

Extension Service *Review*

VOLUME 19

JANUARY 1948

NO. 1

New England States cooperate to improve bulletins

G. O. OLESON, Information Specialist, Massachusetts

■ The Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minn., is just one illustration of how doctors unite their talents to solve medical problems. Cooperative printing of subject-matter leaflets for use by county and State extension services is an example of applying that same idea to our own organization.

Even though New Englanders are considered to be individualists, we think we have made a good start toward cooperative printing. Credit for originating the idea should go to Henry Bailey Stevens, now director of the New Hampshire Extension Service, and formerly editor. Some years ago Henry talked the matter over with me at a Boston meeting of New England editors. For several years the idea grew very slowly, but the past few years with a few examples under our belt the idea has been making much better progress.

4-H Leaders Pioneer

The most enthusiastic advocates of the cooperative printing idea have been the 4-H Club people, and logically so, for their teaching and programs are much more uniform than those of the other two main branches. Maybe the idea leaked from the editors, but of their own accord the New England State 4-H leaders started working on the idea of printing bulletins cooperatively. At a conference of State club leaders at Durham, N. H., in September 1945, a committee of 4-H leaders, with H. M. Jones, State club leader of Massachusetts, heading the group, planned for four cooperative 4-H Club bulletins. These were rendered and published within a year. A number of other 4-H bul-

letins have followed since, and the idea has spread to other phases of extension work.

For several years the northeast section of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors discussed cooperative printing. With the help of Lawrence Bevan, then of the Federal Extension Service, we worked up an outline guide. That helped some, but that first draft was too sketchy. Every bulletin was handled in a different manner.

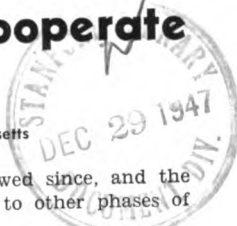
When John Spaven returned from the military service to Vermont as extension editor—he was formerly in Massachusetts and New Hampshire—he suggested that we get together and work out a more definite routine for the cooperative printing procedure. As I indicated, previous to this time every bulletin seemed to be handled on a little different basis, and there were always certain steps which were neglected or overlooked entirely.

With that in mind, Mr. Spaven, Radie Bunn, extension editor here, and I got together in November 1946 and worked up a routine for the printing of these cooperative leaflets. It was checked over at a special session with the New England State 4-H Club leaders. They made some helpful suggestions.

There is an old trite saying that two heads are better than one even though both are cabbage heads, and we have found this to be true. No matter how good an author may be, there are others in the same field who have ideas equally good. The result—better bulletins.

The other main advantage of cooperative printing is that we can obtain

(Continued on page 5)



Extension Service Review for January 1948



Conservation is the watchword of the winter season and is being vigilantly observed on many fronts. There is hardly an extension program which has no bearing on the present need for saving all possible food and feed.

Secretary Clinton Anderson defined the job thus:

"This country is faced with the job of stretching its grain supplies to provide food for hungry people abroad and also to make sure that through wise use we will have enough to last us until the next harvest.

"If the need is to be met, every citizen must do his utmost to conserve grain and the foods that require grain in their production."

Suggestions for accomplishing the desired end, tailored to meet local conditions, have found their way to farm families through almost every means of communication, such as meetings, magazines, newspapers, radio broadcasts, conversations, pictures, and exhibits.

Meetings Plus

■ In Minnesota 34 meetings were held throughout the livestock feeding area. Local feed concerns, chambers of commerce, the extension agents, and others cooperated to plan for the sessions. H. R. Searles, extension dairyman; Max Hinds, extension economist; and Cora Cooke, poultry specialist, discussed with local producers the world food situation, stretching the high-priced feed as far as possible, and most effective feed practices. In addition, a series of suggested advertisements was developed. Each one carried at the head a picture of a hungry child and beside it this legend: "Somewhere in the world there are hungry youngsters because a nonworking dairy cow is wasting feed. . . . Somewhere in AMERICA are youngsters waiting for hamburgers from that cow. . . . If this cow is in your herd, SELL HER NOW.

The message was brought right down to individual Iowans in many

ways. One piece of background information read: "For us, who never have been really hungry, it is hard to realize the plight of people that face a winter of cold and starvation. Few if any of us have ever looked around our community in early winter and wondered which persons among us would not get enough food to be with us next spring." The facts about the food crisis and what could be done about it in Iowa by ministers, school teachers, commercial concerns, civic and service clubs, newspapers, and others was a topic of conversation in organized meetings and where friends met informally. The early preparation of suitable material and coordinated planning with all groups that had something to contribute produced results.

All Working Together

In Colorado the food and feed conservation program was launched, bringing together all organizations and groups to meet on common

ground, get the facts about the need, and consider what could be done. Meeting on November 1 were representatives from producers' associations, government agencies, churches, schools, farm organizations, labor unions, and cooperatives. Among the group were veterans, mayors, newsmen, radio broadcasters, theater owners, and men and women from all walks of life. The challenge was given by Governor Knous, Senator Edwin C. Johnson, and Congressman William S. Hill, while presiding was Director Anderson who has spearheaded the successful program there as chairman of the Governor's committee. Carrying the program locally are similar committees. In towns the committee is appointed by the mayor. In rural areas the agricultural planning committees take the lead. Everywhere, everyone has a job to do in this conservation program.

On the Table

Home demonstration groups have taken the food-conservation activities as their special responsibility. Food-saving ideas and recipes for stretching scarce foods are available to meet local conditions in every State. These are given at meetings, over the radio, in local newspapers, and during home visits. It has been something to talk and do something about on home demonstration programs.

In New Jersey, old wartime committees were revived and did an excellent job again as local food leaders. Indiana provided *Sixty Ways to Save Food* because "Wasting Food Is a Double Crime in a Hungry World." They are also making food conservation the theme of the 1948 leader training lessons. A weekly press release, *Table Talk*, and the Connecticut *Homemaker* are serving to carry the message to Connecticut women.

The women returning from the meeting of the Country Women of the World at Amsterdam, Holland, have reinforced the plea for food saving. Carmen Johnson, home demonstration agent in Colorado, had averaged one speech a day when the editor of the *Review* saw her a few weeks after Miss Johnson's return from Europe. Eighty-five of these women are giving first-hand reports throughout the country. Other

groups, such as the 22 Iowa farmers who visited Europe, have also brought the matter realistically to rural areas at scheduled meetings, extension radio programs, and in written articles. The Cooperative Extension Service has facilitated a wide dissemination of these facts.

Rat-killing campaigns have been carried on in many places successfully. With rats destroying or damaging 200 million bushels of grain annually the control of rats, as well as of insects and weevils, occupies an important place in grain conservation. A fact sheet, *Save Grain by Destroying Rats*, published in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, has been distributed and includes the names of district agents of the Fish and Wildlife Service whose help is available to county agents carrying on community rat-control projects.

4-H Club members in every State are taking an important part in grain-saving activities. Relief for rural boys and girls in war-torn countries has been an active project for many clubs. The boys and girls of Charles Town, W. Va., sent a carload of their own wheat to Germany several months ago. Clubs have adopted individuals and families to provide some clothing and supplement food supplies, so the need is well known to them. They are discussing conservation methods in their clubs, carrying out the suggestions with their own animals, learning new recipes for saving wheat and stretching scarce foods, and still keeping the nutritional standard high.

Conservation is giving early and strong impetus to the Freedom Garden movement. Extension workers are getting ready for a big garden

year, with at least 20 million Freedom Gardens in 1948, to release more food for hungry Europe. Two regional garden meetings held in the early garden areas of the South in the fall gave promise of reaching the goal. In Arkansas the program is called the Blanket of Green.

The big food crisis in Europe will come next spring after the European people have eaten most of their own food supplies. We have raised big crops, and if conservation is practiced during the winter months Americans can help preserve the peace and stability of the world. There are many easy ways of doing the conservation job, as the present programs prove. "The success of the American foreign policy rests in a large measure on the shoulders of farm people," warns Secretary Anderson.

Texas adopts "apprentice" system

■ The "apprentice" system of breaking in new and inexperienced county extension agents prior to their assignment to a county has been adopted by the Texas Extension Service. The plan was developed by Dr. Barnard Joy while a member of the Division of Field Studies and Training.

Dr. Joy, who spent some time on loan from the Federal Extension Service going over details of the plan with Texas extension workers, said: "The new training will eliminate the practice of sending out a new agent to a county to learn how to handle the job through the costly process of trial and error." And supervisors see in the plan a chance to evaluate the abilities of prospective extension agents before employing them on a permanent basis.

The new system will take prospective extension workers who are without previous field experience and give them a 3 months' period of actual field work under the direct supervision of an established agent.

Texas put the plan into operation on a trial basis this past summer with

the appointment of two men and two women. They were broken into teams, with a man and a woman going to Denton County and the other pair to Jones County.

The titles assigned to the prospective workers were "junior assistant county agricultural agent in training" and "junior assistant home demonstration agent in training." The two women had completed work toward a degree in home economics, and one has been assigned to a county on a full-time basis. The two men have returned to college to complete one and two semesters of work.

In both counties the district agents outlined the training plan with the county extension agents. Trainees took an active part in the extension work in the county, attended meetings, and were well grounded in office operation, management, arrangement, and courtesy.

Both J. D. Prewitt, vice director and State agent, and Maurine Hearn, vice director for women and State home demonstration agent, who kept in close touch with the trainees, are

convinced that the in-training period serves a vital purpose and plan to expand the system as prospective workers are available.

4-H pledge officially adopted

The 4-H pledge as commonly used was approved and adopted by State club leaders at the first National 4-H Club Camp in 1927 but was not officially adopted by the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy of the Land-Grant College Association until the meeting of August 31, 1947.

One of the first to use this pledge was Otis Hall, then State club leader in Kansas. Later, at the time Dr. R. A. Pearson was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, he and Dr. A. C. True, representing the States Relations Service, U. S. D. A., having been commissioned to draw up an official 4-H Club pledge, submitted the pledge substantially as it is used now, based on the one used by Otis Hall. But the records show it was not officially adopted until last August.

It is assumed that every State will use the national 4-H Club pledge as officially adopted.

Recreation on the upswing

M. L. WILSON, Director of Extension Work

■ Recreation is on the upswing in extension programs around the country. About 18 States now have specialists who devote at least part of their time to recreation projects. It seems to me this is a good thing. I am convinced that recreation has become an important part of rural living and that it will become even more important during coming years.

Mechanization and technology are reducing the working hours of American farm families. A two-man farm a generation ago is a one-man farm today. The farm and home work of rural women and children is lighter than ever before. Automobiles, improved highways, and other new ways of communication have put country people within easier reach of picnic parks, fairs, community organizations, movies, athletic events, and various other commercial recreational facilities and services at county seat towns or other surrounding cities.

The ideas of farm people about recreation have also changed. Years ago work was one of the things held in highest regard by farm people. Play was looked down upon. It was unheard of for a farm family to take a vacation. But today the idea that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is being widely accepted. The Extension Service in many States now promotes vacation camps for farm women and young people. Ten times more farm families take vacation trips today than a generation ago.

Many cities and large towns have already provided to various degrees for recreational facilities and opportunities for their populations. There is need for similar recreational advancement in rural communities as well. This idea is emphasized in the 1945 report of the Committee on Post-war Agricultural Policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

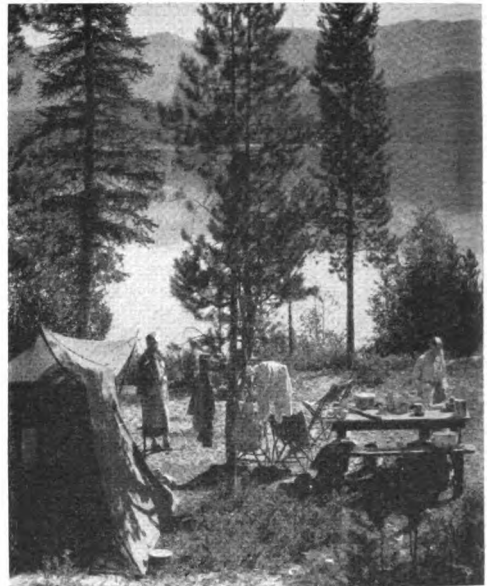
The committee said that: "Every recent study of the problems of rural young people has shown one of their most urgent wants is for better recreational facilities and opportunities . . . Farm communities need to recognize that what they do, or fail

to do, in making the locality socially satisfying to both youth and adults, will influence markedly the kind of agriculture they will have in the years ahead. Adequate recreational facilities are a requirement of real importance and cannot be safely neglected or indefinitely postponed."

Recreation is an important part of life. It helps both the person and the community. What an individual does in his own leisure has a great deal to do with shaping his character, his personality, and determining his attitudes. Wholesome, socially approved recreation enriches the lives of people and pays dividends in health, happiness, and morale.

On the community side, recreation helps to make meetings more interesting; supplies training in group activity; helps to meet the social needs of the community; and provides experience in democratic living. Before people can work together they must become acquainted, and learn about one another's interests and aims. Playing together helps bring this about. When people play together and work together the word "community" takes on a new and broader meaning. A new spirit is born which encourages better understanding and appreciation for the farm, for the home, for the community, and for each other.

The Rural Aspects Report of the recent National Conference on the Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency points out that all rural youth should have the opportunity and should be encouraged: (a) to participate in at least one local group or organization meeting regularly; (b) to participate in at least one standard competitive sport; (c) to develop appreciation and skill in some



This rural family camps beside the blue waters of Redfish Lake, Sawtooth National Forest, Idaho. Children are probably busy working up a hearty appetite fishing while their parents prepare the meal.

cultural art such as music, drama, art, or literature; (d) to follow at least one hobby or avocation; (e) that year-round recreational facilities should be available to every rural family, and (f) that the services of specialists in recreation organization and techniques should be available throughout rural America.

A great many good things along this line can happen out in rural America without a lot of elaborate machinery. Take Dowagiac, Mich., for instance: The local PTA organized a weekly youth dance in the high-school gymnasium. The school board cooperated by making the building available and supplying heat and light. Each youngster brought 5 or 10 cents a week to pay for an orchestra. An adult was present as chaperon, usually a faculty member who was paid for this service. But the whole organization and department of the occasion was regulated by a committee of the young folks themselves. Or, take the little hill town community of Goshen, Mass.: Here a women's club initiated the idea of building a sand beach along a portion of a lake that is in the township so it would be suitable

for swimming. The women organized the townspeople to do the job themselves. Other organizations were contacted, including the church young people's group; and the job was done on certain "beach work days" set aside for that purpose.

Recreation is already included in the programs of most groups and activities connected with schools, churches, granges and other farm organizations, cooperative associations, and civic groups. And it is certainly a part of our extension work, especially in the 4-H and home demonstration clubs. Recreation naturally belongs to all these local groups. It is folk recreation, not something highly specialized and formalized. But more is needed. In rural America the local community and normal recrea-

tional life are interdependent—each requires the other; each helps the other.

All this convinces me that Extension Service has a definite responsibility for encouraging recreation in rural life. We have a responsibility in seeing to it that this phase of total living is not neglected. Consultation, assistance, and materials should be available to local people for helping them to work out recreational improvements in their own homes and groups and communities, and in their own way. It seems to me that recreation can and should be a part of our educational program for improving the standards of living of rural people.

In Washington our Extension Service is represented on the Federal Interagency Committee on Recreation.

The purpose of this committee is to foster coordination between the Federal agencies concerned with recreation, such as the Forest Service, National Park Service, Corps of Army Engineers, Office of Education, Children's Bureau, and others.

An interagency recreation committee for the State of Arkansas is functioning as a clearinghouse for information on policies, experiences, plans, methods, and procedures among State agencies. They plan to help county agents find suitable places to hold 4-H camps, farmers and homemakers picnics, and to facilitate better utilization of recreational resources within the State. Such cooperation will help in meeting the recreational needs of rural communities.

New England States cooperate to improve bulletins

(Continued from page 1)

bulletins on subjects that would otherwise be forgotten entirely or mimeographed. A thousand copies for each of half a dozen States make an order large enough to warrant printing.

Still another advantage is that more and better illustrations can be included. Right now all of the Northeastern States are planning to cooperate on the printing of a bulletin by New York State on color in the home. With a large order printed at one time we shall be able to use colored plates which otherwise would be prohibited by cost.

Savings made in printing cooperatively are offset to some extent by changes which the printer is required to make so that each State will be identified with the bulletin. Furthermore, occasionally conferences are necessary to iron out difficulties between the States, but we still maintain that the better bulletin which results is worth the extra charge or the extra time that might be necessary. We admit that one State can publish a bulletin in much less time than can five or six States, but we like to think of quality as being the ultimate goal.

A printing routine is something which I, personally, think is necessary

for the success of cooperative printing. But even with the routine, such a venture would not be successful without other factors being taken into consideration. The first one that I have in mind is that the home editor who has charge of printing a particular bulletin must be the wheel horse. He must see to it that deadlines are met and that all other angles of the cooperative routine are observed. If the editor falls down, the routine breaks down. This means too many delays, and the cooperating specialists lose interest.

Seasoned With Common Sense

The second point for success is this: Don't take the routine too seriously. In other words, there are always some authors who will want to do things in a little different manner; or circumstances make a different method advisable. Just so long as the routine is followed in a general way, that is all that is necessary. Life is too short to quibble over details.

If one State has a bulletin similar to the one proposed or for some other reason cannot cooperate conveniently, the others go ahead in the usual manner. It might be that only three States cooperate, but it still remains

the job of the home editor to see that the bulletin is kept moving.

We also make it a practice to keep other Northeastern States informed of bulletins that are being printed, as they may like to purchase just a few copies for their own use.

To give the cooperative publications uniformity, we use a design on all bulletins. This may vary in size, but the design stays the same and indicates that it is a New England cooperative publication. We can't help but feel that readers will give more consideration to a publication on which a number of good authorities cooperate.

To date, here are some of the publications that have been printed in this manner:

As Others See You—a courtesy manual for 4-H Club members.

Saving Labor on Poultry Farms.

It's Results that Count—a 4-H canning bulletin.

4-H Vegetable Garden.

4-H Dairy Handbook.

Income Tax Information.

Keeping High School Youth in 4-H Clubs.

Business Facts for Busy Homemakers.

This Feed Shortage.

Buying a Home Freezer.

Straight from the Shoulder—4-H health leaflet.

There are a number of other bulletins now in the process of being written or being printed.

Michigan professor studies extension work in Japan

EARL C. RICHARDSON, Extension Editor, Michigan State College

■ Japan's bureaucratic agricultural extension program may be remodeled to resemble the democratic program operating in the United States as a result of a study of the current plan by Russell E. Horwood, Michigan State College associate professor.

Horwood had many years of extension experience when serving as dairy extension specialist in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan before joining the resident teaching staff at MSC. He returned in late September from 12 months in Japan while on leave from his college teaching duties at East Lansing, Mich.

The last 9 months of this period, Horwood spent traveling over Japan studying the operation of the extension program and preparing recommendations for changes in its administration and operation. The proposed changes were made to the chief of the agricultural division of the natural resources section of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

The agricultural extension program in Japan is actually carried on by three different ministries and one semigovernmental agency, according to Horwood. The ministries are similar to our departments in Washington, D. C. Under them are bureaus, and even within ministries different bureaus operate some extension-type programs.

For example, the Ministry of Finance controls the extension programs in tobacco, salt, and camphor through the Monopoly Bureau. The regular agricultural extension program of the Ministry of Agriculture handles most of the programs but has no connection with the universities and colleges. These institutions, under the Ministry of Education, teach some agricultural courses and conduct research but have no connection with the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. They conduct, in a limited way, their own agricultural extension program.

The semigovernmental agency is the All Japan Agricultural Associa-

tion, to which all of Japan's farmers must belong. It is the marketing agency for all farm products in addition to having some regulatory powers and extension administration.

Horwood relates that little provision has been made for the spread of the information gained in research or at the extension demonstration farms. These farms number about a thousand and are set up to serve four to seven villages, or from 4,000 to 8,000 farmers each. Another 1,100 demonstration farms were included in the Japanese plan. The staff usually consists of a director (which would correspond in authority and duties to our county agents), a crops technician, a livestock technician, and two laborers.

The extension farm directors organize neighborhood associations in each farm area. These associations are made up of local agricultural technicians, school teachers, food inspectors, chiefs of food-production increase practice groups, and key farmers. The number varies from 50 to 80 in each neighborhood association. They aid with the farm work and receive instruction and training and act as local training and guidance leaders for the farmers.

Information by Word of Mouth

It is by word of mouth—from these 50 to 80 persons—that the farmers obtain their information about crops, livestock, insect control, and other things. Because of the big shortage of paper, few if any bulletins are available. Few newspapers are available to carry information to the farmers, and the use of Government-controlled radio stations for agricultural information is limited.

Horwood says a number of the agricultural specialists in the lower level of the program are qualified and have good ideas. In the past they have been unable to develop and use them because of the dictation of the program from the top. Farmers themselves, Horwood says, are in many instances still afraid to express them-

selves. They are, however, becoming more democratic. Although limited, capable leadership is starting to take over from politically designated superiors who were incompetent from a technical agricultural standpoint.

Because of the shortage of natural resources such as coal and iron, the farmers are suffering from all of the economic problems of the nation as a whole. About 45 percent of the 77 million people in Japan are farmers or are in farm families. The average-size farm is 2 acres, which provides little room for livestock. Only 16 percent of the land is tillable.

In the northern part of the island are found most of the dairy animals. There are some purebred herds, and most of the animals are of Holstein descent. Production is exceedingly low because of a lack of roughage and protein concentrates. Top yields on the experimental farms for high-producing dairy animals are from 250 to 300 pounds of butterfat a year. Milk is a very scarce product in most of Japan.

Among the suggestions made for changing the agricultural extension programs, Horwood recommended a unified program flowing from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. This program would function through the universities and colleges and be coordinated with the proposed reorganization of agricultural research. Such a program, he said, should be entirely democratic to fulfill the desires and needs of the Japanese farmers.

He also recommended a youth program similar to 4-H Club work in the United States and a home economics extension program. Neither exists under the present program.

The MSC professor considers his experience as "valuable" and has faith in the Japanese people working out their own problems with the aid of the Americans. "They have great respect for the people from the United States and want to learn from us. Many are anxious to learn our language and get our books, bulletins, and literature on farming methods," Horwood said.

In Horwood's opinion, it will take a number of years to establish the occupation program in Japan, including the improvement of the agricultural economy of the nation.

Road survey

To improve existing roads and make proposals for routing new farm-to-market roads, B. H. Trierweiler, Goshen County, Wyo., agricultural agent, has organized road sub-committees in all communities of the county to develop plans.

The project, suggested to the Board of County Commissioners by the State Highway Department, was given to the County Agricultural Advisory Committee for survey. Trierweiler already has held meetings in each of the 10 communities in the county. He explained the road program and conducted the election of 51 members to serve on community road committees.

Later, a leader-training meeting was held by the county agent and attended by the road chairman and county commissioners. County maps showing community boundary lines were given to the chairmen for their surveys.

These maps will be used to indicate present land use, soil types, and existing roads, using various symbols in different colors. When they are completed, the community maps will be consolidated on three county maps by the county agent. Additionally, each community committee will prepare another map to show various recommended Federal, State-Federal, State-county, and county roads, tonnages hauled over these different roads, and the priorities of each kind of road.

When the survey is completed, committeemen, commissioners, State representatives, and the State highway and Bureau of Public Roads officials will meet to discuss road improvement and the new farm-to-market road proposals.

Music in the air

Folk songs from many European countries, China, Australia, and Mexico, were learned by the women of the home demonstration clubs of South Dakota as their music program during 1946 and 1947.

Most clubs learned a new song each month. Edith Cheney, home agent at large in charge of music and recreation, reports 482 clubs included some music in their program last year.

The collection of not-so-common folk songs was titled "Harmony

Around the World." A pageant of the same name, using folk songs sung by a chorus and dramatization by women in colorful costumes, was given at the women's camp in the Black Hills last summer, at the State fair, and at the State federation meeting in Pierre, as well as by clubs throughout the State. A Wessington Springs club raised money for a new hospital with two presentations of the pageant.

Miss Cheney joined the staff in September and started a series of music training schools and began helping clubs with their music and recreation program. Folk dancing proved to be very popular.

At four radio broadcasts in various South Dakota cities, home demonstration club women joined Miss Cheney in singing an Australian round.

Everybody likes to sing, Miss Cheney points out. During the banquet at the State federation meeting in Pierre last November the members were enjoying some community singing when they discovered the chorus had been augmented by hunters and Government employees sitting in adjoining booths. Everybody joined in on Home on the Range.

■ National 4-H Club Week will be observed March 1-7, 1948. The theme selected for the year is "Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow."

Movies make the point

A rural pastor in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts borrowed films from the film library of the Massachusetts Extension Service and used them very effectively in a religious education program. Rev. Dudley H. Burr was impressed with the value of the motion picture in the Army and decided to try it out in a series of meetings with 69 school children. His first meeting was devoted to the theme, "This Is Our Father's World;" and pictures of Yosemite National Park, a wildlife film, and a film showing the growth of seed and the development of plants, with a short explanation, brought out his points admirably. Soil conservation, forestry, travel films were grist for his mill and made his point.

Forestry camp for Texas agents

Fifteen county agents took part in an intensive forestry course covering a period of 3 weeks last summer. The camp was under the supervision of the School of Agriculture with the State Forest Service and Extension Service cooperating. It was listed as a summer course of the college and carried 3 hours credit. Studies included the role of farm forestry in Texas, trees and wood identification, silviculture, mensuration, forest utilization, protection, treatment of fence posts, woodland range management, and marketing of timber. Financial sponsorship of the camp was made possible by lumber and forest product associations and industries.

■ K. J. EDWARDS, formerly of the Texas Extension staff, arrived on October 23 by plane for a brief stay in this country. Mr. Edwards left last December for Saudi Arabia as head of an agricultural educational program for King Ibn Saud and the Arabian Government. He took with him five other Texas men, three of whom had been with the Texas Extension Service.

The program, now well under way, is so satisfactory to the Arabian Government that Mr. Edwards has been authorized to recruit 20 more agents for work in Arabia immediately. Men should have experience in both irrigation and extension. The term of service will be 24 months, at which time the men will be entitled to home leave with pay and all travel expenses paid. Pay is good, with little opportunity to spend. No facilities for taking families abroad, however, can be provided.

Mr. Edwards says that King Ibn Saud is desirous of making Arabia as self-sufficient as possible and is sincerely interested in the welfare of his people.

As water is scarce, geological exploration of Arabia is being made. Emphasis is being put on the production of food crops, particularly vegetables which are so necessary for good health.

While in this country Mr. Edwards spent most of the time in Texas, California, Arizona, Utah, and Colorado.

Agent and specialist talk county programs

C. G. BRADY, Associate Professor, Animal Husbandry, New York Extension Service

■ Not long ago I talked with a young county agricultural agent who had recently accepted a job in another county. This chap is energetic. He has been well trained in the field of agriculture which predominated in his new location. This is principally dairying. He likes cows.

The county into which he went is far from being the best dairy county in his State. There are some good herds, some excellent dairymen, and progressive cattle breeders. However, most of the herds are small. Much of the area is mountainous and rough. Huge boulders, glacier-strewn-about, in pasture fields are abundant. Cows frequently are found grazing in the brush in the border-line mountain regions. Cattle in many cases are undersized, not well grown. The effect of poor sires is quite noticeable. But many fine people reside there in spite of these many farming handicaps. They are making a living and seem to be happy and contented. Deer hunting in the fall is their pastime and recreation.

Riding with this agent through this region, we were discussing the problems of the dairy farmer. What kind of program will fit this area? Previous programs apparently did not reach the folks who needed the help most. At least, some of the ideas did not take root as they should. This new agent sensed the reaction as he gradually began to get his feet on the ground. At times he was a little discouraged. When I was with him he appeared to be in this rather dejected mood.

Flings Out a Challenge

I shall remember one thing he said. It was this:

"I believe if I had a dairy county like some of those down State, we could put on a real dairy program. Up here the folks don't seem to be as interested as they should be in proven bulls, artificial breeding, dairy record keeping, herd health, pasture improvement, and in growing better forage crops. Somehow they are dif-

ferent. They are not like those dairymen in the dairy counties where I have worked before as an assistant."

In this statement there was a challenge. In many respects what he had said was partially true, as I knew the county and its background. For a moment I did not reply. He had me guessing—thinking. Here was a young agent needing encouragement. Was I equal to the task of providing it? Should I accept what he had said—agree with him? This would have been side-stepping the problem—the issue—the challenge.

Extension Workers Are Teachers

Gathering my thoughts together, I said: "Tom, you and I are supposed to be teachers. That is the big job of an extension worker. We must admit that sometimes our programs do not go over as they should with some people. Farmers do not always respond as quickly as we would like to have them. Often, we become impatient—discouraged. Perhaps we must reexamine our programs to see what is wrong with them. Frequently a successful program in one area does not fit another. Sometimes we have to apply entirely different methods, different appeals to gain the interest of those whom we seek to influence. These things we must consider.

Learners Not Made to Order

"In addition to that, let us not lose sight of the fact that we as teachers do not make our learners. *We take them as they are—where we may find them.* Our job as extension workers is primarily to develop and train people wherever they may live, accepting them at the educational level of their experience and knowledge.

"Here in this county," I said, "you have some good citizens."

Tom admitted that wholeheartedly. They were good folks in spite of some backwardness in cow- and crop-improvement practices. Tom and I were beginning to stand on common ground now. We were getting somewhere.

"Then you would say," said Tom, "that the thing we should do is to take folks as they are and build them up as rapidly as they will accept our stuff."

"That's exactly it," I replied. "Let us find out at what rung in the farm-practice ladder they now are and take them up step by step—one at a time. Build soundly as we proceed—and don't go too rapidly. Each new practice learned, however simple, but adopted, means satisfaction to the learner—to the teacher. Do this, and the dairy program in your county will be successful—will be bringing progress, gaining support."

Tom, the new county agent got the idea—a new slant on extension teaching—to him at least. I profited by the discussion, too. It does us all good to take stock of what we are doing and where we are going.

I haven't been back with Tom since our conversation of nearly a year ago. From reports, he is happy in his work. His farmers like him and swear by him. His program is clicking. He is endeavoring to be a good teacher.

To make a movie

A colored 4-H movie was set up as the goal of volunteer 4-H leaders and club members in Pueblo County, Colo. With the help of 2 extension agents, Mrs. Clara Anderson and Mel Haines, they staged a 4-H carnival on the State fair grounds with 2,000 people in attendance and gate receipts of \$1,300. The movie got under way promptly, and some of the scenes were taken at the 4-H camp. Watching the techniques of lighting and photography and acting before a movie camera added zest to the 1947 4-H camp.

■ Last year the West Addison, Vt., home demonstration club started a new project—stimulating interest in their town library. This was suggested by the project of sponsoring a fifth book-wagon for the State Traveling Library Commission, to which all home demonstration groups of the State are contributing. Since working on their local library problems the group has seen results, both in contribution of books and in a wider circulation of books among the townspeople. The club itself has bought new books for the library and urged wider use of it.

Agent offers recipe for a good field day

The flame thrower disposes of brush in a whiff.

■ "Things went off in fair shape at the field." That was the modest and mild-mannered comment made by Ken Boyden of Worcester County, Mass., in his August 1947 report. He was describing the second annual Worcester Farm Field Day which drew a crowd of between 8,000 and 9,000 farm men, women, and children. Then he added: "The program ran smoothly, the crowd was very much interested, and I think we did some educational work."

Ken, who is county agricultural agent in Worcester County, had experience in handling farm field days in Chittenden County, Vt. Here are his comments in brief for the benefit of others who may like to try a field day as part of the county extension service program.

First of all it must be a cooperative affair. Every member of the county extension staff worked hard to make the affair a success. We had the cooperation of more than 20 agricultural organizations and commercial concerns dealing with farmers. When you get that many horses pulling in the same direction, they can handle quite a load. Cooperators included farmer-owned cooperatives, farm commodity associations, State and Federal agencies, manufacturers and distributors of farm machinery, and the rural department of the electric company.

Steering Committee Plans

We appointed a steering committee of 10 people to plan the broad program. Chairmen of subcommittees were allowed to select their own working committees. Some of the major ones were women's programs, exhibits, facilities, finances, publicity, parking, recreation, refreshments, and so forth. These included supervised play for the children.

Finances were derived from selling space to exhibitors. About half sold to large farm machinery manufacturers and the rest to small exhibitors who paid \$10 for a 10-by-15-foot space.



Even though there are many chairman committees, there must be one general manager to carry out the over-all program laid down by the governing committee. This is important, says Boyden. You can't have everyone boss.

Here are some other things to look out for in handling such a program, says Boyden.

Pick out a farm which offers good roads and parking facilities for handling a crowd.

Run the events on time.

Have adequate loud-speaking equipment.

Plan something for men, women, and children.

Start planning at least 3 months before the event.

Put the main part of the program in the afternoon. This gives more chance for late comers to see the event.

At least some of the demonstrations must be spectacular in order to hold interest.

Here's a brief run-down of the program as held this year: 10 o'clock, soil-conservation demonstration of land clearing which included brush disposal with flame thrower. 11 o'clock, demonstration of fire fighting with special emphasis on small equipment a farmer can buy to control fires until the department arrives.

2 o'clock, commodity meetings centered around demonstrations of the latest equipment. 3 o'clock, a 2-hour demonstration of general farm machinery, including airplane and helicopter spraying, followed with land preparation and haying equipment.

Some 8,000 people were fed at noon by the 4-H department and about 50 helpers. The afternoon program led off with an old country auction which brought in \$150. The speaking program was very short, running only 10 minutes. During that time four speakers were taken care of, and Ken adds this comment, "which was probably too many."

Hospital is landscaped

The county cooperative hospital at Crosbyton, Tex., was landscaped by the home demonstration clubs through a "bushel of wheat drive." The women drove pick-up trucks out into the fields where Crosby County farmers were harvesting a bumper crop of wheat and asked for a donation of a single bushel. Mozelle Reast, home demonstration agent, says that the women collected more than \$400 worth of wheat. A club committee has drawn up a set of landscape plans for the consideration of the hospital board of directors.

Negro agents study their job in Alabama

J. R. OTIS, State Leader for Negro Work, Alabama Extension Service

■ The workshop for Negro agents in Alabama was wholly the result of knowledge and inspiration gained at the workshop held for colored supervisors in Louisiana in November 1946.

Agents, for the most part, know subject matter. The big problem has been to get action on the part of farmers. This indicated a need for improved teaching methods and increased participation in extension teaching by farm people.

The total extension program can advance only as fast and as far as extension workers are able to conceive and put into motion programs that will result in better extension teaching.

Planned on Basis of Need

The concept of a workshop, briefly stated, was that: (1) It should last for a period of 2 weeks; (2) it might well deal with existing problems of a functional nature; (3) it could be more effective on the county level because county workers, in the last analysis, are the ones to get effective extension teaching done.

The workshop was planned on the basis of need which, as we saw it, was to have agents think more uniformly as to the meaning of basic extension terms and to establish organized procedure.

It may seem queer to some extension supervisors that time should be given to this phase of extension work. But, if such extension supervisors who think so should conduct a quiz and have agents define a few basic terms, such as "result demonstration," "objectives," "aims," "program," and "plan of work," they would see the need of a workshop which seeks to improve the training of agents in matters wholly free of subject matter.

Negro extension workers in the South find their job differs somewhat from that of white workers; it calls for much teaching and little administration, which has advantages as well as disadvantages.

Farmers have been slow to adopt basic improved practices that lead to

increased income and a more desirable standard of living. Homemakers have had to spend too much of their time in producing crops by hand methods because of the lack of improved machinery which farmers were capable of using.

A 10-year study of trends in extension work in Alabama, 1937-46, shows that the time spent by homemakers on productive projects, such as poultry and garden crops (for home consumption and for sale) has increased in proportion as farmers have used machinery in production.

One of the things that the workshop set out to do was to propose an organizational procedure by which farm people could better help themselves in accomplishing the extension job of raising the income level. This, like seven other major problems, was answered acceptably for all agents in attendance.

Supervisors feel that in one or two instances items were overemphasized; in a few others the answers were not as complete as they might have been. Be that as it may, what has been done in this workshop is the product of the thinking and deliberation of the agents themselves.

The answers to the problems will give uniform procedures in performing the work and should make the agents about twice as effective as extension teachers as they were before the workshop. Supervisors think it was the best investment the Alabama Extension Service could have made in the professional improvement of its workers.

The problems for the workshop were set up as a result of the experience of supervisors in getting agents to do certain jobs and to adopt techniques which they knew were essential to doing effective extension teaching.

Seven problems were selected and "suggested aspects to be considered in answering them" were listed under each and mailed to the agents in advance, solely for the purpose of stimulating their thinking. They were asked to return one copy of the sug-

gested problems, listing each in order of preference for assignment of committees.

Advance Home Work Was Helpful

When returns were all in on preference of committee assignment, another list with statement of problem and the names of committee members, by preference, was mailed to the agents, asking them to mark "X" after the name of the person on the committee who was their first choice for chairman and "Y" after the name of the second choice. The seven problems for discussion by the workshop groups were: Organization of the county for more effective work; developing of consciousness on the part of agents as to the importance of a system of farming adapted to the county and the area; defining the jobs of county and home agents; self-evaluation by the county agents on the job, and how he can evaluate his work; making 4-H Club work more effective; applying professional ethics to extension work; and county personnel relationships.

When returns were in on choice of chairmanship, group chairmen were notified and asked to make an outline of what they thought the committee report should include.

Among the staff of speakers recruited for the workshop were: Director P. O. Davis, and other members of the State staff (white and Negro); Dr. Paul L. Kruse, Cornell University; Dr. Gladys Gallup, Dr. E. J. Neiderfrank, Mr. C. A. Sheffield, and Dr. E. H. Shinn, of the Federal Extension Service; Mr. T. M. Campbell, field agent, USDA; and members of the Tuskegee Institute staff. Topics of all speakers were pointed and designed to answer the questions which needed to be answered in finding a solution to some one of the seven problems.

Only 2 night sessions were held during the 2 weeks. Small subcommittee groups worked nights, Saturday afternoon, and Sunday to find answers to controversial issues in the reports. They apparently enjoyed it, as the summary of the evaluation of the workshop revealed that 57 percent of them thought the workshop was "very satisfactory" and 36 percent thought it was "adequate" when compared with other means of teaching.

Rural youth organization popular in Nebraska

T. H. ALEXANDER, State Rural Youth Leader, Nebraska

Rural Youth, an organization for the older rural young people, is gaining in popularity in Nebraska as well as in other States in the Union. The organization had its beginning in Nebraska about 10 years ago and has since spread over the State with more than a third of the counties having organized groups.

According to their creed, the main purposes of the organization are: "To increase and improve the contact, cultivate fellowship, and develop leadership among rural young men and women." These purposes are more commonly expressed in their program as education, recreation, and community leadership.

The first State organization of Rural Youth came into being when a group of young folks from 8 or 10 counties got together at a camp at Winton in 1937. Counties represented were Dawson, Lincoln, Buffalo, Seward, Phelps, Gosper, Kimball, and Max Butte, and as a result of this meeting all counties organized groups with the exception of Phelps County. The real beginning, however, dates back to 1932 when a group of young people, mostly 4-H alumni, got together in Buffalo County and were organized by the county agent, Alvah Hecht.

Rural Youth programs are divided into three phases: Education, recreational or social, and community activities. The education part of the program is of importance when one realizes that according to the 1940 census only 4 percent of the youth between the ages of 15 and 21 are still in school. Only a small percentage of the youth of that age are enrolled in 4-H Club work or belong to any other educational group. The educational part of the program is provided by various means. Discussion on topics of interest, speakers, debates, and motion pictures are some of the methods used by the various clubs in presenting educational material to the groups. The topics include a great variety of subjects. The most popular ones are those that vitally affect the youth in their everyday life.

Technical topics of agriculture and homemaking have not been as popular as those dealing with self-improvement and community problems.

The recreation and social phase of the program is of great importance to the group, as this is so often lacking in many of the communities. Opportunities for increasing their acquaintances are also provided by a number of district camps and one State camp, which are held each year. Three district camps, one at Curtis, one at Seward, and one at Chadron, now provide opportunities for groups to get together and participate in the program.

Folk dancing has become very popular with these groups, and most groups include it as part of their recreation activities. Parties, skating, hayrack rides, picnics, and inter-county banquets all provide a place and means of social life for the group.

Community activities give a chance to develop community leadership. These activities are also varied and include the leadership of 4-H Clubs, working with county fairs, sponsoring exhibits at county and State fairs,

sponsoring recreation schools and numerous other events.

The age limit in Rural Youth has been set by the State organization as 17 years and over. The groups are urged to plan their own programs and to be responsible for their own meetings. The county extension agents are always ready to assist the groups in their planning and in providing material and information for the programs. However, in most groups the responsibility for planning and carrying out the program rests with the group and its officers.

The State organization to which each group may affiliate has its own officers and plans the State-wide events. These officers are chosen at the State camp held each August and then serve until the following year. They meet quarterly as an executive committee and plan the events for the groups. In addition to the officers who are elected annually, an advisory committee, composed of two county agricultural agents and two home demonstration agents, is elected.

Thirty-six groups are now active in the Rural Youth program in Nebraska. Most of these groups are organized on a county-wide basis; however a few are community groups.

The organizations are spread over the State, from Otoe and Cass Counties in the east to Scotts Bluff in the west; from Furnas in the south to Holt and Brown, Rock and Keya Paha in the north.

Advisory committee (standing): Fred Blummer, county agent of Logan, Arthur, and McPherson Counties; T. H. Alexander, State rural health leader; Mary Strohecker, home demonstration agent of Scotts Bluff County; and Alvah Hecht, county agent of York County. Officers (seated): Duane Sellin, news reporter; Erma Wehmer, secretary; Lloyd Wirth, president; Dorothy MacLean, treasurer; and Rex Geiger, vice president.



"Long may our land be green"

LEIGHTON G. WATSON, Extension Editor, West Virginia

■ A unique week of soil conservation activities was recently planned and carried out by the county USDA council in Wetzel County, W. Va. Designed to bring the need for saving the soil to the attention of all residents of the county, a conservation week committee, headed by Kathleen E. Stephenson, assistant home demonstration agent, planned the week's program around the theme, "Long May Our Land Be Green."

We have had similar sayings in the past, but most of them have been coined during the fire season. The slogan as used by the Wetzel County committee certainly means a lot more than just keeping the forest land green. It means keeping the whole county green.

How did the committee go about planning such a week's program?

Faith Plus Cooperation

Of prime importance in planning such a week is a belief that there is a need for such activities. Next, there must be cooperation between individuals, agencies, and organizations. Finally, all must have that dynamic force so necessary to accomplish the job. The big job was to get everyone—townspeople, civic clubs, churches, farm folks and their organizations, school children, school teachers, and Vo-Ag and 4-H Club members acquainted with the job to be done and the importance of the job.

The week's activities started, appropriately enough, on Sunday. The ministers of the county cooperated by preaching sermons on "The Earth Is the Lord's." Each day, throughout the week that followed, community meetings were held, with some special speaker, tour, or movie that fitted into the theme of the week.

Other high lights of the observance included an essay contest for high school students, Future Farmers, 4-H members, and Boy Scouts. The topic was "What Conservation Means to Me." Another contest to encourage better farm plans and practices was sponsored by the Upper Soil Conservation District for farm boys between the ages of 14 and 21.

Perhaps the outstanding event of the week was a conservation tour of Wetzel County. Most of those who went on the tour were businessmen and townspeople, proof of the close tie between farm and city. The theme for the week, "Long May Our Land Be Green," was also the keynote of the tour.

The first stop was for a wood-lot demonstration on the farm of Hayes Hall. Here the group saw demonstrated practical methods of tree conservation and management. Mr. Hall made a definite impression on the group because of his simple, and perhaps sentimental, approach to the question of forest conservation.

The next stop was at the farm of Albert and Woodrow Garner, a father-and-son team. Here the group gathered on a hilltop and saw before them a wonderful demonstration of the productiveness and erosion-controlling values of grassland farming on steep land. Woodrow Garner pointed out very effectively that their present method of farming had tripled their production of hay and at least doubled the carrying capacity of their pas-

tures. This was more proof of the double value of conservation farming.

The tour continued with stops at three more farms. The group heard about, inspected, and discussed spring improvement, pasture development, diversion ditches, strip cropping, grassland farming, and other conservation farming methods. Homestead improvement also came into the picture with stops at the homes of G. J. Jolliffe and D. W. Argabrite.

In contrast to the conservation work of farming were stops made to view hillside cornfields where summer rains had washed the topsoil into roadside ditches, clogging drainage. These farmers not only lost precious topsoil but added more expense to the already expensive cost of road maintenance. A visit was made to an abandoned farm—abandoned because the land would no longer support a family. This was another example of poor soil management made more tragic because of the prosperous farms surrounding it.

Because of the steep, rough topography of most of Wetzel County, a good conservation program must be based on growing grass and trees on hill farms. It was easy to see where the growing of corn had resulted in serious erosion. It was also easy to see differences in grass. As the tour progressed

Farmers and townspeople who took the conservation tour in Wetzel County stopped to inspect a diversion ditch.



ng the winding ridges, the group
v a panorama of many farms where
: use of lime and fertilizer had re-
ted in dark rich green meadows.
joining was the pale green color of
reated fields. The continued use
lime and fertilizer in Wetzel County
essential to high grass production
d good erosion control.

The pattern of land use in the
nty was readily apparent—the
ge tops used for meadows, the im-
ediate slopes for pasture, the
ep sides of the hollows for wood-
d, and the bottom lands for tilled
ps. Where corn had been planted
the steep hillsides it was easily seen
t excessive soil loss had taken
ce. Such loss in a year's time far
ceeds the value of the crop, and
ny tons of soil end up in our
ams and rivers. Bordering on the
io River, the people of Wetzel
nty readily appreciate this fact be-
se when the river floods it leaves
ind thick deposits of silt and mud.
The week's activities did much to
us the attention of all people in
st Virginia on the need for conser-
ion farming, because this was the
t such county-wide celebration to
held in the State.

The Wetzel County USDA Council
ieves that the program brought out
: fact that everyone, city or coun-
, has a vital part to play in helping
conserve our most basic resource—
: soil.

As Mr. Hall said when we visited his
odland: "My idea of conservation is
pass on to the next generation land
it is at least as fertile as when I
rted to farm." If we all do that, we
ve nothing to fear.

MISS PRESENTACION ATIENZA,
chief of the Plant Utilization Di-
ion, Bureau of Plant Industry, Ma-
a, Philippine Islands, is officially in
s country on special detail from
r government. Miss Atienza suc-
ceded the late Dr. Maria Orosa, well
own to extension agents and many
entists in USA. Prior to the war,
me economics extension work had
de considerable progress in the
lippines under the leadership of
ria Orosa. There were, for in-
nce, 21,060 members in 582 rural
rovement clubs in the Islands, or-
nizations through which nutrition
d other scientific homemaking ac-



Miss Presentacion Atienza.

tivities were taught. Then a few
months after MacArthur's armies lib-
erated the Philippines, Mrs. Ola Pow-
ell Malcolm, of the Federal Extension
staff, had a letter from Miss Atienza
reporting that Dr. Orosa had been
killed in the Manila bombings. Miss
Atienza reported also that practically
everything in the way of physical
equipment, books, bulletins, and other
teaching tools had been destroyed.
This information was sent on to State
extension services.

