service are so familiar. There are no wartime powers. The appeal is to citizens, and many leading citizens' groups have taken action.

Churches Support Activity

I was most favorably impressed by reports of the action taken by leading church bodies. They will be an important element in shaping public opinion in support of food conservation. Thus far the churches have been the most outspoken. I suspect that they will give great support to the activity until at least the next crop season. I would also suspect that the support given by the churches will be very real and sincere. If that were not the case I would feel that in my generation Christian teaching would not have been successful. Personally, I think that the American people will do whatever called upon to do. They will do so on the one hand with appreciation of the bounty which Nature and our way of life have given us. They will, on the other hand, dig deep as the needs for Christian charity with people in other parts of the world become so obvious.

Experimenting with leadership training programs

R. W. ROSKELLEY, Extension Sociologist, Utah

One of the most important questions which the Agricultural Extension Service faces in extending the effectiveness of its program is: What kind of leadership training can lay leaders be given that will help them do their work more effectively?

The Agricultural Extension Service has given much consideration to leadership training. A great proportion of the efforts, however, have been limited to a few of the many phases in the field. Leadership training for extension work may be classified into nine general areas, including: (1) Production, protection, conservation, and creation; (2) kinds of organizations and methods of developing them; (3) operations of organizations; (4) functional relationships within and between organizations; (5) public relations; (6) building programs; (7) the control and motivation of human behavior; (8) social, economic, and political problems; (9) family and community relationships.

Leadership training in production, conservation, and creation has been given more attention by the Extension Service than in any of the other fields. Area No. 7, the control and motivation of human behavior, is one field in which very little leadership training has been done. Two experiments in this field by rural sociologist and extension workers have been developed. They are suggestive of work for the future.

Colorado Makes Study of Leaders

The first experiment was in the State of Colorado in 1942. A group of 27 lay leaders from one county representing all phases of the extension program were selected to participate in an experimental training program. This program attempted the following objectives: First, to have the lay leaders discover and define the main problems which handicapped them in doing their work; second, find the answers to some of these problems; third, develop a program of leadership training in the light of the problems as to methods, techniques, and subject matter; fourth, ascertain how much the ability of leaders can be increased in a relatively short time by a course in leadership training in their fields; fifth, evaluate the importance of leadership training in the minds of the people. This study is reported in the bulletin, Leadership Training in a War Economy, by R. W. Roskelley, Paul M. Berry, L. V. Toyne, No. 214, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colo.

Washington Lists Similar Problems

The second experiment was done in a county in the State of Washington in the fall of 1946. Twenty-two community and county workers participated in a training program which was reported in the bulletin, "An Experiment in Leadership Training" (in Lincoln County—Fall, 1946) by R. W. Roskelley, Ruth Radir, Gladys Anderson; Washington Agricultural Extension Service bulletin.

Philosophy and Methods

The philosophy and methods of procedure were very similar in both cases. Preliminary contacts were made with a number of leaders. These contacts provided an opportunity for leaders to begin to critically analyze and define their problems. It gave them an opportunity to differentiate between symptoms and causes. They had difficulty, but by use of questions and discussion methods at the first general meeting it was possible to get the lay leaders to mutually agree on the problems which presented the greatest obstacles and handicaps in the successful accomplishment of Extension Service programs. They were: How to overcome resistance to new ideas and programs; how to choose and develop potential leaders; how to develop community awareness of the need for a particular program; how to stimulate a group to carry a project to completion; how to exercise initiative without being bossy; how to give recognition to those who do a job well; how to delegate authority without losing control of a program; what constitutes a good program and how to develop one; what are the characteristics of a good leader; and what kinds of meetings are necessary in a community to put over a program. This last item was considered only in Washington.

Many of the leaders were at a loss as to why they could not succeed better than they had. Many of them had difficulty in naming more than one or two problems. There was much confusion in their minds between symptoms and causes.

A number of other problems were listed, but these listed were uniformly agreed upon and considered most important.

One of the significant things about this list of problems is that they all deal with social and psychological factors. Another is the fact that the listing of problems by lay leaders in Colorado in 1942 were almost identical to those listed by comparable leaders in the State of Washington in 1947.

Special Training Follows Findings

We held a training program that covered four periods of about 2 hours each. An effort was made to answer each of the questions in as comprehensive and as clear a way as possible. Many of the techniques used in effective teaching were applied. Suggested answers and illustrations to each of the problems were discussed in terms of commodity production and home management problems that in the past have constituted the core of the Extensive Service program.

Of What Value?

About 3 weeks following the completion of the Colorado experiment, those participating were asked to evaluate the training program in terms of the extent to which it increased their understanding and ability to answer the questions listed.

In Washington those participating were asked to evaluate the results of the training program at the close of the last session. Those responsible for conducting the experiment were not present when the people evaluated what had been done. Neither did those who evaluated the experiment sign their names to their scoring sheets. The table shows the results of these evaluations.

Problems Listed by Lay Extension Leaders in Colorado and in Washington and the Percentage of People Reporting the Amount of Help They Received

Problems listed by leaders	Percentage reporting help received								
	Colorado Experiment (1942)				Washington Experiment (1946)				
	A great deal	Quite a little	A little	None	A great deal	Quite a little	A little	Undecided	None
Increased understanding of how to—									
1. Overcome resistance to new ideas and programs	36	55	9	....	15	39	39	7	....
2. Choose and develop leaders	37	55	18	....	30	54	8	8	....
3. Develop community awareness to the need for a program	9	82	9	....	15	64	15	8	....
4. Stimulate a group to carry a problem to completion	28	54	9	9	15	54	23	8	....
5. Exercise initiative without being bossy	36	46	18	....	31	69	....	....	....
6. Give recognition to those who do a job well	46	54	....	....	39	54	7	....	....
7. Delegate authority without losing control	18	64	9	9	15	39	46	....	....
8. Judge a good program	50	50	....	....	46	46	8	....	....
9. Recognize characteristics of a good leader	55	45	....	....	31	46	8	15	....
10. Kinds of meetings necessary in a community to put over a program	Not considered in Colorado.				31	46	23	....	....

Those participating were asked their attitude toward the amount of time the Cooperative Extension Service should devote to leadership training in the area of motivation and control of human behavior. In Colorado 83 percent indicated more time should be given, and 17 percent indicated that the present amount of time was satisfactory. In Washington 85 percent indicated more time should be given, and 15 percent that the present amount of time was satisfactory.

One of the significant results of both experiments is their similarity in results. Another is the fact that practically all of the people who started with the experiment carried through to completion, thus suggesting positive interest.

In Colorado the county agricultural agent reported that those who participated in the leadership training program functioned much more effectively after the training than before. No evaluation of follow-up effects have been made in Washington.

Both experiments suggest that people want help in the fields reported in this study and that help can be given.

Missouri goes forward with balanced farming

■ Balanced farming plans are set up and going on 15,000 Missouri farms. This report was made by the Missouri University College of Agriculture in July to the State Advisory Committee on Extension Work. Representing the farm people of the State, this committee was in session 2 days. They heard reports and made recommendations.

Six months ago the committee had urged the Extension Service to form more balanced farming rings or associations like the ones in Carroll County. On this point the college now reports 19 such rings in operation and 20 more to be organized soon.

New demonstrations have been set up in counties where they were most needed. Nearly all counties in the State are having tours of farms showing results of the balanced farming system.