Miss Atienza expressed great appre-
ciation for all help received from ex-
tension workers, farm women's clubs,
and numerous campuses in the form
of literature, canning equipment,
cooking and sewing supplies, and vari-
ous other items needed for practical
home demonstration work. She has
asked us to extend to all of you sin-
cere appreciation for the cooperation
shown by United States Extension
workers, 4-H Club members, and farm
women.

Miss Atienza arrived by plane. She
will spend several months studying
United States Extension admini-
stration methods. She will also acquaint
herself with the latest information on
developments in the field of nutritional
science. She reports that about 134
rural improvement clubs have been
revived. Miss Atienza now has 27
home demonstration agents in the
provinces, with at least 6 months' ex-
tension training under her. They are

employed by 16 provincial govern-
ments. Thirty-eight specialists also
work under Miss Atienza in the cen-
tral office. As soon as additional
equipment and more trained person-
nel can be obtained, the work will be
expanded further in the provinces.
She reports that the club members
and agents are doing a wonderful
work in the rehabilitation and recon-
struction of homes in the Philippine
Islands. Her war experiences were
really harrowing. As a guerilla lieut-
enant, she was supplying news and
food to the prisoners of war and to
the guerillas.

Miss Atienza has a university de-
gree and each of the provincial home
demonstration agents is a home eco-
nomics graduate.

About 10 years ago while Miss
Atienza was Miss Orosa's assistant,
she was sent officially by the Philip-
pine Government to the United States
for 2 years to study home demonstra-
tion work. During that time, under
the direction of Mrs. Ola Powell Mal-
colm, Miss Atienza and Miss Nativad
Brodeth, home demonstration agent
from the Philippines, traveled and
studied Extension Service organiza-
tion in about 18 States besides spend-
ing nearly a year's time studying in
the different bureaus of the United
States Department of Agriculture and
other Government agencies in Wash-
ington, D. C.

Via the drama

"Playwright" County Agent Wey-
rich of Wahkiakum County, Wash.,
found the drama a good way to put
across some points of good pasture
management before 148 grangers. He
cast himself as the farmer who had a
wife and two children of teen ages.
Associate Agent Dona Murphy took
the part of the mother, and two local
young people acted as son and daugh-
ter.

■ Thirty-four people took to the
air in what was the first organ-
ized airplane result demonstration
tour in Wisconsin to view erosion and
erosion control in La Crosse, Vernon,
Crawford, Richland, and Monroe
Counties. Passengers reported: "You
surely can see it all from above."
Each flight took 2 hours.



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.

Past

■ Many of the most outstanding research accomplishments of the Department of Agriculture from 1893 to the present have been written up in the brief reports known as Research Achievement Sheets. The subjects of new sheets have been announced on this page from time to time. Since the last report, 13 have been issued. As usual, the scope of the subjects is broad. The Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering tells how "Soil-moisture measurements aid wheat growers in the Great Plains" (73 P); "Better potato storages assure two-way savings" (77 P); "Blue lupine increases soil fertility in the South" (82 P). From the Bureau of Dairy Industry we have "Making American Cheddar cheese from pasteurized milk" (75 D) and "Making silage by the wilting method" (76 D). Curing methods to prevent ham spoilage (72 A) and fiber-measuring devices (74 A) are the latest subjects from Animal Industry.

The Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's contributions are "Quality of turpentine and rosin improved by new methods" (80 C) and "Improvements in the process for making synthetic rubber" (81 C). The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics tells how it developed new rules for home canning low-acid foods (70 H) and designed functional work clothes for women (79 H). The success of DDT sprays in controlling houseflies (83 E) is described by Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Present

■ Hundreds of projects under way in the Agricultural Research Administration bureaus are advancing knowledge and pointing to practical applications. A few of these, described in the forthcoming annual report of the Administrator, follow.

Average production of eggs by tur-

keys during the hatching season was doubled through selection of breeding stock. Increased egg production is important in reducing the cost of producing turkeys.

Off-flavors of eggs in storage can be caused by strong-flavored feeds eaten by the hens, such as garlic, which is common on poultry ranges in the East.

Meal produced by solvent extraction of cottonseed oil was shown to be superior in chicken rations to commercial cottonseed meal or soybean meal.

Losses of poultry from Newcastle disease, prevalent in 41 States and the District of Columbia, can be reduced from 35 percent to 17 percent through use of commercial vaccines.

Dairy heifers can be raised successfully without grain from 10 months of age to calving time if they are given plenty of good-quality roughage.

A new treatment for the spinose ear tick destroyed the ticks in the ears of cattle and protected against reinfection for about 3 weeks. A compound of benzene hexachloride, xylol, and pine oil is introduced into the ear with an oiler.

Hulls of Persian (English) walnuts contain vitamin C in quantities that might have commercial significance. Large numbers of waste hulls are available if a process developed for recovering the vitamin proves economically feasible.

Improvements in methods of extracting rutin from buckwheat were made; and the drug, shown to be helpful in certain conditions connected with high blood pressure, is now sold by druggists on prescription.

Tomatin, the antibiotic agent found in tomato plants, was isolated in pure crystalline form.

Promising new insecticidal materials are being tried out. All major cotton pests can be controlled by one or more of these new substances.

Improvement of bees through breed-

ing has been made possible by the discovery that carbon dioxide causes unmated queen bees to lay eggs that hatch into drone bees. A method of artificial insemination of bees has already been devised.

A new peach, two new strains of hybrid corn, and a disease-resistant red clover have been introduced for use in the Southeast.

Improved soil-management practices doubled yields of sugar beets.

Future

■ Under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 a large number of new research projects are being undertaken. Announcements of the goals of this research are made when projects are assigned; how soon these goals will be reached, only time will tell. Most of the work will be done in cooperation with State experiment stations, sometimes with other agencies also. A few of the objectives that have been announced are:

Discovery by plant exploration of crop plants in other parts of the world for introduction and testing in the United States.

Finding and development of plants or other agricultural products with possibilities for use as insecticides that will leave no residues toxic to man and animals. All plants that produce insecticides, except tobacco, are now imported.

Learning how much of recently discovered insecticides, such as DDT and benzene hexachloride, can be consumed by animals, as residues on crops, without harm.

Determining the possibilities of salvage of damaged timber.

Increasing knowledge of mineral deficiencies in soil in all regions of the United States.

Discovering and developing new and better uses for the products of bees including the antibiotic produced by the organism causing the bee disease American foulbrood.

Improving the flavor of soybean oil and controlling the deterioration of flavor in storage.

Exploring pilot-plant production of new and useful chemical derivatives of gum naval stores as a basis for new chemical industries.

Maintaining the sugar content and quality of harvested sugar beets and sugarcane in storage. Much sugar is lost in storage every year.

We Study Our Job

Township survey of farm practices

This is the story of a "down the road survey" of certain farm practices as developed by County Agent Irving Perry in Cortland County, N. Y., in the summer of 1946. He and his assistant, Warren West, visited practically all the farmers in the two towns of Willet and Preble five "man-days" in the field. Three "man-days" were spent on office work. Judge for yourself if he got good returns for his time by what follows.

To begin with, "the executive committee" had recommended that the agents visit all the Farm Bureau members in a certain town where they had new chairman and a group of new members. Mr. Perry confesses that he talked the matter over with other county agents at summer school and they "took him for a ride" for just sitting members. So Agents Perry and West set out to visit everyone down the road, partly to get acquainted with some new folks, partly to create good will, and most of all to evaluate their own work by finding out what farm practices are actually being carried on.

They didn't run around with a paper and pencil, but memorized a number of questions and "visited" until they had the answers. After getting into the car and out in the road, they filled each farmer's "yes" or "no" answers. In this way they got a line on the farm practices adopted.

For example, in Willet Township (the 1945 Census gives 70 farms) they visited 62 places, found 57 operating, raising their own replacements, and purchasing most replacements. There were 41 purebred sires, 13 not rebred. Only 3 farmers planted dan grass and 6 millet, while 4 grazed aftermath. For pasture improvement, 18 reported they were doing something, and 34 nothing. Out of the 18 doing something, 13 applied manure, 12 applied lime, 9 per, 1 clipped, and 3 seeded. Of course, some did several of these things. DDT was used by 14, and 19

reported using milking methods which shorten the time required. Agent Perry expects to correlate these with the number of pounds of milk sold per farm and thus will have a township average.

Use of the results will be made, first of all, at a winter community meeting, then in a program planning committee. A special news story for Sunday papers and Farm Bureau News article will follow the community meeting.

In this survey the agents got acquainted better with all members, and made the acquaintance of many non-members and new residents. This type of simple evaluation work attracts the attention of townspeople and supervisors. In time, by taking two towns each year, Mr. Perry expects to have enough figures from which he can draw percentages which will be applicable to the county as a whole. After 5 years, he can check up each town for progress reports. This is one answer to the question "How am I doing?" which an extension agent can dig up for himself.

Homemakers give opinions

Two opinion polls were conducted at West Virginia's first postwar Farm Women's Camp attended by 140 camp members. Florence Hall, who conducted the polls with Gertrude Humphreys, points out that while this was informally done and not on a basis of "scientific sampling," the totals seem to indicate certain trends.

In one poll, 28 of 33 camp members interviewed rated radio as a "good" or "very good" way to get information to West Virginia women. From 20 to 26 women considered farm magazines, demonstration meetings, and home visits by the home demonstration agent as good sources of information. From 16 to 7 women listed the following as good sources of information: Neighbors, popular magazines, calling at home demonstration agent's office, calling agent on 'phone, and circular letters.

The other opinion poll was entitled "What Problems Are of Greatest Concern to You Today" with items listed

under 10 headings. Four of these—housing, health, recreation, and housekeeping—appeared to be of greatest concern to the 113 women who filled in the survey card.

In the field of housing, of the 60 women who indicated "concern," only 6 checked "planning a new house." The others checked remodeling, "getting water in the kitchen," "putting in a bathroom," or "getting electricity." Forty-six women were concerned with house furnishings with particular need shown for room arrangement. Under Health 58 women underscored hospital insurance, disease prevention, or medical care.

Fifty-three women indicated "concern" about Recreation, especially for young people, with emphasis on the need for community facilities. Fifty-one women apparently felt the need for short-cuts and work simplification in Housekeeping.

■ In her analysis of the home demonstration agent's use of time, based on a Nation-wide study of records kept by experienced home agents, Mary L. Collings reports: Home agents' workweek averages 51½ hours of actual working time. There is a wide range in the length of the workweek, from 39 to 91 hours. About 46 percent of the agents furnishing information for the study find it hard to live up to their work schedules. About 25 percent of them reported the difficulty as "irregular," "long, busy hours"; 9 percent mentioned the "too long schedules"; 19 percent mentioned "too many night meetings"; and about 5 percent reported a problem with "home calls in the evenings and on Sundays."

These figures, based on home agents' 2-week time records, are not an over-all appraisal of home agents' work. This analysis does not measure the effectiveness of each day's activities in reaching and influencing rural people, and the agents' satisfaction in helping people solve their own problems. Copies of this report (duplicated June 1947) were sent to all States for distribution to home agents.

Among Ourselves



Connecticut agents visit New Jersey and Pennsylvania

■ Connecticut's county agricultural agents spent a week in September visiting farms and other agricultural activities in northern New Jersey and in Lancaster County, Pa. Stops were made at the North Jersey Experiment Station farm, Beemersville; the muck-farming section in Newton and Great Meadows, N. J.; the farmers' cooperative auction market at Hackettstown, N. J.; the Walker-Gordon certified milk plant at Plainfield, N. J.; the USDA Northeastern Regional Research Laboratory near Philadelphia, and several farms and a farm-machinery plant in Lancaster County, Pa. Visits also included the bull barns of several artificial breeding associations.

Agents making the trip were (rear row, left to right): Philip F. Dean, Middlesex County; W. L. Harris, Jr., Hartford County; L. M. Chapman, Fairfield County; George Whitham, New London County; Raymond E. Wing, Windham County; Earle W. Prout, Jr., Middlesex and Tolland Counties; Raymond J. Platt, Fairfield

County; J. McCool, bus driver; W. Stanley Hale, New London County. (Front row, left to right): Robert G. Lauffer, Windham County; C. Edwin

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at \$0.75 a year, domestic, and \$1.15 foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

Prepared in the
Division of Extension Information
Lester A. Schlup, Chief

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, Editor
DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, Associate Editor
GERTRUDE L. POWER, Art Editor

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

Smith, Litchfield County; Robert Stevens, New Haven County; Robert G. Hepburn, county agent leader; Harold W. Baldwin, extension editor; Roy E. Norcross, New Haven County; William R. Walker, extension dairy specialist; John Elliott, Tolland County. Not shown is R. S. Anderson, Hartford County, who was busy taking the picture.

■ T. L. BEWICK, State 4-H Club leader of Wisconsin, retired on August 16, at which time the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin declared him professor emeritus of agriculture. Appointed on October 1, 1914, as State Club leader, Mr. Bewick's service was even more significant because it was given at the early stages of a great youth organization—4-H Clubs. In the early years of club work important decisions had to be made, standards established, and methods of procedure developed. In the main, these decisions, standards, and methods which he helped make are operating today without much change—thus testifying to his judgment and vision.

Mr. Bewick was born on a farm near Windsor, Wis., on April 20, 1877. After he finished the eighth grade in a county school he worked on the home farm for 2 years before going to high school. After graduating from high school he managed the home farm for 2 years before entering River Falls Teachers College. He taught school before entering the University of Wisconsin, from which he graduated in 1906. The following year he taught physics at the university, and for several years was the principal of schools. Later he entered the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, as a graduate student and became instructor in agronomy, which position he held until being appointed club leader.

■ Green Lake County, Wis., has had excellent results from spraying sheep for parasite control, reports County Agent Lowell J. Keach. A record of 246 sheep per hour was attained.

Extension Service *Review*

VOLUME 19

FEBRUARY-MARCH 1948

NOS. 2 & 3

The world farms for food

DUNCAN WALL,

Assistant to the Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

■ Fifty-four nations now are members of the Food and Agriculture Organization, created in the interests of the world's first and most universal occupation and first to be formed of the United Nations specialized agencies.

Recent developments have given FAO an executive body of 18 member governments, the Council of the FAO to guide its policies between annual conferences, and have established (to use a familiar analogy) an annual world "outlook and goals meeting."

Since its establishment at Quebec in 1945, as a result of the 1943 Hot Springs United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, FAO also has set up a program of work through its technical divisions to aid in development of agriculture, fisheries, nutrition, forestry, and economics, especially marketing, and statistics.

FAO was conceived originally as a longer-range international effort to improve food supplies and the welfare of rural people. Although continued world food scarcity has emphasized the importance of this, the spring of 1946 brought a food crisis so immediate and acute that FAO convened a special meeting on urgent food problems. Production had not yet recovered from the war. Crops had failed in densely populated food-deficit areas. More people were malnourished, even facing starvation, than ever before.

The special meeting resulted in formation of the International Emergency Food Council of 34 nations, whose job was to recommend agreed-upon distribution (allocations) of scarce foods and fertilizers. This con-



Wheat conservation as seen by a little Polish refugee in Persia. Every crust of bread, every bushel of wheat, every piece of meat, every pound of fat saved is a practical manifestation of America's desire for peace in the world.

tinued the wartime work of the Combined Food Board.

Looking ahead to the time when surpluses, as well as shortages, might again plague the world, the meeting also requested the Director General of FAO to work out longer-term plans.

The Director General's Proposals for a World Food Board were accordingly laid before the 1946 Copenhagen FAO Conference. There the objectives of the proposals were accepted—to organize and improve agricultural production and distribution so as to raise diets to a health standard for all people, and to stabilize prices at fair levels.

A Preparatory Commission of experts from 17 countries was appointed to work out detailed plans for any international machinery that might be

needed to reach these objectives. After 3 months of work in Washington, the Commission made its report, which became the principal business of the 1947 FAO Conference at Geneva. Accepted in substance by that conference, the report thus becomes important as a statement of FAO's objectives and program.

The Commission agreed that people will not be well fed, nor will farmers enjoy good prices, unless the whole economy of the world is healthy and active—producing, working, trading, and consuming. Nations should, therefore, work toward this end, with cooperation among the international organizations such as FAO itself, the International Bank for Reconstruc-

(Continued on page 24)

Extension Service Review for February-March 1948

17

Let them see it

Robert Ames, county agent in Otsego County, N. Y., is a visual aids fan. For that reason he took the course at Cornell University last summer and turned in a county plan which the teacher, Don Bennett, wrote the REVIEW editor, was a good one. The following brief of his plan speaks for itself.



■ Increased use of visual aids is an important step toward improving services to more than 2,100 Otsego County farmers. First on County Agent Ames' list were more movies to develop and maintain interest at meetings. He doesn't lack opportunity here, as last year 200 meetings ranging from conferences to large demonstrations were held.

To cut costs and to get variety, he intends to contact six neighboring counties to pool an order for two or three comic films. These can be rotated as they are needed for different functions in the counties. If this doesn't work, short comic films will be rented to attract attendance. They now obtain films from the USDA, Cornell University, or commercial concerns

Equipment needs include a case that can be carried in the automobile and will hold the following: a 50-foot electric extension cord, two screw-type electric female plugs, one screw-in chain-drawn socket, ample cloth in roll to cover six windows, thumb tacks, a few nails, small hammer, Scotch tape, small stapling machines, portable blackboard, chalk, eraser, and a pointer. "With this equipment," the county agent claims, "we can adjust room conditions to meet our needs."

Another way he has found to make the life of the agent easier is to be at the meeting early to get the movie projector set up, the sound adjusted, the screen in place, and the chairs arranged.

The county wants a movie camera to take local action and human-interest pictures, and a sound projector, which at present is rented or borrowed from local schools. They are in the midst of raising money for these items now.

"As we already have a camera, a slide projector, and a screen, we can use slides to advantage in the future without too much additional output," the county agent says.

One of the ideas he picked up from the course taught by Don Bennett at the Cornell extension summer school in July was to set up a filing system for the slides on hand. Here's how they plan to do it. The slides will be arranged in groups by subject matter such as poultry, labor-saving devices, crops, pasture, and artificial breeding of dairy cows to find out what slides are needed to complete the story. He will note these in a memo book so the pictures can be taken on farm visits.

The county agent's office already has the framework on which a heavy piece of glass can be mounted, and a viewing glass will be constructed to observe the slides for the various sets. This will also be helpful in arranging sets for future meetings and for tracing illustrations for notices of meetings, posters, or other illustrative work. The slides will be divided into two sets—master and potential—and typewritten lists of the slides now on hand arranged by subject matter will give an easy and time-saving index for selecting slides of any combination needed for a particular meeting.

More and better colored slides are a "must" in his plan. A large number of scenes will be taken so that the best pictures can be selected to show an audience. He believes that the subject-matter points can be emphasized more clearly by using several scenes. "Each picture should have one outstanding point and if something more is needed, another scene will be used to illustrate it" is his policy.

Agent Ames also thinks that using slides will be a good way to answer the questions of farmers on office visits. To do this, he will construct a small screen from wall board so that light will be excluded from two sides and the top. The back will be painted with aluminum paint and used as the screen. The stage—2 feet square—will be the right size to show pictures in the office.

"If a farmer wants to know about pasturing Sudan grass, he will be shown a slide which points out how cows should graze it when the grass is 18 inches to 2 feet tall," he explained.

As for the care of slides, they will be stored in a cabinet that is cool and dry and can be locked in the office. Most of the storage boxes for the slides will be made from cigar boxes and plywood, and one or two inexpensive boxes will be used to take the slides to meetings. A few strip films will be purchased from the USDA to fill in vacancies and to give him ideas on how to obtain the scenes locally.

Where Mr. Ames really has the chance to put his ideas to work is in the plans for the new agricultural headquarters to be built in Otsego County. He's going to suggest the following: The installation of a wiring system underneath the floor of the meeting room for the electrical connections to the sound system and a signal system so that the person doing the narrating can signal the operator of the movie and slide machines or the person putting up illustrations. Placing wires beneath the loop will eliminate the hazard of tripping on the loose ones and possible damage to the movie machine, and will tend to reduce distractions.

An electrical convenience outlet will be made in the center of the room, and a stand of proper height will be provided for the movie and slide projectors. There will also be bulletin board space for posters and at least one small inset chamber for small exhibits with a well-lighted background from above. "Although costing little, the posters and exhibits help to emphasize different points in the program.

"Still another idea is to wire a small mounted glass with a light underneath to a switch on the corner of the secretary's desk. The secretary can light

e mounted glass holder to show a
ries of five or six slides on timely
ograms when visitors call at the
ice."

Ames also hopes to get more local
ctures in the future. What he uses
e his Eastman 35 mm. with a range
ider for colored pictures and an
stman Monitor 616 for black-and-
ite pictures.

An old projector carrying case is
ing converted into a case for such
upment as cameras, filters, flash
n, and tripod. Filters and films will
held in place with elastic, and parti-
ns will hold the rest of the equip-
ent. The carrying case will be ready
go on farm visits; and, as the county
ent says, "the next time I see Ladino
ver or a ventilating system that
uld make the slide I want or a pic-
re for the Farm Bureau News, or I
ed my flash gun, my equipment
n't be back in the office."

He will also take along a steel tape
id a home-made coat hanger wire
lapted to assist in taking close-ups.
ob's idea is that close-ups of ears of
brid corn compared to pictures of
open-pollinated variety, of Ladino
ver, bird's-foot trefoil, or of a feed
urt to save labor will put points
ross that are difficult to explain
thout visual aids.

The county agent expects to enlarge
me of the pictures to use on card-

board posters, especially to promote
the artificial breeding of dairy cows.
They will be mounted on display signs
obtained free from the local drug
stores and covered with white or
colored paper.

This is the description of another
plan on his expanded visual aids
program:

"One of the large display windows
in Oneonta and one in Cooperstown
will be decorated to represent a per-
son's face—two large eyes, a nose, and
a mouth. Arrows on the adjacent
windows pointing, with appropriate
signs, will call people's attention to
the eyes and mouth which will be the
only places to look into the window.
Fastened on the inside of the window
opposite each of the eyes will be slide
viewers with a scene of the project we
are emphasizing. A light will be



placed in back of the viewers to pro-
vide illumination. In the mouth will
be a small sign with catch lettering
telling interested persons they may
obtain a bulletin or leaflet on the in-
side of the store free of charge, ex-
plaining about the program in detail."

Posters will be made offering the
"Bulletin of the Week." At first they
will be placed in two local banks to
see whether many bulletins are dis-
tributed this way. Arrangements will
be made with the bankers to change
the bulletin weekly and to see that
there are ample bulletins for distribu-
tion. People who take the bulletins
will have a pad to sign so that the
county agent's office may get an idea
on how they were used.

Hospitals in Cooperstown and One-
onta are other places where bulletins
and extension materials will be made
available.

To put some more of his plans into
operation, the enterprising county
agent in Otsego County wants to raise
money for a sound movie machine, an
enlarger, and a film pack camera.

So that he won't run out of ideas,
Bob states he expects to keep up to
date by reading magazines and books
on photography and visual aids, to-
gether with the material available
from the visual aids office of the New
York State Extension Service and the
USDA.

4-H girls take the lead

Once a friend of the Extension
Service, always a friend!

That's what Mrs. Margaret C. Shep-
ard, home demonstration agent in
sex County, N. J., found when she
sited veterans' housing units to in-
rest young mothers in preschool
udy groups.

As she knocked on one door in a re-
nverted barracks in South Orange,
ie was all prepared to give a long
planation about the Extension Serv-
e and what it does. But as soon as
ie said she was Mrs. Shepard, the
ounty home agent, the young mother
id: "Oh, I know all about you. You
e, I used to be a 4-H girl. Of course,
ll be interested in working with you."

Mrs. Shepard then told her about
ie child study groups. She ex-

plained that for the past 2½ years the
Home Economics Extension Service in
the county had been conducting a
special program for parents of pre-
school children. In different com-
munities, meetings were held every
other week for 4 weeks. They were
held in the evening so that both fath-
ers and mothers could attend—that
is, if they could get baby sitters for
their youngsters.

The young parents met with Mrs.
Hilda Nyhagen, assistant Essex
County home agent, who is a child
psychologist and also has two chil-
dren of her own. The men and wom-
en discussed with Mrs. Nyhagen such
things as general growth and devel-
opment of the preschool child so they
would know what to expect from their

youngsters. They also talked about
some of the problems each had with
feeding, obedience, fears, sex educa-
tion, and so on. It helped parents—
especially those with their first
child—to know that it is natural at
certain stages of the game of growing
up for little Susie to stamp her foot
and refuse to do certain things and
for Michael to call everyone names.

Mrs. Harry Henderson in South
Orange wasn't the only 4-H'er in the
veterans' housing units which Mrs.
Shepard visited. In a West Caldwell
housing group she happened to find
one of her own 4-H Club girls. Then
in Glen Ridge she met the national
4-H health champion from Idaho, who
had gone to National Club Congress,
and another young mother who had
been active in the Farm and Home
Bureau and acquainted with 4-H Club
work in Kansas.

Horticulturist advocates radio

LEE A. SOMERS, Assistant Professor of Vegetable Gardening, Extension Service, Illinois.

■ What is the place of radio in agricultural extension work? To what type of project and programs is the radio best adapted? How can the extension specialist best use the radio?

Extension work has passed through several stages. Most of the earliest work consisted of farm visits. Then came a period when method demonstrations and result demonstrations were considered to be the last word in extension technique. We have gone through the period of meetings and more meetings. We have gone through the rise of the local leader training school and more recently the discussion leader training schools.

Each of these methods and techniques has its time and place. Each is adapted to certain types of projects and programs. Each has its special shortcomings and limitations. Extension work is so varied that no single method or technique can be used exclusively. Each extension specialist must use several techniques and methods.

When to Use Radio

Radio is a relatively new approach to extension work. It is an excellent method of carrying out some kinds of extension work. It is not so well adapted to other kinds. When skillfully used it may supplement and to a considerable degree replace some of the older methods. It is a method by which we may reach great numbers of people and exert a steady and continuing influence on them.

I spend much of my time in preparing and conducting my radio programs. It is the only way by which I can reach all interested groups effectively. Illinois is a large State, and its interests are varied. We have about 185,000 farm vegetable gardens and about 325,000 urban gardens each year. Although the industry is declining we still have 45,000 to 50,000 acres of market-garden and truck crops each year. We have 120,000 acres of cannery crops each year. It is my job to render extension service to all of these.

I could reach only a small fraction of these home gardeners through the medium of county-wide meetings and lectures. I could serve only a few of the many vegetable growers' groups through the medium of demonstration plots. I could serve only a limited number of growers through company-sponsored meetings at the canneries. So I concentrate on a few State-wide and industry-wide schools and meetings such as the Illinois State Vegetable Growers Association annual meeting and the annual Illinois Cannery Fieldmen's School. In addition, I arrange and conduct a limited number of local meetings, tours, and field days. Other than this, my time is largely devoted to my radio programs.

Victory Garden Facts Reach Millions

I began to use the radio as soon as I entered extension work in 1929. I wanted to tell the scattered vegetable growers of Illinois about an important meeting that was to be held in Chicago the following week. I went to Chicago and made my first radio broadcast. This was at the old WLS radio station. I have been broadcasting over that station ever since. The coming of the war and the victory garden program increased the need for correct and useful home garden information manifold. Only by means of the radio could we reach the millions who were eager for information and instruction. In 1943 I made 152 broadcasts over 32 stations. I have continued to use the radio extensively but have adjusted the tempo to peacetime conditions. I have a weekly program over WILL, the University of Illinois station. I also use several other stations. On some of these I carry more or less regularly scheduled programs. On some I make only irregular and occasional broadcasts. On a dozen or more other stations I conduct a regular program by means of transcription.

Radio is best adapted to projects and programs that interest large numbers of people and have some relation to their everyday lives. Such



projects give themselves well to regular and easily personalized contacts. Home food preparation, a project that interests each of us three times a day, is ideally adapted to radio work. Better Home Gardens is another subject almost perfectly adapted to radio work.

The information given and the influences exerted in these programs come in small and easily assimilated portions. No single broadcast produces drastic or revolutionary changes, but a little change and a little improvement applied to many is far reaching in its total effect. One of its principal influences is the sustained and continued interest which it fosters.

Special-interest groups, such as orchardists and commercial vegetable growers, may be most effectively served through the medium of the radio. A program of this kind takes several years of build-up. The interested individuals and groups must know the stations and the exact day, hour, and minute of the broadcasts. They must have confidence that the information given is correct.

The departments of horticulture of the University of Illinois and of neighboring States have conducted a seasonal orchard insect and disease spray program for several years. The value of this program can hardly be overestimated. Orchardists listen eagerly and make prompt application of the information given.

My weekly report on vegetable crops program is based on special re-

ports received from the principal vegetable-growing regions and is only 2 years old. It is growing and promises to continue to grow in importance year by year.

Radio Is A One-Way Street

In a sense radio is a one-way street. One man does all the talking, and the thousands of others are all listeners. Each listener is a unit within himself or herself. Each turns on the radio and listens entirely of his own volition. There are no pressures, no compulsions, and no compunctions. No one listens by reason of good manners, and no one needs to continue to listen by reason of courtesy to the speaker. Each listener can shut off the radio or turn to another program in a twinkling.

But in a truer sense radio is not at all one-sided. There is a very close and very real relationship between the broadcaster and the listener. The voice which the listener hears is that of the broadcaster. That voice brings the personality of the broadcaster directly into the presence of the listener. The broadcast is very much like several thousand long-distance telephone conversations all carried on at the same time. Let me personalize this.

I Talk to My Friends

When I am giving my Better Home Gardens broadcasts I feel myself in thousands of kitchens and sitting rooms all over Illinois and in nearby States. I have this same feeling when I make transcriptions. I have called on these people, and we are having a nice friendly conversation. I have called there before, and we know each other well. At the moment of the broadcast I am telling my friends of a good way to do a certain job in the garden. I am reminding them of other jobs that will need to be done soon. My visit renews their interest, and they think of things to be done which I have not mentioned at all. My little 8-minute visits tend to sustain and to increase their desire and their resolution to have a good garden. "When Lee broadcasts I can almost feel him sitting right here in the room with me," expresses the closeness of this relationship.

Texas youth take part in health plans

■ Health as a part of the regular 4-H program means more to the club members in Wheeler County, Tex., now that they are helping with the county health plans. W. K. Frey and Ralph L. Jones, county agricultural agents there, and Mrs. Emma M. Hastings, home demonstration agent, report that interest of the children in the health program is overcoming the indifference of some of their parents.

What 4-H Members Can Do

The county-wide program includes a check-up on eye, ear, nose, throat, and teeth in every school by the State health department, followed by X-ray

examinations later in the year. As a lead for this type of check-up, 4-H meetings have been held to discuss what club members could do. They decided that everyone should cooperate with the program. They decided, too, to make arrangements for every family to get drinking water tested, to have cows tested for Bang's disease and tuberculosis, to protect pools of water from infestation by insects, and to prevent accidents.

Newspaper publicity using health mats and 4-H cuts is helping to show that 4-H Club members in Wheeler County, Tex., are not neglecting the last "H" in their activities.

A good extension team

■ Thirty-six years of extension experience in one county is represented in this picture by County Agent J. A. Fairchild and Secretary Ruth Muhleman of Perry County, Mo.

Mr. Fairchild was the first of the two to move into the county extension office, beginning his work there in 1927. Miss Muhleman began 4 years later in 1931.

Under their leadership, extension work in that county made big strides. Excerpts from one of their many annual reports—that for 1945—read: "1,475 farms were reached by the Ag-

ricultural Extension Service . . . 1,325 families adopted one or more of the practices recommended by the Service . . . 297 4-H members in 27 clubs carried on a full program . . . 4,802 acres of land were being farmed under a balanced farming system . . . 750 farm families were assisted with the problems of getting and using electricity . . . 696 men used 10,719 tons of limestone . . . 733 farmers used 975 tons of fertilizer . . . 18 women's extension clubs carried on planned programs." Miss Muhleman resigned recently to be married.



Extension Service Review for February-March 1948

March features 4-H Clubs

■ National 4-H Club Week furnishes a special and important opportunity for people interested in rural boys and girls to give special thought to plans and procedures designed to help provide for their full growth and development through 4-H Club work. It is also an inventory week when young people review their 4-H activities to date and decide how they can be improved. It is "get set" week for the activities to be undertaken in the near future, for then it is that young people look over their supplies and equipment and see that all is in readiness for the work ahead. This year it will be observed March 1 to 7 with emphasis on the theme, "Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow."

Typical of plans used in 1947 for observance of the week are those described by Virginia Kirkpatrick, assistant extension editor, Delaware. She says: "A folder, 'For Delaware Parents,' was prepared and distributed through the club agents and local club leaders, through organizations such as the Farm Bureau, Grange, civic groups, the rural libraries, and schools. It was sent to prospective members and their parents, to news and radio editors, to home economics teachers, to members of the State legislature, and other persons and organizations. News releases from this office called attention to this folder and one county paper, on its own initiative, printed the contents of the folder as a news article.

"Four special news stories on the Club Week were released by this office to the daily and Sunday papers, while mats and skeleton stories were furnished to club agents to be adapted for county papers.

"The radio played an important part in our publicity scheme. We have a daily 15-minute program from our office, over station WDEL, Wilmington. During the National 4-H Week we featured 4-H activities exclusively with broadcasts by club agents and club members from each county. Spot announcements about the clubs supplemented these programs.

"National 4-H Club Week was pro-

claimed in Delaware by the Governor. On Friday of that week a group of 75 club members visited the State capitol in Dover, were greeted by the Governor, met the members of the legislature and watched the legislature in session. This event provided a peg for some good news and radio publicity.

"As a follow-up to the week, we published an article telling of new clubs organized or reorganized in the State as a climax of the week."

On the opposite side of the country, Wallace L. Kadderly, farm program director of radio station KGW, Portland, decided, he wrote, "to accent the week by going into typical communities with our wire recorder to visit with club members, local leaders, parents, and county extension agents, right where the work is going on.

"We had wonderful cooperation from the counties. Special evening meetings were arranged by the county extension agents in Multnomah and Washington Counties, Oreg., and Skamania and Clark Counties, Wash. Attendance was excellent and interest all that could be desired.

"Our reason for approaching this series on the community basis was to show what happens in a community (*any* community) when parents encourage their children in their 4-H Club projects, and when local leaders do a good job in holding regular meetings and making those meetings interesting. The emphasis in the series was placed on the leaders and parents, but along with this we really got some fine reactions from the boys and girls themselves."

From impetus gained in National 4-H Club Week observance, many States have given increased attention to enrollment and training for voluntary local leaders of 4-H Clubs.

Extension agents of Montgomery County, N. Y., recently tried holding a week-end camp for 4-H leaders as an experiment. The program opened with lunch and a tour of the camp. For the afternoon's discussion of leadership problems, the leaders divided into three groups. Each group then reported the questions discussed and the conclusions. After dinner the

leaders joined in a recreational program. Sunday's schedule consisted of a discussion of record sheets, enrollment cards, and program aids, followed by a devotional service and adjournment. Twenty-six leaders from Montgomery, Fulton, and Oneida Counties participated.

Four Ohio counties, Champaign, Geauga, Huron, and Licking, topped their quota last October, in the Ohio campaign to raise \$200,000 for training local leaders in 4-H Club work and to provide scholarships for a few gifted Ohio rural boys and girls who otherwise could not develop outstanding talents. The fund is to be kept intact and only its income used. Extension agents of the four counties say contributions of farmers and businessmen were in proportion to the amount of club work done within their communities. In areas where clubs have been active, the accomplishments of the club members in their own projects and in community enterprises made the Ohio 4-H development fund popular. The agents also report that club members themselves gave an average of more than \$1 per member. Thirty counties now have campaigns under way to meet their quotas for the fund.

Leaders' Council Meets

The Vermont State 4-H Leaders Council was started 3 years ago. It meets in Burlington twice yearly to talk over 4-H aims and plans with the State extension service leaders. Its November program included discussion of plans for expanding the Vermont 4-H Club Improvement Foundation, the 4-H camping program in the State, and a proposed 4-H health program. The council is made up of two local leaders from each county who serve for 2 years.

Home demonstration club women in several Arkansas and Mississippi counties have been enlisted to take leadership of 4-H Clubs as a special project. In the Fountain Lake community of Garland County, Ark., the women have met regularly with their 4-H Clubs, have visited the demonstrations of the boys and girls frequently, and have provided prizes for improvement in the demonstrations. Home Demonstration Agent Inez Sitton reports that the membership of the 4-H Clubs has almost doubled.

To help 4-H leaders

E. W. AITON, Field Agent, Eastern States

■ "Well, I agreed to help start and lead a 4-H Club in our North Providence community last year in order that I might get as close as possible to my 14-year-old daughter in the remaining 3 years that she will be at home with me," said Mrs. Elsie Smith. "I had heard and read a lot about 4-H Club work and what it does for a rural family, so my husband and I wanted Marion to join. But I didn't realize how complicated is the job of being a leader," she continued. "So, I'm here today, hoping to get some help with the problems of our club."

Mrs. Smith was one of 23 volunteer local 4-H leaders attending a 1-day training institute at Rumford Grange Hall in Providence County, R. I., November 13, 1947. Most of the 22 other leaders were new at the job, too. But at the other end of the discussion round table sat Mrs. C. B. Lynch who helped start a girls' club in North Providence back in 1941. She received an award of the Silver Clover for 6 years of leadership influence at State 4-H Camp, Kingston, R. I., in June 1947.

To Sit and Swap Experiences

Right there is one important key to 4-H leader-training. Leaders, too, "learn by doing" best of all, and next best they learn from one another. How they love to sit and swap yarns about their experiences and ask questions about their problems! The new leaders profit from experiences and methods of the veterans. The ones who have been to leaders' meetings before are frequently the most faithful in attendance because they like to evaluate their own programs in comparison with others. And there is always some new project, method, event, or contest coming into the 4-H picture to "keep up on."

To a busy, hard-working local leader there comes real joy and satisfaction when one of the junior leaders in her club says: "The part of 4-H that has helped me most is the experience of running our own club meeting and planning our programs and projects according to our own personal needs. I guess our school

and other young people's clubs aren't like those of some communities. Our 4-H Club is the only place where we kids can do things together that we think are important." This was Dorothy Larmie telling her ideas at the meeting. She is 17 and a junior leader in the Reindeer 4-H Club of Smithfield. What adult adviser could resist an inner glow of satisfaction from tributes like these that arise so spontaneously from 4-H young people, whenever we get a group of adult and junior leaders together.

Just the Beginning

The Rumford meeting was one in a series of district events conducted in Rhode Island during the week of November 10. Every county and most of the towns (that's a New England term for townships) were represented by men, women, or junior leaders. The meeting for southern Rhode Island, at Kingston, was an all-day affair with a noon lunch and delicious evening dinner provided free for the leaders by a friend of 4-H Club work. The others in the series started at 2 p. m. All continued, after a free supper, until about 9:45 when the "question box" was finally empty. Final wind-up for the week was a State-wide meeting for all leaders at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, on Saturday, November 15. A special party and banquet were planned for this final meeting. All of the county 4-H Club agents, State subject-matter specialists, and some sponsors and friends of 4-H were invited, in addition to regular local leaders.

In the words of L. F. Kinney, Jr., State 4-H Club leader; "These four district meetings have helped bring our 4-H program back to a prewar base of sound local organization and leadership. We talked about the practical everyday problems of program planning, parent cooperation, project work, and 4-H Club events. We didn't have any speeches except at the final State-wide meeting, so every one of the 115 participants had some part in the program. This series is just the beginning of a concerted effort to get and to hold a live-wire



corps of well-informed local leaders who like boys and girls, know their problems, and are trained in the techniques of working with them.

Walter Waterman and Mildred Buell, the county 4-H Club agents of northern Rhode Island, say that an effective local leader system is the only possible way that they can service a program of 2,600 active 4-H members.

In addition to Rhode Island, eight other Northeastern State extension services have accepted an offer of \$500 to \$800 per year for a trial period of 3 years for the purpose of helping develop effective 4-H leader training programs. These funds have been made available by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, through the cooperative efforts of Mr. E. G. Jorgens, field representative; the writer; and a committee of New England State 4-H Club leaders headed by C. B. Wadleigh of New Hampshire. The nine Northeastern States using these supplementary funds include Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

■ One hundred and eighty-four 4-H Club members from 51 Pennsylvania counties attended the eighteenth annual leadership school at the Pennsylvania State College, June 23 to 27. The theme of the school was "Learning to Live."

An innovation of this year's school was organization of all the delegates into eight typical 4-H Clubs, which elected officers and planned and scheduled their own programs for three afternoon meetings.

Extension Service Review for February-March 1948

23

Weed-control machines displayed

■ A display of equipment, plus an interesting subject such as weed control, really draws the farmers to meetings, in the opinion of M. G. Huber, Oregon State College extension agricultural engineer.

Huber recently organized a series of meetings, featuring talks on weed control and a display of the latest in such weed-control equipment as sprayers, dusters, and fumigator-injectors. The 25 meetings held in western Oregon attracted a total attendance of 3,329, or an average of 133 at each meeting. Earlier in the fall similar series of exhibits were held in 11 eastern Oregon counties.

The weed-control equipment meetings were organized after Huber observed the success of exhibits of hay-harvesting machinery. They are believed to be the first series of weed-control equipment exhibits held.

Farmers who have struggled for years against weeds, using only such equipment as the hoe, the mowing machine, and the scythe, asked many questions about the new chemicals and about methods of application.

Rex Warren, extension crops specialist, attended all the meetings, giving

ing a general talk on weeds and control methods. He explained that weeds can be controlled by following a good farm rotation plan and by occasional use of the proper chemical. He described control by growing smother crops, by growing competitive crops, and by pasturing. Use of the various chemicals was also described. Virgil Freed, associate agronomist and weed control authority at the Oregon State Experiment Station, attended some of the meetings.

Huber took charge of the equipment exhibits, giving a general talk on types of nozzles and booms, on right pressure to use, and on other uses for spray rigs. Twelve types of weed-control equipment were displayed by manufacturers and distributors through their local dealers. Representatives of five chemical companies also exhibited their products.

The meetings were well publicized by county agents in all the areas concerned, and most local newspapers sent reporters to attend the meetings. Local radio stations also gave considerable publicity to the exhibits.

Farmers observe the exhibit of weed-control equipment at Prineville, Ore.



The world farms for food

(Continued from page 17)

tion and Development, the International Monetary Fund, and the proposed International Trade Organization.

In such cooperative international efforts, FAO would have the important task of assisting agricultural development, for there will not be enough to eat where the soil is stirred with a wooden plow, crops harvested with sickles and threshed with flails; where seed and animal stocks are poor and pests uncontrolled; where soil fertility is neglected.

Encouraging Teamwork

Another great difficulty, the Commission held, is that governments everywhere have been adopting national programs for agriculture without considering the effect of these upon other nations. For instance, one country might be paying bonuses for uneconomic grain production while another was trying to help its surplus-burdened grain growers.

If national programs could be integrated internationally, progress might be more rapid toward the FAO objectives of better diets for all and more stable prices for farmers. The Commission, therefore, recommended that the top national policy officials in food and agriculture should annually talk over the world situation and their various national programs. The first such consultation took place at the Geneva Conference.

Particularly where production is specialized, however, farm commodities might at times still pile up into burdensome surpluses with widespread unemployment. The Commission recommended that when this happens, or is expected, international arrangements among exporters or importers be tried, rather than strictly national action. For each such case, an international commodity agreement might be negotiated, after study of the problem, in accordance with provisions of the ITO Charter, then in draft form.

The agreement might cover sharing of the export market by means of

quotas, an agreed-upon range of prices, and so on. Measures to increase consumption would be especially important. For example, it might be agreed that exporting countries could sell extra-quota surpluses abroad at special low prices if the food product were used for nonprofit nutritional programs like the United States school lunch or food stamp plans, among chronically underfed people until general economic development could remove the basic causes of malnutrition.

Because of FAO's great interest in commodity problems and possible international agreements dealing with them, the Commission concluded, some year-round policy body was needed, and the Council of FAO was, therefore, recommended. In accepting the substance of the Commission's report, the Geneva Conference amended FAO's constitution to provide for the Council.

Council Works Year Round

In view of the continuing emergency need for allocations, the Conference also recommended that the work and staff of IEFEC be continued by merger with the Council. A number of recommendations as to the technical work of FAO also were adopted, and plans were authorized for extending FAO's work through four regional offices.

When the Council held its first session, November 4 to 11, in Washington, it took steps to carry out the conference recommendations. The IEFEC met concurrently, and arrangements were completed for the merger of the food allocations work.

The Council also set up a Policy Committee on Production and Distribution to study and prepare for the council recommendations on longer-term measures to improve and develop agriculture.

This is the machinery, and these have been the steps of international organization for better diets for all people and better living for farmers. But machinery is only the expression of purpose behind it. The purpose is faith, order, decency, freedom, and peace in the world. Well-fed people may still reject these, but in a hungry world there is no peace.



Honored by U.S.D.A.

■ Among the five men given a distinguished service award by the United States Department of Agriculture on November 12, 1947, was our own Director M. L. Wilson, shown at the extreme left beside Secretary Clinton Anderson who made the awards at a colorful ceremony in the Sylvan Theater in the shadow of the Washington Monument. Director Wilson's citation read:

"For his leadership in pioneering ideas and in developing programs that have greatly improved farming methods, encouraged democratic group action, and enriched the qualities of rural life."

Others in the picture receiving this highest honor given by the Department of Agriculture are: Hugh H. Bennett of the Soil Conservation Service (next to Secretary Anderson); Dr. James F. Couch, BAIC; Lewis B. Holt of the Forest Service; and William A. Jump of Budget and Finance.

Among the group of some 33 people who received superior service awards at the same ceremony were three extension workers: Connie J. Bonslagel, "For her initiative and leadership which has resulted in the present outstanding home demonstration work in the state of Arkansas"; Thomas M. Campbell, "For his outstanding agricultural extension work among and with our colored farm population"; H. C. Seymour, "For organization and leadership abilities which are directly responsible for the present outstanding 4-H program in the State of Oregon."

Among those honored for 40 or more years of service were also three extension workers: T. M. Campbell of Alabama and two workers in the Federal office, William G. Lehmann and Harry W. Porter.

Though the November winds were chilly on the banks of the Potomac there was nothing cool in the rousing cheers of the several thousand fellow workers, families, and friends who witnessed the giving of these awards, nor in the lively music played by the Navy Band.

This is the first time, the Department has publicly honored those among its members who have rendered distinguished, outstanding service to the public but it is planned to make this an annual event hereafter.

■ From Korea comes a 4-H item of news. Lt. Col. Charles Anderson, chief civil affairs officer in southern Korea, reports that since April 9, 1947, 4-H Clubs have been organized in 25 counties of Kyunggi Province with a membership of 3,739. Young Koreans work on such projects as gardens, poultry, bees, dairy, homemaking, and rice-growing. Like his American fellow 4-H member, the Korean tries to develop initiative and self-reliance, improve his living conditions, and be a good citizen. Many Minnesota 4-H bulletins have been translated and printed in Korean for the members. In addition, the Minnesota 4-H Club Leaders Manual and 4-H Guidepost folder prove helpful to the Korean leaders, Colonel Anderson writes A. J. Kittleson, Minnesota 4-H leader.

Farm people and social security

OSCAR C. POGGE, Director, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Federal Security Agency

Many agents are getting questions about social security as it applies to farmers. Of the three programs in the social security law (public assistance, unemployment compensation, and old-age and survivors insurance), the one of most concern to farmers is the old-age and survivors insurance program. We have asked Mr. Pogge to summarize the main aspects of the present program and to indicate what it can mean for farm people.

■ What value does the old-age and survivors insurance program have for farm people? To most of them it has none, since farm operators and farm workers are not now covered by the program. To those, however, who have at one time or other worked in "covered" employment, usually a job in the city, it may mean a great deal, as can be seen from the following letter recently received by the Social Security Administration:

"Last March my husband and I put all our savings into a little farm, which is what we always wanted. I came out here with our three children, and my husband stayed on in town and kept on at his job, coming home just for Sundays. We hoped that in another few months our biggest expenses would be all paid and we'd be together again. . . . But one Saturday in July my husband came home feeling sick, and just before the end of the month he passed away. All the time he was sick, he kept saying: 'I'm leaving you bad off, Mary, but there's my social security. Maybe you can keep the farm after all.'

"Now that Jim is gone, I am thinking what to do. I want to stay on the farm, and yet I don't know how we can because we need some cash for clothes and taxes and other things. Without a man to run it, the farm gives us most of our food but not anything besides, except when I sell a few eggs or chickens. So I am sending you the number of Jim's social security card like he told me to. I will not make my plans until I hear from you."

Rural Mother Benefited

The reply she received from the Social Security Administration indicated that she and the children would receive a total of \$59.94 a month until

the oldest child is 18. At that time, the benefit check for the oldest child will stop, but the checks for the other children will continue until they are 18 years of age. The check to the mother stops when the youngest child reaches 18 but will be renewed when she reaches age 65 if she does not remarry.

In addition to survivors' benefits, illustrated by the letter quoted, the program also provides for retirement benefits. Insured individuals who retire at age 65 or later receive monthly benefits for the balance of their lives. When their wives reach age 65, they also receive monthly payments.

Worker and Employer Share Expense

Under the present old-age and survivors insurance program workers share the cost of their old-age and survivors insurance with their employers, each contributing the equivalent of 1 percent of the worker's wages up to a maximum of \$3,000 for a year. The rate of contribution has been the same since the beginning of the program and will continue to be 1 percent on employers and 1 percent on employees until 1950, according to the present law, when it is to be increased to 1½ percent on each. In 1952, it will become 2 percent on each.

The benefit amounts in case of death or retirement are related to the wages of the worker and the number of years worked in "covered" employment. The wage earner with a \$150 average monthly wage, for instance, would get more than one with a \$100 average monthly wage; and an individual with a 15-year record would get more than one with 10 years covered employment. The benefit payments are calculated by adding 40 percent of the first \$50 of the average monthly wages and 10 percent of the balance up to \$250.

For a worker or his family to be eligible for these benefit payments, the worker must have had a job in "covered" employment long enough to build up an insured standing. Survivors' benefits are available to individuals who are "currently insured" as well as those "fully insured." A worker is said to have died "currently insured" if he worked in a job covered by the program roughly half of the last 3 years of his life. Retirement benefits are available only to individuals who are "fully insured." A wage earner is "fully insured" if he has been paid \$50 or more in covered employment in at least half of the calendar quarters between January 1, 1937, when the program began, and the quarter in which he becomes 65, or dies. If he became age 21 on or after January 1, 1937, however, he need only have been paid wages of \$50 or more in half of the complete calendar quarters between his twenty-first birthday and the time he becomes 65 or dies. In no case can a worker become fully insured unless he has been paid at least \$50 in wages in each of at least 6 calendar quarters. Once a worker has acquired 40 of these \$50 quarters—called "quarters of coverage"—he is fully insured for life.

It was recognized at the time the original Social Security Act was passed by Congress in 1935 that the problems of a dependent old age and of families unprovided for because of the death of the breadwinner confronted farmers as well as workers in private industry and commerce. It also was appreciated that the old-age and survivors insurance program could help farm people meet these problems. Administering a social insurance program for farm people, however, appeared quite complex. It seemed desirable, therefore, to work out the administrative procedures with a program limited to workers in commerce and industry before extending the old-age and survivors insurance program to agriculture and other groups where the problems of administration appeared more difficult. This plan was followed, and farm people were not included in the original program.

During the past 10 years, the problems of administering the program for workers in commerce and industry have been solved. It is recognized

that new problems will arise if other groups are included in the program, but a study of these new problems in the light of past experiences has suggested solutions which, it is believed, will be satisfactory to all concerned. The Social Security Administration feels that the reasons which existed in 1935 for limiting the coverage of the program are no longer barriers to its extension to noncovered groups such as agricultural workers and farm operators.

If farm people, however, are to be covered by the program, they must be included as "covered" groups by law. Several alternative plans of coverage have been developed to meet the special conditions existing among these groups, but space limitations prevent their full discussion here. In developing these plans, consideration has been given to the fact that the method of determining insured status

and a number of other technical procedures would have to be changed to avoid disadvantages to newly covered groups, resulting from their late entrance into the program. Other questions, such as the following have also been considered: How should farm operators report their income? How much of the combined employer and employee contributions shall the self-employed farmer pay? What kind of reports will farm operators make on wages earned by regular, seasonal, occasional, and migratory workers? An important factor in determining the choice between alternative plans is the point of view of farm people themselves. As farm people study these questions and become aware of the issues involved, they will be in better position to judge the relative merits of various proposals and to make suggestions.

Community day fete

The first annual Ranch-Community Day at Cody, Wyo., organized by the Cody Club to celebrate the harvest and encourage farmers and ranchers to get acquainted with Cody folks, dropped its memorable curtain recently with some 500 rural and urban participants in the leading roles, reports J. M. Nicholls, Park County agricultural agent and Cody Club president, who was in charge of the day's events.

The "treasure hunt," in which each visiting family for the day was given a number and had to seek out a corresponding number in some local business to receive a merchandise prize, was a popular feature. At the annual E. V. Robertson fat stock show, held during the morning, 4-H Club and FFA youngsters competed for top honors.

Better health for rural Missouri

■ The State-wide program of health education and activities launched more than a year ago by the Missouri Extension Service is making progress.

Many phases of the rural health program were developed last year; but special emphasis was placed on health clinics, hot school lunch, sanitation, and obtaining more health facilities.

Positive measures to improve health were given nearly 13,000 children in a series of 96 clinics throughout the State sponsored by Extension Service groups. Protection was given against such diseases as typhoid, diphtheria, and smallpox. In many instances serums were furnished by the State Board of Health. County health nurses and doctors conducted the clinics. They were assisted by school authorities and home economics extension club members.

Fully aware of the importance of good food to the health of growing children, more than 800 rural schools served hot lunches the past school year (figures do not include Jackson and St. Louis County schools). Of

this number, 521 were helped by the Extension Service to establish and maintain hot lunches.

Rural families quickly grasped new sanitary measures. The use of DDT for fly control caught on fast. With

custom power machinery and hand spray, more than 88,000 homes were protected against flies. Many schools were sprayed.

At meetings attended by some 14,000 persons, Extension Service health leaders explained new health legislation and gave suggestions as to how to obtain additional health facilities.

Protection against disease was given some 13,000 children at a series of health clinics throughout Missouri.



Extension Service Review for February-March 1948

27

We Study Our Job

We study extension working conditions .

Director H. C. Sanders, of Louisiana, who was Chairman of the Extension Subcommittee appointed by the Organization and Policy Committee of the Land-Grant College Association to study working conditions of Extension workers, gives us some of the committee's findings and recommendations.

■ No enterprise can function properly without men, money, and material. In Extension, as in other businesses, the most important of these is men, for they are responsible for using the other two in capably discharging the responsibilities of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Recognizing this, in 1945, the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy of the Land-Grant College Association appointed a subcommittee to analyze working conditions of State and county extension employees, with the view of making recommendations for a personnel policy of maximum benefit to extension workers. The committee requested certain information from State extension directors. They got and studied information on salaries, retirement benefits, accident compensation, academic rank, leave privileges, opportunities for professional improvement, office arrangements, and administrative policies. Here are some of the things the committee found, and some of their recommendations.

Retirement

The committee discovered that 38 States have State retirement plans for employees. Most of the States deduct 5 percent of the employee's salary and match it with a similar amount. In two-thirds of the States employees are compelled to retire when they reach the age of 70, and in the remaining third at 65. About two-thirds of the State retirement systems now in effect permit employees to take advantage of both the Federal and State retirement plans. All extension workers are participating in retirement plans in only about half of the States where State benefits are available.

The committee recommended that Extension directors (1) consider the early inclusion in the Federal retirement system of all workers who are eligible, and (2) advise employees fully as to their rights under the Federal system. The committee felt that some form of retirement plan should be compulsory for all employees.

Salary

Generally, there's no uniform policy of granting salary increases. Only 9 States have a definite salary scale for the State staff, and only 11 States for their county workers. Less than half these salary scales provide for periodic salary increases.

After considering this, the committee recommended that (1) positions with comparable responsibilities within a State be granted the same salary, and (2) the States adopt a salary promotion scale and advise employees, in order that they may know what advancement is possible under given conditions.

Training

In regard to training, information furnished the committee showed that 26 States provide a definite orientation course for new workers, and that in about three-fourths of the States, employees spend anywhere from 10 to 20 days a year attending subject-matter training school, workshops, and the like.

The committee recommended that the training program be strengthened, and more closely aligned to the employee and the specific responsibility with which he is charged.

Leave

Extension workers as a group fare very well with regard to annual and sick leave. In most States extension

workers receive from 26 to 30 days of annual leave a year. The records also revealed that nearly half of the States allow 15 days' sick leave annually. Thirty States reported a group hospitalization insurance plan for their workers.

For purposes of professional improvement, the committee recommended that employees be extended periodic leave of short duration with full pay.

Travel

The committee found that for travel employees receive less than 5 cents a mile in some States and as much as 8 cents in others, with most States allowing 5 cents per mile. Twenty-nine States provide funds for the State staff to travel to professional meetings, and nine States for their county workers to go to such meetings.

The committee recommended that all employees be provided with a sufficient travel and supply allowance to permit them to do a creditable job.

Academic Rank

The information also indicated that in 28 States some or all professional workers hold academic rank in the land-grant college. All members of the State staff in 24 States have academic rank, and in 13 States all county extension agents have academic rank.

Reports

The committee recommended that employees be given help in learning easier ways of reporting their work, and at the same time of making the report reflect an accurate and effective picture of the progress of their program.

More details of this Nation-wide study are contained in a report entitled "Working Conditions of Extension Workers," prepared by the Division of Field Studies and Training, Cooperative Extension Service, U. S. D. A. You can borrow a copy from your director.

Among Ourselves

■ **COUNTY AGENT WILBUR CLOUD**, Harding County, N. Mex., received a long-distance telephone call last fall from the assistant county agent of Lancaster County, Pa., who asked Cloud to find 50 Hereford calves to be used in Pennsylvania 4-H fat beef projects.

With the help of a representative of the American Hereford Association, Cloud looked over 5,000 head of calves in Harding County in order to find the cream of the crop for the Pennsylvania request.

■ **C. HOWARD BINGHAM**, of Hilliards, Ohio, has been named assistant agricultural extension engineer in Pennsylvania. A native of New Milford, Ohio, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eldis Bingham, are engaged in farming, he has had practical experience in agriculture and recently was engaged in commercial engineering work. Last June he received his degree in agricultural engineering at Ohio State University. He is a member of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers.

■ **JOHN C. TAYLOR**, Montana's director emeritus, is this year's choice to wear the coveted distinguished service ruby of Epsilon Sigma Phi. "Jack" Taylor until about 2 years ago was director of extension work in Montana. He had held that post for more than 20 years and was one of Montana's first two county agents appointed in 1914. He was also one of that select group of charter members that founded the fraternity in 1927 at the home of M. L. Wilson, now director of extension work for USDA.

Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension service fraternity, once a year bestows special honor on 12 extension workers and awards one person the Distinguished Service Ruby. The annual meeting of the fraternity is held each year whenever and wherever the land-grant colleges hold their annual convention.

The fraternity, by the way, is made up of county agricultural and home demonstration agents, State leaders and specialists who have been in extension service work for 10 years or longer.

Fifteen others who received certificates of recognition include two post-humous awards: Herman Hoppert, horticulturist, Nebraska; and C. A. Montgomery, assistant director, Virginia. Others were Ella May Cresswell, State home demonstration agent, Mississippi; Robert Graeber, forester, North Carolina; James Morrison, assistant director, Colorado; Effie Smith Barrows, house furnishings specialist, Utah; Edmund Bennett, horticulturist, Idaho; Thomas Bewick, 4-H leader, Wisconsin; William Stacy, rural sociologist, Iowa; Amzi McLean, county agent, New Jersey; Montgomery Robinson, in charge of specialists, New York; Gertrude Warren, Federal Extension Service; Edward O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago; Frank Peck, director, Farm Foundation, Chicago; and Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, Columbia University, New York. The last three were recognitions at large outside of the Extension Service.

■ **MILTON T. PAYNE**, whose span of service linked the present far-flung Extension Service with the horse-and-buggy days of its infancy, retired from active duty on November 1 under the United States civil service retirement plan. In length of service he was the oldest member of the Texas Extension Service headquarters staff with a little more than 34 years of agricultural teaching behind him. Retirement interrupted his service as district agent-at-large.

Mr. Payne's induction into extension work—then known as farm demonstration—in March 1909, was under the direction of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, founder of the demonstration principle. Dr. Knapp had proved the efficiency in his theory in 1903 in an initial demonstration on the Porter farm in Kaufman County.

In those pioneer days "farm" agents' activities were not limited to county boundaries like today's county agricultural agents. Mr. Payne's first assignment embraced demonstration service to farmers in Erath, Hood, Comanche, Eastland, Hamilton, and Brown Counties, with transportation a major difficulty.

"I rode the trains for the longer journeys and hired a livery stable horse and buggy for shorter ones within counties," Mr. Payne said.

In 1910 Mr. Payne took up the youth organization which Farm Agent Tom M. Marks had initiated in the form of corn clubs a couple of years earlier. He organized a club in Erath County and successively formed others in the remaining 5 counties of his field with a total membership of 1,500. That autumn he conducted a 7-coach special train jammed with corn club members to the State fair at Dallas. These clubs were the forerunners of present-day 4-H Clubs.

Between August 1911 and July 1918, Mr. Payne served successively as district agent for central west Texas and southwest Texas. In the latter year he came to College Station as State leader of county agents and 1 year later was promoted to State agent. In 1920, he was called to head the Arkansas Extension Service as director. After serving 3 years, he became associated with the Joint Stock Land Bank of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas.

Service as Denton County agricultural agent from November 1927 until May 1930 preceded his return to College Station as State boys club agent for nearly 3 years. In March 1933 he was transferred to the post of district agent for extension district 7, corresponding position in extension district 8, made up largely of counties in the blackland area.

In appreciation of his long service and as an expression of personal regard, his headquarters associates presented Mr. Payne with a 10-gallon hat.



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.

Insecticidal Blood

■ Have you ever sat outdoors on a summer night and been chewed by hundreds of mosquitoes while someone right beside you received scarcely a bite? Or are you the lucky one whom mosquitoes just don't like, for some mysterious reason?

That reason has not yet been explained, but entomologists are on the way to discovering how to put something in the blood of animals, and possibly of human beings, that will kill certain blood-sucking insects. Typhus-carrying lice and yellow fever-carrying mosquitoes have been killed by biting, or sucking the blood of animals that had been fed certain chemicals. No practical applications of the results of these experiments are possible until the research has progressed further, but the findings stimulate the imagination. Methods and compounds may be developed that will have important effects on public health and livestock protection.

In the research work done at Orlando, Fla., by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, rabbits were used as the laboratory animals in testing chemicals against lice because the rabbit is one of the few animals which the human body louse attacks. The research workers tested 33 chemicals against the louse and 31 against the yellow-fever, or *Aedes*, mosquito.

The trick is, of course, to find a chemical that kills the insects but does not harm the animal. One of a group of insecticides known as the indandiones killed all lice feeding on a rabbit whose blood contained the equivalent of five-millionths of its weight, and the rabbit seemed not to be harmed by this dose. Benzene hexachloride killed mosquitoes but also poisoned most of the rabbits to which it was fed, though several survived without serious injury.

Little or no relationship was found between the effectiveness of an insecticide used as a contact poison and when consumed by the insect in animal blood. Doses that killed lice did not kill mosquitoes, and vice versa. Closely related chemical compounds showed widely varying effects on the rabbits and the insects, which gives encouragement to the possibility of finding new compounds more deadly to insects and less so to animals.

Turkey Cut-Ups

■ Science, in making bigger and better the products of agriculture, sometimes overreaches itself. Poultry breeders, for example, have produced a line of chickens that lay eggs too big for the standard egg box. Turkeys have been bred and fed so well that they have outgrown any moderate-sized oven. Large, broad-breasted turkeys weigh 25 to 30 pounds while they are still young.

Stuffed and roasted to a turn. Front turkey quarter with crisp golden skin and juicy white meat.



To help small families to enjoy turkey cooked at home—and these days turkey has ceased to be a treat reserved only for Thanksgiving and Christmas—department specialists got together in recommending half or quarter turkeys. These turkey parts, fresh or frozen, are becoming more widely available at meat counters. A front quarter, consisting mostly of breast and wings, weighs from 4½ to 7 pounds. A rear quarter—mostly thigh and drumstick and the lower part of the breast—weighs 3½ to 6 pounds.

The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics has cooked these parts successfully (see illustration) and can tell us how. The turkey quarter can be roasted stuffed or unstuffed. Roasting time depends on the weight and whether most of the meat is white or dark. Always cook in a moderate oven—325° F. Complete instructions can be obtained from the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, Washington 25, D. C.

Rust-Discouraging Wheat

■ Each year a cloud of rust spores travels north on the spring breezes and infects the vast wheatfields from Oklahoma, through Kansas and the Dakotas, to Canada. These spores grow on susceptible varieties of winter wheat farther south, favored by the damp winds from the Gulf of Mexico.

Plant breeders have figured that if the rust fungus that produces the spores could not find a convenient host on which to winter, it could not develop spores to send northward. So they have been breeding rust-resistant wheats for the southern part of the United States wheat-growing region. A recent successful example is called Seabreeze because it does well in the damp gulf winds that favor rusts on old varieties. In this wheat the breeders have combined resistance to stem rust, leaf rust, loose smut, and mildew. Although most varieties in the area are still dormant, Seabreeze makes a vigorous leafy growth, providing winter pasture, hay, and ensilage. The variety was not developed for flour milling but is high in protein and could be used for that purpose, though it would not be so satisfactory as the standard milling wheats.



Have you read

CAREER AS A COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AGENT—published by the Institute for Research, 537 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. (Just off the press.)

■ The monograph was written by C. A. Hughes, county agent in Chicago's Cook County. The institute is devoted to vocational research and carries across the top of each page of its publications "Youth's Inevitable Question: 'What Shall I Be?'" A Panoramic View of "What There Is to Be." Each of the 20 pages is full of information about the job of the county agents. Beginning with something of the history and background of the extension movement, Agent Hughes tells of the organization of the work, personal qualifications needed, basic training, salary to be expected, retirement, advancement, and even the disadvantages of the work. It is a complete and fair appraisal of the job for young men interested in becoming county agents. It is chiefly for use in schools and colleges but can be bought for \$1 per copy from the institute with some discount for buying in quantity.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF THE LAND. Joe Russell Whitaker. 118 pp. Peabody Press, Nashville, Tenn. 1946.

■ This little book, by a professor of geography, contains some rather scholarly essays that fall into three groups. The first deals with "life and death of the land," a problem around which a conservation movement has grown up in the United States. The second group concerns a "geographical approach to conservation education," which contains many suggestions for educators. The third group is on "the history and theory of conservation," a compilation of the ideas about conservation which the student will find of special interest.

The Life and Death of the Land should be high on the reading list of those who would understand modern ideas of conservation and who appreciate logical thinking and good rhetoric.—W. R. Tascher, *Extension-SCS Conservationist*.

4-H CLUB STORY. Origins and Early Growth of the Work in Minnesota. T. A. Erickson. 52 pp. General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

■ "The beginning of our century witnessed the birth of the 4-H Clubs, a great voluntary educational movement for rural youth in America."

With that factual statement, T. A. Erickson begins his recent publication entitled "4-H Club Story," which depicts the origins and early growth of the 4-H Clubs in Minnesota.

T. A.'s publication does more than merely record the 4-H development in the Gopher State; it offers an example for other State club leaders who might write somewhat similar historical documents regarding the 4-H Clubs in their respective States. Written after his retirement as State club leader, Mr. Erickson has, in his 4-H Club Story, given emphasis to the desirability of preserving valuable records of personalities, events, and accomplishments in extension work.

In commenting on this bulletin, Director Paul E. Miller of Minnesota says:

"The history of the 4-H development in Minnesota coming from Mr. Erickson's own pen will be a significant contribution to the educational literature of our State."—R. A. Turner, *field agent, Central States*.

Summer courses offered

University of Missouri.—First session June 7–July 3: Economic Aspects of American Agricultural Policies—O. R. Johnson; Recent Developments in Animal Husbandry—L. A. Weaver; Investigations Along Special Lines of Production and Management of Field Crops—C. A. Helm; Rural Population Problems—C. E. Lively; New Techniques in Clothing Construction—Miss Brehm; The Consumer and the Market—Miss Staggs; Advanced Soil Management—W. A. Albrecht; Social Psychology for Extension Workers. Second session July 6–30: Methods

and Techniques in Extension Work—C. C. Hearne; Balanced Farming—J. E. Crosby; Home and Farmstead Improvement—K. Huff; Advanced Dairy Production—A. C. Ragsdale; Poultry Farm Management—H. L. Kempster; Seminar in the Most Recent Work in Textiles and Clothing, Miss Brehm.

Mississippi State College.—June 7–26: Development of Extension Programs—not assigned. June 28–July 17: Extension Teaching Materials and Their Use—H. P. Mileham. Date not set: Objectives and Procedures of Extension Education—H. J. Putnam.

University of Florida.—June 14–July 3 (probably); Advanced Rural Leadership—Miss Hogan; Advanced Agricultural Extension Service Youth Programs—C. M. Hampson.

Teachers College.—June 4–July 1: Rural Sociology—E. Brunner. July 26–August 13: Work Conference on Organization and Administration of Rural Education—F. W. Cyr and staff. Foundations and Principles of Adult Education Organization—W. C. Hallenbeck; Extension Seminar in Problems and Methods of Agricultural Extension Work—J. D. Ensminger; Discussion Methods—P. C. Stensland; Adult Education in Action—P. C. Stensland; Audio-Visual Materials and Methods of Use—H. R. Jensen; The Rural Community and Action—J. D. Ensminger; Rural Sociology—J. D. Ensminger; Psychology of the Adult—I. D. Lorge.

(See page 32.)

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Review is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at \$0.75 a year, domestic, and \$1.15 foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

Prepared in the
Division of Extension Information
Lester A. Schlup, *Chief*

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, *Editor*
DOBOETHY L. BIGLOW, *Associate Editor*
GERTRUDE L. POWER, *Art Editor*

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

Extension Service Review for February–March 1948

31

Planning on summer school?

■ It is none too early to look over the summer school situation. Regional schools for extension workers will again be held this summer as recommended by the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities through its executive and extension organization and policy committees. Developed in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service, each school gives basic courses in extension education. The content and method of handling is similar for each so that an extension worker can attend a different regional school each year covering the educational ground desired without danger of repeats.

The courses offered are, in most cases, not available in regular academic session. The schools are short in length but intensive in character developed particularly to meet the needs of extension workers by giving them the opportunity of improving professionally at a minimum of time and cost. This year's regional summer schools and a brief prospectus of their offerings follow:

Northeast Region

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., July 12-31, 1948, offers an extension unit of the Cornell University summer session, with 3 hours of graduate credit for registrants who state their intention of applying for credit. The courses offered include (1) Visual Aids given by Don Bennett, specialist in photography; (2) Basic Evaluation of Extension Work—Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky, Extension analyst of the Federal Extension Service; (3) 4-H Club Organization and Methods—E. W. Aiton, field agent in 4-H Club work for the northeastern States, Federal Extension Service; (4) Price Trends and Controls—Maurice Bond, professor of marketing, Cornell University; (5) Rural Housing—Ruby Loper, associate professor of housing and design, Cornell University; (6) Rural Social Organization—Robert Polson, associate professor of rural sociology, Cornell University.

Optional activities for afternoons will follow the recommendations of

the student steering committee. At the end of the school a 2-day trip to the United Nations headquarters at Lake Success will be available for those who wish it. A student may not be registered in both this 3-week course and the regular 6-week summer courses. For further information write L. D. Kelsey, Roberts Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.

Central Region

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., June 28-July 17 offers special courses in the summer session. These courses were arranged after a consultation with the directors of the States in this region. Three hours of graduate credit will probably be available upon application.

Among the courses offered are: (1) Methods and Techniques in Extension Work—Josephine Pollock, assistant State leader, University of Wisconsin; (2) Development of Extension Programs—Karl Knaus, field agent for the Central States, Federal Extension Service; (3) Basic Evaluation of Extension Work—Fred P. Frutchey, in charge of Foreign Student Section, Federal Extension Service; (4) Public Policy Relating to Agriculture—W. W. Wilcox, professor of agricultural economics, University of Wisconsin; (5) Visual Presentation—Walter A. Wittich, director, bureau of visual instruction, University of Wisconsin; (6) Rural Social Trends—A. F. Wille den, professor of rural sociology, Wisconsin; (7) Seminar in Extension Supervision—Karl Knaus and staff.

For further information write E. A. Jorgensen, College of Agriculture, Madison, Wis.

Western Region

Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado, June 21-July 9 serves the western region with a short-term school for extension workers.

Among the courses to be offered are (1) Methods and Techniques in Extension Work—Kenneth F. Warner of the Federal Extension Service; (2) Rural Housing—Ruby M. Loper, asso-

ciate professor of housing and design, Cornell University and O. J. Trenary, Extension agricultural engineer, Colorado A. & M. College; (3) Psychology for Extension Workers—Dr. Paul J. Kruse, professor of rural education, Cornell University; (4) Basic Evaluation of Extension Work—Mary Louise Collings, Federal Extension Service; (5) Agricultural Marketing for Extension Workers—instructor to be selected; (6) Extension Information Service—instructor to be selected. Further information can be obtained from Director F. A. Anderson, Extension Service, Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Other Summer School Possibilities

(Courses to be given are listed on page 31)

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.—June 7-July 3 and July 6-31 offers two complete 4-week sessions for the convenience of extension people as a part of the regular summer sessions. The courses for the most part will be taught by members of the University of Missouri faculty and will include advanced courses in subject matter as well as extension methods. For further information write Director J. W. Burch, Agriculture Extension Service, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Mississippi State College, State College, Mississippi, June 7-August 27 offers 3 short-term 3-week courses for graduate credit. Mississippi State College offers the degree of master of science in agricultural extension administration. For further information write H. J. Putman, Agricultural Extension Service, State College, Miss.

University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.—June 14-July 3 plans courses of interest to extension workers. Details concerning this school may be obtained from H. G. Clayton, director, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Florida.

Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, also offers possibilities for Extension workers during summer sessions.

For further information write Edmund deS. Brunner, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

Extension Service *Review*

VOLUME 19

APRIL-MAY 1948

NOS. 4 & 5



How far have we come?

■ Home Demonstration week, May 2-8, marks progress in rural living. Several fields of work which needed special emphasis were mapped out in December 1946 by a committee of home demonstration leaders. What progress has been made toward the goals they set up?

The study of public problems, such as health, education, and civic improvement, was one suggested field for major program emphasis. There are many evidences of mounting interest in health and adequate health facilities. More than 30,000 communities did something to make their communities healthy places in which to live. Six States now have full-time health specialists and 5 States have part-time specialists to help local people work out their problems.

Health problems are many and varied. When it was shown that fluorine in the water was mottling the teeth of some Arizona school children, home demonstration clubs began an educational campaign to make rural homemakers conscious of the danger and seek cheap and effective ways of making the water safe.

Insect control is a community health problem in malarial districts and is exceedingly important in any place. Ninety-five percent of the home demonstration clubwomen of Lauderdale County, Ala., used DDT around the houses, barns, poultry houses, and dairy sheds with excellent results. In Montgomery County, 2,183 homes were sprayed with DDT. Clay County, Ga., has had all homes sprayed with DDT for the past 2 years and last year included all stores and public buildings. They claim very



More than 3 million rural women, such as these meeting in Portsmouth, N. H., took part in home demonstration work last year.

few disease-carrying mosquitoes, flies, and cockroaches can be found there.

The year's reports carry many instances of cooperation in cancer prevention campaigns, in the work with mobile units for tuberculosis X-rays, malarial prevention work, the building of hospitals and clinics, and other health movements.

Civic improvements undertaken by home demonstration groups are as many and varied as the communities in which they function. Some groups have planted the roadside and established forests and recreational parks—many in memory of their husbands and sons who gave their lives in the Second World War. Others have landscaped the church and school

grounds, obtained libraries, beautified cemeteries, and promoted a hundred similar activities.

Another field of activity mentioned by the home demonstration leaders as needing special emphasis was child development and family life. To help home demonstration agents and rural women with these problems, there are 22 State and Federal family life. Many helpful leaflets have been made available dealing with problems most often met in family life. These often form the basis of discussion when groups meet to learn something which will help them. To lead these discussion groups

(Continued on page 43)

Maine 4-H Club enrolls every available boy and girl in town

JOHN W. MANCHESTER, Assistant Extension Editor, Maine

■ Passadumkeag, Maine, a quiet little town with a big name, is a hotbed of activity when it comes to 4-H Club work. Not only does it have one of the largest and strongest 4-H Clubs in Maine but every available boy and girl of club age in the town is a member. Only a few boys and girls over 18 who are married or working are not among the 50 active members.

For a town of fewer than 300 people (277 at the last census), Passadumkeag has done well to come up with such a large and successful club. Known as the Pine Island 4-H Club, taking its name from an island in the nearby Passadumkeag stream, the group has won the plaque as the highest-scoring club in Penobscot County for 8 consecutive years. It was the highest-scoring 4-H Club in the State in 1941 and 1946, finished second in the State in 1947, and has placed third once and fourth once.

Passadumkeag is nestled on the banks of the Penobscot River, some 30 miles north northeast of Bangor in Penobscot County, eastern Maine. It has an Indian name meaning "place above the gravel bar."

Leader Deserves Credit

Much of the credit for the success of the Pine Island 4-H Club goes to Mrs. Hannah B. Waltz, leader for the past 13 years. Mrs. Waltz was herself a 4-H member in Cumberland County during the First World War and so has been connected with club work for many years. Now her children are outstanding 4-H club members.

Dean of Agriculture Arthur L. Deering of the University of Maine praised Mrs. Waltz' fine record as a 4-H Club leader and awarded her a bronze plaque at the annual State 4-H Club contest in December. He pointed out the great sacrifices of time, work, and often money which 4-H Club leaders make. He was particularly impressed by Mrs. Waltz' feat of enrolling every available boy and girl of club age in the town.

The 24 boys and 26 girls in the club range in age from 10 to 20 and carry every type of 4-H project common in the State except corn and potato raising. Club members have consistently had very good records of completions. In 1947, for example, they signed up for 72 projects and completed every one of them.

The Pine Island 4-H Club was organized on May 5, 1934. At first it was for girls only; but brothers of the members soon wanted to get in on the fun, and so the bars were let down to admit both boys and girls. Mrs. Helen Stanhope was the first local leader, but after only a few months Mrs. Waltz succeeded her. Mrs. Waltz now has two assistant leaders, Mrs. Ernest Marden and Miss Arlene Dudley. Miss Dudley, who is also a club member, works with the younger members and is known as assistant junior leader.

The Passadumkeag Club has sent four delegates to the National 4-H

Club Congress in Chicago in its 14-year history. The club has had one member chosen to go to National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C.

The Pine Island Club members have served their community well. They were active in the scrap, fat, and paper salvage drives during the war, placing third in the county in one scrap salvage contest. Following the severe Maine forest fires of last fall, the boys and girls collected clothing and shipped it to areas where people had lost everything.

Although many 4-H Clubs meet only once a month, the Pine Island boys and girls get together two or three times in that period. "We have to meet frequently to cover the work in our many projects," points out Mrs. Waltz. President Reginald Hanson wields the gavel, and Secretary Marilyn Dudley records the minutes of the meetings. But the driving force behind the club and the main reason why it can get and keep the interest of its members is Mrs. Hannah B. Waltz, local leader extraordinary. After all, how many 4-H Clubs do you know that have every available boy or girl of club age as a member and are as successful as the Pine Island 4-H Club of Passadumkeag, Maine?

Geneva and Abbott Lovett have no trouble at all getting to winter meetings of the Pine Island 4-H Club in Passadumkeag, Maine. On a chilly December morning their 8-year-old pony takes them places in a hurry over the snow-covered roads.



Slides and records work together

HELEN NOYES,
Extension Economist,
Home Management,
Washington

■ Like all extension folks I am on the lookout for new ideas in presenting subject-matter material to community groups and for providing ways of getting out visual-aid material to county extension staff members. Last summer I attended the home management conference and workshop at Michigan State College and took part in the activities of the visual aids section.

At this conference I saw some fine sound-slide films, but I knew that this method of presentation would not be usable in the counties in our State because this type of equipment is not available to them. I conceived the idea of transcribing a record to go with slides commonly used in our counties. Most counties have projectors for 2- by 2-inch slides, and it is not difficult to get a record player to use at the same time. I happened to have with me at the conference a series of 17 slides in color on how to bake a salmon in the sand. These pictures had been taken at the Pacific County 4-H Club camp.

I prepared a script describing each step in the process of baking salmon and timed it for operating the slides. I made the record at a commercial studio. On many campuses equipment is available for this work. A muffled door gong was used to indicate on the record when the slide should be changed.

The group at the conference was much pleased with the results, as this is a method which might be used with rather simple equipment. I shall have to confess that I have not completed this particular set of slides for use in counties. I found that I needed to make some changes to make it more usable. However, from my experience with making this recording to go with small slides, I have discovered the following things which might be helpful to anyone who wanted to make a similar experiment.

1. The recording must be made at 78 revolutions per minute as this is the speed used on home players.

2. One side of a record takes about 5 or 6 minutes for playing. Therefore, the timing has to be made according to the time allowed on the record.

3. Probably 12 slides is the maximum number that can be used for each side of the record. I had 17 and found that I had to run them a little fast for good use.

4. Good operating instructions must be given or it would be difficult for a person unfamiliar with the process to make use of the record with the slide.

It seems to me that this type of presentation provides a well-planned script to be used in connection with a set of slides. It can provide the "voice of authority." We are hoping to make use of this in our housing program and feel that it would be a good device as many of our county staff members feel that they are not adequately trained for presenting material on many phases of housing.



I do not think that this type of presentation would be suitable for all types of slides. It seems to work out particularly well to show a process.

My recommendation for the use of slides and the record would be for the agent to run through the record and the slides before making the presentation in order to familiarize himself with the timing for changing the slides. Then I would suggest that it be shown at the meeting and followed by a reshowing of the slides, including discussion by the agent and by the folks participating in the meeting.

■ RANDOLPH W. WHAPLES, a former Connecticut county club agent, has been appointed Connecticut State club leader to succeed A. J. Brundage who has retired after 33 years of work with the young people of the State.

Mr. Whaples was born in Newington, Conn., and was graduated from the University of Connecticut in 1927. Shortly after his graduation, he became club agent in New London County, and in 1935 he accepted the same position in Hartford County.

In 1943 he left club work to become the Hartford County farm labor assistant with the emergency farm labor program, holding that position until 1944 when he became the New England area representative of the farm labor branch of the War Food Administration. Later he represented the War Food Administration in New York State with headquarters at Cornell University in Ithaca. On July 1, 1947, he became supervisor of the youth labor program with the Connecticut Department of Farms and Markets, the position he leaves to accept his appointment as State club leader.

Camp wheels greased

One of the things which made Albemarle County, Va., 4-H Camp successful was the 1-day leader-training meeting held the day before camp, when councilors, leaders, the big chief, and 12 selected 4-H Club members went over the routine of camp. Camp scribe, lesser chiefs and tribal scribes were selected.

Apologies are due

In the last issue an item about a good extension team, Agents J. A. Fairchild and Ruth Muhleman of Perry County, Mo., inadvertently substituted the word secretary for home demonstration agent. Our apologies to Miss Muhleman who by this time has probably taken another name, as she resigned to be married. She was the home demonstration agent and, judging by the record, a mighty good one. Pardon the mistake. The two agents had worked together since 1931, and their influence in the county had grown. Last year about 1,500 farm families reported they had improved some farm or home practice.

Missionaries study extension methods

■ County-agent teaching techniques and methods formed the nucleus of the Seminar on Extension Education for Agricultural Missionaries and Foreign Students, February 3 to 13, in Washington, D. C. At the conclusion of the workshop, the participants had not only been brought up to date on the latest developments in agricultural science and research but had also acquired a working knowledge of how extension workers make use of mass communication and visual media in educational work with rural people.

The 19 missionaries and 10 foreign students and visitors made a receptive student body. They were alert and eager, asked questions of the speakers, and sifted the information carefully to determine to what extent extension methods could be adapted and used in their educational work in foreign countries. Four State and county extension agents on sabbatical leave also attended the seminar.

Simple Methods Needed

Some of the simpler teaching devices that are taken for granted in the United States present problems in foreign countries where the natives must be educated to comprehend their significance. A good example of this is the use of visual aids. One of the missionaries pointed out that the natives in the part of the world where he is located became confused when the picture of a man was first shown to them. He continued that the educational process had to begin at the very lowest level.

All Methods Used

The missionaries, whose headquarters are in India, Korea, Africa, the Belgian Congo, and China, are as enthusiastic in their teaching responsibilities as the natives are in learning. Like extension workers, they use all of the teaching methods and techniques in their educational work with the natives—visual aids, publications, demonstrations, posters, charts, and filmstrips. To attain the desired results, the methods have to be pre-

sented in as clear and simple form as it is possible to make them.

Governments Spur Education

Registration requests, as a general rule, far exceed the number of pupils the schools can accommodate. The tempo of education is constantly increasing as the result of government grants that include payment of teachers' salaries, construction and maintenance of school buildings and facilities, and, in some places, a free school lunch program subsidized by the provincial governments.

Curriculums Represent Needs of People

The curriculums in the missionary schools are as broad as the needs of the natives require. A good illustration of this is the Prentiss Elementary School for Girls in Etah, India. There, under the capable direction of Miss Margaret Vande Bunt, the young pupils receive instruction in agriculture and home economics and are groomed for leadership in their own villages and towns. The student body

is made up entirely of children from rural areas, who live at the school. Though the three R's are not neglected, principal emphasis is placed on solving local problems. A great deal of experimental work is carried on with goats to increase the local milk supply, and the children are taught the wisdom of breeding parts of the flock at different times to insure an adequate supply of milk the year around. The students are taught everything from the simplest hygiene to the artificial insemination of livestock.

There is a large farm at the school where new strains and varieties of seed are introduced. When Miss Vande Bunt returns to Etah, she will take back with her some wilt-resistant seed potatoes that she obtained from Cornell University. She will plant them in the Prentiss School garden, and if they prove successful, she hopes to encourage the natives to adopt them on their own farms.

Workshop Requested by Missionaries

The workshop was arranged jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service Agricultural Missions, Inc., and the Rural Missions Cooperating Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. It is re-

Margaret Vande Bunt, of Etah, India, discusses extension methods with Dr. Fred P. Frutchev, in charge of the missionaries seminar.



quested by Agricultural Missions, Inc., to fill the need of agricultural missionaries who must have at their fingertips teaching techniques and methods that they need in their educational work.

The program for the seminar was prepared jointly by Dr. Fred P. Frutchev, who is in charge of Extension's foreign student training pro-

gram, and I. W. Moomaw, educational secretary of Agricultural Missions, Inc. It consisted for the most part of talks by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture on the many phases of farming and homemaking and instruction in the preparation and use of extension teaching techniques and methods. After each talk a discus-

sion panel was set up. Sixty-three department specialists cooperated to make the seminar informative and realistic.

This was the fourth workshop conducted for agricultural missionaries. The first was held in 1945, and since then 95 missionaries have been trained in extension techniques and methods.

County farm and home week

MARION K. STOCKER, Assistant Editor, New York State College of Home Economics

■ Madison County, N. Y., couldn't wait for a Cornell postwar revival of annual Farm and Home Week. Last year farm folk in the largely rural county decided to have one of their own, which proved so successful they repeated it this year.

Enthusiasm for the project spread until every agricultural organization and many business enterprises offered to help. And the 3-day event has turned into one of the finest examples of county-wide cooperation in Madison's history.

Both years it has been held the second week in March at Morrisville Agricultural and Technical Institute. Meetings for farmers and homemakers were held simultaneously, with social functions for all each evening.

In 1947, the program opened with a meat-cutting demonstration and barbecue which drew more than 1,000 guests despite an unseasonable snowstorm.

Outstanding speakers included the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and a number of professors from the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell. County nurses discussed home safety; a representative from the utility company spoke on home lighting; commercial companies demonstrated latest home and farm equipment; the State library featured an exhibit of books.

The Home Bureau sponsored a popular hobby exhibit, open to both men and women; and a bread-making contest caused widespread interest. So did a one-act play contest staged one evening by three Granges.

A dance in the Central School, with everyone—young and old—attending, was the grand finale.

The committee, hoping that the worst of the winter weather would be over by March, set the dates accordingly. But in 1947 it proved to be one of the snowiest weeks of the season with back roads blocked and highways barely passable. Nevertheless, more than 2,000 broke their way through to attend, and sponsors pronounced the event a decided success.

In fact, they started planning then and there for another Madison County Farm and Home Week in 1948, again taking a chance on the second week in March—March 10-12. Again, a blizzard cut the attendance, but 2,000 people came anyway. Three hundred chest X-rays were made in the Public Health Service's anti-tuberculosis campaign.

Speakers on everything from child care to international relations were featured, also exhibits, demonstrations, contests, simultaneous programs for men and women, and evening entertainment for all.

Madison County Farm and Home Week seems to have culled out all the bad features of modern county fairs, leaving only those which make them valuable. The week is highly educational; it encourages exhibits, competition, and good fellowship. Its entertainment is wholesome and popular—a far cry from the tawdry, commercial midway.

Perhaps Madison County has evolved an idea that might well be adopted by other rural communities throughout the country.

■ The conference for Maine county home demonstration agents, held at the University of Maine last January, departed from the usual procedure by including a training course. By demonstrations, specialists brought the agents up to date so that they are better prepared to train their county project leaders.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, clothing specialist, showed how "The Finish Makes the Dress" and "ABC's of Sewing;" and Dr. Kathryn Briwa, nutrition specialist, "Easy Meals for Home Folks" and "Modern Meat Cookery." Home Management Specialist Constance Burgess demonstrated "Practical Home Decoration;" Walter Witham, on "Floors and Floor Finishes;" and Reba Basom, instructor in home economics, on "Household Textiles—Floors and Window Treatments."

Estelle Nason, State home demonstration leader, talked on "Organizing One's Self;" and other members of the university staff discussed various subjects with the agents.

■ "Gardens are the source of a much more sizable portion of the farm income than most people think"—or so some horticulturists believe.

Jimmie Roseborough, extension horticulturist in Texas, estimates there were 400,000 farm gardens in Texas in 1947. The value of the vegetables and fruits produced, including those processed for home use as well as fresh for the table, averaged \$110 per garden. By these figures, the total income from the gardens in Texas last year was 44 million dollars. He said, "Cotton and wheat, the 2 crops we figure make the most money, actually brought in an income only a little over 11 times in the case of cotton, and 6 times in the case of wheat than of the value of the gardens."

I learn about conservation

"An unusual and forceful approach to human conservation" was the verdict of one who heard Roy L. Donohue, Texas extension agronomist, speak at the conservation section of the Texas Academy of Science last December. The following abstract highlights this talk.

■ From the seventh grade on up, every man, woman, and child knows the meaning of the word "conservation." That is, they know in general what it means. It means to most people the wise use of our natural resources—soils, forests, wildlife, grass, and oil—to mention a few.

We imply that when we practice the conservation of soils, forests, and wildlife that we automatically are doing it for the benefit of people. But do we follow through to be sure people are benefited? Are we cognizant of the fact that in reality human conservation is the ultimate goal in all conservation programs?

Soils and People

It took me 37 years to realize that people are more important than soils. There is, of course, a direct relationship between soils and people. But not all human problems are automatically solved when people have better soils and higher incomes.

The check plot of hubam clover has not received phosphate during the past 3 years, whereas the field has received during the same period 400 pounds of 46-percent TVA phosphate per acre. (Left to right: C. B. Schroeder, farm unit demonstrator, Washington County, and Joe Frobese, county agricultural agent.)



Let me tell you how I discovered people. It was in the Texas Farm Unit Demonstration program.

In 1936 the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Tennessee Valley Authority signed a cooperative agreement. The TVA agreed to supply high-analysis phosphate; and the college, through its Extension Service, agreed to use this fertilizer to promote better farming practices under practical farm conditions.

In early 1945 the State supervision of this cooperative farm unit work was turned over to me. And that is where my real education started.

For about a year the job I inherited consisted of assisting county agricultural agents in 16 counties to carry on a pasture, meadow, and soil-building program with legumes on cultivated land.

Then, late in 1946, the farm unit work was modified to include a joint program of farm and home demonstrations. It is here where I discovered how to carry on a human conservation program.

The farm unit demonstration program may be defined as the combination of practices and organizations which will more nearly fit the needs of the land and the desires of the farm family and will produce maximum income and maintain a satisfactory home in the community.

In this program, now carried on in 43 counties in the State, we help the farm families set down their long-time goals and their annual goals. Then the local county agricultural agent and home demonstration agent help the farm families achieve these goals. The local agents get help to do this from their district agents and extension specialists.

Here's an example of a 1947 annual goal, as written by the farm family: (1) Brush 10 acres of pasture; (2) fertilize and mow 25 acres of pasture; (3) buy a purebred bull; (4)

wire house for electricity; (5) start landscape plan; (6) plan bathroom; (7) plant 25 acres of vetch; (8) help Junior get started in 4-H Club work.

Farm Families Develop Plans

Follow-up visits throughout the year are made by both extension agents to help the farm families in developing their plans. These developed plans then serve as demonstrations to other farm families in the community. In this way better farm and home practices are spread.

How do we know that this joint program will work to provide better living—human conservation? Because last month I sat in on several annual meetings of farm unit demonstration families and heard their stories. A typical testimony runs like this:

"Two years ago the county agent talked me into planting hubam clover on some of my cotton land. At first I didn't want to do it because I had always raised 100 acres of cotton every year. And if I planted 10 acres of hubam clover, I could plant only 90 acres of cotton. But I did it anyway just to give it a try. I planted 10 acres of hubam clover for the first time in my life in the spring of 1945. The clover made a fine seed crop which I sold for \$100 an acre. Then in 1946 I planted this clover land back in cotton. The cotton yield was doubled. Now I'm sold on hubam clover, and I plan to plant 25 acres every year and follow it with cotton. In this way I can get a good income from clover seed and at the same time make more cotton than I ever made before.

"Also the home demonstration agent talked us into keeping home records and starting our first garden, and she helped us in remodeling and landscaping our yard. Now that we make more money from our farm we can have more things to enjoy life with. It's more fun to farm now that we can see where we're going and have someone interested in us.