Bankers and businessmen have shown a steadily increasing interest in farm and home planning and are giving special credit terms to farmers using this system.

Thirty-eight State extension services have sent representatives to study the system as now used by Missouri farm families. Kansas and North Carolina have set up associations similar to those in Missouri.

All itinerant instructors in vocational agriculture have attended balanced farming training schools given by extension specialists and are passing this instruction on to veterans in their on-the-farm training.

County extension workers encourage all families taking up this work to make their plans in family councils, providing for home improvement as well as more efficient farming.

■ As many as 80 different varieties of wild flowers grow native in Van Zandt County, Tex., according to Maggie Peach, home demonstration agent.

At a showing in the county courthouse, 18 exhibits of wild flowers were brought in by 10 home demonstration clubs. One club had 51 varieties, another had 52, and the largest number by one club included 64 different varieties.

Men passers-by showed an appreciative interest in this attempt by the clubwomen to place a greater value on "the everyday things" around the farm homes.

■ Four 4–H Club members of Addison County, Vt., represented the 4–H Clubs of the United States at the Quebec 4–H Congress held at Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal, August 10–13.

While in Montreal the two boys and two girls were the guests of the Canadian 4–H Club. They attended meetings of the 4-H Congress and saw the sights in and around Montreal.

Flashes
FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Simple Test for Bee Disease

A small vial, a few drops of milk, and some water are all that is needed for a test that shows in 15 minutes whether a bee colony is infected with American foulbrood. This is a serious bee disease caused by a bacterium, *Bacillus larvae*.

To make the test requires no technical training. It is based on the findings of a bacteriologist of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine that when a bee larva which has died from American foulbrood is dropped into a vial of milky water, the body of the diseased larva causes the liquid to become clear within 15 minutes. This is because the bacteria causing the disease produce enzymes which decompose milk. When the bee larva has died from some other cause, there is no clearing of the milk.

Skim-milk powder is just as satisfactory for the test as fresh milk, and enough milk powder to run 100 tests costs only a few cents. Dead larvae from several parts of the colony should be tested to make sure the presence of the disease is detected as early as possible.

Agriculture-Industry Hook-up

■ Many of the Nation's business enterprises are built on products of the soil. Food and fiber industries, of course, come readily to mind, but in addition many widely grown crops are used as raw materials by manufacturers of apparently unrelated products. An example of the latter is the drug rutin, which is obtained from buckwheat plants. Dependent on livestock raising is the veterinary biologic industry, which now prepares more than 70 products for use in preventing and treating animal diseases. Most of these serums and other biologicals are derived from animals or their products.

Agricultural research in the Department of Agriculture and cooperating States is often carried only to the point where it can be turned over to industry or to the farmer. The many insecticides and worm medicines developed by the Bureaus of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and of Animal Industry are manufactured and sold by chemical firms which obtain the formulas and methods of use from the bureaus. When practical results of reserach have been proved to the satisfaction of the scientists, they become available to anyone who thinks he can make good use of them.

An 11-page mimeographed paper entitled "Farm Science in Industry," by D. S. Burch, gives many more examples of the value of agricultural research to business, big and little. These mimeographs are available in small quantities at the Agricultural Research Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

The Ever-Versatile Soybean

■ The "miracle bean" of the war has retired somewhat from the limelight; but it is still presenting new possibilities to the scientists, who continue to study it. The latest results of research at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., include the development of a formula for making an adhesive from soybean protein that is already in use by a manufacturer of shotgun-shell casings, taking the place of casein adhesive.

Other studies at the laboratory have resulted in a method for the precise determination of the composition of oils and oilseeds and a process for separating soybean oil into two fractions, each of which is better than the whole oil for certain purposes. A great improvement in soybean-oil paints has also been made. Another important development is a paste containing pigments and driers so mixed that farmers can prepare a paint at relatively low cost by merely adding soybean oil to it. This product is now on the market.

Food uses of soybeans, as well as industrial uses, are under consideration at the laboratory. One of the studies has established an effective method for the fermentation of soybeans for making soya sauce. The making of this sauce is a household art in China, where recipes and strains of ferments used in the process are handed down from generation to generation. The laboratory has found a combination of molds, yeasts, and bacteria that can be depended on to yield a high-quality soya sauce. Strains of the micro-organisms from the laboratory's culture collection are being made available to the industry.

Pasture-and-Crop Rotations Outyield Permanent Pasture

■ A cooperative pasture experiment begun in 1943 already indicates that a 5-year crop-and-pasture rotation system will provide more nutrients for dairy cattle than permanent pasture on the same acreage. The Bureaus of Dairy Industry and Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering are conducting the experiment at Beltsville, Md., on six adjoining 4-acre fields. One field was left in the original permanent Kentucky bluegrass and white clover pasture as a basis for comparison. On the other fields, the rotation calls for corn for silage the first year, wheat for grain the second year, and grasses and legumes for pasture and for hay and pasture the last 3 years. Each field was started at a different stage of the rotation. Fertilizer and manure are applied at the same rate to all six fields.

During the 1946 season the yields per acre of total digestible nutrients for dairy cattle were as follows: Permanent bluegrass pasture, 2,248 pounds; corn for silage, 2,676 pounds; wheat for grain and grazing, 2,563 pounds; first-year hay and pasture, 2,746 pounds; second-year hay and pasture, 2,575 pounds; and third-year hay and pasture, 2,650 pounds. In addition to furnishing a higher total yield than the permanent pasture, the crops in the rotation furnished good grazing during July and August when the permanent pasture was short.

Accent on health

Arkansas home demonstration clubs review health accomplishments

■ Complying with a request from home demonstration clubs in Arkansas, the extension health education specialist, Helen Robinson, drew up a suggested health program to be put into practice by rural families and rural communities wishing to improve their health standards.

The family program has 10 points including a physical examination once a year, a dental examination twice a year, a tuberculin test, immunizations against contagious diseases, care for expectant mothers, and improved sanitation and medical facilities in the home.

The community program has four major provisions: to survey sanitation facilities, need for doctors and hospitals, and how people finance medical care; to have a health leader in each home demonstration club to tell people in the community about clinics being brought to the county; to provide community-sponsored medical kits containing sheets, towels, hot water bottles, and the like, for loan to families with illness; and to organize Red Cross home nursing and first-aid courses.

Much has already been accomplished. For instance, Sharp County obtained a large mobile X-ray unit from the Tuberculosis Association. Mrs. Turnmire Carroll, formerly home demonstration agent in that county, reported that for 2 days in August free chest X-rays were given. The women got permission to use school buses to transport people to the clinic. Ministers, teachers, business people, and school children helped publicize the clinic.

In Pope County, clubwomen are successfully reaching a goal to have a home nursing class taught within reach of every clubwoman and an immunization for every preschool child, reports Home Demonstration Agent Mabel Bussell. At one time 6 classes were in progress with 145 homemakers enrolled. They were taught by a registered Red Cross nurse. Among the first preschool clinics were those at Center Valley, Harmony, Prairie Grove, Dover, Hatley, and New Hope.

More than 30 Montgomery County farm women took similar Red Cross home nursing courses sponsored by the Norman and Oden clubs.

A malaria-control program has been the objective of rural people of Little River County. In carrying it out home demonstration women were helped by the Farm Bureau, 4-H Clubs, Foreman Junior Chamber of Commerce, Ashdown Rotary Club, and 30 justices of the peace. Results at the close of 1946 showed nearly 70 percent of the houses in the county had been sprayed with DDT to control mosquitoes and flies. County Agent C. M. Lamkin reported this percentage represented 1,810 homes. Doctors disclosed the program decreased the number of malaria cases, especially among Negro families.

Thirty-two community centers at which 925 dogs were vaccinated for prevention of rabies have been one phase of Polk County's health program this year. The State's veterinarian's office cooperated with the Extension Service in the successful program.

Being 12 miles from town and even farther from a hospital lays the health problem squarely in the laps of citizens in Joplin community of Montgomery County. Ola Walton, home demonstration agent, applauds the Joplin home demonstration club for equipping a sick room kit for use by anyone in the community.

Getting a Hospital

When inhabitants in and about Rogers decided to construct a hospital, 11 home demonstration clubs responded readily with financial contributions. They have given $1,485.90, raised through pie suppers, dinners served to neighbors, a circus, and solicited donations. Avoca Club led with $458.50.

After reading through news articles of the need for pillows at the State Hospital in Little Rock, members of the Broadview home demonstration club, Lonoke County, donated 25. Each woman made a tick and filled it with feathers from a 45-pound feather bed no longer being used.

To keep morale high in the Arkansas Children's Home and Hospital, home demonstration club women continually give quilts, toys, and home-canned foods. When next Christmas rolls around, a box will come to the hospital from Dallas County, predicts Home Demonstration Agent Jean Campbell. It will be filled with toys—one from each member of the Round Hill home demonstration club. Their last gift was a hand-pieced quilt.

Mount Ida and Joplin Clubs have given eight quilts to the hospital.

Engineers for a day

■ It was like a "grand opening" when Rutgers University's agricultural engineering department held its "Day in College" for vocational agricultural teachers, county farm and 4-H agents, and power company representatives recently.

"Ag" engineering has come up in the world at Rutgers during the last few months. The department, which Extension Agricultural Engineer W. C. Krueger ran as a one-man show during the war, was housed in a small building on the College of Agriculture campus. If it were not for the campus, you might easily have mistaken the office building for a real estate dealer's headquarters on a suburban subdivision.

But when Harry E. Besley came back from 5 years in the Army, the college moved the department out to a group of buildings on the college farm and added two more members to the staff. The buildings used to be maintenance headquarters for the CCC in New Jersey. They're off the beaten path, surrounded by trees, and the area seems almost like a separate little campus in itself. Altogether, they provide more than 22,000 feet of floor space instead of the old set-up's 10,000. There are two large buildings, one smaller service building, a metal workshop, teaching laboratory, and a museum of antique farm machinery.

The "Day in College" was the first agricultural engineering event in the department's new quarters. The

group of about 60 county agents, 4–H Club agents, vo-ag teachers, and power company representatives gathered at 10 a. m. and stayed for the day.

Among the speakers was Mardis O. Whited, of the Atlantic City Electric Company, who told the group that many New Jersey farmers are trying to operate many machines and appliances on circuits originally intended only to supply lights for the farm home. This causes lack of efficiency and creates a fire hazard, he pointed out.

August J. Balliet of the same company reported that 96 percent of New Jersey farms are electrified, and electricity will soon be available to all farmers who want it.

W. C. Krueger told the group about trends in poultry house and dairy barn construction, and Charles H. Reed, of the department, discussed principles and problems of farm sewage disposal.

Harry E. Besley, head of the department, presided. Others who took part in the program were Owen E. Kiser, assistant professor of vocational education in New Jersey, and Charles A. Thompson, State leader of county agents.

Intermission in the middle of the afternoon gave the guests an opportunity to visit the machinery museum and inspect the other buildings of the agricultural engineering plant. In addition to the specific topics discussed, the day gave the group an opportunity to see what the department has to offer in the way of services since its enlargement and general face lifting.

Much favorable reaction was received from the meeting. Typical of the comments was that of William G. McIntyre, assistant agricultural agent in Hunterdon County, who wrote: "The Agricultural Engineering Conference was another high light for this agent. I was quite impressed with the engineering department's new location."

And from Henry H. White, agricultural agent in Cape May County: "I received much benefit by attending the two meetings at the college—plane dusting and agricultural engineering. Mr. Krueger deserves much credit for the way he handles his line, in my opinion.' '

Puerto Rican boys eagerly face the "Mike"

■ Interviews with Puerto Rico 4–H members at camp in the eastern part of the island are recorded for broadcasting later. Nieves Díaz, assistant extension editor, conducts the interview. Mr. Diaz says: "We think we get the best results in 4–H programs when we use out-of-the-studio broadcasts, using recording equipment. The boys and girls living in farm areas that are not enrolled in any club, when they hear their friends speaking over the radio, feel anxious to join the 4–H crowd. Families of the 4–H members that are taking part in the camps are better convinced of the benefits of the movement. And the people in general get acquainted with the 4–H project and the high ideals involved in this kind of work."

■ A Negro agricultural building was recently dedicated in Pittsboro, Chatham County, to the memory of Neil Alexander Bailey, the first Negro to be employed as a county agent in North Carolina. It provides office space for Chatham County Negro workers, Joseph A. Turner, county agent, and Lovie M. Smith, home demonstration agent.

Erected at a cost of approximately $4,900, a debt of only $954 remains outstanding on the edifice. Practically all funds for its erection came from the Negroes in Chatham County.

A permanent national camp

Approval for the plan of establishing a permanent national 4–H Club camp in or near Washington, D. C., was given by the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy meeting in Washington on August 31. The subcommittee on 4–H Club work, together with the Federal Office of Cooperative Extension Work, are making a preliminary study of the possible sites and resources. With the exception of the war years, the National 4–H Club Camp has been held annually since 1927. The camp site has been in different places, sometimes on the Department of Agriculture grounds and sometimes in nearby Potomac Park. Last year the camp was held in wartime barracks that had been vacated.

Marginal notes on the year's report

Soil Conservation

Extension teaching had a hand in nearly everyone of the 3½ million operating units in the 1,586 soil conservation districts in the United States. Today these districts make up more than half of the farm land of our Nation.

More than half a million farmers in soil conservation districts were assisted with education for organization and operation of the districts. Two hundred and ninety-five new soil conservation districts were organized.

Extension workers advised nearly half a million farmers on land-use problems and another half million on the use of crop rotations. More than half a million profited from county extension workers' advice on the use of cover or green-manure crops.

Farm and Home Planning

In Missouri, 108 of the 114 counties held farm and home planning demonstrations—"balanced farming" they called it. These demonstrations take the form of a clinic. The entire farming program is analyzed, and plans are made for desirable adjustment. Organization, production, needs for the family food supply, and the use of available capital and income are all considered in making the plan.

More About the Home

More than 3 million homemakers changed to better homemaking practices because of extension teachings. Membership in 50,000 home demonstration clubs has reached 1,162,000. More than 400,000 volunteer adult women leaders were trained to carry on the work in their own communities and clubs.

Twenty States have a well-developed program in parent education, with 200,000 enrolled in discussion groups.

Almost 2 million families participated in some phase of food preservation under Extension's direction.

Landscaping and home beautification demonstrations were given by home demonstration agents in 130 Texas counties. Nearly 30,000 farm people attended the demonstrations.