"Oh, yes! I have shown about 40 of my neighbors what we are doing, and they want to do the same thing. One of my neighbors is a landlord, and last week he showed me a copy of his new agreement with his tenant. It calls for one-fourth of all cotton land in hubam clover each year. But best

of all we have our first washing machine! Now my wife won't be so tired on wash days."

Let's analyze this success story of human conservation step by step:

1. The farm family had confidence in the county extension agents, so they tried out some of their recommendations.

2. The family proved to themselves on their own land and in their own home that the recommended practices were successful.

3. Sparked by their success, this demonstration family felt the urge to show their neighbors. They wondered how these practices would work on the neighbors' farms and in their homes.

4. The neighbors, seeing these demonstrations, decided to try out some of these same practices.

5. The result: Better soils, better crops, better livestock, better living.

Is there a better way of teaching human conservation?

New nutrition building at Cornell

Savage Hall, new nutrition building on the Cornell University campus, was dedicated on October 10. Not only does Savage Hall now provide quarters under one roof for Cornell's unique school of nutrition (established in 1941 under Dr. L. A. Maynard's direction), but the dedication of the building stands as a symbol of what can be done where farmers of a State and of a region have confidence in the services rendered by an institution.

Savage Hall is the first building of considerable cost and importance devoted to a major school of a land-grant university, the erection of which was entirely financed by farmers. Its total building cost amounted to \$650,000, which was paid for in full by appreciative farmers and their organizations of the Northeast. Cornell University gave the site. The State of New York equipped the offices and laboratories. The staff is supported jointly by the university and the State.

H. E. Babcock, food authority and a member of the Cornell board of trustees, declared that the three-way partnership of farmers, the people, and a university, which built the structure, is a "formula for teamwork which shows great promise."

Poultry Day, "show me" style

E. B. WINNER, Extension Poultryman, Missouri

■ Giving a "boost" to the new and a repeat showing of the best of the old is what makes the annual Poultry Improvement Day click in Pettis County, Mo. This event is "chuck full" of ideas on saving labor in caring for the farm poultry flock. Methods that will help poultry raisers step their production on up to at least 200 eggs or more per hen annually are featured. Practices that will help farmers produce a better product and thus get a higher price for their eggs also receive attention.

Some 300 poultry raisers have been attending this event annually during the past 3 years that it has been held at Sedalia, Mo. It is put on by the county agent with the help of other agricultural groups as well as poultry industry members—including hatcherymen, produce dealers, lumbermen, hardware dealers, and others in Pettis County who are interested in the poultry business.

A feature exhibit at the 1947 show was the new 24- by 52-foot laying house recently designed by the University of Missouri. Although the meeting was held in the Armory at Sedalia, the floor plan for this new house was laid out and equipment installed. Two corners of the house were built up with concrete blocks, and several sets of rafters were put in place.

This house, designed to fit Missouri's balanced farming program, accommodates 300 to 400 hens and more can be built on if the farm flock is to be further enlarged. Labor-saving devices include pit roosts, feed room, and others.

An exhibit also included was a model of an automatic waterer which greatly simplifies this chore in poultry raising.

Brooding and range equipment included a 10- by 12-foot brooder house, a 9- by 12-foot range shelter, a barrel waterer, and range feeders. Furthermore, a complete set-up on brooding equipment—including stove, feeders, waterers, and litter—were properly arranged in the brooder house. This again emphasized the need for adequate equipment.



Egg-cooling and holding equipment were shown, illustrating to producers the proper method of caring for both hatching and market eggs. A graded display of eggs and dressed poultry stressed the importance of quality production and marketing.

Local poultry raisers who have been obtaining high annual production and a profitable rate of lay during the fall months attested to the value of the type of equipment being displayed and the value of the methods and practices discussed.

The County Poultry Improvement Day is spearheading the program of poultry improvement in Pettis County.

■ DOLORES MORALES, district home demonstration agent from the Isle of Puerto Rico, came into Washington just in time to attend the quarterly extension conference in February. Just back from 22 months in Costa Rica where she was laying the ground work for a home demonstration service, she stopped off on her way home to report to the State Department. In Costa Rica she trained 40 girls and left 15 established agents, 68 4-H Clubs, and 3 adult clubs. Miss Morales was one of the 6 original agents in Puerto Rico who began work in 1934. She was accompanied home by Miss Flora Stahl who plans to study in Puerto Rico and return to her home in Costa Rica as a home demonstration agent.

What will keep club members enthusiastic?

PAUL L. MALONEY, Assistant Director for Junior Extension Work, Nevada Extension Service

■ A study of the records of 4-H Club enrollments will reveal that one of the most important problems confronting the goal to have 3 million club members by 1950 lies in the large number lost from club work at young ages.

The questions naturally arise: Why do so many club members enroll for 2 years and then drop out of active interest and participation in the club programs? What can be done to encourage a larger number of them to stay in club work for a longer period of time? Club leaders and county agents realize that 2 years is not more than enough time for the club member to serve the basic training needed to prepare him for a real constructive program.

One of the reasons why club members lose interest at those ages is that too few of them are encouraged to enlarge their demonstrations, as their advanced years and experience justify their promotion to greater achievements.

Let us sit down with a club boy, or a group of club boys, in a range livestock area and take sufficient time to analyze with them the weakness of the enterprise as conducted on many ranches in the area, with suggestions on how the situation can be improved by them. Cause the club member to realize the educational and the financial possibilities, as well as the spread of influence that a 4-H Club project, properly planned over a long period of years, can give when the project is properly planned by the club members and leaders themselves. These plans should then be taken to the parents and their support obtained, for they are big plans.

The ultimate goal of these club projects is thus made a challenge to the club members and has caused them to realize that it is not merely a 2-year proposition; but if the member is to receive the full benefits, the project will have to be carried to a successful conclusion.

An example can be given of clubs in two counties of Nevada which have been in operation sufficiently long to present evidence that one important factor in preventing the loss of club members at young ages lies in keeping them enthusiastic, with larger and larger objectives being carried out.

After a certain amount of required preliminary basic training and study has been completed the club member purchases five of the very best weaner heifers that he can obtain as a foundation for his commercial herd that he is going to build for himself. It is best that these calves be purchased while on the cow so that the member can see the dam and inspect the general run of herd sires being used. It may be necessary to go out of the local community to get the desired foundation heifers, so that the member will get the principles of selection and quality and be proud of his start.

These animals are purchased in his own right with money borrowed, preferably from the bank with a note and a repayment plan. When the calves are weaned and delivered to the club member they are branded with his own brand. At the proper age they are vaccinated for Bang's with a story in the local or State papers outlining the damage that is done the industry from Bang's disease and why the club members are vaccinating their calves. The heifers are not pampered but grown out well. They are kept away from the bull until they are ready to breed and then bred to an outstanding sire that has proved his ability to sire good calves.

As the calves are dropped they should be dehorned with a dehorning tube before the horns set firmly to the head. The calves are marked and, if necessary, vaccinated for blackleg. The calves are weaned on a small amount of grain and cotton cake daily and not allowed to become shelly and weak as calves. If a cow drops a bad calf, change bulls; and

if she drops two bad ones, sell the cow and her heifer calves. The steers are sold at the best age for the community, and weights are compared to the average of the community for the same age.

It is easy to visualize the spread of influence of a project of this kind based on the needs of the community, for it furnishes excellent material for newspaper and radio stories which will be the indirect method of approach to the rancher. Every improvement the club member makes is good for a feature story and radio interview. As an example, when the calves are selected, a story on selecting the best heifers for use as replacements of aged cows can be used, as the club members are selecting the best. Vaccinating for Bang's disease offers a chance to bring out the need for vaccinating, with data on the loss to the county from Bang's disease. Keeping the heifers away from the bulls until they are ready to breed is excellent material for a story.

Breeding the heifers to a good sire gives a chance to outline the value of good bulls to a livestock community. Dehorning the calves when they are still on the cow and before the button sets to the head offers material for a good story. Selling the off-breeding cow and her heifer gives material for breeding up a herd of commercial cattle through breeding and selection. The best age at which to sell steers in the community and a cost-of-production record make a good story.

Although it is true that buying weaners is the slow way of getting into the cattle business, yet it gives the club member a chance to study the many vital problems while the stock are developing. Therefore, in order to keep the interest of the member while the stock are growing on the range, it is advisable to have the member take supplemental projects along with this commercial herd work, such as feeding a calf for a junior livestock show or taking gardening, crops, soil conservation, or other work adapted to the community.

Once a boy gets started in this type of work and accepts a long-time, planned program he will not drop out until he has reached the age limit or some unforeseen condition makes it impossible for him to continue.

Three days of forest management

■ Two village clergymen swung axes and machetes alongside lumber operators, students, farmers, and townspeople at a 3-day short course in practical forestry conducted by the New Hampshire Extension Service last fall—the first school of its kind in the area, which now seems likely to become an annual event.

Conducted on a 100-acre tract of forest in the State's Bear Brook State Park, the school gave 30 men training in forest practices under actual woods conditions. The men were trained so that they could return to their home communities and assist 4-H Club members in forestry projects and advise farmers and small woodland owners on problems of forest management.

The 100-acre, heavily wooded "classroom," with its white pine and hardwoods ranging from seedlings to trees well over 75 years old, made an excellent laboratory for the demonstration of forest practices.

The 30 students were divided into 4 groups for instruction in regularly scheduled classes conducted by county foresters.

Lumbermen and Town Folks

The clergymen and lumber operators worked alongside a storekeeper from a nearby navy yard and the manager of a dairy in making quick estimates of merchantable stands, determining the annual cut of wood and timber to insure a sustained yield, and scaling logs and pulpwood.

Three high school students, a wood hopper, and the publicity director of a large wood-using plant joined with farmers in learning how to identify commercially important trees and how to select trees for pulpwood and logs. A nursery operator, a timber buyer, a laborer, and a college student were instructed by county foresters in thinning and pruning immature stands and in fire protection and insect and disease control.

Work done by the students, whose ages ranged from 19 to 58, was done according to recommendations in a management plan of the 100-acre tract made in advance. Pictures were



Management of immature stands of timber is explained to students at New Hampshire's 3-day forestry school by County Forester Robert Breck.

taken of weeding, thinnings, and selective cuttings made by the students so that a photographic record could be made of the work on the tract as it is done each year.

Evenings were devoted to discussions of modern forest methods, training films, and appearances of guest speakers from the United States Forest Service, State Board of Education, and Extension Service.

On the final day, representatives of

the forest industry, farm woodland owners, chairmen of county forestry committees, and foresters joined the students for a 2-hour seminar on ways to bring about better management of farm woodlands.

The New Hampshire Forestry and Recreation Commission and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests cooperated with the Extension Service in conducting the school.

Saipan has club agent

■ Saipan will soon have boys' clubs similar to 4-H Clubs in Hawaii and on the mainland. Hog raising will be the boys' first project. They will begin by raising purebred boars which will be used to improve the hog population of the island. The clubs will be supervised by Ignacio Benevente, a Saipan-born Chamorro, who has just returned home after spending 3 months with the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service. While in Hawaii he received intensive training in some of the farming techniques that he thinks will be particularly useful to

Saipan farmers and home gardeners.

The Agricultural Experiment Station has been asked to supply foundation breeding stock for the 4-H swine project and for Saipan farmers.

Mr. Benevente is the second Chamorro farm agent to be trained by the local Agricultural Extension Service and sent back to work with his own people. Lorenzo Siguenza, whose picture appeared in the March 1947 issue of the REVIEW, spent 6 months working as assistant farm agent on Kauai and is now back on Guam, his native island.

Agents prove mettle in Maine fire disaster

DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, Associate Editor

■ When I returned to my home in Maine to spend the Christmas holidays I saw evidences of the damage done by fires that had burned towns, rural homes, and forests last October. I had heard of the coordinated efforts of many agencies during the disaster. Conspicuous among these were the Extension Service, Forest Service, the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, the American Red Cross, and the students and teaching staffs of the University of Maine and other Maine colleges.

Although many whose homes had been burned were living in prefabricated houses or had found other housing, the valiant work done by extension agents had not been forgotten.

County agents, on the job day and night, lined up all kinds of fire-fighting and other equipment, including tractors, bulldozers for building fire lanes, big transportation trucks for moving livestock, and arranged for housing and whatever was needed.

Service to Humanity

In times of great stress and danger, extension leadership in getting people organized fills a real place in service to humanity. Home demonstration agents and 4-H Club agents, with volunteer women they selected, directed the feeding and assisted in providing clothing for hundreds left homeless.

As the raging fire, fanned by strong winds, ravaged Bar Harbor, a famous summer resort; men, women, and children fled by motor vehicles and boats. Many went to Ellsworth, the shire city of Hancock County. Here the number grew so fast that a committee was formed to see that the evacuees and fire fighters were fed. City Hall was the center for all people to report, and local people organized themselves to receive telephone calls from people who would take evacuees into their homes. Feeding stations were set up in the Masonic Temple and the Congregational Church, as these buildings seemed to be the most centrally located. The Catholic and Unitarian Churches

served meals at the Masonic Temple and the Baptist and Methodist Churches at the Congregational Church. At the height of the fire, emergency stations in Hancock County fed 5,500 people at each meal. The people from Mount Desert Island stayed in Ellsworth and other towns for about a week before they were allowed to go back to the island. Food was shipped in by truckloads, about one truckload every hour from Bangor, and many from Portland.

Adelaide Newcomb, home demonstration agent of Hancock County, kept in touch with the organization at each place to see that all evacuees were fed, planned menus, and checked on supplies and cooking facilities in the different places.

During the emergency, Carl A. Rogers, county agricultural agent of Hancock County, helped to evacuate about 200 dairy cattle from the island. He also did the ordering of food supplies for the evacuees. Madeline Stephenson, county 4-H Club agent, was also active.

Over in the western part of the State, Oxford County, H. A. Leonard, county agricultural agent, Hope Moody, home demonstration agent, and Keith Bates, county 4-H Club agent, helped with fire fighting, evacuating, and feeding. After the fire at Brownfield, a town of some 300 or 400 families, where nearly every building was burned down, the agents made surveys to see what people needed. Telephone calls and letters to members of organized extension groups brought food, clothing, and house furnishings. About 50 prefabricated houses were set up in Brownfield during the week end of November 1, just a few days after the fire. No buildings being available for use as a town office during the emergency, the Maine Central Railroad sent a combination smoker-baggage car to Brownfield.

Down in York County, Home Demonstration Agent Olga Lemke worked with the Red Cross, having charge of the canteen at Newfield until that



In many towns and rural areas fires left ruins such as these in Brownfield.

town was evacuated. When she returned to her own home in Kennebunkport that night she found that town being evacuated. She helped people move during the night. Next morning she made a tour of the burned areas and visited the women in home demonstration groups, asking them to send her a list of all families that had been burned out, ages of youngsters, and their particular needs. On her list were 686 families; and as food, clothing, and furniture came in, Miss Lemke worked with the Red Cross and Salvation Army in the distribution. Extension groups in York County, other organizations in Windsor, Vt., and PTA and church groups in Lewiston and Auburn sent gifts. From Lisbon Falls, a manufacturing town of woolen goods, came 7 truckloads. At Christmas time, 1,231 packages were sent to families. These packages contained such articles as clothing, mittens for youngsters, woolen garments, sheets and pillowcases, towels, and toys.

Farm Groups Aid Families

Two farm groups in Aroostook County in northern Maine are each helping a family in York County for a year. The Presque Isle Farm Bureau is aiding a family in Kennebunk and the State Road Farm Bureau, a family in East Waterboro.

York County Agent Robert P. Ahern and Club Agent Earl Langley helped fight forest fires and then made numerous calls in stricken areas regarding emergency housing and feeding of livestock. They assisted

the disaster committee to hold meetings in those towns and took surveys of homes, equipment, and timber loss. W. S. Rowe, Cumberland County agent, who organized trucks for evacuating cattle and horses, reported 100 percent cooperation. His committee obtained shelter for 500 or more head of livestock and offers of free hay for the stock.

The radio and press were used continuously to inform and advise people of action needed and taken. District conferences of the agents were held at once to plan the campaign, coordinate activities, and develop centralized functioning. The Maine farm management specialist, a former county agent, Philip S. Parsons, was named State disaster chief for the Extension Service and personnel assigned to his direction. State specialists were active on all fronts. Albert D. Nutting, extension forester, and Norman Gray, who was appointed extension emergency forester in the

burned area, were active in determining the amount of lumber injured and in aiding farmers and woodlot owners in salvaging the trees that needed to be cut.

A special conference, called by State Commissioner of Agriculture A. K. Gardner, was held the last of October. Representatives of the Red Cross, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, national representatives of Federal Land Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Production and Marketing Administration, and Extension Service attended. The situation was discussed, and each agency reported what it was doing and could do in line of credit. It was the consensus that the Extension Service was the organization to contact farmers to ascertain their immediate long-time credit needs, also to get data on building, and other pertinent information.

Surveys made late in November of areas of southwestern Maine by Ex-

ension Disaster Chief Philip S. Parsons, with the assistance of county agents, selectmen, and farmer committees, showed that the two most pressing needs were found to be shelter for those who lost their homes and barns, and salvage of more than 100 million board feet of injured standing timber that can be saved if harvested before the borer season of next June.

During the past winter the Extension Service has cooperated with the Maine Department of Forestry and the Governor's emergency fire committee in holding county-wide meetings on fire prevention in all counties in the State. More than a thousand selectmen, fire wardens, chairmen of organized extension groups, and other community leaders attended these meetings. Many local communities have held similar meetings to follow up the county meetings. A number of towns have voted funds at their March meetings to purchase new fire-fighting equipment.

How far have we come?

(Continued from page 33)

more than 32,000 rural women have been given some special training by specialists and agents, and nearly 189,000 men and women have taken part.

The work they have done did its bit in calling attention to national problems in family life and in making possible the National Conference on Family Life, which will be held in Washington during Home Demonstration Week, May 6, 7, and 8. This conference is studying the trends in American families in these disturbed postwar years.

To better utilize the facts brought together by the delegates from the 125 organizations participating in the conference, and to capitalize on the national interest aroused by the meeting, the extension specialists will hold a meeting of their own directly after the general meeting to get down to brass tacks in studying the recommendations in the light of their own local situations. They will try to work out some specific ways in which they can work to bring these goals nearer and will carry home to their home demonstration agents and local leaders the results.

Farm and home planning, another

field for major emphasis, was not new last year, but it certainly seemed to gather momentum. State extension specialists attending the Farm Family Living Outlook Conferences last October spent several sessions on this phase of the work. A special committee came early to study materials available and prepare a program for the larger conference. A questionnaire among the delegates showed confidence in farm and home planning as an effective extension method. A written check sheet made out by this group of specialists showed that 38 felt that this method would help families solve their problems better than individual project activities, whereas only 6 voted in the negative. They were strong for all members of the State staff participating and carried the matter further by voting unanimously for the cooperation of both the county agricultural agent and the home demonstration agent.

Increased buying power for rural people and the urgent need for replacement of many types of home equipment made the field of consumer education important. Soaring prices of food increased the demand for guidance and led to the training of nearly 100,000 voluntary local leaders to help with consumer education in foods, in addition to the 100,000

trained in food preparation and preservation.

Planning for new homes, modernization of old homes, and buying household equipment made increasing demands on the time of extension workers. Help was given in planning 45,000 new homes and in remodeling 109,000 homes.

The past year has shown increased activity, not only in the usual home economics fields but in working on the postwar problems facing the rural home of today. These problems are not confined to the local community but branch out to include an understanding of women in other lands—an understanding which will lay the foundations for a durable peace. When the Associated Country Women of the World met last summer in Holland, 10 home demonstration agents and 75 rural women attended and are now telling of their experiences at home. The women of Nebraska raised money to bring a Chinese student to study at their university, an Arkansas club adopted a Dutch orphan, an Oregon club has adopted a family in Greece and Norway and many clubs have found some way to help their neighbors and gain firsthand impressions of the international situation to supplement their study of world problems.



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.

Don't Let Your Corn Be Bored

Losses of corn from the European corn borer are increasing in this country very rapidly. In 1946 they were \$37,000,000, which was 7 times the estimated loss from the pest in 1941. In 1947 the estimate was \$100,000,000. The corn borer has now spread over 28 States, including the entire Corn Belt.

Research is fortunately keeping pace with the insect and has developed methods of combating it which, if widely and properly applied, will reduce these losses. The availability of new insecticidal materials and more efficient equipment for applying them has made insecticidal control possible for the first time.

Corn borer moths prefer the tallest and most vigorous corn on which to lay their eggs. In June and early July the egg masses can be seen on under sides of the corn leaves. If as many as 25 egg masses are found on 100 plants, the field should be treated. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine recommends sprays or dusts applied so that the insecticides used will reach the places where the young borers are feeding. Sprays that have been found most effective contain DDT, *Ryania* (preparations of ground stems of *Ryania speciosa*, a plant that grows in Central America), or rotenone. Hand-operated equipment can be used on small plantings, power-operated for large fields. Sweet corn, canning corn, seed corn, and field corn should all be treated to prevent losses and to curb the further spread of this costly pest. The leaves, husks, and stalks of treated corn should not be fed to dairy animals or to any animals that are being fattened for slaughter.

Cultural methods of control recommended by the Bureau are to plow old

cornstalks under cleanly by early spring and process all stalks used for fodder, as by shredding or ensiling. Hybrid varieties of corn especially suited to the soil and climate of most localities have been developed through research, and these locally adapted hybrids can be expected to be more resistant to insect attack as well as to give higher yields of better corn.

Details of insecticidal treatments may be found in the Bureau's E-718, revised, entitled "Insecticidal Treatments for the Control of the European Corn Borer."

A Kitchen to Make a Cook's Mouth Water

"If you would run the house the way I do my office * * *" is supposed to be the standard plea of husbands for more efficiency in the home. Harried housewives can now reply: "Just provide me with the kitchen designed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, and see how efficient I'll be!"

In plans for a step-saving U-kitchen the Bureau has incorporated the results of long study in its housing and household equipment laboratories. The kitchen is planned to cut walking, stooping, and stretching to a minimum; but it is large enough for two women—or two persons—to work in comfortably at the same time. A striking feature is the two sets of revolving shelves at the corners of the cupboards. All articles on these shelves are immediately available without reaching behind something else. One of these "Lazy Susans" is for staples, the other for everyday dishes. The larger and heavier articles can be placed on the lower shelves, lighter, less frequently used things on the top shelf. Below are revolving cabinets for cooking uten-

sils, large bowls, or anything else not provided for elsewhere.

"Centers" for the various kitchen tasks mean that everything needed for the job in hand is within reach. There are the mixing center, the vegetable preparation center, the dishwashing center, serving center (sliding doors connect the kitchen counter with the dining room), and the cooking center. A planning desk, storage closet, and dining center with table and chairs complete the picture of the perfect kitchen.

These and many more details are described and illustrated in a bulletin, "A Step-Saving U-Kitchen," available from the Bureau, which will also tell how to get working drawings from which to construct the kitchen.

The kitchen was designed by Lenore E. Sater.

The Longer the Stem, the More Valuable the Rose

Greenhouse roses treated with aerosols containing hexaethyl tetraphosphate were found to grow more vigorously and to produce more blooms with stems 3 to 6 inches longer than untreated roses. The improvement is due to elimination of the spider mite by the insecticide. As florists and customers pay higher prices for roses with longer stems, the treatment pays dividends.

Good Old Oatmeal

It will not surprise one of the Department's scientists to learn that a study of the protein value of food grains puts rolled oats at the top. Many years ago, in his undergraduate days, he made a nutritional and economic study of cereals which proved to him that a breakfast bowl of oatmeal provided him with the most nourishment for the least money.

The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics feeding experiments showed that the protein of rolled oats exceeds that of all other cereals studied in quantity and that of all except rice in quality. The rice protein, however, is very low in amount. Rye, whole wheat, barley, and corn, in that order, followed oats and rice in nutritional quality of their protein.

We Study Our Job

Mississippi surveys extension progress

Jewell Garland, Associate Leader, Mississippi Field Studies and Training, reports on the first study made by the Mississippi Extension Service in its long-range program of checking on their extension accomplishments. County, State, and Federal personnel worked together in planning and carrying out these studies piloted by Miss Garland in cooperation with H. J. Putnam, leader of Mississippi's Extension Studies Project.

■ We are looking at our extension work through a magnifying glass. We are studying the effectiveness of our present program as a basis for future planning. We want to know how many people know our county agents. What types of people and how many people follow extension practices? What are the best ways of getting information on improved practices over to farm people? To find answers to these and related questions, Director L. I. Jones set up a permanent committee of extension workers to work with Mr. Putnam and me on a program of studies and training.

Our plan got off to a good start in Pontotoc County where we interviewed 212 white families representing a cross section of all areas of the country. This is a typical hill county where extension work has been active for 33 years. About 85 percent of those interviewed were farm families and 15 percent were nonfarm; 53 percent were owners, and 47 percent were nonowners.

Most of the people knew about the Extension Service and seemed to have a favorable attitude, but they did not always know it by the name of Extension. They did not always know the terms "county agents" and "home demonstration agents." However, 77 percent of the men said they knew the county agricultural agent and 44 percent of the women knew the home demonstration agent. About one-half of the men and one-fourth of the women had at some time or other called on one of the county workers for help. Farm owners contacted county agents more often than renters did.

Seventy-six percent of all the men and 64 percent of all the women in-

terviewed had participated some time or other in an extension activity. The percentage of families who used improved farm and home methods was consistently higher among families who had participated in extension activities. There was a great deal of difference in percentage of participation between families of the various educational and income levels, but there were more improvements made by people in the higher educational and income levels than in the lower. The highest percentage of participation was in the middle groups rather than in either the higher or the lower.

Practices in soil conservation, orchards, gardens, and food preservation that have been emphasized in the extension program for a long time have been more widely adopted than practices in forestry and improved pastures. Only a small percentage used soy beans as food; this is a relatively new food.

The majority of the farm families had access to a pressure cooker, and the majority also used pressure cookers in canning nonacid vegetables. Very little progress has been made in changing the traditional method of cooking turnip greens. Two-thirds of the women still cook their turnip greens longer than 1 hour. The few who had changed were home demonstration club members. However, practically all of the families used turnip greens in their diets.

Farm women who did not take an active part in extension activities said they learned more improved practices on food preservation from relatives or neighbors than from home demonstration agents. This fact seems to indicate that more good result demonstrations and wider use of leaders

would make more effective extension work.

The county agricultural agent was named most frequently as source of information on improved farm practices, with the exception of forestry practices. Relatives or neighbors ranked second as sources on farm practices. Farm renters mentioned learning farm practices from relatives or neighbors more often than farm owners did. In some instances the tenants learned from the owners who worked closely with the county agents.

In methods of learning, general meetings were mentioned the greatest number of times, news stories second. The method demonstration was not mentioned often for farm practices.

Home practice method demonstrations ranked much higher than any other mentioned. Meetings and bulletins were second. Colorful commercial publications on canning and gardening seemed to interest more of the people interviewed than our black and white extension bulletins.

Fifty-four percent of the homes surveyed had access to the county newspaper. Approximately one-third of the men and women read the agricultural and home agents' special articles that had appeared in the local newspapers 2 weeks before the study. More result demonstrations are needed in small isolated areas. These demonstrations should be in line with the needs and abilities of the small farms in these areas. There needs to be a definite program for the groups of people who are not now being reached by extension. More home demonstration clubs and more community farm organizations are needed.

The study showed a great need for more emphasis on improved farm and home equipment and better use of income that may be spent for improved equipment. The number of homes with electricity has increased from 17 percent in 1940 to more than 30 percent in 1945. This was one of the subjects in which farm people were most interested.

Garden briefs for 1948

Can you use these briefs from R. J. Haskell in local stories? If you like this type of article, ask for more.

YOU DON'T KNOW

1. Where prices are going.
2. How much food must go abroad.
3. Total food production in 1948.

YOU DO KNOW

1. That you and your family of five will need more than 3,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables alone next year.
2. That you can save by growing most of them yourself.
3. That you will feel better if you grow your own and a little extra for other hungry people.

YOU CAN ALSO KNOW

Space Needed

1. For an adequate farm garden, one-quarter to three-quarter acre depending on quantity of potatoes and sweet corn grown.
2. For city and suburban garden 2,000 to 3,000 square feet, if possible. Less ground will help some.
3. Select ground fertile enough to have grown good-sized weeds; that is exposed to at least 6 hours of direct sunlight each day; and that is as convenient to your home as possible.

Preparing the Ground

1. Work ground when it is just moist enough to crumble and smooth out under the rake. When too wet it will puddle and clod.
2. Plow deep, but don't turn up much subsoil.
3. Spade under about one-half the commercial fertilizer to be used. Also cover all the manure, compost, or green cover crops available.
4. Four pounds of commercial fertilizer per 100 square feet or per 100 feet of garden row is about equal to 2,000 pounds per acre.
5. Mix the other half of the commercial fertilizer with the soil in bands in a furrow alongside the row at time of planting.
6. Fertilizer should never be in contact with seeds.

Seeds to Buy

1. Choose varieties of vegetables the family likes.
2. Your family of five will need some 800 pounds of leafy green and yellow vegetables. Plant in succession.

3. Aim for 100 tomato plants and about 100 cabbage plants (half late, half early).
4. If space permits, grow some 1,000 pounds of potatoes, and three or four plantings of sweet corn (2 weeks apart).
5. Ask your extension agents and seed dealers which varieties do best in your area.
6. Buy the best seeds you can. How about a few flowers?

Planting

1. Four to six weeks before frost-free date plant: Broccoli, cabbage, lettuce, peas, spinach, turnips, kohlrabi, onions, potatoes.
2. Two to four weeks before frost-free date plant: Beets, carrots, chard, mustard, parsnips, radishes.
3. When danger of frost is over plant: Snap beans, cucumbers, okra, squash, soybeans, sweet corn, tomatoes.
4. A week after frost-free date plant: Peppers, eggplant, lima beans, sweetpotatoes.
5. Plant as directed. Thin a bit ruthlessly, giving each vigorous plant enough room for full growth.
6. Keep all garden space busy. Re-work soil under a finished crop and replant. Beans or sweet corn can follow early kale, spinach, peas, or onions. Alternate heads of cabbage may be harvested and tomatoes set in their places.

Insect and Disease Control

1. Rotenone is one of the best and safest general-purpose insecticides. Residues are not harmful to man.
2. Nicotine sulfate is valuable for control of aphids.
3. Pyrethrum is especially good for bean and other leaf hoppers.
4. DDT is effective against many insects. It does not control Mexican bean beetle nor red spiders and mites. Use carefully, as residues are harmful on vegetable parts that are to be eaten.
5. Benzene hexachloride, chlorinated camphenes, and chlordane, parathion, and tetraethylphosphate



are new relatively untried highly toxic insecticides and had better be avoided for the present.

6. As a fungicide use the fixed copper mixtures (cuprous oxide, basic copper sulfate, copper oxychloride, and others). These can be mixed with insecticides as dusts or sprays.
7. Apply treatment promptly when needed.

A Word About Watering

1. Your garden needs about 1 inch of rainfall or its equivalent each week. This is about two-thirds of a gallon per square foot. Keep the soil moist.
2. Irrigation in furrows between rows or with porous irrigation hose or with sprinklers will pay when rainfall is short.
3. Mulching with straw, hay, lawn clippings around plants and between rows helps to hold moisture.

Harvesting

1. For best flavor and nutritional value, pick vegetables when small and tender. Regular, even daily, harvesting will keep beans, peas, and many other crops producing.
 2. The "garden fresh" flavor and food value of freshly picked vegetables is one of the major rewards for home gardening. Use morning-picked peas and sweet corn for dinner. They will lose some sweetness by suppertime, even if stored in the refrigerator.
 3. Can or freeze products as soon after picking as possible.
- Self-government depends on self-discipline, on individuals doing what needs to be done because they know they should do it. In a world that is short of food, increased food production is a job that needs doing now. A home garden, your home garden, is one contribution to that end.

Home demonstration club in Hawaii

LOUISE S. JESSEN, Extension Editor,
and LYNN BURGESS

You probably drink some Kona coffee every morning, regardless of what brand you use or where you live in the United States. About 80 percent of the coffee crop grown at Kona, T. H., is sold to mainland dealers and used to blend with other brands. Its superior flavor makes it highly prized for this purpose.

However, this story is not about the coffee but about a group of Japanese women who live on the coffee farms and whose husbands grow coffee for a living.

Eager to learn American customs and American foods, the members of the Honalo Home Demonstration Club of Kona, west Hawaii, recently asked Lillian Tubb, extension home agent, to teach them how to cook and serve "haole" food. Haole is a Hawaiian word meaning white or foreign.

"We want to surprise our husbands and give them a haole banquet before the busy coffee harvest begins," they said. "We particularly want to learn how to make that great American dessert—pie."

Most of the women of this club are Japanese aliens and know comparatively little of American homemaking.

Miss Tubb met with the eager group and gave a preliminary demonstration in pie making. She suggested they make mango pie as mangoes were in season and are little used for pies in Hawaii. Three of the members were shown how to mix and roll the pie crust and prepare the fruit filling. The happy smiles on the faces of the demonstration group indicated the results to be most gratifying. They in turn assisted the members assigned to make pies for the banquet, which was to be held in the Buddhist Daifukuji Mission hall where the club meets.

The banquet table was nicely set with silver, candles, glassware, and napkins and decorated with Hawaiian flowers. The menu consisted of chicken hekka, tomato and cucumber salad with home-made French dressing, hot rolls, butter and jelly, and mango and cherry pie.

During the meal the members and their husbands asked many questions

about American table etiquette and food, and a lively discussion on the American way of life took place.

"It was a lot of work but a lot more fun," said the members. "Our husbands are proud of our part in the dinner and in the work we are doing in the home demonstration club. We're glad we did it now as there will be no time when coffee picking begins."

They were referring to the busy days ahead when it's coffee harvest time in Kona. The coffee grower and his family get up before daylight in order to be ready to start picking as soon as there's light. The wife must usually be up long before the rest of the family to prepare breakfast and the noon lunches. Usually the whole family, even little children, pick coffee. Those too small to climb ladders pick from the lower branches. They work for a while and then run and play. By the time they're 12 or 13 years old they begin to be of real use in the coffee orchard.

Five or six hours of sleep are the rule during the rush season, for when

it's too dark to pick the farmer must "pulp" his coffee—take off the soft, pulpy outside part. This is done by friction, usually in a simple home-made machine. In the morning the coffee beans are washed and spread out to dry on a wooden platform and protected from the frequent island showers by a roof that slides back and forth on tracks.

These hard-working Japanese women put everything aside during coffee harvest time, then resume their club and social activities when it's all over.

The club president, Mrs. Shizuko Teshima, recently invited the 13 members of this club, with the members of the Captain Cook Club to hold a room-planning and home-decoration meeting at her new home to help her in furniture placement. Assisted by Miss Tubb, they made a floor plan for the house and placed the furniture so it would function to the best advantage for the Teshima family needs.

"Honalo Home Demonstration Club is the outstanding first-year club of 1947," says Miss Tubb. "They are a live-wire group and do much more than the club program calls for."

During the war this Japanese club was obliged to disband, but it organized again in January 1946.

"We can bake a cherry pie, you bet!" That is what Mrs. Yukio Toda and Mrs. Toya Arase are saying to each other. At the left is Lillian Tubb, home demonstration agent.



Extension Service Review for April-May 1948

47

Among Ourselves



■ MILDRED MURPHEY FARLEY, who has been New Jersey's State club agent leader for the past 3 years, retired in December after nearly 22 years of active extension work.

When Mrs. Farley, who was then Mildred Murphey, took over the club department in 1945 it was something new in New Jersey to have a woman in such a job, and especially in a State where the club staff was almost entirely male. But she set the pace for the 4-H agents, and she did a good job, leaving the club department well organized and well equipped.

Mrs. Farley was instrumental in preparing and organizing numerous pieces of literature on club projects for both 4-H'ers and their local leaders. She also started the State 4-H Congress which has been an annual affair in New Jersey for the past 2 years.

Not only was she a leader on a State-wide basis but she also was leader of a local 4-H homecoming club for a year. This gave her intimate knowledge of what young 4-H'ers want and need in club work and also what material local leaders require.

And while she was State leader of home agents during the 1930's she greatly helped the county home agents

in their work with 4-H homemaking clubs. It was her understanding and appreciation of young people that made it possible for them to carry the exceptionally heavy load of both youth and adult work.

Mildred Murphey Farley also organized the Women's Land Army in New Jersey during World War II. This proved a great help to the many vegetable and fruit growers in the State. She has left to take on the new job of homemaking. Rollyn P. Winters, who was her associate since April, is now New Jersey's new State 4-H Club leader.

■ PAUL P. KORB retired as agricultural extension agent of Tioga County, Pa., December 31. He had served Tioga County 28 years, going there January 1, 1920, after 2 years as county agent of Sullivan County.

Mr. Korb was born in Clearfield County and graduated from the Punxsutawney High School. In 1916 Korb was graduated from the Pennsylvania State College where his major study was animal husbandry with a minor in dairy husbandry. He worked his way through both high school and college. After graduating, he managed a large livestock farm in

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at \$0.75 a year, domestic, and \$1.15 foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

Prepared in the
Division of Extension Information
Lester A. Schlup, Chief

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, Editor
DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, Associate Editor
GERTRUDE L. POWER, Art Editor

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

Erie County before entering agricultural extension work.

Korb has developed a strong extension program in Tioga County with special emphasis on dairy and livestock. At the peak of cow-testing work, there were six dairy-herd-improvement associations in the county with what is reported to be one of the highest percentages of cows on test of any county in the State.

Bull association work was conducted and later a strong artificial breeding cooperative local organized. Full cooperation has been given in organizing for tuberculosis and Bang's disease testing of dairy cows.

A wool pool was organized and assistance given in marketing about three-quarters of a million pounds of wool. Good sheep management practices, especially parasite control, have been introduced.

Improved varieties of oats, wheat, and husking and silage corn have been introduced. A good pasture-improvement program has been carried on in the county. An improved hay program has included the general growth of superior legumes.

Mr. Korb will be succeeded as county agent by Glenn E. Miller who has been in extension work since March 1, 1937, working as assistant county agent.

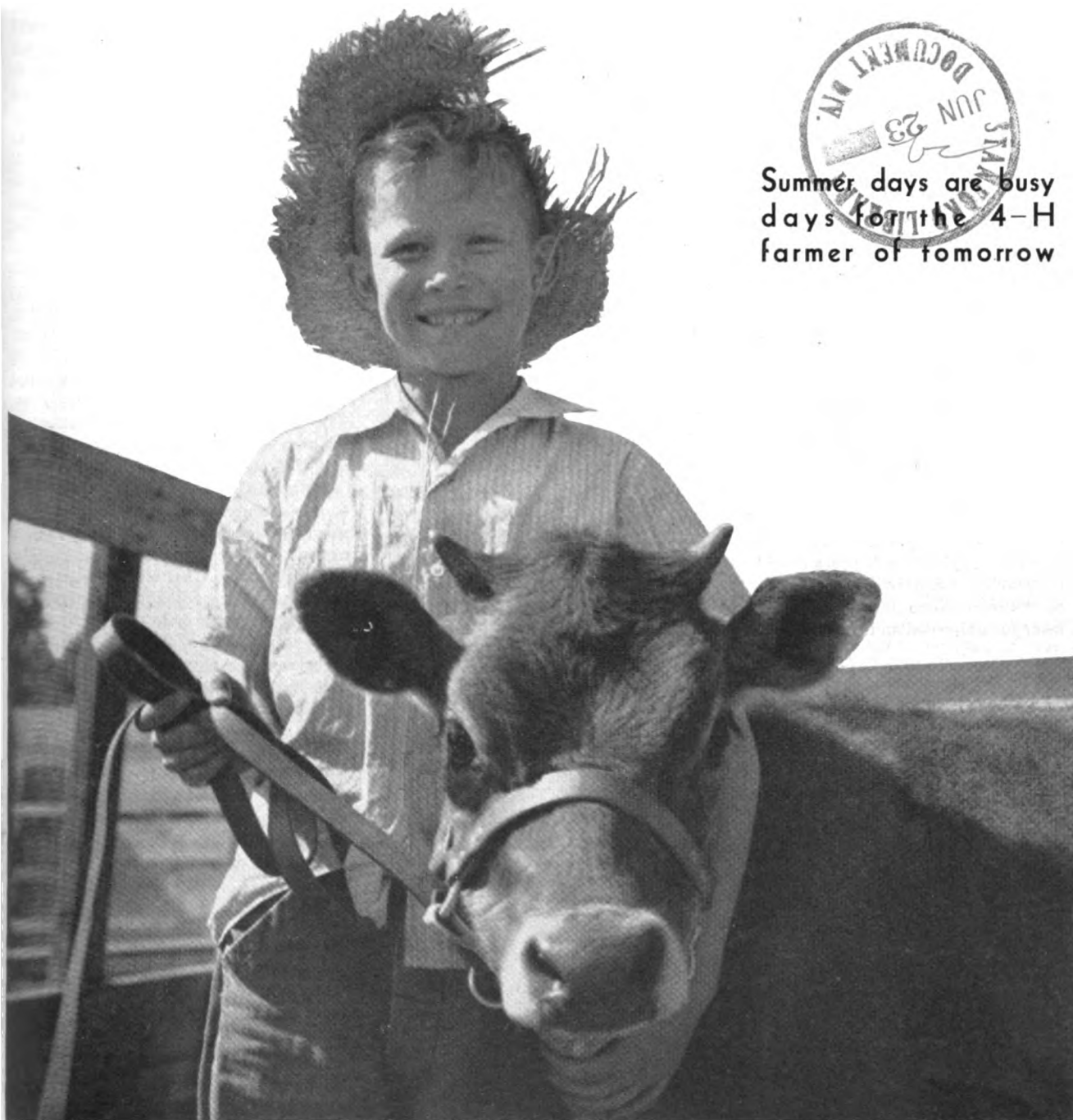
■ In Cattaraugus County, N. Y., agents have been doing a bit of efficiency experting on their own jobs. To avoid having requests for personal help on pasture improvement pile up in the office from all parts of the county, and to avoid the necessity for agents to be darting from one part of the county to another, efforts were centralized in three or four townships at a time. Letters were sent to members in such small areas to tell what help agents could give and to ask farmers to indicate their needs. This planning of effort enabled agents to visit more than 600 farms during 1947 to give individual help on pasture improvement. The visits were supplemented by pasture talks at meetings, letters, pamphlets, and other publicity.

Extension Service *Review*

VOLUME 19

JUNE-JULY 1948

NOS. 6 & 7



Summer days are busy days for the 4-H farmer of tomorrow

Conservation—a way of life

EARL C. RICHARDSON, Extension Editor, Michigan State College

■ Because of his background as a poultry specialist, Leo Arnold was picked as county agricultural agent for Ottawa County, Mich., back in 1934. This county, in which Zeeland and Holland are located, has the heaviest concentration of hatchery enterprises in the State, and perhaps in the Nation.

Today, 14 years later, County Agent Arnold is recognized as a leading soil conservationist in Michigan and the United States. The hatchery industry in Ottawa County still flourishes.

It was all because of a remark made by Arnold's wife as they drove up highway U S 31 between Holland and Grand Haven that Leo Arnold turned conservationist. Winds from off Lake Michigan were driving sand across the highway. Scant vegetation and buildings were being covered.

"I can't see any need for an agricultural agent in such a devastated place," Mrs. Arnold remarked. Leo was on his way to Grand Haven to take over his new job.

That remark set the new county agent to thinking. "Something should be done about this wind erosion," he muttered to himself.

And since that day he has been doing something about it. At first it was a "one-man campaign." But today everyone in Ottawa County talks and thinks soil conservation—even the children in grade school.

Arnold made some progress before the legislature passed the "District Act" in 1938, which provided for the organization of soil conservation districts in cooperation with the Federal program. He spearheaded the drive for the first soil conservation district formed in Michigan in May of 1938.

"Leo Arnold is a real conservationist—one of the best in the United States," reports Robert E. Briola, district conservationist for the United States Soil Conservation Service. The two have worked closely together in recent years. Briola believes that if the soil conservation district is to be really successful, it must have the support of the agricultural agent.

County Agent Leo Arnold (left) and Farmer Frank Gerbrecht talk over the Christmas-tree harvest. The Ottawa County agricultural agent promoted the idea of tree planting 10 years ago. Today farmers like Gerbrecht are harvesting thousands of dollars' worth of trees annually. These are only thinnings of the plantations. Remaining to protect the land are many pines that will be cut later for pulpwood and timber. Conservation brings profit, too.



"He can and should become the 'king-pin' in this new conservation movement," Briola stated.

They make a perfect team. Arnold carries on the educational program. With movies, charts, slides, and an information program through the press he convinces the public of the need and that something must be done. Briola supervises the technical farm planning.

Many problems of soil conservation exist in Ottawa County. The sandy soil along the coast once possessed mighty white pines. They were stripped away in the boom logging years of the eighties and nineties. For a few years farming operations were successful. But this light soil soon started blowing. Abandonment was growing. Farming communities deteriorated. Land went back for taxes.

Arnold saw a need for tying down the soil. First he encouraged the planting of beach grass to tie it down. Then small pine and spruce seedlings were planted. For more than 10 years now, no fewer than a million trees have been planted in any year. The conservation district maintains its own nursery, and cooperators are supplied seedlings at a low cost.

About a thousand trees are planted to the acre. After about 8 years, trees need to be thinned. Arnold helped organize a cooperative to market the thinnings for Christmas trees. In 1946 the farmers realized more than \$50,000 from the sale of 70,000 thinned trees. In 1947 more than 200,000 trees were thinned out, and farmers took in more than \$100,000 in cash.

There remains, holding the soil, a heavy growth of trees. Later, some will be cut for pulpwood. Twenty-five years from now the large pines may be cut for lumber.

Not only has the land been stabilized, but the farmers are getting income from this previously worthless land.

Farmers are now soil-conscious. It is easier to talk conservation today with now more than 1,200 cooperators in the district.

A committee of teachers and soil conservationists have planned a program to teach conservation in the schools. Contests are held each year. Most rural schools and some high schools have school forests.

Radio is a good tool

A. McCALL SMITH

Extension Specialist in Information, California



Radio can be a valuable asset to extension work, says Winifred Jecker, home demonstration agent in Santa Clara County, Calif., and she has proved this in her own instance. She presents a program for rural women every morning except Saturday and Sunday over KSJO, San Jose.

Mrs. Jecker has been using radio as an extension tool for 2 years. She started once a week on a program presented daily by the Agricultural Extension Service in San Jose. This program is still on the air daily at 12:45. Six extension agents in the office take turns in presenting timely discussions on the wide variety of agricultural interest in this county.

Last summer Mrs. Jecker conducted a 5-day radio school on freezing storage. Directions were given over the air, and the women actually prepared the foods for freezing while they listened. Mrs. Jecker knew farm women could not be expected to leave their families at mealtime to follow a radio discussion such as this and prepare foods for freezing storage, so she asked KSJO for a 15-minute period in the morning. This was cheerfully provided, and the program was scheduled.

Considerable promotion was necessary to insure an audience. Newspapers, the extension mailing list, announcements at all extension meetings, radio promotion, locker plants, and appliance stores were used in a campaign to inform homemakers of the time and purpose of the radio school.

When the first broadcast went on the air, 268 women had enrolled and requested the list of materials they would need for each of the 5 lessons. On the final broadcast Mrs. Jecker asked her listeners to write to her and give their opinions of this manner of teaching. Eighty-five women replied. The mail was most enthusiastic. All 85 women wanted more such courses, and many suggested subjects. The letters were filled with remarks like these:

"It only took 10 minutes in my own kitchen."

"I didn't have to get ready to go to a meeting."

"There was no confusion."

"I have a baby and cannot come to your meetings."

In the month of May, the home demonstration agent had 55 telephone calls to her office. In June, when the promotion for this radio school was under way, the telephone calls increased to 174. In July, when the promotion was continued and the course was broadcast, telephone calls increased to 206.

Mrs. Jecker was so enthused with results that she continued to give her broadcasts daily except week ends at 9 a. m. Here is what she has to say about radio in home demonstration work:

"Conducting a daily radio broadcast pays dividends many times over, not only to the home demonstration program but also to the agent as well. First of all, radio gives the agent a means of entering the homemaker's home at a time when you're sure she will be there. You can catch her ear in the morning while she does her kitchen chores and acquaint her with home demonstration activities. By maintaining a daily broadcast you become a familiar voice to your county women. It is amazing to find just how far-reaching the effect of the broadcast can be. If you attend a meeting in a rural area and begin to meet some of the people there, you are surprised to find how many times someone says 'Oh, I know you. I listen to you every morning.'

"If we think of the twofold purpose of our National Home Demonstration Week, which is to give recognition to volunteer leaders and to acquaint more people with our program, then

we see that radio offers an opportunity to do both of these things every day.

"Certainly the recognition of volunteer leaders is immediate and far-reaching. When a project leader listens in the day after she gives a demonstration and hears an enthusiastic report of her meeting, plus some well-timed praise from the agent, her satisfaction grows. Many of the women tell me how thrilled they are to hear their names mentioned over the air. Radio does make it possible to give immediate recognition to the fine work that volunteer leaders are doing.

"Radio can be a valuable asset in building up attendance at meetings. Women who hear about hooked rug meetings or dress form meetings over the air often get their first taste of home demonstration and make the effort to come to a meeting to see what it's all about. Radio is really a grand way of advertising our wares and interesting women in all the aspects of our program.

"There is a prestige value to a radio program which cannot be overlooked. Radio is still a magic word to most people. So often at meetings women say to me 'You're on the radio, aren't you.'

"It is possible, also, to build up good-will relationships with our group chairmen and with representatives of other agencies by including them frequently on our program as guests. Homemakers are interested in what services may be available to them from county agencies.

Radio Can Be Localized

"Women who are in home demonstration activities also make excellent guests. It is possible to give recognition to local leaders in this way.

"From the standpoint of the agent there is a definite value in conducting a daily radio broadcast. For one thing, there is the immediate reward which comes in the way of increased letters, telephone calls, and office visitors. It is always a good feeling to know that one's work is recognized, and it is especially gratifying to receive letters with remarks such as the following:

Your time on the air is not nearly long enough.

Every day I learn some new thing on your program.

We homemakers are never too old to learn something new.

"It is a good feeling also when you pick up the telephone to answer a call and have someone say immediately, 'Oh, I know your voice; I hear you on the air every morning.' Recognition of this type builds up an agent's position in the county and establishes for her a definite rating as a home economist in the eyes of the women.

"The agent has an incentive as never before to read all the professional material that comes over her desk. Home economics magazines, reports of specialists, government publications all furnish meat for daily broadcasts. As a result, the agent is better informed.

"Planning a daily broadcast is not so difficult if one thinks of it from the standpoint of a pattern. In a given 15 minutes a certain amount of time each day is devoted to announcements of meetings to come or discussion of meetings which were held. Each day there is some mail to be answered over the air and a few news items about women in different parts of the county. A feature of about 5 minutes' length on some timely topic can be planned for each day. On certain days you may discuss what's new from the standpoint of new equipment, furnishings, or homemaking techniques. Features can be scheduled generally as follows: Monday, laundry items; Tuesday, ironing tips; Wednesday, mending, sewing, or fashions; Thursday, recreation, home management; Friday, cleaning, party ideas, menus, and shopping tips. This is not a hard-and-fast pattern and may be varied at will. By keeping a file with an envelope for each day of the week, it is possible to file items so that they are ready for immediate use.

"In Santa Clara County we have seen the volume of office and phone calls just about doubled as a result of the daily broadcast. Incoming letters in response to broadcasts average about two or three a day, with a sharp rise if a timely bulletin is mentioned. This is proof in itself that radio really is a tool for doing a more effective job. Most of all, it is an exhilarating new phase of extension work."

More light on public policy

E. J. Niederfrank, rural sociologist for the Federal Extension Service, and author of this article, is a firm believer in discussion methods to solve some of the agents' problems. He has prepared some helps for extension workers who want to use this method, which you can get as long as the supply lasts by writing to the REVIEW editor.

■ Public policy is more and more in the extensioner's vocabulary. The welfare of the rural family extends beyond the fence lines and the latest scientific method for farming and homemaking. This fact has been given notice in such basic documents as the report on postwar planning by the Noble Clark Committee of the Land-Grant College Association, by Director M. L. Wilson and others. Facts about the United Nations, the Marshall Plan, food conservation, and agricultural adjustments take their place in extension programs and publications.

Such fields of endeavor present a different problem from that of pure seed and some of our older projects. Methods such as the result demonstration and even our accustomed sources of information do not exactly fit. We are experimenting with the best way to handle this subject matter.

One successful way in which public policies have been used in the extension program is through discussion groups or other joint participation methods. Sometimes it is just furnishing the idea, the know-how, and the background material for other groups, such as the parent-teacher associations, granges, farm bureaus, lodges, or youth agencies.

The extension job in this field of public policy and community welfare is often one of promoting the idea, or training leaders, or working the idea into some of the regularly planned programs and meetings. The agent does not have to be a specialist, but he does need to have some authoritative subject matter on hand. He should also possess some skill in drawing out the ideas of the group.

The fact that some of these policies are controversial is no reason for omitting anything vital to the welfare of rural people, locally or nationally. One of the beauties of the discussion method and of cooperation with other

agencies and groups is that these steps help to take controversy out of questions; they lift it to a higher plane, to that of welfare of the people. "History shows that those agencies which accept this responsibility without shirking generally end up in the strongest position with the people over the long pull," said Noble Clark of Wisconsin recently before the Land-Grant College Association.

The discussion of a particular policy or problem is not the major object but rather public policy as a whole. Today extension workers are urged to discuss the Marshall Plan and the conservation of food; yesterday it was wartime labor needs, depression economics, the Dumbarton Oaks agreement. Tomorrow other policies and problems will surely arise for attention. We are living in a dynamic world and in a world in which interdependence and human relations are as important in affecting individual welfare as individual action itself. Public policy education will be with us for a long time. It will be found in the extension program according to the needs and wants of the people. Let us make it public policy education, though, and not simply discussion of one emergency after another in episodic fashion.

Discussion is a method and not a program and follows general principles for effective use, as in other methods. There is a technique to it, just as there is to testing soils or baking bread.

■ The Woman's Institute of Chorleywood, Hertz, England, a suburb of London, recently exchanged programs with the Burlington, W. Va., home demonstration club. The American women had a great deal of fun with their program, especially the debate called for by the Chorleywood program on "Resolved that skill with the hands is more useful to the community than intellectual ability."

Good will garden seed to Germany

A. P. PARSONS, Extension Youth Editor, Iowa

■ When spring came to Europe this year it brought more than sunshine, warm days, and renewed hope for people whose stomachs had drawn into hunger knots as they shivered through the weeks of winter. It brought tokens of good will from Iowa's 4-H Clubs—tokens that, with a plot of ground, sunshine, and spring rains, would grow into stomach-filling, nutritious, vitamin-rich vegetables.

For 3,158 families, packets of garden seeds were provided by the Hawkeye State's clubs. Each packet—the standard ASTA collection—contained seeds of 25 varieties. They were purchased with a \$9,474 fund collected by the clubs. The cost was less than the \$3.95 price for individually mailed packages because bulk shipments were made by Church World Service, Inc., to whom the money was sent.

The campaign started at the 1947 National 4-H Club Congress. There Iowa's 25 delegates were thrown into contact with student representatives from foreign countries attending the Congress. The girls and boys from the Hawkeye State visited with the young people. They heard about the hunger, desolation, and distress of the war-torn European countries. They not only were sympathetic but were stirred to do something to relieve the situation.

At an evening house meeting the subject was discussed. Let's take up a collection, someone suggested. They did, and \$25 soon was on hand. Someone proposed that it be used as the nucleus of a fund to be promoted when the group returned home. That was the decision, and the matter was laid on the shelf until Club Congress was over.

But the idea didn't stay on the shelf. A letter and literature describing the ASTA plan for seed distribution came to the attention of the State 4-H office. It was relayed to the State 4-H officers, and the way the Iowa clubs could help relieve a critical European food situation was indicated.

State 4-H Presidents Bob Smith

and Mary Jo Cornelson wrote a letter to each county 4-H president. They sent copies to the county extension office. They outlined the need for food, the part family gardens would play in providing food, the shortage of seeds and of the money to buy them in European countries. And they proposed a simple plan for raising a fund to buy seeds. Every local 4-H Club was invited to give at least \$3, the cost of one seed packet. This was set as a minimum. Larger contributions were urged. Ways of raising money were left up to the clubs. They could dip into their treasuries, solicit contributions from members and friends, stage benefits, or devise other methods.

Within the counties the 4-H presidents called meetings of club officers and county 4-H adult committees. These groups set county goals and mapped programs for reaching local 4-H Clubs. Funds from the clubs were channeled through county extension offices to the State 4-H office and on to Church World Service, Inc.

The Clovia Clan Club of Montgomery County, Iowa, gave \$99 to the 4-H Good Will Garden Seed fund. Holding a check for \$95 of the amount is Alice Palmquist, treasurer of the club and county 4-H girl's president. At her right are Lavose Dahlstrom, vice president; Joan Swanson, secretary; and Jean Bergren, president of the Clovia Clans.



This organization obtained the seeds, shipped them to its distribution agencies in Europe, and gave them where the need was greatest.

Each club was permitted to indicate to which country it wished its seeds to go. Most clubs did not indicate a preference. In response to a request from Al Hofer, New York State club leader, then in Germany assisting with agricultural rehabilitation, 484 packets were sent to him for distribution to youths with whom he worked.

Each packet of seeds contained a card, and on the outside was an identical sticker. They gave the name of the club sending the seeds and the name and address of its president. An invitation to write to the donor and tell how the garden grew was included in the message.

As the campaign got under way the reaction was instantaneous. Greene County 4-H Clubs put on a whirlwind drive that brought in \$307. They finished their work early in January. Roger Clause, one of the club congress delegates, headed the campaign committee.

In Ida County a local club of eight members made a house-to-house solicitation. This club raised \$156 and took the honors for a single club in the State. A club congress delegate, Lois

Jean Segerstrom, spearheaded this canvass. And in the same county another club raised \$100.

Bremer County's clubs topped the State with a \$526 gift. The main-spring in this county was Eugene Woodcock, also a club congress delegate. A benefit basketball game between 4-H members, individual solicitation, club contributions, and other devices were used to gather the money.

In Montgomery County a local club raised \$99 and made the front page of the local paper by writing a check for the amount on a mammoth-size sheet of paper.

Other counties, although not reaching the high totals of these leaders, swelled the total. By February 15 more than \$9,000 had come in. The balance quickly followed, and by garden planting time the seeds were in Europe.

For Iowa 4-H Clubs the campaign represented the biggest fund-raising effort ever undertaken. The previous record was in 1946 when 4-H girls raised \$3,600 to buy food for European children. The current drive followed closely on the campaign for the Friendship Train and an Iowa farm organization drive that raised about \$300,000. Many clubs had given liberally to these campaigns.

■ **ADELAIDE A. BARTS**, home demonstration agent in Nassau County, N. Y., for the past 10 years, retired February 1 after completing 30 years of service.

Under Miss Barts' leadership, extension work in home economics became one of Nassau County's most important and far-reaching adult education institutions. Home Bureau membership there increased from 600 to 2,877, and in 1946 the county was awarded the State trophy for greatest increase in membership.

During the past 10 years, Miss Barts has been president of the Home Demonstration Agents Association of New York State and chief, Lambda Chapter, Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity. In 1946 she was chosen outstanding agent in New York State by the National Association of Agents.

The prospect of retirement holds no regret for Miss Barts. On the contrary, she is looking forward to "busy years of learning and enjoyment."

Nobody ever died for dear old Rutgers

C. A. THOMPSON, County Agent Leader, New Jersey Extension Service

■ So says the hit song in the current Broadway show, "High Button Shoes." But how many of us in Extension are impairing our eyesight because of bad lighting, or working in overcrowded offices?

These and 20 other questions were asked in a survey recently conducted by the writer in the 21 county extension offices in New Jersey.

A well-organized and attractive office pays dividends and makes friends for the Extension Service. In our study we tried to look at our offices through the eyes of an impartial visitor. What we found wasn't entirely good.

Only six counties had enough space to satisfy the workers. Floor space ranged from 77 square feet per person to 394. Office arrangement was a more vital factor in some cases than size. The space factor is also complicated by the fact that in the State as a whole about one-third of the people in county extension offices are other than extension workers. This is bound to create some "bulges" but farmers like to go to one place and not have to run all over a county to contact this or that agency.

Sixteen of the twenty-one offices were well labeled. The main reason for hanging out a sign is to help people find the office. The merchant does it to get business, and so do we. It goes without saying that every extension office should have an attractive sign advertising its location.

Do you have good lighting? The answer to this question was astounding. Only six offices had good lighting; seven were fair and eight poor. Both natural light from windows and artificial lights were considered. Rearranging desks so the workers did not sit in their own shadows or face the glare from a window was possible in some cases.

Eyestrain from poor lighting is one thing that can cut down efficiency and develop unhappy workers as much as any other condition in an office. Headaches never promote happy dispositions.

What is the general appearance of your office? Is it orderly, clean, painted; and are the walls free from excess calendars, etc.? This question brought to light the quality of house-keeping practiced in our offices. Some said the janitor dragged a mop behind him when he came to empty the waste-paper baskets and that was the extent of the cleaning done!

Are your telephones well located with necessary extensions and buzzer systems? Six were excellent, eight good, four fair, and three poor. Those classified excellent had interoffice communication in addition to their regular telephones.

We also considered drinking-water supplies and rest-room facilities. Most counties indicated that their rest rooms might better be called "relief rooms" because of the lack of rest facilities.

From the standpoint of equipment, mailing lists, visual aids materials, filing systems, reference libraries, and so forth, most of the offices rated high.

We found considerable room for improvement in our methods of handling the traffic of office callers and providing adequate waiting room space and reading tables where current farm magazines and other literature are available.

Many changes have taken place in our county offices in New Jersey as a result of this survey, and more will be made in the months to come, despite the fact that here, as elsewhere, we are afflicted with the very human reluctance to alter our established way of doing things.

■ An 11-year-old Finnish girl, Iris Karpanen, has been "adopted" by the home demonstration groups of McPherson County, Kans. During the past year the women of these groups have grown increasingly interested in the whole family—the sick father, the mother, and the two younger children. The Kansas women receive many brief letters, written in Finnish, from the mother. Miss Ida Hildibrand is home demonstration agent in McPherson County.

National 4-H Camp—laboratory of democracy

■ The last piece of clothing has been neatly folded and packed. A boy or girl stands contemplatively receiving last-minute instructions from an anxious parent preparatory to leaving for the Nation's Capital. This scene is being enacted all over the country this month. From Maine to Florida, from Washington State to New Mexico, hundreds of young people—4-H Club members—are enthusiastically making plans to attend the Eighteenth National 4-H Club Camp, June 16 to 23.

Encampment in a Hotel

This year, delegates and leaders will be bivouacked in the Raleigh Hotel on historic Pennsylvania Avenue and will hold their meetings in the beautiful Departmental Auditorium on Constitution Avenue. This is a vast difference from the first National Club Camp in 1927 when delegates were tented on the Mall opposite the Administration Building of the Department of Agriculture. That year, the old-timers recall, the floodgates of heaven literally opened, and the delegates had to fight the pouring rain to get to and from their quarters. Everyone in the Cooperative Extension Service and in the Land-Grant College Association is hopeful that just over the horizon lies a permanent camp site for 4-H members.

While in the Nation's Capital, delegates will become better acquainted with all three branches of government, legislative, judicial, and executive, through visits to the Capitol, the Supreme Court, and the White House. On the Hill, they will participate in actual committee hearings in both Senate and House and be shown the legislative processes through which a bill must pass before being enacted into law.

Mount Vernon, the impressive memorials to Jefferson and Lincoln, the Washington Monument, and other shrines dedicated to the memory of the men and women who founded and developed the democratic system of government in the United States, will also be visited. For the first time, a trip to Annapolis is planned where

the delegates will attend Sunday morning services in the famed chapel of the United States Naval Academy. Here are interred the remains of the great naval hero, John Paul Jones.

Good Neighbor Ambassadors

The 20 youths who have been selected under the International Youth Exchange Program to visit Britain and other European countries will be guests at National Club Camp. They will embark from New York the day after the camp closes and spend from 4 to 6 months abroad, familiarizing themselves with the agriculture, the customs, and the cultures of rural Europe. A package of food, representative of the agriculture in their State, will be brought to camp by each State delegation and, amid special ceremonies, entrusted to the international exchange delegates to be carried by them to England for distribution to rural hospitals there.

Members Discuss Problems

The 4-H delegates will devote much time to the discussion of problems that face rural people on the home, community, State, national, and international levels, in light of the camp's theme, "Creating Better Homes Today for a More Responsible Citizenship Tomorrow." The conclusions reached by means of these discussions will be taken home by the delegates and integrated in the 4-H programs in the States and counties and villages throughout the United States. Lecturers and discussion leaders will be prominent national and international figures.

4-H members will have a brief look at yesterday and today when they visit the pink-marble National Gallery of Art, the Smithsonian Institution, and other national museums in which repose the arts and examples of the skills of generations long past, as well as achievements of the present. And for a glimpse into the agriculture and homemaking of tomorrow, they will be conducted on a tour of the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md. Here department scientists are constantly experiment-



ing to make farming and homemaking brighter, more profitable, and more efficient.

National camp will also be the occasion for the official annual meeting of State 4-H Club leaders. Here the leaders will discuss plans, programs, and professional improvement, and, through the Extension Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work, make recommendations regarding National 4-H Club policies.

Camp will come to a climax on the last evening with the inspiring citizenship ceremony and a review in pictures and words of the events that highlighted the camp. This will be followed by the always beautiful candle-lighting ceremony that officially closes the camp.

The magic of camp over, 4-H members will return to their hotel to repack traveling bags for the journey home to their mothers and fathers—happier and wiser for their attendance. With them they will take home more, much more, than they brought. They will take home a better understanding of the democratic heritage of this Nation and a clearer comprehension of the democratic processes that assure "liberty and justice to all." And behind them? Behind them, with those with whom they have come in contact, they will leave the fresh viewpoints of youth, the courage and enthusiasm that assure the steady progress of 4-H achievement.

Prints of Progress

The blue-ribbon ham at the thirty-third annual Ham and Egg Show, Fort Valley, Ga., was something to remember.



An abundant store of first-rate hams and eggs rewarded exhibitors at the Second Bibb County Ham and Egg Show, Macon, Ga. reports Agent Sanford H. Lee whose excellent work was written up in the January 1947 REVIEW.



The mechanical cotton picker operated by an ex-service man fascinated visiting educators from England and New York studying the educational problems and achievements of Negro extension work in the South.



The first Negro tractor maintenance school held at State 4-H Club Camp, Dublin, Ga., brought out 98 agents, farm leaders, and 4-H members from 36 counties.



An Alabama 4-H girl tells Dr. John H. Reisner, of New York, about her turkeys while visiting English educators listen in.

Program planning takes the spotlight

EDNA SOMMERFELD, District Older Rural Youth Agent, New York

■ "Let's have more meetings like this program planning workshop." "I got plenty of ideas on how to plan interesting programs for young people." These were typical remarks made at the close of each of the nine district program planning workshops for young people held in New York State last February.

To learn techniques in the art of planning programs of interest to, for, and by young people was the real purpose of the workshops. This series of all-day meetings was sponsored by the New York State Older Rural Youth Conference in cooperation with the Extension Service, the Grange, the Dairymen's League, and the rural churches.

In spite of severe cold, snow, and sleet, an average of 43 persons—390 in all—attended the 9 district meetings. Attendance at each workshop was about evenly divided between young people—18 to 25 years of age—and adults. Those present were selected young people, leaders, and adult advisers representing all the organizations or departments of the cooperating agencies and others interested in young people's programs. Also present at some meetings were delegates from the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. Several Negro young people and leaders attended one meeting.

Three Different Ways Tried

The workshops provided the young people and their adult advisers an opportunity to discuss problems in program planning for the 18-to-30-year-old age group. After a general assembly, small groups tried out one of three different techniques for planning programs. With the help of a leader, each small group used one of the following methods for determining interests and needs of the group: The use of small cards, the use of a check sheet; or by group discussion. Each group planned a program around expressed interests.

In the general assembly the group

secretaries reported on the technique used, the program developed, and their evaluation of the technique. There was considerable discussion on how the different methods might be used by local groups or individuals. Ideas for source material for young people's programs also proved helpful.

The important feature of the day's procedure was that everyone present had the opportunity to express his or her opinion and have a part in the meeting.

As these workshops were planned for demonstration as well as training meetings, every effort was made to have them well organized and carried out. Young people as well as adults were asked to assume certain responsibilities. Here is an example of how the young people assumed their responsibility at one meeting:

The Young Folks Took Over

The Poughkeepsie Workshop served nine counties in southeastern New York State. Gifford Marshall, a Dutchess County young man, helped make the arrangements for the meeting place at the Poughkeepsie Grange Hall. He acted as chairman for the day. Other Dutchess County young people served on the reception and registration committees. One delegate remarked: "I was greeted at the door and at once felt welcome even though a total stranger in the county."

Margaret Brundage and the Ulster County delegation had charge of the lively get-acquainted period and group singing. Rodney Miller and the other young people from Greene County presented a skit on parliamentary procedure. New York State Older Rural Youth Conference was represented by Leon Mehlenbacher, treasurer. He explained the purpose of the State conference.

Robert C. Clark, extension rural sociologist from Cornell University, worked with representatives of the cooperating agencies in plans for the

workshops. He was responsible for coordinating the plans and attended all of the workshops. He was assisted at each meeting by Mrs. Mildred Wellman or Dr. C. A. Bratton, extension specialists from the university. These three specialists are interested in and actively engaged in the older youth program under the direction of the New York State Extension Service.

The four district older youth agents from the Extension Service—Lacey Woodward, Robert Marsh, Doris Rice, and I—were responsible for local arrangements of the workshops in their areas. We worked with the county extension agents and representatives of the cooperating agencies on local plans, and we sent summaries of the meetings to all present.

They Want More

Favorable comments on this first series of program planning workshops have been received from the young people, adults, and professionals. Those present were definitely interested in similar meetings another year. In addition to help on program planning, there was expressed interest in other types of help such as recreation training, officer training, group and panel discussion techniques, and organization problems.

This series of workshops was an excellent demonstration of cooperation among agencies and people interested in the same problem. It also was an excellent opportunity to train leaders in the techniques of program planning for young people's groups. A few outstanding reasons contributing to the success of these nine district program planning workshops in New York are these: They apparently met a definite need; all cooperating agencies had a part in the plans; the local arrangements were well cared for; the subject matter was timely and ably handled; and, most important—everyone present took part in the discussion and day's program.

■ In Japan, too, 4-H is popular. A former Illinois member, Corp. Lloyd Holt, now a clerk in the Air Forces stationed at Johnson Air Base in Japan, walked 4 miles and missed his supper to tell 123 young Japanese youth about the 4-H Clubs at home.

Fellowships, scholarships, and leave for professional improvement

■ Yes, fellowships and scholarships are available for extension people. There are still not enough in quantity or free enough of restrictions to be available to all who want to apply. The trend is toward an increase. The ones described on this page do not comprise the entire list of those now available to fit the needs of extension workers. Every institution lists many fellowships and scholarships, but generally they are restricted in availability and to a special course of study. The ones listed here are those known to the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service at the present time:

The Farm Foundation

This Foundation offers six fellowships for a period of 9 months at \$1,500 each. This scholarship is available to extension workers recommended by State directors of extension and the dean of the college of agriculture or by the Director of the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service for Federal employees. It is limited to extension workers who are in, or will be in, the administrative field. Applications are made through the State director of extension to Frank Peck, Director of the Farm Foundation, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill., and to any one of the following universities: California, Chicago, Cornell, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

Harvard University

The Carnegie Corporation has made \$20,000 a year available for the next 3 years for fellowships to agricultural and home economics extension workers to enable them to study at Harvard University. The men will be registered in the Graduate School of Public Administration and the women in the Graduate School of Radcliffe College, but the same courses will be available to both.

Individual programs of study can be developed to fit the needs of the student. The organization and conduct of this training program is

guided by an advisory committee from the Cooperative Extension Service. There is a fellowship committee at Harvard and Radcliffe to assist the fellows.

Applicants must be recommended by the State extension director or by the Director of the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service for Federal workers to Dr. John D. Black, Graduate School of Public Administration, 205 Littauer Center, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., not later than April 15.

The awards are made more or less geographically among different ranks and types of extension personnel. The amount of each award is varied according to the needs of the student, but it is hoped that those receiving the awards will receive supplemental aid from their own institutions.

The General Education Board

This board offers fellowships which are available to extension workers in the South. These carry stipends ranging between \$100 and \$135 per month during the school year, plus a nominal monthly allowance for dependents, if any. Tuition and certain fees are paid by the board. An allowance is made for travel to and from place of study.

Applications are made through the president of the institution to Dr. Fred McCuiston, Assistant Director of the General Education Board, 49 West 49th Street, New York 20, N. Y. Applications for awards beginning between June and September must be received before March 1; for awards beginning in January or February, before November 1 of the previous year. The board must approve the institution where the program of study is to be carried out.

The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work Cooperating With the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service

These institutions sponsor two fellowships of \$1,200 each for 10 months of study in the United States Depart-

ment of Agriculture under the guidance of the Extension Service. The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Ill., provides the \$1,200.

One fellowship is awarded to a boy, one to a girl from nominations by State 4-H Club leaders through State directors of extension to the Division of Field Studies and Training, United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service, Washington 25, D. C. Applications must be received by May 15.

Teachers College, Columbia University

Several types of fellowships and scholarships are available to extension workers for study in Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. They are handled individually and generally require a recommendation from the State director of extension. They depend upon the amount needed by the individual and the availability of a fellowship or scholarship at the time needed. Information may be obtained from Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, 525 West One hundred-twentieth Street, New York 27, N. Y. Applications are to be made by January 1, if possible, and under no circumstances later than February 1.

University of Chicago

Fellowships and scholarships are available to extension workers for study at the University of Chicago. They are handled individually, generally upon recommendation of the State director of extension. Information may be obtained through Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, chairman, Department of Education, University of Chicago, 5835 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago 37, Ill.

Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., West Springfield, Mass.

This Foundation has made available 24 scholarships of \$100 each to extension youth workers in the 12 Northeastern States in 1948 under a plan drawn up and approved jointly by the Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., the Northeastern State Extension Directors, the Northeastern State 4-H Club Leaders, and the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service. If the plan proves satisfactory consideration will be given to offering it on a

continuing or even expanded basis in future years. Applications are made through the State director of extension. Two scholarships are available to each State in the northeastern region. Preference is given to a man and woman worker from each State. Awards are limited to extension staff members who are devoting one-third time or more to work with rural youth.

Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship of \$500

For a number of years the National Farm and Garden Association has offered annually the Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship of \$500 for advanced study in agriculture, horticulture, and the related professions. The term "related professions" is interpreted broadly. The award is intended for young women who, after graduation from college have worked in their chosen fields for several years and have need of financial aid in undertaking a year of graduate study.

Applications are made to the Chairman of the Education Committee of the National Farm and Garden Association, Mrs. Raymond A. Pearson, Chairman, 3000 Thirti-ninth Street NW, Washington 16, D. C.

Epsilon Sigma Phi Loan Fund

This fraternity provides scholarship loans, for a year or less time of advanced study, to approved extension people. The loan is to be used for advanced study at any educational institution of recognized standing within the United States.

The maximum loan to any one individual can be \$600. A smaller loan can be made, but in no case will the loan be less than \$200. An extension worker can be considered for a second loan at a later date. Loans will be granted to members of Epsilon Sigma Phi or to nonmembers who have had at least 5 years' experience. The applicant must be employed as a full-time extension worker when the loan is made. Loans are made for 3 years or less, beginning at 2 percent interest, beginning with the period for study. Repayments are required of half the amount of the loan during the first year following the period taken as leave for study, while the balance of the loan can be repaid during the second year. Names of borrowers will not be published. A note

or contract signed by the borrower will be required.

An application form can be obtained by writing to the Grand Secretary Treasurer, Epsilon Sigma Phi; State director of extension; or chapter secretaries.

Health Education

The Public Health Service probably has available a small number of fellowships in Health Education. These fellowships provide a stipend of \$100 a month for a year's study of an academic year plus 3 months of supervised field experience; tuition at one of the approved institutions; and travel expenses for field experience. Approved institutions are Yale University, University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College for Negroes, University of Michigan, University of California, University of Minnesota, and Columbia University.

Those eligible are men and women, between the ages of 22 and 40. Further information may be obtained by writing to Miss Elin Anderson, Rural Health Specialist, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. All applications must be in by March 15.

Provisions of the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service for Leave for Study or Professional Improvement

Sabbatic Leave

Should colleges desire to extend sabbatic privileges in whole or modified form to extension employees the Department desires, in case funds of Federal origin or offset thereto are used, to have each individual case made a project mutually agreed upon, such project to show the name of the individual desiring to take such leave, length of time in the extension service of the State, studies to be pursued or investigations to be made, the institution at which such studies or investigations are to be made, period of leave covered, rate of compensation and source of funds involved, likelihood of the one taking sabbatic leave returning to the State extension service following sabbatic leave, and like matters.

Federal funds should bear their proportionate share of the salary of an extension worker while on sab-

batic leave. For example, if a county agent's salary is paid at the rate of \$1,800 from Federal funds, \$1,800 from State funds, and \$900 from county funds, the Federal cost of his sabbatic leave should not exceed \$1,800 per annum.

Other Leave for Professional Improvement

The statements made for sabbatic leave apply for a semester, quarter, 3 weeks, or other type leave for professional improvement.



■ A. J. BRUNDAGE, State 4-H Club leader of Connecticut, receives medal from Gov. James L. McConaughy, of Connecticut. Frank Atwood of Radio Station WTIC is at left. Mr. Brundage, who retired on January 31, was an early organizer of 4-H Club work and for 33 years was State leader.

This spring Mrs. Brundage accompanied Mr. Brundage on a trip through the Midwest and South, where he made many 4-H Club contacts and talked at meetings. Now residing on a farm near Storrs, Conn., he will carry out an assignment by the college to write a history of 4-H Club work in his State.

Mr. Brundage, a graduate of the University of Connecticut, began his work with youth as an experiment in 1913 as "supervisor of agriculture" in the town of Mansfield. A year later he was named State club organizer in anticipation of the passage of the Federal Smith-Lever Act. Since then he has seen 125,000 rural youth enrolled in clubs, and the club agent system developed until there are today two club agents in each county of Connecticut. E. W. Aiton, field agent of 4-H Club work in Northeastern States, says he believes that Mr. Brundage knows more rural people in Connecticut than any other person.



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.

Handle the New Chemicals With Care

■ The theory on which some people take medicine—"If a little is good, more will be better"—is warned against by the Bureaus of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering as it might apply to the use of insecticides and weed killers. Follow the instructions on the label, they recommend, or consult Federal or State authorities about amounts to use and methods of application.

Benzene hexachloride, for example, though an excellent insecticide for the control of cotton insects, should not be used at all on vegetables because it may cause an undesirable musty flavor. If used on fruit trees, it should be restricted to early season application. When used to control certain poultry pests, benzene hexachloride has been known to impart an off-flavor to both eggs and meat.

Some of the new materials are so new that there is still little information about their toxic effects. The research people advise that such chemicals as chlordane, chlorinated camphene, benzene hexachloride, tetraethyl pyrophosphate, and parathion be used for controlling insects on food crops only where it is certain that no residues will remain on edible products. Parathion is known to be especially toxic.

The days have gone when farmers had to be talked into trying materials or methods recommended as the result of research. Now they are eager to use anything the scientists produce. The weed killer 2, 4-D and some related herbicides promise to become one of the farmer's greatest helps, but caution is needed in using these poisonous substances. There have been some losses of crop plants from the use of 2,4-D in both dust and spray form. Either dust or spray may drift for considerable distances and

injure such crops as cotton, beans, and peas, as well as ornamental plants. Esters of 2,4-D give off vapors that may damage nearby susceptible plants.

Warnings have also been issued against storing weed killers containing 2,4-D near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides which they may contaminate.

Tests of Drugs for Removing Internal Parasites

■ A 5-year experiment in the Gulf coast region of Texas resulted in proving the efficacy of hexachlorethane for removing liver flukes from cattle. A suspension of hexachlorethane in bentonite has been used for a number of years for this purpose by cattlemen in the region. The Bureau of Animal Industry scientists used the same suspension in their tests on 463 infested cattle. Two to 3 weeks after treatment, 428 of the cattle showed no evidence of the presence of liver flukes, and in the remaining 35 fluke eggs were greatly diminished in number. Autopsies on treated and untreated cattle confirmed the good results from the use of the drug. The hexachlorethane was well tolerated by all the animals except a few that were in a greatly weakened condition as a result of liver fluke or other disease.

As cattle in the Gulf coast area are also often infested with stomach worms as well as liver flukes, further tests were made to determine whether the hexachlorethane-bentonite suspension would remove the worms along with the flukes.

Another drug, toluene (methyl benzene) was found to remove parasites, including ascarids, hookworms, and whipworms, from dogs, ascarids from pigs, and roundworms from chickens. In the doses given, the drug was practically harmless to the animals

treated. These findings are promising, but the use of toluene for this purpose is still in the experimental stage.

Basic Research and Egg Whites

■ Discoveries concerning the fundamental nature of things often pack a powerful punch. The results may be slow in getting started; but they sometimes have profound, even revolutionary, effects. We won't even mention the atom. Mendel's discovery of certain laws of inheritance is a classic example in the field of genetics. From it eventually came hybrid corn, which has caused a revolution in the Corn Belt.

A research result in the field of nutrition that is of a fundamental nature because it deals with the structure of proteins, has just been announced by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. Frank A. Csonka has been working, in cooperation with the Bureau of Animal Industry, on the effect of the hen's diet on the proteins of egg whites. Proteins are made up of different complex combinations of amino acids, and it has been believed that these combinations in individual proteins of plants and animals were fixed by nature and unchangeable. Dr. Csonka's work shows that diet has the power to change the make-up of these proteins.

Csonka analyzed proteins from eggs laid by hens fed on rations differing in amount and kind of protein but otherwise identical. One group of hens received casein and the other soybean meal as the source of protein. When chicks were hatched from eggs laid by the two groups of hens, on identical rations the chicks from the hens that had the casein gained weight faster than those from the hens fed soybean meal. In seeking the cause of this difference, Csonka studied two amino acids, cystine and methionine, in the proteins of the whites of eggs laid by the two groups of hens. The proportions of these two important amino acids in the egg-white proteins, which it had been supposed never varied, were different in the eggs of the two groups. This indication that diet can affect the structure of animal proteins is one of those discoveries that may have far-reaching implications.

A cotton dress workshop epidemic

VIOLA HANSEN, Home Demonstration Agent, Linn County, Oreg.

The sudden growth of Jack's beanstalk in the mythical "Jack and the Beanstalk" could not have been any more interesting or amazing than the growth and development of the cotton dress workshops in Linn County, Oreg., during the months of January and February this year.

For the past 3 years, rural homemakers in Linn County have been interested in a project whereby they could learn the principles of dressmaking. The majority of homemakers had done some home sewing. A few women had received training when they were 4-H Club members; others had been enrolled in high school home economics classes. But the majority received their training by the "trial and error method" which many times proves both expensive and discouraging.

At the 1947 county program planning meeting, the representatives of 27 extension units voted unanimously to have cotton dress workshops as part of their 1947-48 program. Picture the dilemma of trying to plan a program that would accommodate an average of 8 women in each of the 27 extension units.

Some units had 10 to 20 homemakers who wanted training. Upon the recommendations of Lucy Lane, Oregon State College clothing specialist, a 3-day workshop conducted by project leaders was planned. The project leaders were trained at a centrally located workshop conducted by the home demonstration agent.

It was planned for project leaders to attend the training workshop 1 day each week for a period of 3 weeks; and during the following week they were, in turn, to conduct a local workshop in their unit with no more than eight women enrolled.

Project leaders were recognized leaders in the units with previous sewing experience who enthusiastically and wholeheartedly believed in the project.

The "proof of the size is in the measuring" could well be the slogan of these Linn County seamstresses; as

one young homemaker laughingly said, "Now I know I wear a 44 and not a 20." Many homemakers found that their greatest difficulty was buying patterns that were too small. Complete measurements were taken of all project leaders and enrollees at a preliminary meeting 6 weeks before the workshop began. Detailed instructions on buying material, shrinkage, and the requirements of the project were also discussed at the meeting. All dresses were to be one-piece dresses with set-in sleeves, placket zipper, bound buttonholes, and a stitched waistline.

Line and design in clothing were taught by the agent at regular unit meetings. The making of buttonholes and putting in of the zipper were taught by project leaders during the months of November and December. These meetings proved to be excellent ground work for the school.

The first day's work proved to all enrollees that very few women are built after the model plan. One project leader had 2 schools with a total of 18 enrollees, and much to her disappointment not one was a perfect 34. Pattern alterations by the use of measurements proved most helpful as well as consoling. At the end of the first day, all dresses were cut out and basted together.

The second day was devoted to fitting and stitching the garment on the machine. The third day was devoted to finishing. Of course, "the new look" was a much discussed subject; and the majority of hems were lower than most of the clothes in the wardrobe, and much to the homemakers' surprise "they liked it."

Four schools were conducted by the agent for 28 project leaders. The 28 project leaders trained 172 enrollees in their first schools. Five leaders have conducted their second workshop, and several are planning to have another in the fall. Making a cotton dress was an epidemic—the kind of an epidemic that everyone enjoyed. It is estimated that more than 300 homemakers will have received the



Viola Hansen, right, home demonstration agent, is pictured using a hemmarker at one of her four workshop schools for project leaders.

training by summertime. Each will also have a new dress.

All dresses made at the workshop were shown in revue at the annual Homemakers Festival, April 29, in Lebanon.

Next year's project will be devoted to better dresses and the following year to tailoring of suits and coats.

There were many hidden values in the cotton dress workshop—values that cannot be measured in the terms of dresses but which were expressed by a homemaker in a letter.

"Dress workshops taught us the need for following instructions exactly, the fun of working together, and the joy of creating something worth while.

"But most of all is the importance of measuring yourself and fitting the pattern to oneself and the material at hand. Over and above that, there stands out the importance of details in the finished product."

I always say: "The flaw in a catsup bottle matters little but if transferred to a diamond would render its value nil." Fine character and fine dresses cannot have careless details and cheap accessories. They stand out in such startling fashion."

So like Jack's beanstalk, the cotton dress project grew, and grew, and grew.

It pays to recognize the young folks

■ Three years ago County Agent Harry J. Poorbaugh of Schuylkill County, Pa., invited his young farmers into Pottsville, the county seat, for the first of what have become annual 2-day conferences. He had three main objectives in mind. The first was educational. He wanted them to benefit from formal instruction which they could put to practical use. Most of them were still helping Dad; a few had farms of their own. They were Schuylkill County's "farmers of tomorrow," and he would be working with them more and more. Any added training, Agent Poorbaugh reasoned, would find fruition over a long period.

Another objective was to give these young fellows a greater sense of "belonging." Their elders, naturally, were giving active direction to their respective farm programs and were supplying leadership for farm organizations. The young farmers, many of them mature men and carrying man-size responsibilities, had little voice in agricultural affairs. Poorbaugh believed they were entitled to feel keener interest in "their" farms; that these were their communities, this their county, and that they were an important part of its agriculture. The first conference confirmed his view that, meeting together in their own age group, they could be articulate on both farm and community affairs. They welcomed the chance to "talk things over," to be seen and heard. There were no elders present to overawe. Agent Poorbaugh called in extension specialists from the Pennsylvania State College as discussion leaders. In all four conferences held to date the young farmers have had the floor most of the time in spirited give and take. Topics, of their own choosing, have ranged from choosing a wife to soil erosion control. Looking to the future, they want a more substantial agriculture in their community.

The county agent's third objective, incidental to the other two but also paramount to them, was leadership. Here, collectively, was a great reservoir of enthusiasm and talent. With

proper encouragement and guidance it could help shape and improve the whole life of the county, agriculture included. At each conference the young farmers have rubbed elbows with businessmen of their county seat. Both have emphasized the dependence of each group upon the other. Rural-urban good feeling has grown. Some of the young farm group have found places in the business and professional life of the city. Others on the farm have been improving marketing techniques to develop and hold outlets for their produce. They have tackled the problem of soil erosion with refreshing vigor and ingenuity. They already know from their own testing what practices aid and what can prevent the waste of topsoil. Better pastures, which they developed, and their own version of scientific hay harvesting, have increased the production of milk—their leading agricultural industry.

At the time of the first conference one of the group held a place on the county agricultural extension executive committee. In 3 years this number has increased to five. Some fill similar offices in similar organizations. Realizing at their first meeting that, alone, they represented only half of the farm picture, the young farmers have since been inviting the young farm women of the county to hold concurrent conferences for the distaff side. About half in each group are married. The "girls," with the help of their extension aide, Miss Nelle Stasukinas, have centered their interests on homemaker roles ranging from foods to child care. Both groups join in a final noon dinner meeting at the leading Pottsville hotel, with a concluding program of inspiration and entertainment.

Each conference starts generating momentum for the next session. New general committees are nominated and elected in open meeting by both men and women. Each committee selects its own chairman. These committees, working cooperatively with the county agricultural agent and the



Left to right: Warren Snyder, Pitman, general chairman for the 1949 Schuylkill County, Pa., Young Farmers' Conference; Mrs. Newton Zehner, chairman of the young farm women's section for 1948; and Bruce Troutman, Pitman, general chairman of the 1948 conference.

home demonstration agent, plan their own conference programs.

Announcements concerning the conferences go by mail from the county agent's office to more than 600 young farmers and farm women. This mailing list, compiled with the help of these young people, is constantly being revised and enlarged. Attendance at the conferences averages around 200 and is about evenly divided between men and women. Assisting Poorbaugh and Miss Stasukinas on the extension staff are M. R. Lynch, assistant county agent, and Miss Adeline Shull, assistant home economics extension representative. They contribute guidance and help, give the movement continuity, but insist in looking on with a considerable degree of detachedness. This they have been able to do without relinquishing any of their prerogatives or losing hold of the conference as an extension activity. They vouch for the fact that "it pays to give youth deserved recognition." Young farmers in other Pennsylvania counties have adopted their own versions of the Schuylkill plan.

■ The Wide Awake home demonstration club of Williamstown, Vt., is sponsoring a fire-prevention drive.

Members of the club, in cooperation with other extension clubs in the vicinity, are making a survey of the town to find out what protection each family has against fire. The club is also endeavoring to locate all possible water supplies for use in case of fire.



Have you read

TWO BLADES OF GRASS, a humanized history of USDA scientific progress. T. Swann Harding. 352 pp. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. 1947.

■ Not until he has spent years getting acquainted with the many researches in which the Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with State experiment stations and other research agencies, is engaged does the average student in agriculture and home economics or the average career worker in agriculture and home economics begin to get an idea of the vast contributions made by agricultural research toward improving the welfare of mankind. The shelves of agricultural libraries throughout the country are filled with volumes of yearbooks and other important documents reporting the projects and facts unearthed through research. But it is necessarily in the nature of official documents that they play up the subject matter and give little, if any, information about individuals whose personal contributions and devotion to the field of science meant so much. Fortunately, this lack of personalized facts in official documents has been complemented this past year by *Two Blades of Grass*. The author, T. Swann Harding, began his career in the Department in 1910 as a scientific research worker. He later became editor of scientific publications for the Department and now is editor of *USDA*, which tells of people as well as of scientific developments. Mr. Harding had the vision to go behind the volumes of scientific documents and reports, published and unpublished, to ferret out the truth about the men and women who carried on the research work. The book is an excellent source of humanized information dealing with the Nation's and the world's progress in agricultural research during the 85 years dating from May 15, 1862, when President Lincoln signed the law creating the United States Department of Agriculture. Throughout the text we read also of the great value in dollars and

cents of the work of these scientists to farmers and the country generally. *Two Blades of Grass* is an excellent book for the professional bookshelf of career workers in agriculture and home economics. It is well indexed and affords ready reference to many of those little details one learns about in undergraduate days but which slip one's memory until one is suddenly confronted by a question from an inquisitive 4-H Club boy or a farmer who wants to know.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Cooperative Extension Work.*

DISEASES OF FIELD CROPS. James G. Dickson. 429 pp. 102 fig. McGraw-Hill, New York, N. Y. 1947.

■ Dr. Dickson's new book, *Diseases of Field Crops*, fills a long-felt need. Because of his many years of research and teaching experience with cereal diseases, particularly diseases of barley, wheat, and corn, he is recognized as an authority and is eminently qualified to write such a book. Some 20 years ago he prepared a mimeographed text for his classes in cereal diseases at the University of Wisconsin. Later, these texts were improved and published under the title, *Outline of Diseases of Cereal and Forage Crops of the Northern Part of the United States*. The present publication represents a complete rewriting and expansion of the *Outline*.

The body of the text is divided into three sections, namely, diseases of (1) cereals and grasses, (2) legumes, and (3) fiber and other field crops. The latter includes cotton and tobacco. Field beans, field peas, potatoes, and sugar beets are not included. The crop plants are arranged alphabetically within these three sections, and under each crop the diseases are grouped according to cause. In general, a standard outline for describing each disease has been followed—geographical distribution, symptoms, cause, conditions influencing the disease, and control. More than usual emphasis has been placed upon description and illustration of the causes

of the various diseases. Control measures have not been emphasized, and detailed descriptions of the various processes of seed treatment are not given in detail.

The book is written more for the teacher and the student in plant pathology and mycology than it is for the county farm agent or farmer. Extension specialists in plant pathology or agronomy will wish to have copies, and county agents will profit by having the book handy for ready reference.

Although there have been certain omissions of recent information concerning some of the diseases, this first edition is quite complete. It is very well illustrated, referenced, and indexed.—*Dr. R. J. Haskell, extension plant pathologist and acting horticulturist, Federal Extension Service.*

WELDING HELPS FOR FARMERS.

The James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland 1, Ohio. 448 pp.

■ *Welding Helps for Farmers*, by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, illustrates and describes how hundreds of farmers have repaired and built essential equipment. Many ingenious tools and machines are shown in 310 illustrations and described in 448 pages.

Welding Helps for Farmers is a story of the resourcefulness of farmers working under difficulties. The book is a handy manual for farm owners who seek ways of saving time and labor. Examples of mental alertness and of mechanical skills answer persons who question the resourcefulness of farm people. Stories written by farmers throughout the Nation show their acceptance of new ways of improving working conditions or working methods. Electricity and welders provided farmers with the means of translating ideas into practical working tools.