Marketing

Twenty-six States already have submitted projects to be carried on under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946. Emphasis is being given to these activities which deal with improvement of quality, emergency situations, disposal of surpluses, expanding markets, and improvement of marketing methods and facilities to reduce loss and inefficiency and increase producer returns.

In New Jersey the Extension Service inaugurated a project of early morning picking and direct delivery of sweet corn to markets. Consumers paid better prices for corn served 6 to 12 hours after cutting.

Extension work in egg marketing provided the educational leadership for Mississippi farmers to develop and organize a cooperative egg-marketing program. This cooperative maintains five truck routes which pick up eggs at the farms. By marketing eggs promptly, farmers find a better market and obtain higher prices for them. Return loads of feed are carried to the producers if they desire to buy through their cooperative.

During the big grain harvest there was need for more grain graders. In Illinois, extension specialists trained 95 returned service men in grain grading and elevator management. Similar schools were held in other States.

Freezer Lockers

At present half of our farm families rent lockers, and many have bought or are looking forward to owning home-size freezer cabinets. More than a million State and USDA bulletins on freezing were distributed during the year.

Forestry

Community forests have become popular. In Troy, Maine, a land-use survey showed the county agent and extension forester that many abandoned farm acres were best suited for tree planting. The town set the area aside for a community forest. Two hundred thousand trees, mostly pine and spruce, were planted. Already the forest has returned the town a new profit double the amount it could have received in taxes. It has also provided labor for many. Profits amounting to $4,000 have been set aside to help replace a much-needed consolidated school building.

Cotton

At present 45 percent of the cotton grown is in one-variety communities. In Texas the 337 communities that adopted one variety had an average of 198 pounds. The State average production was 130 pounds. The increased yield of 68 pounds of lint per acre, plus premiums for staple and quality, resulted in an added income of 40 million dollars to these farmers.

Long on the program of Extension has been treatment of cottonseed with mercury dust to control fungus diseases. At present, approximately 80 percent of the seed is thus treated.

Seed

Seed improvement continued to be an important extension program. In fact, extension agronomists from 41 States, in answer to a questionnaire, listed seed improvement as one of the most important phases of their work during the year. Pasture improvement and expansion of use of forage crops were mentioned by 31 as a leading program. Nineteen also listed the use of lime and fertilizer as of major importance.

The 39 crop-improvement associations—Extension-organized in most of the States—now have 24,954 members who raise seed for certification. Certified seed boosts crop production as much as 25 percent.

State crop-improvement programs have advanced to a point where most farmers are able to get first- or second-generation seed from certified

fields for planting. In only a few crops is that impossible.

Thanks to Extension's crop-improvement programs, grain production of our Nation reached a production point where we had millions of tons to spare to feed starving nations during 1946.

The Extension Service continued to stress the use of hybrid corn, and in some States 100 percent of the acreage is seeded to the new and higher-producing varieties.

Illinois offers a good example of the value of seed-improvement work. In 1945, after Clinton oats were found to outyield other varieties and be resistant to the new oat disease, extension agronomists obtained 231 bushels. In cooperation with the crop-improvement association the seed was put out, and it returned 14,179 bushels. In the spring of 1946 this amount went to more than a thousand growers in 71 Illinois counties for seeding of 10 acres by each cooperator. Growers agreed not to sell the product outside the county in which it was grown. The average production was 61 bushels per acre. In the spring of 1947, Clinton oats were available in the entire State.

Dairy

There was an increase of more than 23 percent in the number of dairy herd-improvement associations operating in the United States. The total reached nearly 29,000 groups. Only a scarcity of trained supervisors prevented further expansion.

In Wisconsin, extension dairy specialists helped one plant solve a quality problem which allowed the concern to spread $370,000 in added income to 900 dairy patrons. This amounted to more than $400 per farmer.

Eighty-four dairy specialists from 44 States attended 5-day conferences at the Beltsville, Md., Experimental Farm to study research there in the spring of 1947.

Insects

Extension Service recommendations in Pennsylvania resulted in 6 million dollars net gain to producers of 138,000 acres of potatoes, who used the DDT-application program.

Plant Diseases

Increased yield due to seed treatment of wheat, corn, oats, flax, and barley in Minnesota during the past year has been estimated at 22 million bushels. Treatment of seed wheat against disease in Kansas alone brought estimated benefits of more than 30 million dollars in 1946.

Several years ago, extension workers in Colorado inaugurated an intensive campaign to control stinking smut of wheat. Now 75 percent of the wheat growers practice the control methods, and losses have been cut materially.

Through the use of peanut seed treatment, North Carolina growers increased their profits by 1½ million dollars. Treatment of sugar beet seeds in Colorado resulted in a 10-percent increase in production and helped materially to fill the Nation's near-empty sugar bowl during 1946.

Machinery

County agents assisted farmers with 600,000 machinery problems. Half that number of farmers attended maintenance and repair schools. In Kansas, 8,800 farmers in 51 counties attended these farm machinery schools. In New York, extension workers helped 24,000 farmers with machinery meetings and service calls.

Work With Negroes

Under Bankhead-Flannagan appropriations, 71 additional Negro county agricultural agents and 110 home demonstration agents were employed since July 1, 1945. To help orient them, a south-wide workshop and regional conferences were held for Negro supervisors at two Negro land-grant colleges. These supervisors then held workshops for the agents.

In 42 counties in North Carolina where Negro county agents are employed, there are more than 44,000 Negro farm families. Extension personnel aided 28,000 . . . nearly two-thirds of the total . . . in improving the family food supply.

In Alachua County, Fla., the program featured health and sanitation. Thousands of families screened their houses and porches and improved their sewage disposal and water supply systems. Through encouragement of their agents, 700 Negroes attended X-ray clinics to be examined for tuberculosis.

In Union County, Arkansas, 568 Negro families improved their home grounds with fences, walks, and drives. Negro farm women and 4-H Club girls canned more than 30 million quarts of food.

Pennsylvania pictures exhibited

An exhibit of 27 enlarged photographs of pleasing scenes from rural Pennsylvania, all of them the work of Dr. George F. Johnson, agricultural extension visual aids specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, was shown in the Institute of Popular Science, Buhl Planetarium, Pittsburgh, for several weeks in the winter.

The prints depicted the diversity of the State's agriculture, with emphasis on scientific methods and conservation of natural resources and suggesting an increasing trend toward mechanization on the farm. Many different aspects of farming and homemaking were included.

Subjects ranged from livestock and poultry to field crops, orchards in bloom, and farm ponds in use for winter recreation. Some of them portrayed contour strip-cropping layouts in intriguing array and helped to explain how these practices, as advocated by the Agricultural Extension Service, are helping solve the problems of soil erosion.

One print of a rolling countryside, captioned "Pattern for a Better Agriculture," won first prize in a 1946 Nation-wide photographic contest conducted by the American Association of Agricultural College Editors.

Leadership school

Organization into 8 typical clubs of all the 184 delegates attending Pennsylvania's eighteenth annual leadership school proved an effective way of teaching. The theme of the school was Learning to Live, and each of the club groups elected officers and planned and put on 3 afternoon meetings.

4-H broadcasts boost enrollment

Regular radio programs planned and put on by the 4–H young folks prove effective education and a stimulation to growth.