The book is divided into 16 sections. The first 6 sections give general information about the use of welders on farms and also detailed directions for operating an arc welder. The remainder of the book is devoted to stories told by farmers of tools and equipment they build, along with accounts of how the work was done.—*A. T. Holman, Extension Agricultural Engineer. Federal Extension Service.*

Among Ourselves



■ **AMY KELLY** retired as State home demonstration leader in Missouri, May 1, after half a lifetime of active service in extension work. For it has been 35 years since 1913, when Miss Kelly first entered extension work in Idaho as State leader of home economics. After 10 years' work in Idaho she accepted the same responsibilities at Kansas State College, working there 13 years prior to going to Missouri in 1936.

Commenting on Miss Kelly's retirement, Director J. W. Burch said: "Miss Kelly has made a remarkable contribution to extension teaching in Missouri, for it was she who introduced the family approach. We now approach every problem from the standpoint of the family—there is no special break-down into various departments. Home economics work has grown in our State under Miss Kelly's leadership, but she has boosted every phase of extension as wholeheartedly as her own field. I would call her entire attitude one of complete unselfishness. Her retirement as State leader is a distinct loss."

Coming to Missouri 12 years ago, Miss Kelly served as State leader in a period of rapid expansion in extension work. During this time the number of county home agents in Missouri has increased from 17 to 91.

In complete accord with Director Burch, Miss Kelly has worked for a

unified extension program which would help every farm family achieve a better living. Missouri home agents are chosen and trained to understand and promote the entire extension program.

To achieve this goal, Missouri has developed a broad program known as balanced farming. It is in this program that Miss Kelly has steadfastly held to the family approach. Together, husband and wife make plans for both farm and home, guided by both farm and home agents. Together, they study the farm and its facilities, the conditions in the home, the needs and dreams of the family. Then, with the best help available, they make a long-time plan to improve their farm plant and provide their family a more satisfying living. In Missouri such a plan in action is called balanced farming.

A leave of absence was granted Miss Kelly for the period May 16, 1948, to December 31, 1948. Though she has resigned as State home demonstration leader, she will doubtless serve in some capacity when she returns in January 1949.

■ **WALTER C. KOLB**, of the Indiana State 4-H Club staff, died March 5 on his way to a Boone County leader training meeting. He was well known in 4-H circles by both young and old. He was a familiar figure at the State fair in charge of junior livestock and dairy judging competition and, for the last 3 years, he was also superintendent of junior livestock judging contest at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago. The recently inaugurated and popular tractor maintenance school and better farming and home methods school were under his direction as well as the annual 4-H club round-up.

■ **D. H. ZENTMIRE**, county agent for 30 years in Iowa County, Iowa, was honored by about 250 of his friends, neighbors, and coworkers at a reception, when he was presented with a fine watch in appreciation of his years of faithful service to the county. The women of the State extension staff,

wanting to express some appreciation on their own account, sent him an orchid. He is not only the oldest agent in Iowa in point of service but he is also the only agent who has worked his full 30 years in just one county.

■ **PROFESSOR and MRS. ALBERT HOEFER** of Ithaca together have served the New York State Extension Service a total of 50 years, a distinction unique in the institution's annals.

This year Mr. Hoefer rounds out 30 years and Mrs. Hoefer 20 years. Both graduated from Cornell University; both were pioneers in their fields—4-H Club and home demonstration work, respectively.

Mrs. Hoefer graduated from that college in 1927 and was sent to Wyoming County, N. Y., as its first home demonstration agent. Organizing the work there was "probably the most exciting part of my career," she said. "They were wonderful women and so anxious for the homemaking help the Extension Service offers."

Subsequently she was agent in St. Lawrence County and was assistant State leader in home economics until 1945 when she resigned to take charge of training undergraduates. This year she is setting up a field training program for prospective extension agents similar to that required for teachers-to-be.

Mr. Hoefer, city bred, learned to love outdoors and farm life as one of Rufus Stanley's "Omega Club" boys in Elmira, N. Y., and it was through Mr. Stanley, whose work with boys helped pave the way for State-wide 4-H work, that Mr. Hoefer entered the Agricultural College at Cornell. He graduated in 1916, and when this country entered World War I in 1917, he became war gardens supervisor in Rensselaer County.

His fine record during the war won him appointment as Rensselaer County's first 4-H agent in 1919. The program flourished and grew, and it was with reluctance that Mr. Hoefer accepted advancement to assistant State 4-H leader in 1931. In 1943 he was appointed State leader.

Extension Service



VOLUME 19

AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1948

What gets priority?

■ Conservation of natural resources, farm and home management, and marketing and distribution are the three major problems of the farm people of Livingston County, Mich.

That's what the Livingston County Cooperative Extension office found from returns from 200 farmers and homemakers who answered a carefully prepared questionnaire.

County Agent John T. Stone believes such a poll is a valuable tool for the extension worker to use. "It's a quick, time-saving method of determining current rural interests. It increases farmer participation in planning the educational program and shows the farmers' awareness to many important problems," Stone related in discussing the results.

Stone and his two associates, Margaret Stuart, home demonstration agent, and H. J. Hart, club agent, prepared the questionnaire in an effort to get data for programs of work.

Conservation of natural resources rated highest priority with 200 farm people of Livingston County, Mich., who voted on their most important local problems. Conservation rates high in many communities—conservation such as that practiced on this 344-acre farm with more than 100 acres of strip cropping and 38 acres of tree planting.

Paul Miller, extension sociologist at Michigan State College, cooperated in framing the questions.

As a starting point they used as a guide the Kepner Committee report (USDA Extension) on the scope of Extension's educational responsibility. Two questions on each of the 9 points were used, making 18 questions in all. Farmers and homemakers were asked to decide the 5 most important problems from the list and then pick out the one of the 5 they considered of outstanding importance.

After grouping returns on the specific questions under the nine original fields of extension education responsibility, here's how the farm people rated the importance of their problems:

1. Conservation of natural resources.
2. Farm and home management.
3. Marketing and distribution.

4. Rural organization and leadership development.

5. Economic problems and public policies.

6. Agricultural production.

7. Health.

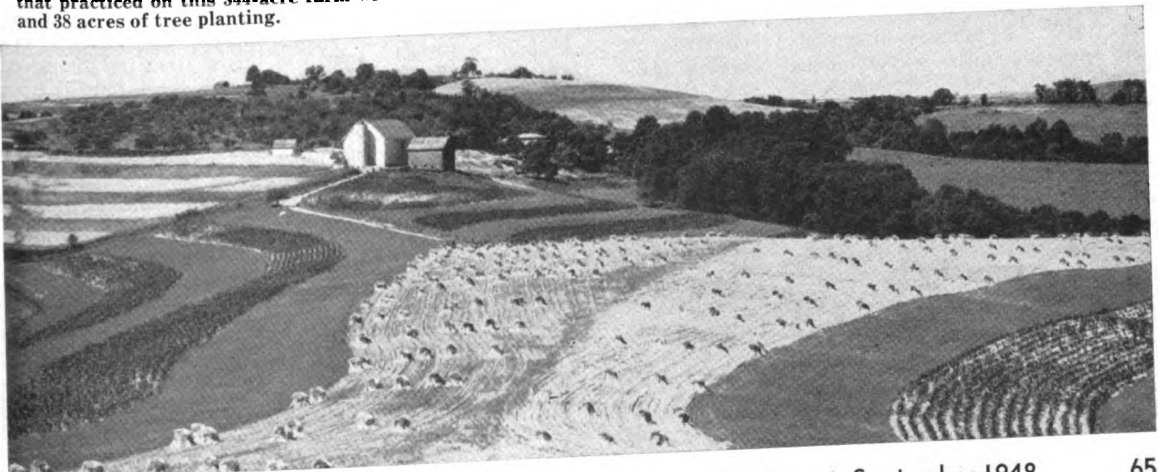
8. Farm homes and buildings.

9. Social relationships, adjustments and cultural values.

An indication that the wording of individual questions about the same broad problem influenced the rating was shown on the 2 questions on marketing and distribution. "The need for improving marketing of farm products direct to consumer," drew 110 votes or the greatest number of all. Yet its companion question, "The problem of making farm-grown products attractive to consumer" recorded only 30 votes and ranked fourteenth on the list.

More than 20 percent of those farm people answering indicated additional problems or wrote comments at the bottom of questionnaires. County Agent Stone believes the more important problems brought out in a survey of this type can well form the basis for group planning to stimulate action.

That's what is happening in Livingston County today.



Extension Service Review for August-September 1948

65

Using the balanced farming approach

MILLER CARPENTER, County Agricultural Agent, Carroll County, Mo.

■ The results of the balanced farming program in Carroll County, Mo., have been more impressive than any other extension activity in the county. Building on a foundation of 30 years of extension teaching, the new approach considers the problems of each farm as a whole, not as separate problems in poultry, or crops, or livestock, or agricultural engineering, or foods, or clothing, or home management. In working out the solution of problems arising on each individual farm, there must finally be a time when all of the help available can be brought to bear on them, each specialist or project contributing according to the importance in the over-all farm operation.

This approach also helps the county agent, for it removes much of the confusion and cross-current stemming from the feeling of each specialist that his project is the most important. Balanced farming to us in Missouri can be the answer and solution to the long-time agricultural problem. It would put soil conservation on the land instead of on paper. We would not have too many hogs or too little corn, because we would have stable production. We would rapidly approach the time when all farm families would enjoy electricity, better roads, better schools, and better churches, because they would have the income and the incentive to support them. The problems of agriculture must and will be settled on the farm by each family according to its best judgment.

The Antecedents

Our program is the logical outgrowth of soil conservation work in Carroll County. The annual report of the extension agent for 1915 tells of the building of terraces on a farm in Combs township and notes that these were the first ones ever built west of the Mississippi River. Through the years the program has emphasized the use of good rotations, fertilizers, and the building of ter-

aces. In 1935, through the efforts of the Carrollton Chamber of Commerce and local drainage boards, a Civilian Conservation Corps camp was established to work at cleaning out the drainage ditches. In 1938 this was replaced by a Soil Conservation Service camp which during its 3 years of existence did work on 55 farms. With the coming of the war, this camp was discontinued, but the people still wanted help on soil conservation. Much of the demand for help came from those who had been included in the camp program.

The Plan Is Born

By the winter of 1941 and 1942 the balanced farming techniques were being perfected at the college to the point where they were ready to be tried out, and this method was chosen to give the asked-for help to our farmers. First, series of evening schools were held to interest farmers and their families in making balanced farming plans. Cooperating were the Farm Home Administration supervisor, the representative of the Soil Conservation Service who was stationed in the county completing obligations on the CCC camp farm agreements, the vocational agriculture instructors, a farm credit representative, and the AAA committee.

Four schools met one night each week for a period of 10 weeks and completed 60 individual balanced farming plans. Later, 40 additional plans were completed by students in the high schools under the direction of the instructors.

We all recognized that it would be necessary to give the people additional help in putting these plans into operation, and each one assisting with the school accepted the responsibility for a group of about six farmers with whom he would work actively throughout the year. This did not work too well, because each man had his own obligations and did not get around to doing the extra work. From 1942 to 1945 labor was scarce,

no extension personnel was available to give added assistance to the balanced planners, and progress was slow. But the farmers did not forget their plans, and the conviction grew that what they had at first thought was a soil conservation problem was really a complete problem in farm and home management.

At the close of the war, the farm management specialist and I went to Kansas to study the details of a farm management program that had been in operation for several years. We returned and discussed ways and means with the County Extension Board and the college at Columbia. A plan of operation was mapped out which provided that a group of 50 families be established, each paying \$50. This was half the cost of the employment of a county agent who would spend full time helping them develop and put into operation balanced farming plans.

Mr. Ray Hargrave, a returned veteran and a Missouri county agent of 10 years' experience, was employed. The extension board, believing that in the interest of efficiency and simplicity the program should remain a part of the general extension program, recommended to the group of co-operators that they elect a committee of three people who would in turn serve as the balanced farming sub-committee of the extension board.

Balanced Farming Grows

The budget for the operation of the original group and for most of the 32 groups now operating in Missouri was for \$5,000, which provided for the agent's salary, travel, secretarial help, and incidental expenses. One-fourth of this is from the College of Agriculture, with three-fourths from the co-operators. Sometimes local businessmen pay one-fourth, and co-operators pay one-half. The home agent was to help with the home plans, working in consultation with the associate agent in charge.

The 108 farms in the Carroll County balanced farming group vary from 78 acres to 1,520 acres. Some are owner operated, and some are farmed by tenants. Some are fully paid for, and on some the indebtedness runs as high as 75 percent of the value of the land. They are just typical farms of the county.

The results so far are encouraging. For example, 120 miles of terraces have been built. This is 2½ times as many as had been built altogether on these farms before—actually five-sixths of all the terraces built in the county. Most of these terraces are built by contractors because farm operators have found it is cheaper and better than attempting to build them themselves.

Most Carroll County land needs lime. On the 108 farms the annual consumption of lime averages 9,079 tons per year as compared to 2,679 tons before planning. Balanced farms use three times as much limestone as do other farms. One-fourth of all the fertilizer used in the county is on these 108 farms. They are using half again more fertilizer than they did before planning.

The use of a corn, oats, and sweet-clover rotation is one of the important features of a balanced-farming crop rotation. The acreage of clover plowed under for green manure has almost tripled since planning started. This practice has also spread rapidly to other farms in the county. This year I have been amazed to see how many people are doing it.

Crop production has been about doubled, due to higher yields and more frequent grain crops in rotation. Most of the farmers are finding that their balanced-farming pasture increases their carrying capacity by about 100 percent. On smaller farms poultry offers a good source of income. Egg production on these farms has gone as high as 234 eggs per hen per year as compared with the county average of less than 150. Twice as many members of the group are putting their chickens on clean range, and range shelters to house pullets and young stock on the range have increased four times. This practice is also spreading rapidly to other farms as well.

Similar improvements could be quoted for orchards, hogs, and sheep raising, vegetable gardens, and other farm enterprises included in the balanced farming plans.

Improvements in the home are included in the plans as an important factor in satisfactory living on the land, which is the main objective of balanced farming. Electricity, new

water systems, bathrooms, and remodeling are conspicuous in balanced farming plans.

This group of farmers spent \$127,-286 putting their balanced farming plans into operation. They spent money for new machinery, home improvement, water systems and supplies, soil conservation, and similar projects. This figure interests the businessmen in our county.

Balanced farming in our county has increased the total effectiveness of the extension program more than the one or two additional workers would indicate. Each of the farms demonstrates improved practices to all farmers of the county. Balanced farming offers each farmer an opportunity to choose his own course. It is democracy's free enterprise system in operation. In balanced farming we have in our hands the means to help farmers reach maximum efficiency of production, maintain prosperity, and build a strong rural America that will be the bulwark of stability for our Nation and for the world.

Coloradans go in for building

Helen Prout, State home demonstration leader, and Orville J. Trenary, extension agricultural engineer of Colorado opened the housing campaign in their State with a series of several radio broadcasts. A thirteen-county spot survey conducted by the engineer with the help of the home demonstration clubs showed that one out of five rural residents planned to build a new home in the next few years and most of the others were thinking about remodeling. With the valuable information obtained from the survey on what changes and new buildings are planned and what help is needed, the series of broadcasts discussed subjects pertinent to the immediate problems of rural builders and told where additional information could be obtained. This series is being followed up by strong local housing programs sponsored by the county agricultural and home demonstration agents.

Dramatizing the United Nations

■ A skit explaining the United Nations organization was a feature of a district home demonstration federation meeting at Woonsocket, S. Dak. Nellie McLoughlin, assistant State home demonstration leader, was the narrator. This program was also used at seven other district meetings, and the script was made available to all home demonstration agents who want to use it for achievement

days. This is a development in the "Reading in the Home" program which South Dakota clubs have carried on for the past 19 years. The director of the State Free Library Commission compiled last year's reading list, "America Looks Ahead," and the extension far economist, Lyle Bender, prepared the discussion topic on International Trade for the use of home demonstration clubwomen.



Director R. J. Baldwin retires

■ Back in 1910 a young instructor at Michigan Agricultural College at East Lansing, Mich., was called into the office of Robert Shaw, the dean of agriculture. He was assigned to a new job as assistant to the dean. One of his responsibilities was that of supervising the "field agents."

Although since 1876, farmers' institutes had been held each winter, that was the birth of the present Extension Service in the Nation's first college to teach agriculture as a science. And that, too, was when Robert J. Baldwin became head of Michigan's Extension Service.

In 1910 there were 3 so-called "field agents" who were helping with county farmers' institutes in Michigan. On July 1, 1948, when Director Baldwin retired as the head of Michigan's cooperative extension program, the staff included 280 persons. The program reaches more than 60 percent of Michigan's farm families.

Director Baldwin's opportunities for formal education in his boyhood days in Sanilac County in Michigan's "thumb" district were limited. He took all the grade school, the "little red schoolhouse" of his farm community near Brown City, offered; but it was 7 miles to town, and transportation wasn't as easy as it is now. There was plenty of work on the farm, but this young lad read and studied in his spare time.

Back to the Home Farm

Several years later he made a trip to East Lansing to enter college. He had never attended high school. So, at the turn of the century, he got into college the hard way—by taking an entrance examination. His hopes were high when he graduated with a degree in agriculture. He headed back to the home farm to put into practice what he had learned.

Then came the turn of fate that prevented this young man from following a farming career and made possible his entering a field in which he has served three generations of Michigan farm people. He was stricken with infantile paralysis.

He took graduate work and prepared for the teaching profession.

After 2 years teaching science in Traverse City High School, he returned to Michigan Agricultural College in 1910 to teach geology. Within 2 months he was named to supervise Michigan's extension program.

When the Cooperative Extension Service was formed in 1914, Michigan switched its home-grown program over to comply with the Federal plan; and Director Baldwin has been the only man to head the program in Michigan.

His long experience and service took him to every nook and corner of Michigan. It gave him a thorough understanding of the possibilities of even the poorest land left desolate by the timber slashing of the late nineteenth century. As chairman of the State land-use planning committee he gave much effort and thought to development of each county to the limit of its natural resources.

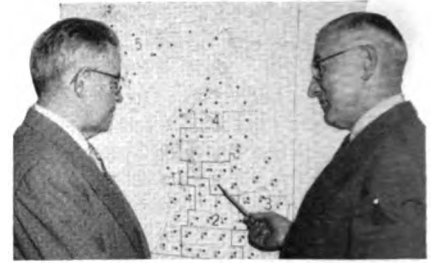
Michigan's soil conservation program started soon after the end of the first war. Through the leadership of Director Baldwin, an alfalfa program increased acreage from 70,000 acres in 1919 to 1,200,000 in 1939.

A Michigan newspaper cites Director Baldwin as "the man who led Michigan farmers to a top place in two world wars in the production of foodstuffs for the Nation."

Eager and willing to accept new ideas, Director Baldwin continuously sought new ways of bringing the teaching program to the farm people. Within a month of retirement, he eagerly accepted an opportunity to use a new "tool"—television. That recalled to his mind his first appearance on radio—26 years ago when WKAR, the Michigan State College station, started.

"Regular radio transmission was just as experimental then as television is today. Television is a new 'tool,' and we must find a place for it in our 'kit' of teaching and information techniques," the director remarked after he took part in the program over a Detroit station.

Director Baldwin expects to spend his retirement in doing things "I always wanted to do and never had the time to do." His basement workshop,



Convinced that Michigan's Cooperative Extension Service is being left in experienced hands, Director Baldwin (right) talks with his successor, Director C. V. Ballard, about proposed additions to the staff.

where he renovates antique furniture and makes interesting articles from rare pieces of wood, will probably occupy much time. With Mrs. Baldwin he expects to spend some time traveling, visiting with their three children and grandchildren.

If time permits, Director Baldwin may spend some time writing. Friends have urged him to write on the philosophy of the cooperative extension program. This is a subject he taught many years in the school of agriculture and which had much to do with influencing young men and women to follow Extension as a career.

■ "Pure drinking water in every well" is the goal set forth by home demonstration club women of Liberty County, Tex.

Helen Swift, sociologist for rural women's organizations, Texas Extension Service, reports that this ambitious goal was set by the clubwomen following a check-up on the purity of drinking water in the homes of Liberty County club members.

Working with the State Health Department, the women sent off samples of drinking water from 89 wells. Sixty-seven of the samples were found to be contaminated. Club members followed the recommendations of the health department in cleaning the wells and then resubmitted samples for a second clean-up. Nettie Smith, Liberty County home demonstration agent, says the final goal is to have all wells tested and furnishing pure drinking water in communities where home demonstration clubs are active.

The hidden values

M. L. MOSHER, Extension Economist, Illinois

Most of us who have been in extension work for a long time are familiar with the "hidden" or indirect benefits of our educational efforts. We know that one direct contact with a farm man or woman often leads to many indirect contacts.

Seldom, though, have I ever seen such a dramatic example of this process as the one in the story of the Honneger brothers of Livingston County. Through direct contact with the Honnegers, the Illinois Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service has reached hundreds and possibly thousands of farmers in Livingston County and the surrounding area. This is the story:

Back in 1932, the Honneger brothers were good farmers who did a job in managing their 240-acre farm. They belonged to the Pioneer Farm Bureau Farm Management Service and kept complete records in cooperation with the University of Illinois. In those days, the Honnegers were primarily interested in grain farming and their dairy and hog enterprises. They kept about 100 hens, a "pin money" flock. But something happened to change the farming operations of the Honneger brothers—and it changed the farming in Livingston County.

The Seed Is Planted

Jerry Andrews happened along in 1933. As field man in the Pioneer Farm Bureau Farm Management Service, he visited the Honneger brothers' farm on a regular visit and pointed out to them that they were getting more returns for feed and labor used on their average-size poultry flock than from the same amount of feed and labor going to dairy cattle and hogs. The Honneger brothers did the rest.

Cooperating with the people in the experiment station and the Extension Service, they have developed a business which provides the people in Livingston and many surrounding counties with strong chicks from high-producing stock; a good quality of feed to supplement the corn and oats

raised on their farms; a good marketing service; and a lot of "know how" information. They apparently have made money themselves, but for every dollar of profit they have made, my guess is that the farmers who patronize them have profited by several dollars. Most of those who have established the larger flocks during recent years are on the smaller farms of the area. Poultry enables them to make profitable use of family labor that is available and unused on the farms without poultry. A study of the records in Livingston County shows that farms that have more than 300 hens make much more use of family labor than farms having fewer than 200 hens.

Now, you might ask, "What has this got to do with the hidden values of extension work?"

It Bears Fruit

Late this spring, the Honnegers held a banquet to honor their best customers. We made a little study of what had taken place in the poultry enterprise in Livingston County, and this is what we found:

In 1932, the poultry project on the Farm Bureau Farm Management Service farms in Livingston County was about on a par with that on farms in McLean, Tazewell, and Woodford Counties. Of 46 farms in Livingston County, 8 percent had from 200 to 300 hens per flock; and of 75 farms in McLean, Tazewell, and Woodford Counties, the same proportion, 8 percent, had 200 to 300 hens. There were no flocks with more than 300 hens in any of the 4 counties. The Honneger brothers' flock had 101 hens. However, in 1947, 28 percent of the flocks in Livingston County had more than 300 hens, and only 16 percent had fewer than 100 hens. On the other hand, only 6 percent of the flocks in the other 3 counties had more than 300 hens, and 43 percent still had fewer than 100 hens. Something had happened to increase the interest in poultry in Livingston County that had not happened in the 3 other counties. The average egg production on Liv-

ingston County farms in the farm management service increased from 114 eggs per hen in 1932 to 199 eggs in 1947—an increase of 85 eggs—7 dozen per hen. The average production in the other 3 counties increased from 107 eggs per hen in 1932 to 161 per hen in 1947—an increase of 54 eggs per hen. The increased egg production was 31 eggs per hen more in Livingston County than in the other 3 counties. Something had happened to increase the egg production in Livingston County that had not happened in the other counties.

Today thousands of farmers in Illinois are buying high-quality chicks from the Honneger brothers' hatchery; chicks from stock produced under the supervision of one of the good poultry breeders of the country. Many of the same farmers and unknown numbers of others are buying carefully prepared poultry feed from the Honneger brothers' feed mill which was operated in a small way even before the poultry business was established. Trucks gather the eggs produced by the good hens fed with the good feed and bring them to the old dairy barn on the farm south of Forrest where they are graded and sold on special markets.

Truly, that "extension seed" that Jerry Andrews planted in 1933 has grown to a program that has meant a higher level of living for thousands of farmers as they are found up and down the roads of Illinois.

Writes successful column

A daily column in the Beaumont, Tex., Enterprise, called "Garden Notes," is rated high as an extension method by County Agent J. F. Combs. The column treats of timely vegetable and flower garden matters and offers bulletins and garden guides from time to time. A letter from the agent reported "about a dozen letters today and I believe about that many yesterday. Every mail brings letters of problems discussed in Garden Notes, and we have received as high as 28 letters in one mail."

Agent Combs lays the credit for the column's success to the fine cooperation of the local daily paper and its farm editor, Sam Whitlow.

On writing the report

E. R. Jackman, Oregon's farm crops specialist, who recently broke into the Saturday Evening Post brotherhood of writers, when faced with the necessity of writing his own report introduced it thus:



■ First I read again the "suggested outline" which calls for "examples and results," "methods especially helpful," "methods used to measure success," "use of teaching devices," and "major activities and accomplishments." Obviously, if I followed this outline, I would have a good report. It would convey to readers a very clear idea of the writer's degree of mastery of his professional skills. I hope someone, somewhere, does follow it.

But when I start to write the report, whether with or without benefit of outline, I begin to feel a little like Edward Lear who said that at one period of his life he went about Europe committing frightful discrepancies. It seems somehow that there is a wide discrepancy between every worth-while accomplishment and the telling thereof.

Perhaps the secret of a good report lies in a thing I learned in a college English course many years ago. I really admired the way the professor put it: "Corroborative detail lends verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative." Maybe our reports fail in these corroborative details and hence become bald if not downright unconvincing.

We work with people. People do the strangest things. They suddenly, at the height of success, throw themselves headlong from handy high buildings. For some imagined slight they repay a lifetime of devotion with the bitterest invective. They are prouder of the ability to wiggle their ears than the ability to move moun-



tains. People do not regularly follow prescribed formulas for living and thinking. This makes extension work infinitely tougher—and lots more fun.

We initiate a program, overcome inertia, arouse interest—and run smack into a couple of full-blown jealousies that, with the greatest of enthusiasm, delight in cutting off noses to spite faces. So, in spite of fine "teaching devices" and splendid "educational methods," we are forced to find a way around, over, or through before our program can succeed. Somehow the books aren't very helpful. One may study marketing methods assiduously and fail to find an answer on what to do when Martin Green, the biggest producer, pulls out of the co-op because the manager hired the daughter of Bill Jones.

Maybe the successful patching of the quarrel between Martin and Bill is the biggest and best job the specialist did during the year. Maybe it was accomplished only by dint of activities far outside the specialist's field, demonstrating versatility of a high order. Anyhow, it is the sort of corroborative detail that might lend verisimilitude all right but might also kick up a peach of a row if put down on paper. So the report becomes unconvincing.

I am reminded of an early day county agent in Oregon who took a job in a range sheep county heavily populated by fighting Irishmen. He reported as his outstanding extension job of the year: "I licked an Irishman. Now they all call me mister." It was true, and it helped to establish the work on a sound basis in the county for all time; but it doesn't seem to fit in anywhere on the suggested outline.

The very busiest extension workers are likely to have a sort of unvoiced, sneaking suspicion that the fellow

who writes the longest report most nearly conforming to the outline is the fellow who hasn't too much else to do. This may be true in some cases, distinctly unfair in others. At any rate, it is comforting to the writers of the poor reports.

The biggest handicap in report writing lies in the nature of the specialist's job. Essentially, he is the leader in his field, and the nearer he approaches that ideal the better he is likely to be as a specialist. But right there comes the block. By history, theory, and practice the county agent is the important man in the extension army. The specialist is there *only* to make the agent's work more effective. Hence the successful specialist *isn't* the leader in the eyes of the people of the county; the county agent is. The best specialist then is the one who can, often by indirect means, teach the agent the most. If he can teach all of the county agents in the State, make the work of each stronger, get them all to work on a unified program, help develop farmer leaders in this program, and at the same time remain sort of anonymous, then he is a real humdinger, maybe too good for this world.

This matter of teaching is not at all concrete. The specialist can't very well report "by my qualities of inspirational leadership I was able to . . . etc." It would be both bald *and* unconvincing, no matter how corroborative the detail.

So the specialist, with enforced silence about his best work, acutely aware of his shortcomings, uneasy about the many things left undone, harassed by the necessity to report something, may occasionally write a report of the kind *not* heard around the world.

■ Mrs. Mary Wetzsteon and Frances Young, clothing specialists at the College of Home Economics at Cornell, were particularly pleased with the excellence of the workmanship displayed in the State 4-H dress revue last year.

The 50 girls who walked across the stage of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall in the ensembles they had created showed rare judgment in their choice of materials and patterns to suit each one's personality, coloring, and figure.

Newspaper stories boost interest

Colorado farm women tell of their work through news stories sponsored by the County Council.

■ "Owing to the cooperation of the very active home demonstration women and the editors of the two outstanding papers cooperating with the home demonstration agent, Roberta Lascelles of Logan County, families are now more aware of the activities of the rural home demonstration women than ever before," says Helen Prout, State home agent, Colorado Extension Service.

It all came about in a home demonstration council meeting early this spring when representatives of the Logan County home demonstration clubs talked seriously about what could be done to acquaint more people with the program of home improvement which was going on in their very midst. The program of remodeling, interior decorating, better food preparation, economical clothing construction, improved home and community recreation, and the study of personality development of children—all this was going on, but there were still too many women that didn't know about it, the council members argued.

A Meeting Plus the Newspaper

First they invited the uninitiated public to have tea with them at a county-wide affair. On the day of the tea the exhibits of home demonstration work were shown in downtown windows. The second attack was to be through the newspapers!

Farm Women Become Reporters

The executive committee of the county home demonstration council followed through on this. The Highway-Fyffe Home Demonstration Club was selected to take care of the publicity. Under the chairmanship of two farm women, members of this club, letters were written to the 15 home demonstration clubs in Logan County asking for group pictures and stories of their activities. Several of the groups sent pictures, and others sent stories telling of their achievements. Many hours were spent by these two women in compiling this in-

formation so that it was in newspaper form, with the advice and help of Miss Lascelles.

The stories were presented to the Sterling Advocate editor who ran one every day during National Home Demonstration Week. The stories were also presented to the Sterling Farm Journal editor who took the pictures and stories and prepared a full-page layout on home demonstration news. Because the home demonstration

agent worked closely with the editor in preparing this lay-out the women were very excited in anticipating its appearance.

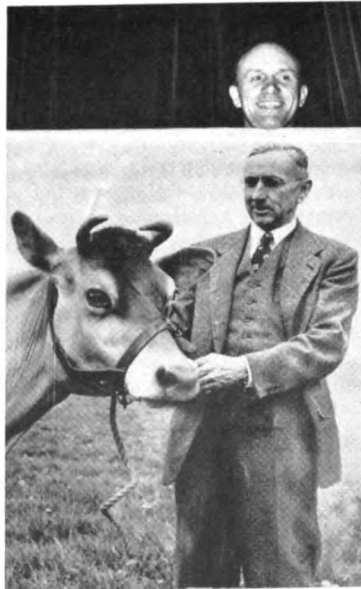
Since the appearance of this page, 3 new home demonstration clubs have been organized in the county with approximately 35 new members who are striving to improve their homes and communities by the use of better methods.

"An agent can measure the success of such a project only by the reaction of the public later on," says Miss Lascelles. "Already many inquiries about extension work have been made by women visiting the office."

Extension dairyman honored

■ The tenth anniversary celebration of New Jersey Cooperative Artificial Breeding Unit No. 1 at Quakertown, N. J., turned into a surprise testimonial for Enos J. Perry, extension dairyman. Perry is holding the large silver bowl to be awarded in his honor each year on a rotation basis to the 4-H Club member showing the best artificially bred heifer at the State 4-H dairy club show, and its

smaller replica to be awarded permanently to each winner. Over his arm he holds a hand-painted tie with a portrait of a bull presented by Max Drake, president of the National Association of Artificial Breeders. Holding the almost life-size photograph of Perry with a fatherless Jersey is Perry's colleague, Elmer C. Scheidenhelm, also dairyman at Rutgers.



History checks our plans

F. L. BALLARD, Associate Extension Director, Oregon

A backward look at the economic planning conference of 25 years ago in Oregon shows the pattern of agricultural development fairly well forecast. Director Ballard tells how the recommendations of that day fit into the actual situation in the growth of the dairy industry. This is the first of two articles by Director Ballard describing a study of changes in Oregon agriculture during the past 25 years and what they mean to extension workers.

■ For a long period the major part of the time of members of our staff has been devoted to teaching agricultural and home economics subject matter in support of certain State-wide programs. These programs have been worked out by the farm men and farm women of the State and were based to a considerable degree upon information furnished them by the Extension Service.

The Oregon Extension Service, however, is by no means the only source of factual material which the rural people have used in formulating these programs. They have consulted other State and Federal agencies, representatives of distributive organizations including transportation, and many other sources.

This type of program planning started in the early 1920's; and now, after a little more than 25 years, it seems timely to give examination to Oregon's agricultural program with some special emphasis upon an effort to determine the extent of the effectiveness of the planning. It seems reasonable to start with the Oregon production pattern as disclosed by the census of 1920. The census figures of 1945, coming after a 25-year interval, likewise seem suitable as a basis for comparison. Examination of the official figures of Oregon's agricultural production discloses some startling changes within this period. Examination of some of the programs decided upon by the farmers in the early 1920's indicates that many of these production changes have been along the lines suggested at that time; hence may be considered to a substantial degree as a measurement of the effectiveness of program planning.

A satisfactory starting place for review of the programs which have

characterized this 25-year period is the report of a meeting of about 400 farmers and others interested in agriculture on the campus of Oregon State College in 1923. This meeting was called an economic conference, and its main purpose was to present for State-wide consideration the conclusions of a number of committees which had been meeting for some months to study various areas of the State's agriculture.

All this had come about because it seemed that Oregon's agricultural development was entering a new and distinct period. We had passed through World War I and the unsettled conditions following it. There had been a period of inflation followed by a short depression in 1921, and there were some very new factors affecting the agricultural picture. Among them were these: The State had since the wartime period become an exporting State for dairy products. Likewise in this period it had become an exporting State for eggs. There were large acreages of apple and prune orchards resulting from the boom plantings of 15 to 20 years before which were recently in heavy production. A start had been made in the production of certain specialty crops such as small seeds and bulbs. Therefore, the question of markets for Oregon farm production was assuming increasing proportions and new angles. This was the basic reason for organization of a long list of committees consisting of farmers, dealers, and others to survey marketing as well as the production possibilities of the State.

Even at that time the Willamette Valley counties were placing annually some 60 or more agricultural products in commercial channels. The ques-

tion in this region, and to a lesser extent in the five other type-of-farming regions of the State, was what of this long list of adapted products could be sold outside the State to best advantage.

A review of the conclusions of these committees as presented and approved by the State-wide conference is now exceedingly interesting when one makes a comparison between the two production patterns as disclosed by the census of 1945 and the census of 1920.

The committee on dairying in that distant time concluded that the dairy industry was a sound one for most parts of Oregon and that it should be increased. California was a nearby and excellent and, undoubtedly, long-time market, as it pointed out. It was further disclosed that this was a market for butter and that demands there were for a high quality. Recommendation, therefore, was that farmers of the State should develop dairying as a major enterprise, that there should be marked improvement in the quality of output, that there should be built up a system of local cooperatives with a central selling agency, that there should be improvement in butterfat production per cow, and that investigations on the control of contagious abortion, or Bangs' disease, or brucellosis, as it is now called, should be continued.

This Is What Happened

It is appropriate now, I believe, to examine the dairy situation as is disclosed by the census of 25 years later supplemented by personal observation and understanding. By 1945 the number of dairy cows had increased 42 percent; quality of production had been built up so that representative samples in butter scoring contests recently indicated only 0.2 of 1 percent graded below 90 score with 61.4 percent over 92 compared with 20.5 percent below 90 score and only 7.8 percent above a few years ago; a system of local cooperative creameries had been organized and a central selling agency, Interstate Associated Creameries, was operated to sell the surplus of these creameries, largely in California, until into World War II period; and investigations of brucellosis had been conducted and a method of eradication which is recog-

nized as standard throughout the United States had been developed. When World War II broke out, 17 counties of the State were accredited free areas. Because of emergency situations during the war, this movement has temporarily slipped backward, but progress undoubtedly again will be resumed. Perhaps most improvement of all, however, was in the butterfat production per individual cow. This was officially established at an average of 189 pounds per cow in 1920 and by 1945 this average had been increased to 249 pounds.

Some of these advances in the dairy industry probably would have occur-

red without the program-making meeting of 1923. It is questionable, however, if they would have advanced nearly as rapidly. The objectives in view, and the methods of attaining them, became a part of the thinking of thousands of farmers as they planned their work from year to year. The principles set out were more or less formally adopted by groups of farmers in all counties of the State where dairying was important. It seems sure that this unified thinking as to objectives and methods greatly hastened the time of reaching the accomplishments which I have pointed out.

attended a joint meeting of the home demonstration and agricultural councils and heard the agents talk about housing facilities. Talking to the agents after the meeting, he got just the advice he needed and 3 plans from which to choose in building.

The next year he began to cut logs from his farm forest and hired a carpenter to start his extension home, Plan No. 5545 from the State Extension Service. It was slow; but the family, with the help and encouragement of the agents, made some progress each year and has recently moved in, with the house wired for electricity and definite plans to put in running water within a few months. Reverend Hocutt estimated that if he had had to buy all the lumber and pay for all labor his new home would have cost him more than \$7,500, which is much more than it did cost him.

There are more than 1,550 farm families in the county and 1,224 farm operators, and these more than keep the 2 agents busy. But they have seen a steady increase in cows, gardens, and chickens. Their program for men and women, boys and girls has included better health and convenient living, diversified farming, increased production of corn, small grain, hogs, gardens, and hay, a cow on every farm, adequate homes, more use made of scientific facts from experiment stations, more modern farm machinery, and the 4 ships—membership, citizenship, partnership, and ownership.

Negro farmers are going places

■ When you pause to look around and see what has been done and where you are going, you may find some encouraging facts just as did L. R. Johnson, Negro county agent for the past 4 years, and Mrs. Lucy O. Toole, Negro home demonstration agent for the past 12 years in Johnston County, N. C. For example, the county auditor's report showed that 348 Negro farmers owned their own farms in 1946 whereas only 150 owned farms in 1940. Extension work has certainly contributed to this trend. In the past 5 years, more than 3 times as many boys and girls joined 4-H Clubs, with 825 young folks carrying 1,470 projects last year. You can see the evidences of their work in many places.

This is encouraging, but the agents went further and found more specific signs of better living. A home-im-

provement program started in 1944 grew to such proportions last year that 39 new homes were built, and 338 others added rooms or made repairs. Figures alone do not tell the story. To know what it means you have to see what the Rev. J. T. Hocutt of White Oak community has done to improve his living conditions since the home-improvement program started.

Reverend Hocutt had realized for some time that his 3-room home was inadequate for his family of 12 and planned a new 8-room house. He thought that he and his children could build it. But when he tried to get started everyone discouraged him from such a venture until in 1944 he

From a three-room tumbled down shack to an eight-room modern farm dwelling is the home-improvement progress of the Reverend J. T. Hocutt, of Middlesex, Route 1, shown with his wife and 10 children in front of the small house they lived in last year.





Pioneer director dies

DIRECTOR B. H. CROCHERON of the California Extension Service died July 8 from an acute coronary attack. He is survived by only one close relative—a sister, Mrs. Harold W. Fitch of West Hartford, Conn.

In the passing of Director Crocheron the Cooperative Extension Service loses another of its pioneer leaders. He made a number of historical contributions to the development of extension work.

His first appointment with the Department of Agriculture was on September 1, 1913, when he became an agent of the Office of Farm Management of the Bureau of Plant Industry, before the passage of the Smith-Lever Act. He went to California under the Bureau of Plant Industry appointment and there became State leader of county agent work and 4-H Club work at the College of Agriculture, University of California. On March 1, 1919, he was made associate director of extension; and on July 1 of that year he became full director, which position he held until his death.

He was born in Jersey City, N. J., the son of David E. and Flora V. (Hanford) Crocheron, and was reared in the country. He graduated from Cornell University in 1908 and received his M. S. A. degree in 1909. He managed a fruit farm in Maryland and a 7,000-acre farm in Virginia, and spent 4 years as principal

of the Agricultural High School of Sparks, Md.

In 1929 Director Crocheron led a fact-finding commission, sponsored by the University of California and the United States Department of Commerce, to investigate the markets for California fruits and canned

products in eastern Asia. The trip entailed a study that led around the world.

At its annual meeting in Chicago in 1947 the American Farm Bureau Federation presented a gold medal award to Director Crocheron for distinguished service to agriculture.

Problems of rural buyer

■ Emphasizing through its extension program closer manufacturer-retailer-consumer cooperation, Iowa recently included a farm apparel conference as a part of its annual spring extension conference.

The meeting pointed up problems farm families face in buying shoes and clothing, with manufacturer, retailer, and mail-order house representatives conferring with State and county extension home economists.

On behalf of rural Iowa homemakers, county home economists Lila Hood, Black Hawk County; Lola Stelpflug, Plymouth County; and Belle Cornellson, Ringgold County, presented buymanship problems. Three areas were represented—one with a good shopping center, one where incomes are good but where there is no large shopping center nearby, and one where incomes are lower.

Consumer needs and problems in these areas were much the same, the group concluded. Iowa homemakers would like more complete labeling, county home economists reported. More detailed information would make comparison of similar articles easier. Labeling to show features available in the same type of garment at different price ranges would be helpful also. Interest in standardized sizes and desire for better fit in shoes were indicated.

There is a need for realizing the value of cooperation with local stores, the county home economists pointed out. Homemakers often fail to make actual requests to retailers for features they want in ready-made clothing. Yet it is only through their requests that the manufacturers can know their desires.

Representatives of three apparel groups discussed steps which are be-

ing taken to answer some of the problems of consumers. Knowledge of the helps already being offered, they said, assists the homemaker in getting what she wants. Too often customers come to the store lacking knowledge of the meaning of terms to be found on labels.

Berneice Dolling, director of consumer education of a mail order store in Chicago, presented to the group items of women's apparel in various price ranges. She discussed points to look for in the garment and on the label for more satisfaction with clothing purchased.

Shoe buymanship was discussed by B. E. Edscorn, educational director of the St. Louis branch of a shoe company. Beyond a certain range, he said, style accounts for prices in women's shoes. Any new trend, such as the present one toward closed toes, involves the making of new lasts and is, therefore, expensive and takes place gradually. Knowing something of the construction of children's shoes, it was shown, can be of valuable help to the homemaker in wise buying.

Mary Omen, fashion coordinator for a chain department store, called attention to the basic points in construction which make for better wear in men's clothing. The group examined coveralls, overalls, and work shirts. Miss Omen discussed the steps which have been taken to insure good fit in these garments and pointed out the need for knowing necessary measurements when purchasing work clothes. Some blue shirts, she said, are being made colorfast by vat dyeing as a result of the requests of clothing specialists for this feature. Helpful suggestions were also given for buymanship of well-fitting, long-wearing dress clothes for men.

4-H teen tour popular

■ Thanks to a 4-H teen tour, many rural girls of Massachusetts visit historic Boston each year for their first glimpse of women in the world of business.

Coming largely from the inland farms and villages of the Bay State, the girls find all the careers they have read and dreamed about spread before them in one vast city.

Needless to say, "word has spread" of the magic to be found in touring Boston's famous sites until the third annual teen tour, completed recently, drew a record attendance of 350 girls from the 12 counties of the State.

That natural appeal of the Bay State Teen Tour has spread through farm and city and into the State House. This year the girls were welcomed by Gov. Robert F. Bradford and Commissioner of Agriculture John Chandler.

In addition, home economics experts—former 4-H Club members—greeted the girls in a discussion of careers. Leading this section of the program were Dorothy Crandall of the Garland School of Homemaking in Boston; Dorothy Brickman, director of volunteer services in Beth Israel Hospital, Boston; and Vera Peoples, Worcester Trade School instructor.

The Boston 4-H Teen Tour was pioneered 3 years ago by Tena Bishop and Marlon Forbes, assistant State club leaders. Since that time Miss Forbes and Miss Bishop have ironed out the majority of the thousand and one headaches which accompany such a venture.

Designed with "careers" as the theme, the tour includes museums, hospitals, department stores, and historical high lights.

Says Tena Bishop: "Much of the credit for the success of our teen tour should go to the county club agents. They make the plans back in their home towns, and all the girls are accompanied by agents or local leaders."

Offering other suggestions, Marlon Forbes adds that "the teen tour is open to any 4-H girl in high school. Each pays her own traveling expenses and luncheon. The girls also preside

at the general meetings, lead group singing, and take care of little items like making place cards for the head table."

This year as previously, girls from distant counties arrived the night before the tour, and had the added pleasure of attending a theater to see one of Boston's noted plays.

An assembly program in the State House auditorium started the day's activities—highlighted by greetings from Governor Bradford and Commissioner Chandler. Honored guest was Senorita Alicia Salas, of Ecuador, visiting the United States on a schol-

arship to study 4-H and home demonstration work.

Dividing into groups of 20 girls each, the teen agers set out for their tours immediately following the assembly. Guided by department managers, the girls attracted considerable attention and favorable comment. Each wore a small white ribbon pinned to the shoulder, bearing the words in green, "4-H Teen Tour."

As a special treat, eight delegates appeared on broadcasts from Boston's leading radio stations. Recordings were made of two programs for future reference. These transcriptions have since been used at numerous county meetings—for the girls back home who were unable to attend.

Girls from distant counties arrived in Boston the night before the big event. These delegates and leaders are from Essex County.



Perfect and beyond

In Arkansas we figure percentages of farm women reached by home demonstration club membership by dividing the number of home demonstration club members by the number of farm families living in the county. The assumption is that, on the average, we will find one adult woman in each farm family.

Recently, however, one of our assistant home demonstration agents in charge of Rison work, Ruby O. Harris of Rison, came up with a bona fide

membership of 613 women; and when we figured out that percentage on the basis of 461 Negro farm families in the county, we found that she was reaching 133 percent of the Negro women.

We had felt rather proud of our previous high percentages of 60 percent or more but felt that Ruby's figure was beyond our perfect. Practically 100 percent of all farm women were enrolled and in addition there were 160 nonfarm women.—Mrs. Esther G. Kramer, District Home Demonstration Agent.

Graduate course in home furnishings

■ A long-felt need of extension work is being filled at the College of Home Economics, Cornell University, where a graduate course for home furnishings specialists was introduced this spring by the department of housing and design.

The new course, for extension workers only, drew nine women from seven States and Canada who wish to specialize in home furnishings teaching but who felt inadequately prepared. The advanced course of study was inspired by the Nation-wide demand for qualified specialists in this subject, one of the most popular of current home demonstration projects. Heretofore, available training at a college level has been limited to elementary courses for undergraduates.

The course will be repeated during the 1949 spring term at Cornell and during one term each year thereafter. Extensionists interested in registering for next year may write to Virginia True, head of the department of housing and design. It is urged that applications be entered soon as Cornell's graduate quota for next year is rapidly being filled.

The program for this year's course was taught by Florence E. Wright, associate professor, who has made an outstanding record in New York State extension work in the last 20 years. Each year the course will be in charge of a furnishings specialist from the department of housing and design.

Next year it will be taught by Miss Charlotte B. Robinson.

Subject matter and methods of presenting it to the public are emphasized. The subject matter includes practical instruction in basic principles of color and design and methods of developing color schemes in the home. Students are given training and experience in mixing paints for walls, woodwork, and furniture; selection and purchase of wallpaper, fabrics, and floor coverings; refinishing and upholstering furniture, and making slip covers.

Several class periods are conducted in cooperation with the College of Home Economics editorial office when the students study fundamentals of writing newspaper releases and writing and presenting radio scripts.

The Ithaca community has been cooperative in giving the class opportunities for practical lecture-demonstration experience. This spring, members have spoken and demonstrated before several Ithaca women's clubs and 4-H groups. The largest Ithaca department store sponsored in its draperies department a lecture-demonstration by one of the students.

Much of the field work consisted of working with groups of women in their homes. Meetings were arranged by the local home bureau. The students also assisted with preparing and manning exhibits during Cornell's annual Farm and Home Week in April.

This year's students, all college graduates, are: Mrs. Ruth P. Ristich of Carroll County, N. H., a former home demonstration agent; Eva Marie Williamson, home demonstration agent in Jackson County, Ohio; Irma Bamesberger, on leave from her work as home furnishings specialist in Massachusetts; Helen Boettcher, former home demonstration agent in Williams County, N. Dak.; Elsie Marco, home economics instructor, Windham High School, Willimantic, Conn.; Mildred J. Flanagan, home demonstration agent, Howard County, Md.; Coral K. Morris, former home demonstration agent, Crawford County, Pa.; Kathleen Taggart, home furnishings specialist, Province of Ontario, Can.; Helen McKercher, Women's Institute Branch and Home Economic Service, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., Can.

On the food question

■ Statistics prepared by L. H. Burton, Arkansas extension horticulturist, estimate gardening costs, including labor, for an Arkansas farm family of five at \$182. But the food produced would have a sale value to the farmer of \$456, a retail store purchase price of \$912, and would cost the family \$1,642 if the meals were purchased in a restaurant.

Does gardening pay? These figures talk when that question is asked.

Closely following on the heels of the Arkansas gardening program is the canning program, according to Blanche Randolph, food preservation specialist. Miss Randolph points out that for the 62,225 families reporting on food preservation, canning continued to be their most widely used method. More than 17,608,000 quarts of food were canned in 1947, or an average of 390 quarts for each family reporting.

To help families with their food preservation problems, home demonstration agents and local leaders gave 1,763 method demonstrations, tested 14,996 gages on pressure canners, and showed 12,224 people the proper care and use of canning equipment.

Approximately one-third as many families reported preserving food by freezing as by canning.

Students in the Cornell graduate course in home furnishings work on their final project, upholstering and refinishing furniture.



Public problems need attention

J. S. KNAPP, Associate Professor in Extension Teaching and Information, New York

Public problems are getting more attention from New York State extension workers these days.

Rural people and rural communities are increasingly interested in the larger affairs of public concern—national and international as well as local. This has led the Extension Service to study its obligations and opportunities in the general field of public problems, reports Director L. R. Simons.

"There seems to be no doubt that the Extension Service inevitably must enlarge upon its present activities to do the best possible job for farm people," he pointed out.

In New York, an organized and coordinated program has been undertaken, though experience in the field of public problems goes back almost to the beginning of the Extension Service. Throughout the years, specialists and agents, along with State and local groups, have dug into such problems as marketing and market organization, rural school organization, price level information, monetary controls, conservation, public health, local government, and public services.

The Idea Gains Momentum

The work has gone ahead under different names but with a definite continuity of purpose as, for example, agricultural conference boards were succeeded by land-use planning committees, agricultural defense committees, and rural policy committees, both State and local.

The farm bureaus have for several years got their executive committees together with extension agents in regional meetings for discussion of public problems. The ideas are then carried back to the counties for further "town meetings" and to promote an informed membership. Last year, Dean W. I. Myers of the College of Agriculture led discussions on such topics as the world food situation and agricultural leadership.

Another group that has taken hold of public problems on many fronts has been the older rural youth. A special

series of leaflets and discussion outlines has helped to stimulate thinking and debate throughout the State on such questions as "Why Farmer Cooperatives?" "Is There a Rural Church Problem?" "Adequate Diets or Farm Surpluses?" and "Good Housing Is Our Problem."

The latest development started last fall at a meeting called by Director Simons to explore possibilities of expanding educational work in public problems. A committee appointed to steer this effort included the secretaries of the State Farm and Home Bureau Federations, two administrative specialists, the State county agent and 4-H leaders, and an assistant home demonstration leader. Later, several specialists were added from rural sociology, agricultural economics, farm labor, household management, and child development and family relationships.

One of the first problems attacked dealt with rural schools, and with proposals to change the State education law to permit permissive action in creating "intermediate districts" in rural areas. Older rural youth district agents and specialists accepted this also as a project and began work on discussion aids. (This was later completed and tried with success at a home bureau citizenship school. After further improvements, the outline will be printed for use in meetings of older rural youth, Grange, Extension, and other groups.)

During Cornell's Farm and Home Week in April, a "panel" was held on rural education, with educators, farmers, school superintendents, college officials, and a member of the State Board of Regents present. The interest was very lively, and this work is continuing.

At other meetings, Director Simons suggested other topics this "over-all committee" might take up—"Where the Food Dollar Goes," the "Research and Marketing Act," "Solving the Food Storage Problem," and "Social Security and Workers' Compensation for Farmers."

It was agreed that for any subject



selected, a subcommittee would be responsible for preparing the factual materials and discussion outlines for use in counties and by local groups.

Suggestions have come thick and fast, indicating that once the ball starts rolling there's hardly any limit to the possibilities. These included a course on public problems in agriculture to be taught in the college, requiring summer work in home communities; that faculty-student forums be organized; that work be undertaken with the Grange, home bureaus, and other groups; that a radio forum be developed using transcriptions for local groups; and that farm forums be tried experimentally in one or two counties. Further, as rural radio network has started in New York State to serve the farm people exclusively, it was decided to check on this medium, possibly offering prominent speakers on opposing sides of each problem.

All in all, as Director Simons says, "We expect this work to grow and develop into channels that may mark another milestone in New York State extension education."

\$5,000 lent to students

Of the many loan funds for students desiring to enter the University of Missouri none is more representative of the people of the State than the fund provided for freshmen students by the farm women of the State who compose the membership of the home economics extension clubs.



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.

Northern Lab Perfects Processes for Industrial Use of Wheat Straw

■ Last year 95 million tons of wheat straw was produced on our farms. Enough of this was burned or wasted to make 20 million tons of cellulose pulp, this country's entire requirement. The Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill., has as one of its objectives the establishment of industrial uses for such agricultural residues so that they may be turned into a national resource instead of a liability. Recently the laboratory has announced the results of studies on two distinct uses of wheat straw.

A process has been perfected for making pulp for fine papers from the straw. This pulp would not be used alone but as a blend with any of several different kinds of pulpwood to produce the higher grades of paper, such as magazine, book, and writing papers. This should relieve the wood-pulp shortage which is causing prices of paper and paperboard to soar. The laboratory's process produces the paper pulp at lower chemical costs and in significantly higher yields than previously thought possible. The pulp compares very favorably with both hardwood and softwood paper pulps. Some paper companies have indicated their interest.

The other proposed use for wheat straw is as a raw material for insulating building board. Northern Laboratory engineers designed and built much of the pilot-plant equipment used in the experiments. Besides perfecting the manufacturing process, the laboratory has made a study of the feasibility of establishing in farm communities a local industry based on production of such board from wheat straw.

In United States Department of Agriculture Circular 762 the process is described in detail, and the eco-

nomic, merchandising, business and manufacturing problems of a small rural plant are gone into thoroughly. The plant recommended would employ 11 men and turn out 4,500 square feet daily of building board panels 4 by 4 feet square and $\frac{3}{32}$ inch thick. The board will meet commercial specifications.

Progress Report on Soil Residues of DDT

■ Studies under way at the Plant Industry Station, in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, to determine the cumulative effects in the soil of DDT when used as an insecticide on crops year after year indicate that in 5, 10, or 20 years the accumulation may interfere with the normal growth of crops grown on the soil. It has been found in experiments that DDT and related insecticidal materials depress the growth of certain plants when as little as 25 pounds per acre has been added to the soil. DDT mixed in greenhouse soils in 1945 has remained toxic to sensitive plants up to the present.

DDT and the related chemicals benzene hexachloride, chlordane, chlorinated camphene, and parathion are insoluble in water and thus do not leach out of the soil. All of them except chlorinated camphene appear to resist the decomposing action of soil bacteria, and all evidence available at present seems to indicate that once these insecticides are in the soil they will remain there for very long periods.

Many crops tested appear to be highly tolerant to large soil residues of these insecticides, but there are marked differences in the response of closely related species and even of varieties. Some varieties of corn, wheat, barley, turnips, cabbage, broccoli, radishes, potatoes, and peanuts

are apparently tolerant to rather large soil residues of DDT.

Oats and rye seem to be more susceptible to DDT than other grains. Blakemore strawberries were very sensitive to DDT residues but tolerant to benzene hexachloride and chlordane. The growth of seedling plants of certain varieties of melons, cantaloups, cucumbers, squash, beets, onions, tomatoes, peas, lima beans, snap beans, and carrots was depressed by 25 pounds per acre of DDT on light soils in the greenhouse.

High concentrations of DDT in soil appear to cause seeds of many plants to be more susceptible to damping-off organisms or to stimulate growth of the fungi. Benzene hexachloride and chlordane, on the other hand, seem to act as fungicides, inhibiting the growth of these organisms in the soil.

How long the chlorinated hydrocarbons will remain in the soil is impossible to tell at present. Tests on them were not begun until 1945, and there has been little if any indication of any decrease of toxicity to sensitive plants so far.

New Method Shows Hidden Weevil Infestation in Wheat and Emphasizes Importance of Fumigation

■ For the first time it is now possible to detect hidden weevil infestation in stored wheat. A simple, inexpensive method of treating grain samples, which makes use of a stain or dye, has been devised by J. C. Frankendorf of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Eggs and immature stages of grain weevils hidden in the kernels of wheat are invisible and have always gone undetected. If there is a heavy infestation, however, flour made from such wheat is contaminated. The new test makes it more important than ever for farmers to fumigate their stored wheat. The weevils puncture the wheat kernels and lay eggs at the bottom of the punctures, which they fill up with a gelatinous material known as an egg plug. Fumigation kills all stages of the weevils and protects the wheat.

In staining the samples of wheat for testing, the grains are covered with the dye solution for 10 minutes and then washed. The egg plugs re-

tain the dye and show up as bright cherry red dots or spots on the kernel. Feeding punctures and mechanical injuries are stained a lighter red.

Bureau entomologists recommend fumigation of all farm wheat bins in August. They suggest a 3-point program, as follows:

1. Before the new grain is stored, sweep walls and floors of bins and clear bins of all last year's wheat and grain bags.

2. Spray or paint walls of empty wooden bins with 2½-percent DDT, using 2 gallons per thousand square feet.

3. In bins to be fumigated, the upper surface of the grain should be at least 6 inches below the top of the bin and should be level. A 3-to-1 mixture of ethylene dichloride and

carbon tetrachloride, or a 1-to-4 mixture of carbon disulfide and carbon tetrachloride may be used. Either of them should be bought already mixed. When the liquid is sprayed or sprinkled over the surface of the grain in the bin, it quickly evaporates, and the vapor sinks down through the grain, killing all insect life. In steel bins use 3 gallons of the 3-to-1 mixture or 2 gallons of the other mixture per thousand bushels of wheat. Use twice as much fumigant in wooden bins, and still more in loosely constructed bins. Spray the fumigant uniformly over the grain from the outside of the bin wherever possible. Use great care in handling these materials. Both they and their vapors are poisonous, so do not get any of the liquid on body or clothing or breathe the fumes.

shuts out noise from the living area of the house.

The next stop was to visit the president of the Illinois Home Bureau Federation, Myra Robinson, Kansas, and see her new office-bedroom reclaimed from an old pantry and store-room. The new office looks out on the drive and her perennial garden. She had done most of the construction work herself. Not every homemaker would tackle the job of putting in two windows, wiring, putting on plywood wall paneling and insulation block on the ceiling, or laying oak flooring; but she did. Unfinished chests were the basis for a built-in dressing table, also built by Miss Robinson.

The new basementless story-and-a-half house of a retired farm family, the Zeis Gumms, was next visited to see their concrete slab floors and painted concrete masonry walls.

The one-story full-basement house of the Lester Honnold family, Rural Route 1, Kansas, had many points of interest. The Honnolds used Exchange Plan No. 7011 from the United States Department of Agriculture and followed it with only minor variations. By doing much of the work themselves, cash outlay was kept down to \$5,000 for materials and \$1,500 for labor, plus cost of equipment.

Good Points Are Charted

The women marveled at the many closets provided, liked the wash-up facilities at the back door on the way to the kitchen-dining nook, and got a thrill out of Mrs. Honnold's dishwasher, which she demonstrated. "With eight at the table, I consider it a great convenience," she said. "The girls like it, too." Grandfather, who lives with them, likes to look out of the big picture window. He also likes the conveniences of water and bath in his daughter's new home.

During the noon hour, Mr. Hinchcliff explained the uses of various building materials and used slides to illustrate good farm home construction and planning. His talk and slides helped those on the tour to know what to look for when they made their rounds.

The most typical comment after the tour was "Let's do this again some time."

Home improvers go "to see"

LAURA E. HEDDLESON, Home Adviser, Edgar County, Ill.

■ On a rainy May 12, 60 Edgar

County homemakers, plus a few husbands, found out first-hand what some of their neighbors were doing to improve their homes. After a tour, conducted by Keith Hinchcliff, State housing specialist, and me, comments like these were heard:

"I started out with the idea that I would go home very dissatisfied with what I have to remodel, but I wasn't. I see other people had a lot of difficulties to overcome, too."

"Now we could do that!" and "Those were things I had always wondered about." One homemaker said: "It was one of the nicest things Edgar County has ever done."

The tour was a follow-up for a home-improvement lesson series for local leaders of the year before, at which time four lessons—architectural remodeling, building materials, heating systems, and water systems—were given. In the fall of 1947 I asked what housing improvements had been made the past year and whether those who had made improvements would be willing for visitors to see what they had done. Several were chosen from those who had offered their homes.

The first stop was at the J. L. Win-

an's home, Rural Route 6, Paris. Here the family had the problem of an 80-year-old brick house and a kitchen with the usual "too big and too many doors" problem. By taking out a back stairway and closing three doors, the kitchen assumed the convenience of a compact U-type with space left over for a utility and wash-up room. There was also room for a dining nook next to a new wide window.

At stop No. 2, the Robert Frazier home of Scotland, a front porch of a one-story four-room house had become the new living room and the back porch a convenient kitchen. A feature that might solve a tenant homemaker's problem was the homemade plywood cabinets that could be removed if desired. The additions were made by Mrs. Frazier's father at a most reasonable cost.

At the Dean Watson's home on Route 3, Paris, visitors found that an oversized bedroom next to the kitchen had provided enough space for a modern bathroom and a play-guest room with a storage wall next to the living room. The storage wall, besides providing for plenty of storage,

Among Ourselves

■ **WILLIAM G. SMITH**, Henry County, Ind., agricultural agent for the last 21 years, received a tribute from the Henry County Rural Youth group when they presented his portrait to the county. The portrait was hung in the conference room of the extension offices in the Federal Building at New Castle. The portrait in beautiful sepla tones bears the following inscription on a brass plate mounted in the lower edge of the frame:

"Portrait of W. G. Smith, presented to Henry County by the Rural Youth group in esteem and appreciation of his devoted services as county agricultural extension agent."

■ **MRS. GLADYS SCRANAGE MEADOWS**, formerly State girls' club agent of West Virginia, died May 31. Mrs. Meadows began her extension work as club agent in Randolph County in 1921. In her youth Mrs. Meadows was an outstanding 4-H Club girl and attended the first 4-H-organized club camp ever held at Jackson's Mill. Later she served as a home demonstration agent and district agent and in 1934 became State girls' club agent. After her marriage in 1939 Mrs. Meadows left the service to become a homemaker. She was later appointed as county club agent in Boone County where she worked until she resigned in 1946. At the time of her death Mrs. Meadows had been very active in women's garden club work.

■ **MRS. JANIE F. FLETCHER**, county home demonstration agent of Waller County, has been appointed to the Board of Regents for Texas State College of Women by Gov. Beaufort Jester.

Mrs. Fletcher was graduated from Texas State College for Women in 1919 and has done graduate work at Columbia University, New York, and the University of California, Berkeley. She taught home economics in the high schools at Cuero, Ozona, and Plainview, Tex.

She was first appointed county home demonstration agent in Baylor County in 1923 and resigned at the end of that year to marry Carney B. Fletcher.

In 1939 she was appointed home supervisor for the Farmers Home Administration in Limestone County. She rejoined the Extension Service in 1947 as county home demonstration agent for Waller County.

Both of her children live on the campus at Texas A. & M. Her son, Carney B., will graduate in June from the School of Engineering. Her daughter, Dorothy, is the wife of Thomas N. Belew, who will graduate in August, also from the School of Engineering.

■ **EARLE K. RAMBO**, extension agricultural engineer of Arkansas, who has been in Panama, returned to his work in Arkansas in May.

Mr. Rambo, a graduate of the Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina, has been with the Arkansas Extension Service since 1941. Last year he was granted a year's leave of absence to go to Panama as agricultural engineering adviser to the Min-



Earle K. Rambo and Col. Daniel S. Stevenson, Chief, United States Army Mission to Panama, were awarded the Order of Vasco Nunez de Balboa in the grade of Comendador.

istry of Agriculture and Commerce. While in Panama, he made numerous trips to the interior to study agricultural practices now in use and to assist tractor and machine operators with proper adjustment and maintenance of the equipment in use.

A 3-week farm machinery short course was held at the Instituto Nacional de Agricultura for 66 Department of Agriculture employees, which laid the foundation for more efficient operation, care, maintenance, and repair of the government-owned machines which are being used to demonstrate that farm machinery can be used in Panama efficiently. Farm machinery distributors, petroleum distributors, and rubber tire companies furnished technicians to help with the instruction in this school. Technicians assisting came from Argentina, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala, and Panama.

This was familiar work for Mr. Rambo who had initiated annual tractor schools in Arkansas to meet expanded wartime crop goals when new machinery could not be bought. An estimated 8,000 farm men and boys were trained to service and operate tractors more efficiently. In 1947, more than 1,200 4-H Club boys enrolled in the 4-H tractor maintenance contest in Arkansas, which Mr. Rambo started in 1946 and 1947.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Review is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at \$0.75 a year, domestic, and \$1.15 foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

Prepared in the
Division of Extension Information
Lester A. Schlup, *Chief*

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, *Editor*
DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, *Associate Editor*
GERTRUDE L. POWER, *Art Editor*

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

Extension Service Review

VOLUME 19

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1948

NOS. 10 & 11

Teaming up to solve problems pays dividends

Clara Bailey Ackerman, Editor, Extension Service Review

■ What happens to a community which ranked highest in the State community-improvement contests of 25 years ago?

A day and a half in Berlin Community, W. Va., did not answer all the questions but it did show that the habit of working together and thinking community-wise has helped.

One of the first things to meet the eye in Berlin is the white board erected at the cross roads by the WCTU listing the names of the 75 young men who fought for their country in the past world war.

E. D. Darnell, for many years president of the community organization and a leader in all community activities, read through the list pointing out the old family names which were the same as those who fought the Indians back in Colonial Days. Folks in the valley seem to stay put.

"Only two were killed," said Mr. Darnell. "See the second name on the list. He was one. He worked for me and I could have had him deferred. He was all the help I had and I was entitled to two helpers. But, I being on the draft board and he wanting to go so badly, I couldn't do it. We miss him."

A question as to whether the returned veterans offered problems seemed to surprise him. "No; we need young men here," he said. His one worry was that too few had returned to farms. They were practically all back in the community, except about 15 who were studying on GI money, but the farm labor situation was still acute. As he phrased it, "A man can't plan any more than he can do himself nowadays."

The Methodist Church is the center of town activities. Practically all of

the 140 families are represented there. After the war, members sensed a disillusionment because of war experiences and there was a falling off in church attendance. The leaders got together and planned a visit to every

family in the community. Church attendance picked up and the strongest organization in town today is the Church Youth Fellowship.

The president of the home demon-
(Continued on page 85)

Berlin is a community at a West Virginia cross roads in the mountain valley of Hackers Creek. About 25 years ago they were tops in the State community improvement contests of that day. Berlin became community conscious when the State extension service under the leadership of the late Nat Frame, then director of extension, and A. H. Rapping, sociologist on the staff, initiated a program to help communities organize to meet their own problems and rate their effectiveness. The president of the community organization for many years was E. D. Darnell (at right), shown comparing notes with storekeeper H. C. Skidmore.



Extension Service Review for October-November 1948

81

We build on a good foundation

JOHN A. HANNAH, President, Michigan State College

A key job of significance to future extension development is the chairmanship of the joint committee of the Land-Grant College Association and the United States Department of Agriculture. This is the group which made a thorough study of the present cooperative extension program and recently made recommendations for strengthening the Service. This job was held by one of the younger college presidents, one who has rapidly come to the front as an expert on matters relating to the land-grant colleges and their function in American life. Because of his respect for the ideas and plans of the founding fathers he has consented to set down for extension workers some of the facts which seem to him important to remember. President Hannah graduated from Michigan State College in 1923 and has traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe. He has visited practically all of the land-grant colleges and served as extension poultry specialist and secretary of the Michigan State Board of Agriculture, the governing body of the college, before becoming president.



■ The land-grant colleges and universities of our Nation are products of democracy.

They were founded on the belief that the benefits of higher education should be available to all classes of our citizens, not just the favored few.

Nearly 100 years ago a group of Michigan farmers concluded that college training should not be for professional people and the idle rich alone and petitioned the State Legislature to establish a college to teach agriculture and related arts. Within a few years—in 1855—the necessary legislation was passed, and Michigan Agricultural College was established, the first in the world to teach agriculture as a science.

It had a hard struggle to survive the first few years, but the idea it represented aroused support and enthusiasm throughout the Nation. Senator Bingham of Michigan teamed with Senator Morrill of Vermont in sponsoring the act to establish the land-grant colleges and universities. In 1862 this bill was passed and signed by President Lincoln.

Those of us from Michigan take special pride in the part that from the rude beginning in the woods of central Michigan stemmed the idea that produced the great land-grant college system of today.

That year of 1862 is memorable, too, for the reason that it brought the Department of Agriculture into being by authorization of our Federal Congress.

Since their simultaneous beginning, the land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture have worked together on similar problems with admirable cooperation. Passage of the Hatch Act in 1887 made possible cooperative agricultural research by these colleges and the Department of Agriculture. Then, in 1914, the Smith-Lever Act created the Cooperative Extension Service of the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities and the United States Department of Agriculture. Under this act, the land-grant colleges were designated to carry on the extension and teaching programs among the farmers and homemakers of the Nation.

The land-grant college has three functions. The first is to provide the best possible class room and laboratory teaching facilities for the young men and women in resident attendance. The second function of the land-grant colleges is to carry on an extensive program of research. The magnificent record of the American farmer in the recent war would not have been possible without the results of research at Federal and college experiment stations. The third function is to operate the Cooperative Extension Service, without which the discoveries of our research laboratories would be ineffective.

I have been active in or associated with extension work for many years, but I have lost none of my enthusiasm for the philosophy which brought it into being and motivates it today. In

fact, my enthusiasm has increased as I have watched the gradual evolution of the idea that extension is not something standing alone but a part of a great educational system.

The land-grant colleges are about to enter a new era of greatly expanded usefulness, especially in our cooperative extension programs. We have always had the philosophy that the farmers and their families who raise the crops and the livestock are more important than the crops and livestock themselves. Improvement of farm income levels is important to the economic stability, which is essential to a sound nation, but we must always put people before things in all that we do.

Home Phase Strengthened

I am gratified, too, that the trend is to emphasize the home phase. I am convinced that the land-grant colleges will become more and more concerned with the social and economic factors of the farm and home. Certainly the work of the 4-H Club agent, who guides and counsels the young farm people in projects of absorbing interest and great potential returns, is helping us to build a strong economy and a better America through better citizenship.

Our land-grant colleges and universities have a grave responsibility in this modern age. Theirs is a responsibility to train leaders in almost every field of human endeavor. To a great

degree the future of our State and our Nation rests with the leaders of tomorrow who are being trained by our universities and colleges. The land-grant colleges and universities were dedicated to the training of the common people. This dedication carries with it the responsibility for providing honest leadership for the best interests of all of us, divorced from all selfish motives and all political influence of any nature.

The land-grant colleges and universities, through their many services, must lead the march back to the fundamentals of human relationships.

Youth establish community center

The young people in the Boynton community in Catoosa County, Ga., led by the Boynton 4-H Club, are building for the future. A community playground built and equipped by the young people in the community was one indication.

The new playground was dedicated with proper ceremonies. More than 200 of the community's 3 to 400 people were there to join in the singing and games.

This project is the latest in a series of outstanding ones sponsored by the Boynton community 4-H Club, W. E. Brookshire, county agent, reports. The club members won an award last year in the 4-H community improvement project sponsored by an Atlanta newspaper.

With the prize they received, the 4-H members went to work to develop a community center that would serve all of the people in the community. With the aid of Boy Scouts, they cleared a tract of ground adjacent to the Methodist parsonage which was owned by the church. Club members constructed outdoor ovens, installed playground equipment, and lighted the area so it could be used at night.

Both the Baptist and Methodist churches in the community cooperated with the 4-H'ers in furnishing some of the equipment. The Scouts helped with the construction of some of the ovens, and the Catoosa County Older Rural Youth Club and the Parent-Teachers Association also helped.

City women set up work center

■ Because they believe "where there's a will, there's a way," and because they gladly put their shoulders to the wheel, women in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., have fine new quarters for home demonstration work in the largest Home Bureau center in New York State.

When rent was raised nearly 50 percent on their former cramped offices last winter, members agreed with Hazel Reed, home demonstration agent, that something should be done. They searched the city and discovered that the OPA was about to vacate the whole second floor of a musty old building in a central part of the city. Once it had housed the Syracuse Board of Education.

A few weeks of adroit dickering with city fathers and they had a promise. The dingy nine-room suite would be rehabilitated with city funds, in return for which the Home Bureau would rent from the city and furnish the rooms themselves.

Months of intensive activity followed. Extension specialists from Cornell were consulted for color schemes and convenient cupboard suggestions. City workmen sanded decades of dirt from the floors and, under careful direction, painted the dismal walls and woodwork two shades of pleasant green.

Every home demonstration unit in the city gave money toward furnishings, and nearly every member contributed her share of carpentry and needlework to fashion drapes and slip covers and to construct bookcases, shelves, and adequate cupboard space.

The grand opening included 4 days of open house. It was initiated with a preview by city councilmen, county supervisors, the mayor, and their ladies.

The attractive rooms glistened with freshness. Five of them were devoted to exhibits of home demonstration work. Flowers from members and interested florists added to the festivity of the occasion. Punch and cookies were served near the colorful exhibit of gift wrapping and homemade decorations.

Printed signs explained the process and money-saving value of such proj-

ects as glove making, children's clothes, refinishing and stenciling antique chairs, and cooking low-cost meats. On display was a dress which had won a \$50 prize for its original design and a bridal gown and bridesmaid's dresses made by a member for her daughter, who had learned to sew through the home demonstration project.

From legends on signs, visitors learned that membership had increased from 300 in 1931 to 1,800 in 1946, and about 2,000 taking an active part now.

"I wouldn't have believed those old rooms could be so transformed," the mayor remarked as he sipped his punch. "It just goes to show what a bunch of women can do when they make up their minds."

County supervisors and their wives were equally impressed. "A wonderful organization. Every woman should belong," one supervisor remarked.

These comments made members of the executive board feel very happy. Because they won't rest on their laurels they have plans for the future, among them a model demonstration kitchen. And the good will of the county supervisors can make those plans come true.

■ ELISE LAFFITTE, home demonstration agent, Gadsden County, Fla., is making a scrapbook of her 22 years in home demonstration work. She has a complete file of all 4-H Club members and home demonstration members during that time and many other interesting facts about the work and its effect on rural people in the county.

■ E. H. DAVIS, Georgia's extension engineer, a specialist in irrigation, whose work was written up in the REVIEW of November 1947, supervised the filming of two ingenious sprinkler irrigation systems by RKO Pathe studios. This is the second picture in the series "Its News Because It's New," dealing with novel and ingenious farming methods.

Reflections in the mirror

FRED S. SLOAN, State Program Leader, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service

■ "Why?" ruminated Tom Jones reflectively. And, unable to arrive at a satisfactory answer, shrugged, buzzed his secretary, and began screening his files and his mind for information with which to complete the monthly county agent report. He regarded the thick report as a fetish of the State office, and surely he grudged the time it would take to fill in the numerous blanks—time that could be devoted to more constructive work, Tom thought.

Something of this sort may have happened in North Carolina about 2 years ago but not since we got down to brass tacks. We dissected the dreaded report form, bared its reasons for existence, and explained to the agents its functions—functions that pulsed with the life of program planning, personnel administration, and extension organization.

"Mirror, Mirror, on the Wall"

Nearly 2 years ago we began to study the reflection of ourselves through the media of reports to see what we were doing and how we were doing it. As a starting point, we selected the reports from county agents. The image we saw was neither clear nor complete. It was easy to discover some of the problems, but the causes were indistinct. The longer we looked, the more we found, however—and we found that we had taken too much for granted.

The report forms being used did not present a true picture. It was evident that the agents looked upon reports as something required rather than a useful tool. The reasons for reports had never been fully or satisfactorily explained, nor had the purposes they were designed to serve or the use that was made of them been explained.

Little effort had been made to obtain uniformity in interpretation of extension terms and definitions and in the methods of reporting. There seemed to be more concern in getting the reports in than in finding practical ways to use them. There was



also little evidence that much use had been made of the information in administrative and supervisory work.

These and other findings prompted the question of "Why have reports?" and led to the development of a philosophy that unless reports could be justified by the actual use made of them, then they should be revised or discontinued.

Return on Investment

We recognized that a lot of time was spent in preparing reports, and we wanted to find a way of obtaining a reasonable return for this investment. With this in mind, a careful study was made of each report form to determine: (a) why it was needed, (b) the purposes it was designed to serve, (c) how well it was serving these purposes, and (d) what changes or adjustments were needed to make it more valuable to all concerned.

After reporting the findings of the study to the director and other administrative personnel, it was decided that the county agents' monthly reports should either be discontinued or the report form revised. It was felt, though, that some type of monthly report was needed by both the agents and the State staff to serve as a means of analyzing the distribution of time and methods employed, as well as a guide in evaluating accomplishments and making adjustments in plans and procedures from month to month.

Keeping in mind that a report should be of most or equal value to the persons making it, we arranged to meet with the agents to get their ideas and suggestions for a revision of the monthly report form. Prior to the meetings a preliminary form was developed as a basis for discussion,

and we were prepared to explain why the report was desired, the purposes it should and could serve, and the way the information could be analyzed and used by the agents, district agents, and specialists.

Agents Plan Report Form

Realizing that the agents generally felt the primary reason for making reports was because they "were required," the whole subject of reports was discussed at these meetings. Each report, including the annual statistical, was discussed from the standpoint of the purposes it was designed to serve, how it should be prepared, and the way in which the agents, district agents, and others could use the information. Official extension terms and definitions were also taken up in an effort to obtain more uniformity in reporting, so that more comparable analyses and studies could be made. Results of the meetings were gratifying; the agents appreciated being asked what kind of reports they needed and had received an explanation of the actual and potential use of reports in the State office.

A new monthly report form, incorporating most of the changes suggested by the agents, emerged and was put into use on December 1, 1946, with the definite understanding that it would be used for 1 year. At the end of that time, the agents would be given another opportunity to make additional suggestions for further improvement. Beginning with December, and at the end of each month thereafter, a summary by extension districts, showing the work reported for each county was prepared at the State office and sent to the agents and their assistants.

A similar summary was prepared by lines of work, such as agronomy or dairying, for the specialists. Later in the year an analysis of certain items and activities was prepared for each county, showing by months what had been reported for both adult and 4-H Club work from December through September. Included in the analysis were such items as number and kind of 4-H projects or adult result demonstrations, visits to them, total visits by lines of work, the number and kinds of meetings and their attendance, number of office calls,

(Continued on page 95)

Labor saving laboratory

■ Taking the drudgery out of wash-and-iron days is of primary concern to rural and urban homemakers in Arkansas, as it must be to women all over the world who are faced with the necessity of removing spots from junior's rompers, starching dad's shirts, and supplying clean, fresh linens for the home. Arkansas Extension, through its corps of home agents, is making progress in easing the burden of "sudsday." From the newly established laundry laboratory in the university comes information on the proper selection, care, and use of laundry supplies and equipment that the home agents take to rural women to make their task lighter and easier.

A Goliath Step

The laundry equipment laboratory was set up by the home economics department of the university to fill the needs of both the home economics department and extension workers who were acutely vocal in their enthusiastic requests for the type of training the laboratory could and does offer. Here the multiplicity of all types of washing machines, irons, dryers, and other equipment affords agents and students an opportunity to observe first-hand, operate, and evaluate the effectiveness of laundry equipment under varying conditions.

No one realizes better than Elizabeth Williams, extension home management specialist, that the establishment of the laboratory is only one step forward in the study of this type of labor-saving household equipment, but it is a Goliath step that holds the promise of paying ever-increasing dividends. In the short time the labo-

Arkansas home demonstration agents use the new laundry laboratory. From left to right they are: Mrs. Beatrice Bryson, North Sebastian County; Cleda Oldham, Clark County; Mrs. Jessie Mae Hill, Phillips County; Mrs. Selma Wooley, Pulaski County; Margaret Campbell, Lee County; and Eloise Williams, Franklin County. Seated at the ironer is Miss Ritchie Smead, home economist, Arkansas Power and Light Company, who helped with the instruction.



ratory has been founded it has had two major effects on extension workers. It has made them aware of the need for study of laundry equipment, and the unlimited benefits that can be derived in terms of shortening the work day for homemakers.

"Doing Is Learning"

"Doing Is Learning" was never more aptly illustrated than it was at the Extension In-Service Training Conference held at the University of Arkansas, June 14 to 19. Eighty-four home demonstration agents attending the conference took part in a short course in laundry equipment. Divided into workshop and lecture periods, the course dealt with subject matter and

the practical use of laundry equipment. Charts, movies, and other visual aids were used in the lecture periods to usefully present the proper selection, use, care, and arrangement of equipment and supplies, including detergents. But the actual experience each person had in using the equipment assembled in the laboratory was the most valuable part of the week's training. The laboratory was open for the workshop period from 8 in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, except during class periods and lunch hours, and agents were urged to spend as much time as possible there. A home economist, especially trained, was on duty all of the time to help and explain the features of the different equipment.

Teaming up to solve problems pays dividends

(Continued from page 81)

stration club who is also the storekeeper's wife, outlined some of the achievements including school hot lunches, trees in the school yard, curtains for the school auditorium, roses in the members' yards, and most recently an electric refrigerator for the school. She spoke proudly of donations to the Red Cross, the March of Dimes, Cancer Control, and others.

We found the lodge hall with its large recreation room and modern kitchen still serving all the community organizations. Every week an oyster supper, a 4-H Club rally, a social

evening of some sort was scheduled.

All in all, we found Berlin conscious of a changing world. During the last 25 years they have seen their steep hillsides, once plowed to crops, change to green pasture and new forests. The orchards which used to supply apples for this country and Europe are gone. Working together they have made the adjustments. They sent their boys to war and took them back again. They see much in the future to worry about. But they have the confidence which comes from the knowledge that they know how to work together.

Extension Service Review for October-November 1948

85



4-H achievements merit celebration

National 4-H Achievement Week To Mark High Attainment

■ The 4-H Club record for 1948 is rolling up into a real milestone. Enrollment is the highest on record, totaling 1,769,911. Equally commendable, perhaps more so, is the record in completion of projects, with the high percentage for this, 76 percent of all enrolled, making another high mark for this important character-building feature of 4-H work. And when the calendar is turned for the next 4-H Club year, the ranks of adults will include more than 14,000,000 who have participated in 4-H activities in their youth.

Throughout the year, the theme, "Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow" was featured at all local, State and national events. It served to high light the underlying philosophy of 4-H Club work, for the program is centered in the home and on the home farm.

Production Tops the Record

4-H members produced and conserved more food than in any previous year, thereby making more available for their own families, for other families in this country, and for those in need in other countries. Eighty thousand acres of garden products were produced in addition to the one-half million acres of food crops. 4-H members raised 800,000 head of livestock and 8,000,000 head of poultry. This contribution to the families' food supply was well spread over the entire year through the food conservation work of the club members. They canned more than 18,000,000 quarts of fruits, vegetables, and meats; they brined 180,000 gallons of food; they dried or cured 2,000,000 pounds of food; and stored or froze nearly 16,000,000 pounds.

Club members' interest in home improvement has pushed the records in that line above all previous records. They improved more than 100,000 rooms in their homes, landscaped 115,000 home surroundings, and made

more than 300,000 articles which added comfort and attractiveness to their own homes and communities.

The enrollment in 4-H clothing work surpassed that of any other club project. In all, they made or remodeled 2,000,000 garments, many of them made inventories of their wardrobes and based their clothing activities on their needs and the cash available. More than 250,000 4-H girls kept personal accounts.

More than 21,000 club members cared for young children during 1948, developing skills in the proper and happy handling of little children and gaining an understanding of some of the fundamental principles of growth and development.

4-H Club members were equally active in their communities. Nearly a half-million members reported removing fire and accident hazards. A large number assisted in the recreational activities of the community, often taking the leadership. In addition, nearly 39,000 clubs, with an average attendance of 20 members, engaged in other community activities, such as improving public grounds, conducting local fairs, building community play grounds, and helping neighbors faced with emergencies with their farming and home work.

Large numbers of 4-H members improved their own health and cooperated in improving health conditions in their own homes and communities. More than 600,000 carried on special health activities; more than 200,000 had periodic health examinations.

International Interests

Interest in measures to help those in distress abroad continued high in 4-H Clubs throughout the year. Reports indicate that gifts totaling well over \$300,000 were contributed. In all such work 4-H members cooperated closely with local relief agencies. Through their food production, food conservation, generous gifts and

friendly letters they helped to establish ties of friendship with families of many countries.

In addition, an International Farm Youth Exchange project proved very successful. Twenty-three 4-H members spent several months living in the farm homes of England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, The Netherlands, France, and Italy. These visits are being followed by similar groups of young people from abroad coming to the United States and living in the farm homes of 4-H members here. The project was undertaken because it was felt that such an exchange would do much to help develop an interest in the attitudes, talents, and cultural patterns of the people of the countries visited and a better understanding of their problems and achievements.

During this year there has been an increased endeavor to bring more older 4-H members into situations of planning and leadership on the basis that if a youth can do the job why should an adult withhold that opportunity? It is notable, that of the number of rural youth enrolled in the 4-H Clubs, 47,000 served as local volunteer leaders for groups of younger members.

The county extension agents throughout the country devoted over 840,000 days to work with the 4-H Clubs in their counties. They held nearly 47,000 meetings for the training of the 203,000 local volunteer leaders, in addition to the large number of meetings held by these volunteers. As the 4-H Club program has become more varied to meet the needs and interests of the growing number of young people who seek to enroll, the load of the county extension agents has become correspondingly heavier. The enlistment and training of local volunteer leaders in greater numbers and the development of leadership within the clubs themselves have solved this problem in an increasing number of counties. The national system of recognition awards for volunteer 4-H leaders is found to be stimulating. In many areas county and State local leaders' associations or councils proved useful. Throughout the country an increasing number of local volunteer leaders participated in State and national events.

Rural-urban dairyland festival

MARION K. STOCKER

Assistant Editor, College of Home Economics,
Cornell University



■ When farm and city folk pool their efforts, something worthwhile usually happens.

In 1940, residents of rural Jefferson County, N. Y., and Watertown, the county seat, put their heads together to promote the section's chief industry—dairying. A big three-county Dairyland Festival was the result.

This year the festival was held for the fourth time, June 14–19, under the sponsorship of the Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association of Jefferson County and the senior and junior chambers of commerce of Watertown. Watertown (population of about 35,000), is the milkshed for 3 northern New York State counties—Lewis, St. Lawrence, and Jefferson; and all 3 counties take part in the annual program.

In 1940, the festival did little more than choose and crown a dairyland queen, through the judges' eyes the most beautiful girl, aged 16 to 18, in the three-county area.

The festival queen and her two attendants, all former 4-H Club members, opened the festival milking contest, which was won by a farmer-school teacher who milked 15.4 pounds in 3 minutes.

Then the event was dropped until after the war. Its revival in 1946 brought an expanded program to include a milking contest for 4-H Club youngsters as well as one for older men and women, a sale of purebred Holstein cattle, a baby contest, and a parade.

This year, interest in the festival had grown so much that 40,000 persons flocked to Watertown to see the lovely queen and the 3-mile-long parade. Scores competed in the milking contest, won by a farmer-school teacher who milked 15.4 pounds in 3 minutes. Sixty-one units of registered Holstein cattle were sold to 43 purchasers for a total of \$23,420.

The 1948 festival had a new slogan: Dairying our No. 1 industry; Babies our No. 1 crop. To prove that the No. 1 crop was of special quality, members of the Jefferson County Home Bureau and the Watertown Recreation Department cooperated in staging a baby contest on the final

day of the festival. More than 350 youngsters, from 12 months to 4 years, converged at the armory, convoyed by at least 1,000 mothers, aunts, and grandmothers.

The day was topped off by a home demonstration achievement program with displays of handiwork and speakers who praised the homemakers' part in building up civic pride and friendship between rural and city folk, and in pushing their community toward wholesome prosperity.

Thus Jefferson County and its "North Country" neighbors are putting themselves on the map through a project that is fun for all and profitable for all.

■ ROSCOE R. WELCH, dairy extension specialist in Pennsylvania retired on June 30 last. Born in a log house on his father's farm in the piney woods of Covington County, Miss., he worked his way through the Mississippi A. & M. College by milking cows. In 1908 he began his extension career in his home State with the United States Dairy Division. Later he worked at Clemson College, S. C., and the United States Dairy Division Experimental Farm, Beltsville, Md. In July 1913 he took charge of the Dairy Division project in community development at Algona, Iowa. In 1916 this project was transferred to Grove City, Pa. He aided in improving purebred dairy cattle, forming 4-H Clubs, cow-testing associations, bull associations, and breed associations, organizing for tuberculin testing, and other cooperative and community enterprises.

He joined the Pennsylvania extension staff as dairy specialist in 1919 and in 1921 returned to Grove City as employee of the newly organized community dairy development association. Returning to the State Extension Service in 1926 he was active in 4-H dairy club work and in charge of bull association work. He helped to organize area testing for tuberculosis and brucellosis and cooperated in the first artificial breeding cooperatives in the State. Gardening was Mr. Welch's hobby and he intends to devote some time to that, but just at first he is catching up on his fishing and reading.



Extension Service Review for October-November 1948

87

Log checks the charts

F. L. BALLARD, Associate Extension Director, Oregon

The development of agriculture in Oregon checks the validity of plans made 25 years ago. In the last issue of the *Review*, Director Ballard described a planning conference of the early twenties and told how well its recommendations checked with the facts as they came along in dairying. Here he discusses the recommendations and the results in a number of other agricultural situations.

■ Oregon's Extension Service has for a long time been working on programs worked out by the farm men and women, based upon factual material gleaned from many sources. These farm folks have consulted State and Federal agencies; representatives of distributive organizations, including transportation; and many other sources, as well as members of the Extension Service and the agricultural college.

How sound have our recommendations been? Have they been followed? Have events and situations followed along as we thought they would? It was with some of these questions in mind that we made a study of the present situation as revealed by the 1945 census, comparing it with the figures of the 1920 census and the economic planning conference of 1923.

Startling Changes in Farming Pattern

The first thing which struck us in examining the official figures was startling change in the last quarter century. Some of the program decided upon by the farmers of 25 years ago indicated that many of these changes had been along the lines charted at the planning conference. About 400 farmers took part in the State conference. They met to study the reports and conclusions of a number of committees which had been meeting for some time, assembling factual material on various commodities and economic factors affecting them. At that time the question of markets for Oregon farm production was assuming increasing proportions and new angles, so marketing, as well as production, was considered.

The small-seed industry studied by one committee agreed that "an industry amounting to a million dollars a

year can be developed in western Oregon from the sale of such seeds as ryegrass, orchard grass, redtop, and bentgrass." The facts are that now after 25 years these enterprises, if we are to include the legume seeds, reach around 20 million dollars each year; and several individual seed crops alone exceed in annual returns the objectives pointed out by the committee. When the attention of the farmers of the State was directed toward small seed, they brought into consideration many seeds not enumerated by the committee. Among these, two outstanding are Chewings fescue and Ladino clover.

Seed Acreage Increases 200 Fold

All of these grass and legume seeds together have increased in annual acreage from about 2,000 to more than 400,000 in 25 years, according to unofficial estimates. No completely accurate estimate of seed acreage can be obtained from the census figures because they do not itemize all of the many seed crops grown within the State.

A committee on horticulture at that meeting in 1923 recommended elimination of noncommercial acreages of apple orchards and low-yielding orchards, aiming toward a reduction of 25 percent. It recommended no increase in well-maintained commercial orchards because the State was in competition in apple production with about 40 other States and was far removed from the markets which at that time were far eastern cities and abroad, mainly in England and Germany.

Examination now reveals that this reduction apparently was a much sounder recommendation than was realized at the time it was made. The actual acreage reduction was 77 per-

cent, but reduction in production was only 48 percent.

It was pointed out at the same time by this same committee that pears met less competition than apples and that certain sections of the State produced a quality that seemed unexcelled. Recommendations were made for a gradual increase in acreage of pears. Examination of this situation as of the current time discloses that this committee also was on sound ground. Pear acreage has increased 40 percent in the 25-year period.

This committee also pointed out that much of the European market for dried prunes recently had been lost and that the then number of prune trees on the Pacific coast would much more than supply any reasonably prospective markets. The hazard of additional prune plantings was brought out.

Again examining the present situation, there has been almost no planting of new prune orchards within the 25 years, and acreage has been reduced 29 percent, thus placing this crop more nearly in line with prospective market demands. Gradual increase in sweet cherries was recommended by this committee. That acreage has increased 63 percent.

Klamath Develops Potato Acreage

A long list of similar recommendations is equally interesting when considered in the light of the State's current production pattern. Within a year after this State-wide meeting farmers in 28 counties held similar meetings within their county. The objective here was to determine the extent to which the county in question did already, or should, fit into the over-all program recommended for the State. These county studies developed a good many new points which had not been included by the State-wide committees. One that is outstanding was in Klamath County, where it was recommended that there was great need for an additional cash crop. At that time the county was a very heavy producer of alfalfa, but farmers experienced a need for an additional cash crop. Potatoes offered possibilities. A carload of certified seed was purchased the following spring. In 1945, 12,500 carloads of potatoes were shipped from Klamath County and that part of the Klamath

irrigation project crossing the State line into California.