Arkansas 4–H Club members are taking to the air and liking it. Radio programs, some of them even emcee'd by the 4–H'ers themselves, are proving an effective stimulant to the club program.

County and Home Demonstration Agents John Cavender and Mary Britzman started the 4–H program idea back in the summer a year ago when a 4–H Club first appeared over Station KBTM, in Jonesboro. Since that June day, it has been a public service feature of the 250-watt station every Saturday afternoon—except during football season. The agents made out a schedule, allotting each of the 22 clubs the responsibility for preparing and presenting the 15-minute broadcast on a certain date. When all club members had had a chance before the mike, the second series of programs got under way with even greater success, due, no doubt, to the fact that the 4–H'ers had been listening and planning.

Before the program had run a year, results could be seen. Membership had increased substantially, and requests were coming in for organization of new clubs. Club members were gaining poise through this opportunity to demonstrate their talent.

The Craighead County agent calls radio "possibly the most effective means of developing active leaders in club work." Most of the clubs now have outstanding leaders, some of them teachers, who help develop the programs. "This is one part of our 4–H Club program that the school teachers take a definite interest in," Mr. Cavender says. But responsibility for actually working up the material belongs to the club boys and girls themselves.

When another 250-watt station began operation in neighboring Greene County, Extension Agents E. N. Sanders and Mrs. Dora Stubblefield borrowed Cavender's idea, with one exception. Cavender had always rehearsed the program with the club members and had appeared on the air as master of ceremonies, but the Greene County agents made theirs an all 4–H show, with no adult voices. They do not even go to the studios of KDRS in Paragould but leave the local leaders in charge of maintaining order and arriving on time.

This fall the 4–H radio idea spread to Boone County, where Jimmy Jobes of Station KHOZ, Harrison; County Agent Roy Keeling; and Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Johnnie Horton put their heads together in mapping out what they are certain will become one of the finest educational programs on the local station.

That it must be educational rather than recreational, they agree, although this does not mean that no musical or talent numbers can be included. These shall simply be minor to the primary purpose of telling the listening public how Boone County farm boys and girls are learning—by doing—the best farm and home practices.

Although these three got in a huddle, it is the County 4–H Council's project. The officers came to Harrison from Lead Hill, Valley Springs, and Geyer to talk it over in the county extension office before anything was promised the station. They felt sure their fellow club members would like the idea, but there were some problems. Could the members from Lead Hill, for instance, get to Harrison when time came for them to present the program? It's a long way, and the members are widely scattered. They'd like to have transportation, the Lead Hill delegate explained. The school bus? Good idea, but you'd have to sell the school board on it. He promised he'd get the other club members to talk it up to their parents and teachers. The hour for the broadcast couldn't be too early or too late in the day, though, or they could not make it.

Another wondered whom his group would get to help supervise the program. Would the leader have time, or could the teacher be talked into giving time from classes?

After they had threshed out these and similar questions, the 4–H'ers appointed a committee to investigate the matter more closely . . . to see Mr. Jobes, of the radio station, and work out a time not only when clubs could give the program but when the rest of the 4–H'ers in the county could listen. But their enthusiasm for the program was without question.

At the same time in adjoining Newton County, also served by KHOZ, County Agent C. D. Lentz and Home Demonstration Agent Addie Barlow prepared to use the Harrison station once a month—probably on the station's farm program or on the weekly "Farm Hour" program of Keeling and Mrs. Horton so they could take ad-

The Egypt 4–H Club has its chance over the local station, marking the end of the first series of 15-minute 4–H radio broadcasts presented by the 22 clubs of Craighead County, Ark.

vantage of an already established farm audience. The first program the Newton County agents worked up was a "4-H Club meeting of the air," having a club put on in briefed form a typical meeting.

Other extension agents are catching the enthusiasm and are considering similar programs on their local stations. A 4-H radio program seems to be the answer, especially for agents who feel they are already spending all the time they themselves can spare on their regular farm and home broadcasts yet are being offered additional time, perhaps by a second station, to promote their county work.

From swords to plowshares

Some of them are new to the business of farming. Some of them are not only war veterans but veteran farmers. Whatever their status, for the next few years their problems will be much the same. They will have the same difficulties, the same adjustments to make.

Realizing this, G. B. Allison and R. E. Nichols, farm agent and assistant farm agent for Rockbridge County, Va., have organized a farmer's club—just for ex-GI's.

And the veterans themselves are 100 percent cooperative about the project. Since the first meeting last September, where 28 or approximately 80 percent of the eligible GI's joined, the membership has vaulted to 43.

Some of the objectives of the club, as outlined by Agent Allison, are to keep the veteran posted on recent developments in scientific farming as made available by the Extension Service, to assure him a high standard of living, and to keep him informed on what agencies can help him.

More recent attempts have been made through the club to enlist several veterans on smaller farms to go into the custom-operated machinery field. There is a shortage of pick-up balers, combines, lime and fertilizer spreaders, and other farm machinery that might be alleviated by such group cooperation. Work has also been done in arranging partnership between the veteran and his family and in helping solve farm-management problems.

Leadership institute meets a need

HARRY WHITTEN, Farm Labor Information Assistant, Oregon

Rural pastors who attended the second annual Leadership Institute for Town and Country Churches, held July 7–11 at Oregon State College, Corvallis, found it unique in that both Catholic and Protestant churces were represented. At the final session members voted unanimously to hold another institute July 12–16, 1948.

The institute attracted an attendance of 41 rural pastors representing 11 different denominations. They came from small towns in 12 Oregon counties. Also present were 78 lay church leaders, making a total attendance of 119.

Purpose of the institute, as stated by William L. Teutsch, assistant director of the Oregon Cooperative Extension Service, was "to increase the effectiveness of the rural church in raising the level of life in the rural community by reaching the people."

A high light of the institute was a survey of a typical community, to acquaint members with survey methods applicable to their home communities. Monroe, Oreg., is a village of 311 people in the center of a mixed farming and lumbering region. The field trip to Monroe was led by Dr. Glenn A. Bakkum, head of the sociology department and teacher of a rural sociology class at Oregon State College. After conferences with such representative citizens as the local banker, real estate agent, pastors, high school teachers, high school students, and housewives, the institute members felt they had gained a real insight into the needs of Monroe.

The interdenominational feature of the institute attracted widespread and favorable comment. "In attending various rural life conferences in the Midwest and Upper Midwest, this is the first institute of which I have known that is truly and officially interdenominational," said Father Arno Gustin, O. S. B., faculty member of St. John's University, Minn., who was one of the institute leaders.

"It seems to me that this is one of the most strategic and vital programs of its sort in the State," wrote Chester W. Hamblin, president of the Oregon Council of Churches. "I do not know of another program where the Catholics and Protestants and all the forces of a community unite in such a way as they do in this institute."

Topics considered during the 4 days the institute was in session included the challenge of the rural church, the art of leadership, rural church leadership in religious education, the rural school, use of visual aids in religious education, and opportunities for rural youth in rural youth organizations.

It was decided to devote the program next year to the three major fields of religious education, science of agriculture and homemaking, and the social sciences. Those in attendance felt that 4 days was the right length of time for the institute.

They also decided to continue the institute under the present four sponsoring groups, the Oregon Council of Churches, the Archdiocese of Portland in Oregon, the Home Missions Council of North America, Inc., and Oregon State College. Dr. Mark Rich, New York City, secretary of Town and Country Work for the Baptist Home Missions Society, represented the Home Missions Council of North America.

Summing up the institute, Mr. Teutsch said: "The spirit of this institute has been better than last year. Catholics and Protestants have come together, and we have found that there is a great area in which we can work together toward a common goal . . . Out of acquaintance and understanding of common objectives has come greater mutual confidence."

Oregon State College made its facilities available to members of the institute. Accommodations were provided in the college dormitories during the 4 days the institute was in session. Technical specialists of the college were available for individual consultations on such matters as church landscaping, dairy management, rural youth organization, radio programs, and visual aids.

Held as a feature of the second annual leadership institute for town and country churches at OSC, July 7–11, was a field trip to Monroe to survey a typical rural community.

We Study Our Job

Where do farmers get information?

■ Farmers of 4 States polled recently give their opinions on where they receive helpful information on farming.

When Vermont farmers were asked where they usually get agricultural information, 48 percent mentioned farm papers and magazines; 34 percent mentioned various Extension Service-Farm Bureau contacts (many farmers do not distinguish between the 2 organizations); 21 percent mentioned friends and neighbors; 11 percent said they originate their own ideas; 6 percent mentioned radio; 4 percent mentioned government programs other than Extension.

In the Vermont study some farmers in every county were interviewed. Four-fifths of the 369 farmers interviewed knew about the county agent; a little more than half reported having had some dealings with him. All of the farmers with whom the agent had had dealings, and about 8 out of 10 who only knew about him, reported getting ideas from him. More than 8 in 10 farmers who attributed ideas to the county agent said they had used or intended to use the information.

Over 9 in every 10 farmers interviewed had farm papers and magazines, daily or weekly newspapers, and a radio. More than 8 in 10 of those who got farm papers and magazines said they received ideas from them.

Almost 7 in 10 farmers considered the Extension Service the best medium through which to channel information to farmers. Middle-aged farmers mentioned the Extension Service as a source of ideas much more often than young or old farmers.

Extension Service contacts were more frequently mentioned by the upper educational groups. Half of the college-trained farmers mentioned Extension contacts, compared with 3 in 10 of the grade-school group. On the other hand, more of the grade-school group (27 percent) said their ideas came from friends and neighbors. Only 12 percent of the high school and 17 percent of the college farmers credited their ideas to this indirect spread of influence.

Over one-third of grade school farmers and two-thirds of those with high school or college training mentioned farm papers and magazines as their usual source of information. Fewer farmers in the college group said they originate their own ideas.

More details of this study are given in a report, "THE EXTENSION SERVICE IN VERMONT, PART ONE: FARMERS AND THE EXTENSION SERVICE, JULY 1947," put out by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, who made the study with the Vermont Extension Service. PART TWO, "FARM WOMEN AND THE EXTENSION SERVICE," gives the other half of the Vermont Extension story.

Recently in Alabama 665 farmers in 6 counties were surveyed. The average or typical farmer reported using 23 ideas about improved farming practices which he had received through 10 different means of communication.

One-fourth of the ideas used by the farmers came from neighbors and friends; 38 percent came to them in print. Farm magazines (14 percent), newspapers (13 percent), and farm bulletins (11 percent) were the chief carriers of ideas in print.

About 10 percent of the ideas used were attributed to radio. More than 86 percent of the farmers said they own radios. Forty-five percent listen mostly to night programs, 33 percent to morning programs, and 22 percent favor the noon hour. Among the most popular radio programs listed by the farmers were: The National Farm and Home Hour, news broadcasts, and farm and market reports.

The farmers attributed 21 percent of the ideas used to different meetings attended (meetings called by county agents, vocational teachers, and Farm Bureau leaders); farm meetings 10 percent, demonstration meetings 7 percent, and farm training schools 4 percent.

The Alabama study shows that the number of ideas farmers use increases consistently with the amount of their education. The more education a farmer has, the more ideas he gets and uses from bulletins and circular letters. Of the Alabama farmers interviewed, those with college education used 70 percent more ideas than those with little education. The age of a farmer seemed to have little to do with the number of ideas he used.

The study also brings out that the number of ideas farmers use increases quite consistently with the size of farm. Farmers with large farms use 45 percent more ideas than those with small farms.

More information on "HOW ALABAMA FARMERS GET AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION" is given in a report of this communications survey, published at Auburn, Alabama, August 1947. The survey was directed by Robert Leigh, Assistant Director, Research Interpretation Council, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Michigan and New York Farmers Polled

A survey made recently in Eaton County, Mich., shows that farmers there rely on a number of sources for information on farming. A careful sampling was made of full-time farmers whose holdings average 152 acres. The county average in 1945 was 103 acres.

When farmers were asked where they obtained useful information about farming they gave these 9 sources:

	Percentage of farmers
Radio (mostly weather forecasts or market reports)	87
Farm journals	83
Neighbors	82
Local newspapers	78
Bulletins from Michigan State College	61
Calling at office of county agricultural agent	52
Conversation with teacher of vocational agriculture	28
Attending demonstrations sponsored by Extension Service	26
Calling county agricultural agent on telephone	10

This is one of a series of studies of the Exension Service made by the Section of Sociology and Anthropology of the Experiment Station, by Professor Charles Hoffer. Details are given in Special Bulletin 338, Social Organization in Relation to Extension Service, in Eaton County, Mich., issued by Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Farmers interviewed in Cortland and Tioga Counties, N. Y., were asked where they received "the most practical help and information about farm operations." In both counties, farm magazines headed the list; second choice, farm meetings; radio, third; State and Federal bulletins, fourth; newspapers, fifth; and commercial literature, sixth.

The survey also brings out that two-thirds of the farmers interviewed listened to farm radio programs regularly. This study was made in 1947 by American Agriculturist Foundation, Ithaca, N. Y.

During the year just past

(*Continued from page 145*)

Summer schools in 9 land-grant colleges reported larger enrollments and better courses to meet the needs of practicing agents. Credit courses in extension organization and methods were offered in 28 land-grant colleges.

Many colleges have committees studying changes needed in training requirements for extension workers. The Secretary of Agriculture and the president of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities recently appointed a joint land-grant college and USDA committee to study extension policies and programs in view of present-day needs.

What It Costs

The total expenditure for the Cooperative Extension Service during the past fiscal year was not quite 54 million dollars. Slightly more than half of the money comes from Federal sources—appropriated by Congress. The ramaining funds come from the State, county, and local organizations.

Sixty-nine cents out of every dollar was spent within the 3,000 counties of the United States. Twenty-nine cents of each dollar went to finance State staffs, travel, publication of bulletins and folders and preparation of tools used by county workers in carrying on their educational program.

Only 2 cents of every dollar was spent by the Federal Service. This includes the costs of some educational materials used by State and county workers.

County staff workers have had an average of 25 percent increase in salaries in the past 3 years. This has helped materially in holding experienced personnel, but the average county agricultural agent during the past year was paid $3,590. The average home demonstration agent earned $2,745.

Passage of the Bankhead-Flannagan Act in June 1945 paved the way for broadening extension activities. This was especially true on the county level where new demands for service continue to increase. The 8½-million-dollar increase in funds made available under this act for use during the past 2 years permitted the addition of 2,113 new county workers and supervisors.

With these funds, 138 county agents, 763 assistant county agents, and 71 Negro county agents were employed. Assistant county agents will assist with youth work in many counties.

For the women's work, 219 county and 293 assistant home demonstration agents, and 110 Negro home demonstration agents were added. The total number of exclusive 4-H Club agents added in the counties numbered 231. Thirty assistant county 4-H Club agents were also employed.

More women workers would have been employed if qualified personnel had been available at salaries which could be offered. The various States have matched the Bankhead-Flannagan funds dollar for dollar. Local governments, State legislatures, and land-grant colleges continue to obtain increased funds for extension work. This is an indication that the people within the States are favorable to such appropriations. Some States have been able to get appropriations in excess of the amount needed to match Federal funds available for extension work.

County workers spent a greater part of their time in 1946 with youth work and 4-H Club programs than in previous years. Surveys show 31.4 percent of the county workers' time was spent with youth in 1945 and 34.2 percent on youth work in 1946.

■ Using the wartime "block" system, the city of Sheridan, Wyo., waged a campaign against that disease-carrying marauder—the fly.

Under this system, reports Sheridan County Agricultural Agent Pete Jensen, who furnished the necessary educational and informational material supplied by the Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service, one person in each block directed and was responsible for an effective fly-control campaign in that block.

Folk festival

The first South Dakota folk pageant, given at the State fair by home demonstration clubs, included Norwegian, Czech, Welsh, and American numbers.

Eight couples of the Sons of Norway dance group gave "Per Spelman," a singing dance, and danced a Norwegian schottische.

The Beseda, a Czech national dance, was given in national costume by a group from Tabor and Tyndall.

A singer from Buffalo sang Welsh songs. From Deadwood came a group of square dancers from the Northern Hills to take part in the program.

Soloists and actors in the musical pageant, "Music Wherever She Goes," were home demonstration club members from all parts of South Dakota.

■ 4-H Club members from 14 northeast North Dakota counties took part in a livestock marketing event in Grand Forks, October 31 and November 1. The young folks saw grading demonstrations; followed animals from the unloading chutes through all marketing channels; went through the packing plant, viewing carcasses coming from different grades of cattle, sheep, and hogs; saw actual grading and pricing of 4-H animals, and a demonstration of diseases as found by inspectors at packing plants. Only members enrolled and completing 1947 livestock club projects were eligible.

Consumption practices as program finders

PROF. CLEO FITZSIMMONS, Head, Department of Home Management, School of Home Economics, Purdue University, formerly of Illinois, and DR. NELLIE L. PERKINS, Professor of Home Economics, University of Illinois

A knowledge of the current consumption patterns of rural families is needed by State and county extension workers when they establish goals and measure the results of their programs. "Consumption" means the utilization of commodities and services directly in the satisfaction of wants. The "pattern of consumption" includes practices followed, specific goods enjoyed, and the manner and combination in which they are used to satisfy the families' wants in a given period of time.

A consumption pattern is therefore significant because it indicates the way of living considered desirable by individuals or a group. To be included as part of a group pattern, a practice should be followed by at least half of the members of that group. The larger the proportion of the families in a community or group in agreement on a good or a bad practice, the more important each becomes in the group pattern.

As a consumption pattern includes all types of commodities and services in use, inadequacies are revealed when these are noticeably inferior to a standard known to the extension workers to be attainable by cooperators with the resources available to them, e. g., a diet limited to corn bread, pork, and potatoes when fruits milk, and fresh vegetables are possible. Also dissatisfactoin expressed with some part of the consumption pattern offers an important opportunity for the extension program, e. g., as with the absence of storage provisions in many of the houses built 50 years ago so frequently expressed by homemakers.

Study of the consumption pattern of 50 farm families in a prosperous area of Illinois brought out a range of valuable information for the direction of an extension program for this group.

In the area of management two facts of significance regarding work schedules appeared. (1) The scheduling of weekly homemaking tasks is largely dependent upon laundering practices of the household. This is the "big job" of the week, and although daily tasks are worked in around it, weekly activities are scheduled so that laundering has first place. (2) In families having an automatic washer and a number of small children, laundering is frequently included as a daily task with consequent revisions in the family's work schedule.

It was also apparent that the way time is used for specific consumption activities among these farm families is the result of an informal kind of planning. "Peaks" of consumption appear at certain fixed periods of the day—as at meal times. Consumption plans, however, generally seem to be based upon business demands and the minimum essentials for living rather than upon a way of living desired by members of the family. An extension program might remedy such a situation by placing emphasis upon goals for living as well as for working.

Money Management

Among these families money management was often found to be shared by husband and wife. They divided the responsibility, each taking the lead in particular aspects of management and expenditure. Forty percent of the wives help plan the farm business. Forty-eight percent of the families were saving, paying, or had recently finished paying for a farm.

Patterns for owner and nonowner families were analyzed. Decisions to borrow money were made almost exclusively by nonowner husbands, whereas among the owners husbands and wives shared this decision in 40 percent of the cases. Wives generally had access to the checking accounts, and a joint account was the usual arrangement. Husband and wife also share responsibility for the paying of bills. Usually the wife purchases the food, her own clothing, and most of the children's. The husband usually buys his clothing—with the exception of work clothes which his wife frequently buys for him.

School children are usually given an allowance, but preschool children are given money only as they want and ask for it. The young people of high-school age and beyond frequently earn their money by work performed regularly on the farm. It was customary for the children to decide how their money was to be spent, although they often consulted with one or both parents.

On the whole, money management seemed highly democratic. However, some inadequacy was revealed. Most of the husbands and many of the wives held property in one name only. In addition, the majority reported that they had not made wills regarding disposal of their property. This revealed an area in which information or education was urgently needed.

Housing

Reported dissatisfactions with housing provisions disclosed numerous fields in which extension program could be useful. Twenty-five percent of the complaints had to do with the kitchen — inconvenience, inadequate storage, and size being most frequently mentioned. Storage in other areas of the house was also frequently unsatisfactory. Space for storage was available in most of the farmhouses, but it was poorly located in relation to work centers. Ninety-six percent of the homes had electricity, but the outlets were frequently too few and poorly placed. There were comfortable chairs for reading, but lights were not accessible for them. Eighty-six percent had water under pressure, but drainage and sewage disposal were inadequate in some instances.

Use of Living Resources

The problem of economical use of living resources appeared frequently. There was no concept of the use of bedrooms for living activities other than sleeping, e. g., as studies for children with home work to do. For families with several children of school age quiet places to study are essential. The majority of the families ate all of their meals in the kitchen except

on Sunday, perhaps, or when there were guests. The practice saves work for the homemaker, but frequently she was uncertain and apologetic about it. Probably information concerning basic requirements for resource use and acceptance of the practice as a labor-saving device would lead to happier acceptance and greater satisfaction from the practice.

Saving "good" commodities for company use only while the family used inferior china, silver, and furnishings, especially for "every day," was very common. This practice holds over in the group from need for conservation of such goods. Whether or not it is necessary still should be reexamined.

One homemaker in the Illinois group had worked out an answer to the problem. She said: "I use the same dishes for every day and for company. I bought an open pattern that I like and enjoy and did not want to put it away. It was not too expensive for us, and I know I get more pleasure from it in daily use than put away in a cupboard." There is no question that farm families need extra china, glass, and silver. Visiting and having company for dinner are important forms of recreation for the rural family, and a supply beyond the needs of the family itself is a necessary part of the accepted pattern.

Clothing

There was remarkable agreement upon a consumption pattern in the use of clothing. Most of the good clothes—coats, dresses, suits, and hats—are bought ready made. House dresses, aprons, and sleeping garments are frequently made at home. All of the women do mending and patching, and those who have small children do sewing for them. Much of this involves the making over of handed-down garments. This practice the families accept, but it is not satisfactory to some of the children. Clothing specialists should find a challenge here.

As a whole, the patterns in consumption of foods were good—a satisfactory diet being maintained. The area of food dislikes, however, suggested need for education concerning nutrients and cookery methods. The largest number expressed dislikes for vegetables as a g[illegible] cabbage, tomatoes, turnips, spinach, and "all vegetables" being mentioned. Dislikes in the protein group included liver, heart, mutton, and "meat substitutes."

Household Tasks

Finally, the list of dislikes in the area of tasks which homemakers must perform suggested need for help with work methods and use of equipment. Thirty-eight percent of the women indicated that they disliked some form of house cleaning. Thirty-two percent said they liked these tasks. Ironing was among the tasks disliked, but almost as many people indicated that they liked to iron. Four percent said that before they used a mangle they "hated to iron because there was so much of it." It was apparent that whether or not a worker dislikes her task may be related to her skill and the nature of her equipment for performing it. Probably few tasks are disliked for themselves alone, a fact which presents a challenge for the study of improved methods and desirable equipment for doing all household work.

Summary

A careful survey of the ways in which goods are used by any group of people should reveal problems connected with that use and the enjoyment of results. The study can be made by cooperators and extension workers acting together. The wants already felt and inadequacies—perhaps but dimly realized up to the point of making the study—will serve as the basis for a worth-while program.

A good meeting

The county agents in Erie County, N. Y., have some real time- and temper-saving ideas on preparing for good meetings. They have two boxes about 8 by 8 inches and long enough to accommodate a roll blackboard. In these boxes are extension cords, two kinds of electric plugs, chalk and eraser, Scotch tape, thumb tacks, hammer, screw driver, and an assortment of small nails and tacks, and of course the roll blackboard. All right there when you need them.

To train livestock judges

Pennsylvania farm boys and girls enrolled in 4-H livestock and dairy work carried on a continuing program of training in judging which many of them put to good use in 4-H Club Week contests last August and on their farms as future livestock breeders.

Eight district 1-day schools were held in as many different sections of the State. Supplementing these, practice judging contests within the counties were scheduled by the different county agricultural agents and club local leaders.

Increased interest shown by club members in this phase of their educational program reflects, State club leaders say, increasing activity in the whole 4-H program which this year has an all-time high enrollment in a number of departments, including both dairying and general livestock.

The judging schools were all on farms where boys and girls had opportunity to work on different classes of dairy animals, horses, sheep, hogs, and beef cattle.

The significance of this training, as observed by J. M. Fry, State Director of the Agricultural Extension Service, is that "it not only gives our farm boys and girls poise, experience, and confidence in handling and judging these animals, but also teaches them the types of animals most desirable to breed, what kinds to buy, and a discernment of values that means satisfaction in buying or selling."

Legal lingo

A quiz game called "Legal Lingo" has been used successfully to open Nebraska home demonstration meetings on family economics. The quiz includes contracts, writing checks, the value of making a will, and such other business matters.

■ Members of the Senior 4-H Club of Los Angeles County, Calif., studied the marketing of poultry and eggs and milk and dairy products from the producer's viewpoint. They also studied the buying of clothing and textiles from the consumer's standpoint on a marketing tour last April 12.

Among Ourselves

■ ROBERT G. WHITE has been named extension agricultural engineer in Wyoming

He was born at Bosworth, Mo., and reared on a farm in that area. He attended Kansas State College at Manhattan and received his B. S. degree in agricultural engineering in 1934.

Immediately after graduation he joined the Soil Conservation Service as a field engineer and worked at Bethany, Mo., for 5 years in that capacity. Then he was transferred to Milwaukee, Wis., as head of the regional records and statistics section until 1941.

At that time, Mr. White accepted a graduate assistantship with the University of Georgia and received his M. S. degree in agricultural engineering the following year.

For the next 2 years he was associated with Kansas State College as extension agricultural engineer. In this capacity he became thoroughly familiar with problems and systems of irrigation.

Then, in 1944, White again joined the Soil Conservation Service as supervisor of hydrologic research at East Lansing, Mich., and has held that position until he accepted his recent Wyoming appointment.

■ EUREKA NITZKOWSKI, the first home demonstration agent in Luzerne County, the heart of Pennsylvania's rich anthracite coal fields, retired after 26 years and 2 months of service to rural families.

In June 1921 Miss Nitzkowski, who has become known as "Nitzie" throughout the State, came to State College, Pa., to get her first assignment with the agricultural and home economics extension service. She was to go to Wilkes-Barre to launch the new educational program in that area and was to direct the adult and 4-H home economics extension programs, not only in Luzerne County but also in adjoining Wyoming County. "Nitzie" worked in both counties 10 years, then was assigned to the one county, Luzerne.

The home economics extension program grew slowly, then expanded under her direction and guidance until homemakers throughout the counties adopted many new practices that improved their homemaking and family living. "Nitzie" had the privilege of seeing some of these practices handed down from mother to daughter as well as teaching the second generation still newer methods in homemaking.

"Nitzie" was born on a farm near Mankato, Minn., and got her early education in the public schools of that city. She graduated from the State Normal School in Mankato and then taught in one-room rural schools in Minnesota, being the first normal school graduate to teach in rural schools in that State. After 4 years of rural school teaching, she went to Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis., and after graduation she taught 3 years in an industrial high school in Montana, then taught 3 years in the State Normal College in Montana. At the end of 10 years of teaching, "Nitzie" studied at Columbia University and obtained her bachelor of science degree with a major in home economics. She then gave up her formal school teaching and went to Pennsylvania.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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On her sabbatical leave in 1937, "Nitzie" did graduate work at the University of Minnesota and also traveled and observed extension work in the Western States.

Maintaining the interest in arts and crafts she had in college, "Nitzie" became an ardent collector and a true patron of beautiful antiques, glass and furniture her specialties. Her own interest in antiques helped to influence people in the counties to appreciate the antiques in their homes.

"Nitzie" is a member of and a past chapter chief of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, a member of and past president of the Quota Club—a business and professional woman's club styled after Rotary—in Wilkes-Barre, and a member of the Pennsylvania and the American Home Economics associations.

A recent hobby of "Nitzie's" is the painting of Pennsylvania Dutch designs on trays, plates, and furniture. She not only did painting for herself but showed women in the county how to appreciate the old original designs and how to restore them.

After more than a quarter of a century of working with rural people, helping them to improve their homemaking and family living, "Nitzie" will put some of these very same teachings into practice in her own home. She will live in Phoenix, Ariz.

■ MALCOLM MASON has been appointed to the newly created position of Indiana rural health specialist. The new assignment is made possible through the cooperation of the Indiana State Board of Health. Mr. Mason was former area supervisor for the State Board of Health, and prior to that a teacher in the Seymour Public Schools. He also taught in Sullivan and Greene County schools.

He recently completed a year of graduate work at the University of Michigan, specializing in public health. He will be associated with the State extension staff at Purdue and will work with extension workers over the State.

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