That same year the farmers in Crook and Deschutes Counties where potato growing was already established urged wide expansion. The idea was that California offered a promising market for this production. This has proved to be the case, and the acreage of potatoes harvested in Oregon in 1945 was 37 percent greater than in 1920. This increase and more occurred in the three central Oregon counties. Within this period potatoes produced in the Willamette Valley, except for seed for the California market, had declined markedly.

In considering the poultry situation at that time, farmers in several counties urged expansion in turkey production. The result of that decision has been an increase in turkey num-

bers of 517 percent since 1929 to 3,105,000 head in 1945.

All in all, it seems fair to believe that this early-day organized program making, which has been followed up during the entire 25-year period, has had far greater effect upon shaping the production pattern of the State than was ever anticipated by those people who participated in these early meetings. Those meetings giving consideration to the economic aspects of Oregon agriculture were a new approach. Up to that time most farm meetings had been devoted to production methods, with too little thought to the place in the economic picture of the products under consideration. It would seem that this new line of thinking developed in that far-away time has paid tremendous profits to all of the people of the State.

Curtain idea spreads

Curtains of monks cloth graced the new community hospital in Cortez, Colo., and in addition the nursery boasted gleaming white sateen curtains, all through the good will and hard work of home demonstration club women. Women from the nearby town of Mancos saw, were pleased, and went home to make new draperies for the windows of the local hotel which had been partially burned. The Baptist Church soon had new curtains and the Episcopal Church guild, new draperies for the recreation hall. The visiting home demonstration group from Montezuma County also liked the hospital curtains and went home to buy material to curtain the Grange hall windows in their community.

Saipan in the news again

■ Fifty-five teen-age boys on Saipan have organized a 4-H Club. This is the first 4-H Club in the Trust Territory of the Pacific. It is under the supervision of Ignacio V. Benevente (at extreme left in back row) who spent about 5 months last fall and winter with the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service becoming familiar with modern farming techniques and the philosophy and aims of the 4-H Club movement.

Mr. Benevente is now working as agricultural adviser to Saipan farmers under the supervision of Frank L. Brown, director of the Saipan Agricultural Station (at extreme right in back row). In a letter recently received by H. H. Warner, agricultural extension director for Hawaii, Mr. Benevente describes some of his activities since he returned to Saipan.

"I arrived here safely with the chickens, and they are still in healthy condition. I built a housing for them like those where they lived before, which is something new here.

"In February I organized a 4-H Club, with the permission of Mr. Brown. Fifty-five boys are members of the club. They are from grades

6, 7, and 8, in school, and are 13 to 15 years old.

"The main project is to beautify the schoolyard. Only six of the boys could get from their parents baby pigs to raise. Those who have native egg-

laying hens ready to brood obtain free some eggs from my Hawaiian hens to have them hatched. I am distributing some Solo Papaye seedlings to every club member to transplant around their homes. Those were from the seeds I acquired from Dr. Frazier. One plant fertilizing and two hog castrating demonstrations have been made so far."



Extension Service Review for October-November 1948

SURVEYS

point the way

Francis E. Robinson, New Hampshire extension editor, describes some of the immediate values of a survey in addition to the statistics. E. J. Niederfrank, rural sociologist for the Federal Extension Service, who helped plan and direct the study, is now working on the statistical analysis, which will be available later.

■ Apparently, making surveys is fun after you've started it. At least that's what New Hampshire extension workers reported after 28 of them spent a week in asking questions of Hillsborough County, N. H., rural people.

At first sight, the survey forms they had to fill out looked a bit long; but in spite of this the staff seemed to agree pretty generally with the worker who wrote: "It was one of the most satisfactory experiences I have had in a long time."

Another agent went on to explain: "I felt the most valuable part of the survey was the fact that supervisors, specialists, county agents, home demonstration agents, and club agents were all working on one project. The feeling of good-fellowship was evident. Everybody worked hard and enjoyed it, for it was something shared, something of common interest. It was extremely valuable to meet and talk with . . . people . . . and to know how and where they live and work."

Many of the surveyors—experienced extension workers though they were—talked to people they never had encountered before in their work. The survey was designed to include samples of all groups in the survey areas, not just the groups New Hampshire extension workers know already. This was done deliberately; the New Hampshire Extension Service wants to use the survey results for the charting of new roads to greater service, to discover new needs if they exist, and to bring extension work out of a rut if it is found to be in one.

Tabulation and evaluation of the survey results have not yet been com-

pleted, but New Hampshire extension workers feel that the schedule-taking alone has helped them already. Here is how one of them expressed it:

"One of the biggest values of the survey was the experience gained by the agents that participated." This undoubtedly will stimulate extension agents to think more in terms of how effective their work really is and whether or not changes in methods would be helpful.

Final conclusions must be left until the answers have been analyzed, but the 28 extension employees who worked on the survey drew some conclusions for themselves during the questioning process. Of first interest to them, naturally, was the question of how well the Extension Service is accepted and understood by the general public. They were far from unanimous in their answers to that one.

Some of them agreed with the worker who said simply: "Folks believe in Extension." About an equal number of others felt that public acceptance and understanding were qualified. "Their understanding of extension work was rather hazy, but most of them knew something about it and were well acquainted with one or more branches," one agent decided.

But nearly half of all the reports of survey workers on this point expressed the feeling that acceptance and understanding were poor. One said: "We met with considerable indifference to the extension program." Others felt the fault was among extension workers themselves, saying: "We have done a poor job of selling Extension as such," and "We are not

making the fact clear that we are extension people."

Several discovered that many people they interviewed fail to understand that 4-H Club work is a part of the Extension Service.

But New Hampshire extension workers are not content merely with negative criticism. Their reports show that they have gone on to some positive thinking on what could and should be done to improve the work. Nearly every interviewer raised the issue of meetings versus farm and home visits. They found that the men interviewed generally wanted county agents to visit their farms more often, but the women generally did not want the home demonstration agent to visit the home—a home visit is, necessarily, a little personal to them.

They also found that several other methods were important in getting information on farming and home-making to rural people. "Most of the new ideas, according to those people contacted, were obtained in farm papers and magazines and from field men employed by the various grain companies," is a typical expression.

Having examined the situation, what do these New Hampshire extension agents suggest? As you might expect, they suggest many different things, according to their different temperaments and experiences. But some of the suggestions recur in several reports.

There are several suggestions for broadening the extension program. One worker points out, for example, that "where the majority of the population are merely rural residents or summer people there is little need . . . to conduct agricultural extension work, but there appears to be an opportunity to expand public policy discussions."

Another suggestion is that "the piecemeal approach to meeting farm and home problems is inadequate and these problems must be considered from the standpoint of the whole farm—business, family, and home."

Another agent suggests broadening the outlook still further: "Possibly the Extension Service should pay more attention to community problems than it has in the past and assist people to solve them with ideas and advice."

On the question of meetings versus farm visits, they suggest more visits and more smaller meetings. They suggest wider use of local leaders, but warn, "Extension agents should be very careful in the selection of leaders to make sure that those selected are those to whom others go for information."

And many of the agents agree that more emphasis should be placed on the use of farm magazines, circulars, daily papers, and radio as a means of doing an extension job of education.

Then, after making all these observations and suggestions, and more, New Hampshire extension agents topped off their recommendations with several strong ones for more in-service training.

And the things they want most to learn are the techniques of getting information to people. Only one worker asked for subject-matter training, whereas several asked for training in such techniques as writing for press, radio, and circular letters, and in public speaking.

After reading the workers' reports and hearing them talk about plans for the future based on experience gained in making the Hillsborough extension survey, we cannot help but believe that extension workers get a lot of help out of taking surveys, as well as out of the survey results. And maybe the results will mean more to 28 New Hampshire extension workers because they know how the answers were obtained.

■
FANNIN COUNTY, TEX., put on such a good rat-control program, treating 2,200 farms that the program is being continued on a permanent basis. The good work of the Texas Extension Service in fighting rats came to the attention of the State Health Department and the Governor of the State who asked that the good work be continued as one measure against the current polio epidemic.

■
PENNSYLVANIA bulletins recently went to Bangkok, Siam, at the request of the government. They wanted the same ones that are popular here, such as "Helping Your Baby Grow" and "Canning Fruits and Vegetables at Home."



"A good agent"

■ "I have it on good authority, as good as any this State can produce, that no single individual during the past 25 years has done more to develop good farming in Aroostook County, Maine, or to promote its general agriculture, than Verne Beverly." So said Horace A. Hildreth, Governor of Maine, at the event conducted by leading citizens of Aroostook County to celebrate Verne Beverly's twenty-fifth anniversary as county agent.

Other speakers included Dr. Arthur A. Hauck, president of the University of Maine; Arthur L. Deering, director of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Maine; Dr. Russell Thackrey, secretary, Land Grant College Association; and Alton Perry, president, Central Aroostook Young Farmers' Association.

During the program local people presented Beverly with a purse of \$1,500 and an album containing letters of congratulation from more than 130 national and State agricultural leaders and friends. Mrs. Beverly was presented flowers and a check for \$150.

"Bev," as all his friends call him, became Aroostook County agent on July 1, 1923. He is a native of Calais, Maine, and a graduate of Bangor High School and the College of Agriculture at the University of Maine. At college Bev was an all-Maine end on the foot-

ball team. He taught vocational agriculture at Patten Academy and worked on several farms before going to Aroostook as county agent.

When Beverly went to Aroostook County, potato acreage per farm was small, judged by present-day standards. "Bev" has grown with the county. When he began work people did not place too much confidence in the county agent. But for many years farmers have said when anything is puzzling them, "Better ask Bev."

During his quarter of a century as county agent, Bev has become nationally known as an authority on the potato industry. He is a former president of the New England Association of County Agricultural Agents and is now serving on two committees of the national association. In 1941 he received an award for meritorious service in agriculture at the annual meeting of the National Association of County Agents.

High lights of his work in Aroostook include his campaign for "padded diggers" to reduce bruising of potatoes, which resulted in continuous elevator-type digger now in general use; his work in improving the quality of potatoes grown in the county to be sold in other States as certified seed; and his leadership in securing the adoption of improved methods of potato culture. He has also been active in the development of Young Farmers' Association in Aroostook County.

Director Deering in his tribute to the anniversary celebration to extension agents and especially to Beverly, said:

"He is a good agent who can continue to serve any county for 25 years. He is an exceptional man who can provide leadership through the lean years as well as through the prosperous ones, who can avoid the pitfalls and entanglements that all too often overtake the public servant, who can at the same time express his opinion honestly without fear or favor.

"These are the characteristics of a good extension agent. They are those possessed by Beverly, a man whose name is known not only here in Aroostook but throughout these United States wherever county agent work is mentioned. Such service is priceless to the people of a county and to the institution he represents."



Have you read

MALABAR FARM, a journal of an intelligent and observing farmer. Louis Bromfield. 405 pp. Harper & Bros., New York, N. Y., 1948. Illustrated by Kate Lord.

■ Two of the requirements of good rural-life literature are that it contain the flavor of the country and that it be written in words any person of average literacy can read with enjoyment and understanding. *Malabar Farm*, written by Louis Bromfield, a great author and also a great dirt farmer, meets both of these tests. It carries with it the added feature of many illustrations by Kate Lord, one of the Nation's outstanding artists of rural life.

Agricultural science, despite its tremendous progress, has barely crossed the threshold of the knowledge that man must ultimately have and be guided by in order to achieve a higher civilization. In cooperative extension work we have ample opportunity to behold the principle that an intelligent person will never find boredom on the farm. There are so many things to learn. Not a single law of science fails to have its application somewhere. To one with a mind sufficiently penetrating and alert to understand and relate what he feels and hears and sees on the land and under the rural sky, life on the farm becomes a continuous adventure.

It is Louis Bromfield's keen power of observation and his ability to choose words that adequately express what he hears, sees, and feels, and to do so in the light of mankind's present and future needs, that make *Malabar Farm* one of the most significant popularly written books on agriculture. Whether he writes about life processes in the farm pond, the habits of birds and wildlife, the growth of bacteria in the soil, or the air currents in midsummer thunderstorm, Mr. Bromfield displays a keen power of observation. Each chapter is related to the central theme of the book, namely that all life is born of a cycle consisting of birth, growth,

decay, and rebirth. The laws of good agriculture, the author says, are exact laws. They are the only laws that fit the new agriculture, in which there is no place for the farmer who says, "What was good enough for pappy is good enough for me."

The research world will hesitate to accept all Mr. Bromfield's claims with respect to the trace elements. Researchers must remember, however, that Mr. Bromfield merely records observations made in practice on his own land, which, after all, is something that should be done on every good farm. He leaves the door wide open for research to look into all the facts thoroughly and comprehensively.

Certainly there is some basis for Mr. Bromfield's theory that "In 1 cubic foot of living productive soil, we find a pattern of all the laws of the universe." I had barely finished reading *Malabar Farm* when I read a newspaper quotation of Dr. Selman A. Waksman, who in his work at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station discovered the great antibiotic, streptomycin, one of many microorganisms that grow in soils. After surveying the field of antibiotics, Dr. Waksman was quoted as saying, "One is inclined to become optimistic and assert that before long all human and animal diseases, and possibly also plant diseases, will be combated if not completely eliminated." This observation by one of the world's leading microbiologists might support conclusions reached by Mr. Bromfield with respect to the health and vigor of plants and animals grown and reared on the completely balanced soil.

Malabar Farm was of particular interest to me because my father was born and lived until 18 years of age in northeastern Ohio, in a county adjoining the one in which *Malabar Farm* is situated. However, I recommend it to all who are interested in good agriculture, especially to extension workers, 4-H Club leaders and

members, and to the type of farm family we usually find cooperating in the programs of the Extension Service.—M. L. Wilson, Director of Cooperative Extension Work.

LAW ON THE FARM. H. W. Hannah. 399 pp. University of Illinois, Urbana. The Macmillan Company, New York. 1948.

■ *Law on the Farm* is essentially a handbook of useful information that the average citizen "knows a lot about," but "not much about."

The author presents in a clear and concise manner procedures that are necessary to the proper conduct of farming as a business. The discussions on "Contracts," "Farm Land and Real Estate," "Rights in Land," "Personal Property," "Landlord and Tenant," "Taxation and the Farmer," "Marketing," and "Local Government," should be read by every farmer and his son, including the "hired man." The legal information contained in the various sections of the book furnishes ready references on most farm topics and is indexed in such a manner that most solutions can be found in a short period of time. The bucolic vernacular used by the author is both enlightening and refreshing.

Representative samples of legal forms in common use in the farming areas, suggestions on related matters, such as the use of farm account books as an aid in computing income tax returns, proper types of insurance needed, hiring of farm help necessary to the successful operation of the farm, how to buy a farm, and a general discussion of the functions and duties of Federal, State, and local governments and officials round out a well-planned treatise of an interesting subject.

This book should be a ready reference for county extension agents, vocational agricultural teachers, students in agricultural economics, patrons of traveling rural libraries, farm appraisers, and others interested in making farming as a business, a prosperous and successful enterprise.

Take time about reading the essential parts of the book and you will be well-rewarded for your effort.—J. Weed Harvey, Agriculturist, Federal Extension Service.

Negro 4-H Camp

SHERMAN BRISCOE, Press Service, United States Department of Agriculture

■ Eighty-two rural Negro boys and girls, who have demonstrated outstanding achievements in 4-H Club work, halted their projects for a little over a week, August 24-31, and went as delegates to the first Regional 4-H Club Camp.

The camp was held at Southern University, the Louisiana Negro Land-Grant College, situated near Baton Rouge.

Director of Extension M. L. Wilson was the principal encampment speaker. He told the delegates that the Nation's 300,000 colored 4-H Club boys and girls should be proud of their fine record.

Reviewing their achievements, Director Wilson said that 103,000 of them grew gardens last year and 38,000 improved their homes. Also, he pointed out that they had raised 1,700,000 chickens, canned 3,000,000 quarts of food, and made 268,000 garments.

"I believe this camp will mean a great deal to the promotion of 4-H Club work among rural colored boys and girls," said the director. "It's going to mean that they will be vying in earnest for the encampment trip.

Director of Extension M. L. Wilson, second from right, is shown with a group of 4-H delegates at the First Regional 4-H Club Camp, August 24-31, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Left to right are: Clayton Marcus of Georgia, Permelia Powell of Missouri; Earl Harrison of Texas; Bonita Jones of Maryland; Milton J. L. Spright of Tennessee; Webster Brooks, Jr. of Louisiana; Dr. F. G. Clark, President of Southern; Director Wilson; and Robbie Mae Black of Kentucky.



And most important of all, this competition should lead to increased farm production and better living for a greater number of colored farm families. And that's the real goal," Director Wilson concluded.

4-H Club leaders at the encampment picked up the theme, "Creating better homes today for a more responsible citizenship tomorrow." Said G. C. Cypress of Mississippi, "As a result of this camp, it's going to be easier than ever to attract rural boys and girls to 4-H Club work and to get them to carry out their projects."

Bessie Walton of Tennessee added, "These delegates are going to be telling their young friends back home about this camp. Next year it will be very difficult to select camp delegates, because every 4-H'er will be out to win this trip."

These statements were made while the camp group stood looking up at the 33-story Louisiana Capitol building in Baton Rouge.

On another day, as the club boys and girls pressed against sturdy rail of a ferry boat, watching furrows of water pile up behind the craft as it crossed the Mississippi, 4-H Leader

Wayman Johnson of South Carolina turned to me and said, "There's never been anything like it. These youngsters are having the time of their lives. I wish all the 4-H'ers could be here."

This boat ride, like the sightseeing trip to New Orleans, to the experiment station, and to an oil refinery near Baton Rouge, was a highlight of the 8-day camp.

Most of the delegates had never seen the Father of Waters. Off starboard they saw the muddy river rolling on to the Gulf of Mexico, carrying with it valuable top soil from thousands of unprotected farms.

T. M. Campbell, camp director, pointed out that more terraces and cover crops would clear up the great cloudy stream.

On the closing night of the camp, as one clubber lighted his candle from another's in a solemn candle-lighting ceremony, 4-H Leader Marshall Brown of Texas said that it was symbolic of the spread of information about improved farming practice. "When these boys and girls get back home, the 4-H program will have a shining candle in 82 communities throughout the rural South."

The candle-lighting ceremony climaxed one of the most interesting weeks any boy or girl could have.

The 4-H'ers had seen an air demonstration by a detachment of colored flyers from the Lockbourne Air Base in Columbus, Ohio, and they had seen and met several celebrities, including Frankie "Sugar-Chile" Robinson, the child prodigy who was the feature attraction of their talent night program; David W. Kellum (Bud Billiken of the Chicago Defender); Dr. Marshall L. Shepherd, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia; Patsy Graves of the Farmers Home Administration, Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service, and Dr. F. G. Clark, President of Southern University.

Most of all during the encampment, the 4-H'ers had an opportunity to discuss their own and other vital problems and reach their own conclusions.

For this 8-day period they weren't growing cotton and corn or peanuts and tobacco or raising calves for a Fat Stock Show. They were growing a much more important crop—tomorrow's men and women.



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.

Feeding Colostrum Milk to Older Calves Saves Marketable Milk

■ To supply the new-born calf with the special nourishment it needs during the first 3 days of a calf's life its mother's milk is extra rich in certain nutrients. This substance is so different from the later milk that it is known by a special name—"colostrum." A cow may have more of this colostrum milk than the calf can take each day. The surplus has to be milked off and is usually wasted, because it is not marketable and older calves were thought to be unable to digest it.

Recent experiments by the Bureau of Dairy Industry show, however, that colostrum can be fed to older calves safely by diluting it with warm water in the proportion of two parts milk and one part water. The diluted colostrum was fed to a group of calves for the first 60 days along with grain and hay. Colostrum is highly concentrated and provides more nutrients, pound for pound, than whole milk. It is much richer in vitamin A, so it was no surprise when the colostrum-fed calves were found to have stored more vitamin A in their bodies during the 60 days than calves fed whole milk for this period. The calves fed colostrum and water showed no difference in average weight and no greater evidence of scours than the others.

Dairy researchers recommend that colostrum be used as it is produced. It can be stored for later feeding if it is kept cold and stored under sanitary conditions, but few farmers have adequate facilities for keeping it.

Complete utilization of this valuable feed will save whole milk for the market. It is recommended as good practice to apportion each day's supply of colostrum among all calves in the herd, feeding the diluted colostrum in place of an equal amount of whole milk.

X and Double X

■ Within the last 2 years reports of a strange disease of cattle have been received in increasing numbers by the Bureau of Animal Industry. The malady is known by several names, including "X disease," "double X disease," and "hyperkeratosis." It has caused serious losses already in at least 26 States.

Symptoms are first a watery discharge from the eyes and nose, followed by loss of appetite and condition and a breaking out on the surface of the tongue, cheeks, and palate. There is a progressive thickening of the skin, and diarrhea in the late stages. The course of the disease is several weeks to 3 months. Mortality has been reported from some areas as about 4 to 8 percent, and the production of animals that survive is greatly lowered.

Present indications are that the disease is not an infection but may result from substances in forage or in the soil. Thus far attempts to transmit the disease experimentally have been unsuccessful, as have also numerous drug treatments.

A conference of State and Federal livestock officials in Washington planned a survey to obtain possible leads for an attack on the disease through research. In late August a meeting to plan field observations in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia was held at Auburn, Ala., where representatives of the ARA Bureaus of Animal Industry, Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, and Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering met with State research and disease-control officials. The group making the survey comprises specialists in various fields of science, who hope to find the most promising clues to the problem. The survey will last several weeks.

A New Tool for Science

■ An object that still looks small when it is magnified 50 million times, must be invisible, to say the least, so far as the naked eye is concerned. This magnification is 200 times that attained by even the strongest ordinary microscope. It is done with the electron microscope, the remarkable instrument shown here.

The Eastern Regional Research Laboratory is the proud possessor of this electron microscope, and good use is being made of it here. For example, the scientists use it to measure certain elusive properties of starch molecules, and, in another project, the instrument helps them to study changes in the structure of leather during tanning.

The Electron Microscope

From the compartment at the top, a stream of electrons is shot down through the vertical tube to illuminate the objects, usually minute particles, under study. Magnetic lenses focus the electrons on a viewing screen. The pairs of discs at the lower end of the tube cover openings through which observers can see the screen. Through the little door on the near side of the tube the specimen for examination is inserted. Operations within the microscope are carried out in a high vacuum, and the room is darkened when observers are at the peepholes. Photographs can be made of any phase of the image that has special importance.



Homemakers contribute to research

■ Tasting was a treat to Connecticut homemakers who attended Farm and Home Week and offered them an opportunity to contribute to the research which is being done by the School of Home Economics at the University of Connecticut.

During Farm and Home Week an exhibit of frozen blueberries was set up in the home economics building, and housewives were invited to sample the berries and give the researchers their opinions of the various products.

The experiment, which Dr. Mary Greenwood and Dr. Martha Potgieter, both professors of foods and nutrition, and their assistants, Catherine Cowell and Margaret Gates, are conducting, involves blanching, types of sweetening, and varieties of blueberries which are most suitable for

freezing. The berries were obtained from the department of horticulture at the university.

Farm and Home Week came at the height of the blueberry season and offered an excellent opportunity for the researchers to gain considerable information on consumer preference for berries treated in different ways. Through the cooperation of the Extension Service the display was arranged.

Those who sampled the berries were asked to rate them from one to six in the order of preference. The ratings were later changed to scores for each product. Comments were invited.

One hundred and twenty-four score cards were completely filled out and could be used for scoring. A lesser number of cards were returned with

a first preference and a last preference indicated. These were kept but not used in compiling statistics. About six people came back each day to repeat the test.

The rating card was a simple mimeograph sheet divided into six parts, with directions for rating given at the bottom and a space at the top for the date and the taster's name. A separate table held the pencils, spoons, dishes, and score cards.

The most noticeable result of the invited comments was that the women, and some men and girls, were more concerned with the flavor of the product than they were in its appearance. They considered texture as second in importance.

Throughout the test someone was there to explain it to the women. In this way the researchers were able to get better acquainted with the women in the State, and the women were able to see what their State university was doing in research and to contribute valuable information to the project.

Reflections in the mirror

(Continued from page 84)

and other pertinent data. After seeing this analysis, the district agents asked for a conference with the agents in each of the counties. They saw that this type of information could be helpful in determining the matter of balance between the use of extension methods, such as visits or meetings, as well as the balance between time and effort by lines of work.

Analyzed with Agents

Visits to the counties confirmed that the agents were as enthusiastic and receptive as the district agents to the use and value of the reports. Many agents said they had never before realized the value of reports or how to use them. Some said it was the most helpful conference they ever had and that they wished something of this nature had been done 15 or 20 years ago.

Perhaps this is partially explained by the fact that only a means had been provided. But now the agents

made their own analysis from what they saw and knew. It was a picture of what they said they had done and how they did it as compared with what they thought they should have done. Here are a few facts:

(a) In some counties an average of 10 to 15 visits had been reported to all 4-H Club members, with a certain type of project, whereas no visits were reported to the other 150 club members who were carrying a different project. In these cases the agents were the first to recognize their shortcomings and to suggest ways and means of overcoming them.

(b) In other counties the lack of balance between the use of extension methods was quite evident. In many instances the analysis showed that more adults had been contacted by visits than through meetings. This indicated a lot of personal service rather than a well-planned, constructive program.

(c) Many counties reported a large

number of adult result demonstrations but had held few or no meetings at them and apparently were making little use of the demonstrations in their extension teaching. It appeared that these particular agents had little conception of what constituted a result demonstration.

(d) Another observation was that in some counties the agents were failing to capitalize on the real interests of farm people as reflected in the number of office calls and information desired.

These examples illustrate the kind of picture we were looking for in the beginning, but it should be remembered that many changes had to take place before this picture could be developed. These included not only a new report form but, more important, new attitudes and understandings of reports at both the State and county levels.

At the request of the home demonstration agents a similar study was made of their report form, and as a result a new form emerged that became effective in April 1948.

Among Ourselves



■ **MIRIAM BIRDSEYE**, extension specialist for the Federal Extension Service for nearly 29 years, died at Carmel, Calif., on August 28. Miss Birdseye began extension work with the Department in 1917, coming from the staff of Cornell University where she had been the first full-time home economics extension worker. She was also the first Federal appointee to serve in this capacity and for many years the only one.

Among her most noteworthy contributions to extension work were her development of interest in food habits as a means toward good health, an adequate supply of essential foods for the farm family, hot school lunches, especially for rural children, and the development of the health phases of 4-H Club programs. Miss Birdseye especially emphasized the importance of good eating habits, health habits, and sanitation to promote the normal growth of healthy children.

Miss Birdseye's work while at Cornell laid excellent foundations for the emergency home demonstration programs that played an important part of New York women's work during the First World War. Emergencies of de-

pression, drought, and floods gave her opportunities for special service, and throughout World War II, she carried much responsibility as a member of numerous national committees and groups concerned with the food problems occasioned by the war.

Miss Birdseye attended Packer Institute, Brooklyn; Smith College, where she received her B. A. degree; Pratt Institute; and Columbia University, where she received her M. A. in 1923. She was a member of the Zonta Club, American Home Economics Association, American Dietetics Association, and American Association of University Women. After her retirement, she took an active part in Smith College alumni work.

She was the author of numerous bulletins and leaflets on nutrition subjects. In recent years she had been interested in the growing and use of herbs as a means of adding attractiveness to diets. She collaborated with M. S. Lowman of the Department of Agriculture in the preparation of *Farmers' Bulletin 1977, Savory Herbs, Their Culture and Use*. She developed a successful garden at her home, Afterglow, Carmel, Calif.,

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at \$0.75 a year, domestic, and \$1.15 foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

Prepared in the
Division of Extension Information
Lester A. Schlup, Chief

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, Editor
DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, Associate Editor
GERTRUDE L. POWER, Art Editor

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

and was very active in garden, nutrition, and other community activities there. She retired from active extension service in 1946 and had lived at Carmel since then.

■ **EDWARD INGRAM OSWALD**, Assistant Director of the University of Maryland Extension Service, died on August 21. Since Maryland is a neighbor to the United States Department of Agriculture, the Federal Extension Service often turns to Maryland for picture possibilities, radio speakers, or typical agents and 4-H Club members. Mr. Oswald was always a courteous and a friendly neighbor. Nothing was too much for him to do. He will be missed by many of the Washington staff as well as by his coworkers in Maryland.

He was born near Chewsville, Md., and graduated from the Maryland Agricultural College in the same class and was a roommate of the late Reuben Brigham. Their friendship grew through the years.

After graduation he farmed on the home farm for a number of years, coming to the Extension Service in 1918 as county agent in Worcester County. After 9 years there he went to College Park as State leader of county agents, a position he held until 1937, when he was appointed assistant director of the Maryland Extension Service.

■ **WILLIAM F. JOHNSTONE**, war veteran and recently a farm paper editor, has taken up his duties as extension agricultural economist in Pennsylvania. Son of an extension agronomist at the University of Kentucky, he graduated from the University of Kentucky, receiving his master's degree in agricultural economics last February from the University of Illinois. Excerpts from his column "Handy Devices" for the farm and home appearing in the *Progressive Farmer*, have recently appeared in book form.

Extension Service *Review*

VOLUME 19

DECEMBER 1948

NO. 12

The annual report is finished

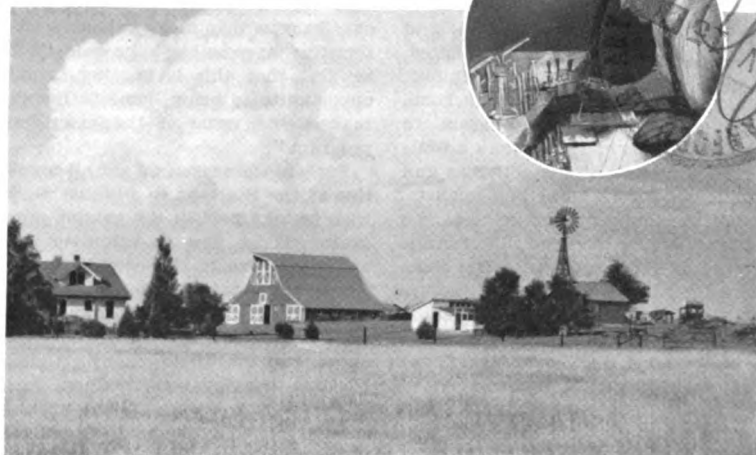
The annual report for Cooperative Extension Work in the United States and Territories for 1947-48 has been finished. J. M. Eleazer, South Carolina's well-known and well-loved extension writer of homespun columns, who is a former county agent, did the job. After taking a stiff and concentrated dose of reports and conferences, he wrote down the bird's-eye view as it looked to him. In this article he tells some of the facts of the work as a whole and his impressions.

■ Bringing the full weight of science to the farms and homes of America just about sizes up the Extension accomplishments for the year 1947-48.

Not only bringing science there but getting it applied has been the task. And the extent to which this has been done marks new heights of accomplishment for Extension on the farm and home front of America.

In writing the annual report for Extension covering this period, I could not help but include a section on "As Others See Us." For surely his year has seen many a bouquet thrown at Extension and members of its personnel, with very rare bricks coming our way. All of which adds up to a job well done and appreciation from the public we serve. And I saw in all of it no tendency of complacency nor of resting on laurels won. For the field of Extension widens as public confidence grows in us. And there was a buoyant optimism in the reports of accomplishment, and between lines I could read "Where do we go from here?"

And there was action, action all the way through. For extension workers did their job not only to take the best findings of science to the farm



and home but to aid in getting them applied there. And how well this has been done is evidenced by the fact that two-thirds of the farms of the Nation were reached by Extension this year to the extent of changing some farm or home practice from the old way to a better one. And four-fifths of the farms were reached by some phase of Extension, 4-H or otherwise.

Yes, much action is planned in the extension program. Yet some of its greatest tasks are of an emergency nature. And they come practically every year. Extension's ability to reach all farms almost instantly makes it a "natural" for such work. During the year the grain conservation program was carried to every farm and ranch with dispatch. All manner of grain-saving aids were worked out by the specialists at the college and the local agents working with their farm groups. The goal started at a hundred million bushels and grew with the needs abroad to five times that. It was met.

Then, when quick disaster strikes in farm areas, the extension workers are quick in the saddle there. Their stories were epics in both the Maine fire disaster this year and the floods in the State of Washington.

I will not attempt to dwell on the accomplishments of Extension in its fixed lines of work with all rural people. You are likely to see that elsewhere. I will mention another emergency task that was finished this year—the Emergency Farm Labor Program. Extension was handed this "hot potato" during time of war, when no questions are asked. I dwell on it at some length in the report. Sufficient is it to say that the job was well done; production was pushed to record heights; the Nation at war was well fed, and no harvests perished in the field. Yes, the paradox of more and more production with less and less farm labor was accomplished. And Extension did not drain the appropriation money barrel dry in doing

(Continued on page 105)

State fair booths picture home demonstration activities

■ Each year, when fair time comes along, Iowa homemakers return to the State fairgrounds with hammer and nails, stepladders, and all the "makings" for their special homemaking booths in hand.

Model kitchens are set up, handy first-floor workrooms are established, frozen-food banks go on display, well-set family tables are arranged, and wisely chosen wardrobes are exhibited.

All these, and many other exhibits, too, are a part of the extension home economics educational program to give thousands of fair visitors a well-rounded picture of the activities and studies of Iowa's rural homemakers.

It's the first stopping point at the fairgrounds for many an Iowa family. Press and radio representatives come here for the latest word and picture on what's going on in homemaking activities round the State.

"It's a good way," said Mrs. Greta Bowers, home demonstration agent of Marshall County, "to reach new people not only from other counties but from your own county."

Two weeks before the fair, Mrs. Bowers asked several homemakers who had volunteered to work in the booth showing the living room if they would like a review lesson on reupholstering and refinishing furniture. Twenty women took a special 2-day training period just to be ready for their job at the fair.

"I felt," she said, "that each homemaker could do an excellent job of

public relations if she could answer any and all of the questions which visitors would ask. More than that, if each homemaker has a wide knowledge of her subject, she just naturally is enthusiastic about the exhibit and does a good job of 'selling' our program."

As for the booth itself, "We bent over backward to make it look as interesting as possible," she said, "for we feel that this is another grand opportunity to bring home to homemakers the value of the extension program."

Early in the season we ask all counties of the State as to whether they wish to take part in the exhibit program. Those first to volunteer are assigned space in the exhibit rooms. Though the system is entirely voluntary, each year finds a different group of counties seeking opportunity to show one of their many studies through this visual-aid medium.

The booths, together with an exhibit arranged by the home economics extension department of Iowa State College, always fill the display rooms in the Women's and Children's Building to capacity. Members of the State home economics extension staff, county extension home economists, and homemakers are hostesses to thousands of visitors during the entire week.

Plans for each booth are worked out by county committees. They select a typical lesson from the yearly

program and work out the details of the booths with guidance from the county home economist and State specialists.

Boone County's presentation to fair visitors portrayed "Room Arrangement for Family Relaxation"—depicting a living room furnished to meet family needs.

Cedar County homemakers, active in the study of school redistricting and planning, gave a pictorial report of what a good school district should be. The exhibit was based on a school survey project now under way in one of their local communities.

Following a project study on creative leisure activities, Clinton County homemakers featured numerous hobbies which adults could enjoy. "More Years to Life, and More Life to Years," was the way they expressed it.

Books for every member of the family in a community library setting was the presentation by Guthrie County women. "You never graduate from the library," they told fairgoers. Accent on more reading is a project sponsored by every county of the State.

"Tips for Travelers," an exhibit of clothing and games for vacation trips, was Linn County's suggestion to Iowa families. And from Hardin County came suggestions on how the church, home, and school can help meet "Teen-Agers' Needs To Live in Today's World." The study, "Teen-Agers Need Understanding Parents," is a popular one in the State.

Louisa County homemakers, who have been studying the time- and energy-saving assets of first-floor workrooms, set up a model laundry center. Not fancy, but practical from

Clarke County homemakers set up a typical, well-planned model kitchen, complete with good arrangement and fittings for greater efficiency (left). Aware that selecting good-looking clothes appropriate for the wearer is of universal interest, Hamilton County homemakers set up a typical department store scene entitled "Fall Fashions With Accent on You" (center). Booth showing colorful living-room scene, featuring sectional furniture made from old automobile seats, was arranged by Marshall County (right).



wash-up center to laundry unit, the exhibit showed what can be achieved with a minimum of effort. Home-management lessons on this subject have been taught throughout Iowa.

Cool and frosty looking with its sort of penguins bearing slogans or correct freezing of foods was Poweshiek County's "Frozen Food Bank." A well-stocked home freezer showed onlookers the values of this method of food preservation. Foods and nutrition lessons have been requested by 96 out of the 100 counties of the State for the coming year.

There was a game chest for family and—an exhibit from Lucas County. Homemakers of that county have been studying family good times as a phase of their family relationships projects.

Table Settings

For homemakers looking for ideas on attractive table settings, Story County women had some answers. Tables set for a "Sunday dinner," "breakfast in the kitchen," and "buffet supper on the porch" were shown in their booth.

"Going Our Way?" asked Madison County homemakers. In the doorway of a model cottage, they presented a series of colorful automatic slides showing many phases of their home-making project studies. Taylor County homemakers went outside the home for their booth. They indicated some easy ways to plan landscaping around the house.

The many health services which a farm family can count on were typified in Washington County's colorful, pictorial display on health. Webster County homemakers showed still another area of keen interest to Iowa homemakers—international relationships. A world-wide map with small dolls in costume was used to draw attention to the booth.

Summarizing the benefits of the home economics extension program, which homemakers receive through their county organizations, was the college exhibit entitled "Your College Comes to You." Small booklets, telling about the various exhibits on display, were distributed at the booth. Visitors could also view many of the latest home economics publications available from the college and learn how to obtain them.

What's a planning committee worth?

■ What's a county planning committee worth to a county or to its extension program? Perhaps different things to different counties; but here are some of the things it means to Sanilac County, Mich.

The planning committee was set up by County Agent Clarence Prentice in a small way about 10 years ago. Today his excellent county extension program in Michigan's highly concentrated dairy, bean, sugar-beet, and general-farming area is aided by more than 20 advisory groups functioning actively.

Prentice has been aided by Frank Suggitt, former assistant, and his present assistant agent, Gerhard Gettel, in the program planning. In 1947 Suggitt helped the planning committee frame and adopt a constitution with this objective: "To foster and promote better conditions of farm, home, and community for all people in all areas of the county, and to act as an advisory committee to the county extension office."

Here are some of the results: The steering committee listed, following a survey, eight problems in which the county farmers were mainly concerned. This committee spent more than four full days on the inventory, planning and starting action. These were farm men and women who were willing to give their time to serve in this important job.

Eight committees of seven persons, one for each problem, were named; and they went to work.

The drainage committee, working with the county drain commissioner, has a goal of making "Michigan's worst-drained county its best-drained county." Sanilac County, with rich level land in Michigan's "thumb," has more miles of drains than any county in the State. But they are inadequate. "Proper drainage will increase the income of farms drained by Elk Creek's drainage basin by a million dollars a year," they heard County Agent Prentice say. The drain commissioner nodded his agreement, and the committee went to work on a unified program. A comprehensive survey was

completed to determine what had been done and what is needed. Opposition to the program developed by farmers living on higher land, but with so many farmers interested it soon faded with a compromise. Real constructive work is now being started to relieve the annual spring problem of too much water for many farmers.

On January 1, 1948, only 4 of the 26 townships in the county had fire protection. The fire protection committee went to work. Within 4 months, 11 counties had signed up for protection, and it looks as though the goal of complete county-wide fire protection by 1949 would be accomplished.

The rural health committee is making an intensive survey of the sanitation and health needs of the county. Their goal is a county health unit and adequate hospital facilities under the Federal act.

The other committees—schools, roads, weed control, crop production, and zoning and building restrictions—have made similar progress during the past few years.

County Agent Prentice gives credit to the unselfish efforts of the committee members, who have worked diligently and faithfully for the accomplishments gained to date. But any extension worker knows that the organization ability and the confidence the farm people have in those planning such an extensive program have much to do with its success.

This intensive planning effort in Sanilac County is a continuation of the original land-use planning program sponsored in Michigan. It was started under the leadership of H. A. Berg who is now assistant director of extension. Berg still is actively interested in promoting this democratic planning procedure. Twenty Michigan counties have preceded Sanilac with intensive planning. Others have made requests for special assistance in furthering the work. The Michigan extension budget for 1948-49 provides for the employment of assistant county agents in land-use planning to establish the program in counties which desire it.

We learn HOW TO STUDY OUR JOB

■ Do extension workers make use of what they learn at workshops and summer schools? Maybe you have asked yourself that question.

Recent studies made in Texas and Massachusetts give us an idea of how extension workers there applied techniques they learned at extension evaluation courses; and how they used these evaluating techniques to make an inventory of their extension programs.

First, let's discuss the Texas study that was initiated by Kate Adele Hill, Texas district agent, following her participation in an extension evaluation workshop at the University of Chicago. Together with a 25-member committee appointed by Director Ide P. Trotter, and under the supervision of E. J. Niederfrank of the Federal staff, Miss Hill set out to interview 336 rural families—15 percent of the total farm households in Lubbock County. The families were selected by random-sampling methods.

These families were asked to answer a number of questions. Farmers were asked how the county agent had been of benefit to them and to the community as a whole. Replies ranged from "Helps me keep up to date," and "Farmers are better educated in farm practices than ever before; credit is due to the county agent's work," through "The county is too large for the agent to reach families with the help needed," to "I know as much about farming as most anybody."

About three out of four people knew the county agricultural and home demonstration agents and had some understanding of extension work. Nine out of ten had a favorable attitude toward the Extension Service.

Many of the farmers who were not clear about extension work had the Extension Service confused with other agencies. Frequently farmers thought the AAA secretary or the vocational agricultural teacher was the county agent.

Extension material in the newspapers and magazines, and extension radio programs were sources of information reported most frequently by both farmers and farm homemakers. (In a recent Nation-wide survey of 3,000 farm families, 38 percent said they got their information through mass media—news stories, magazines, radio, bulletins, circular letters, posters, and exhibits.)

A majority of the farmers interviewed had adopted four out of eight practices recommended by the county agricultural agent. Eighty percent used recommended methods in eradicating Johnson grass; nearly 70 percent planted on the contour, sold their cotton according to Smith-Doxey cards, and used DDT for control of livestock and poultry insects.

The Lubbock County study also brings out that most of the homemakers were making use of about six out of nine practices recommended by the home demonstration agent. Over 90 percent of the homemakers were giving their children two or more glasses of milk per day; nearly 80 percent tried to serve a green or leafy vegetable daily. Many of the women said, "Home demonstration work has informed me on subjects of which I knew little."

More of the home demonstration club members than nonparticipating homemakers had adopted recommended practices. Six percent of the rural women belonged to home demonstration clubs at the time of the survey, but another 14 percent had belonged; and 30 percent had attended meetings of home demonstration clubs. These clubs were formed in the vicinity of small towns.

Of all the children of 4-H Club age in the families surveyed, 12 percent of the boys and 15 percent of the girls were in 4-H Clubs. A larger proportion of boys and girls 9 to 14 years of age were in 4-H Clubs than those of ages 15 to 20. Only about 7 percent of the boys and 2 percent of the girls

of this older age group were in club work.

These are just a few of the findings of this Texas study that Miss Hill and her committee ferreted out with evaluating techniques acquired at an extension evaluation workshop. The State staff workers have already made considerable use of the data in planning their programs and in working out preservice and in-service training courses and conferences for Texas County agents.

Copies of the report may be obtained by writing to the Extension Service, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Tex. Ask for R-11, *The Lubbock County Study*.

County Agent Makes Study

The Hampshire County, Mass. study is another example of how an extension worker can tackle problems by evaluation techniques learned in an extension summer session.

Before attending the first Colorado evaluation summer session (Review, November 1946), County Agent Allen S. Leland was untrained in evaluation. But he knew he had some problems to evaluate; problems of getting the Hampshire County farmers to use more commercial fertilizers to improve hay and pasture lands, and ultimately boost milk production.

For 3 years he had recommended using commercial fertilizers on hay and pasture lands in the fall as well as in the spring. Recent experiment station evidence supported such a recommendation. Furthermore, it was desirable to spread fertilizer sales over more months of the year in order to assure Massachusetts dairymen of getting enough commercial fertilizer for adequate hay and pasture production.

He had presented these recommendations to dairymen through circular letters, meetings, personal contacts, farm magazine articles, and the promotion of fertilizer companies.

He had established result demonstrations on several Hampshire County farms, and had followed up with result demonstration meetings. The information obtained from these demonstrations was summarized for use by other dairymen.

Attending the 3-weeks' evaluation course gave Agent Leland a chance to find out how to look at the entire

situation objectively, and how to plan a study that he could carry out single-handed.

Soon after returning to his job, he put this plan into action. During a 2-months' period, he visited every tenth farmer given on the county dairy list, and got information first hand. He found that: About one-third of the Hampshire County dairy farmers were applying fertilizer in the fall. Approximately two-thirds of the farmers apply commercial fertilizer at any time to about half of their hayland; about half of the farmers apply commercial fertilizer to half of their pasture land.

It was interesting to note that the dairy farmers who use commercial fertilizer have about three-fourths of an acre less of hayland per milking cow than the farmers who do not use it. The farmers who apply commercial fertilizer in the fall, plan to use it on about one-third of both their hay and pasture land. Two-thirds of these farmers also use some commercial fertilizer on hay or pasture land in the spring.

Interest in Fertilizer

County Agent Leland is making good use of the findings of this study to stimulate interest in the fertilizer program. At a county-wide meeting of farmers and local representatives of the feed, seed, lime, fertilizer, and equipment trade, he was asked to give a talk on the results of his Hampshire County hay and pasture study.

The study brings out the value of farm demonstrations as a means of spreading desirable farm practices; the largest number of farmers were led to try fall fertilization through results on another farm.

The importance of farm magazine articles and of contacts by representatives of fertilizer companies with farmers was also shown in this study.

In this connection, Mr. Leland points out, "We in Extension might do well to present our programs more adequately before representatives of the commercial agencies servicing farm people. There is a definite need to convince farmers that the application of fertilizer to hay or pasture land in the fall will give a good return in yield for the money expended." (Report of study not duplicated.)

Bringing the mountain to Mahomet

A. B. CURET, County Agricultural Agent, Point Coupee Parish, La.

■ Farm demonstrators, businessmen, farm housewives, and other visitors in large numbers witnessed a novel field day program last July 30, put on by our extension staff, including Assistant Agent Sterling Deville, Home Demonstration Agent Margaret Jolley, and me. At the consummation of a broad extension program in corn, cane, cotton, and pasture improvement, a county-wide field day was planned, in cooperation with a fine group of demonstrators, the Farm Bureau and farm council women of the territory. In order to have the public observe the many demonstrations with minimum effort and exposure to the hottest of summer heat, a new scheme of bringing the demonstration to the people was devised.

During previous community meeting programs, public observations, ear counts, and estimates of yield of the 20 members of the 100-bushel corn club were made. Each of these demonstrators was requested to send 10-foot sections of his corn or other demonstration to the meeting grounds and place it just as it grew in his field. This was done, and a shady lawn was transformed into an experiment farm with each row of corn or cotton telling its own story to an interested public. A placard attached to each row contained the grower's name, variety,

and indicated yield; and the number of stalks reproduced represented the row spacing. The public was seated in a square with two sides consisting of the various demonstration project specimens, and so arranged as to provide maximum shade for the hours of the meeting.

The caravan of cars assembled at a field 15 miles to the north observed two of the 100-bushel corn club fields which were organized last year in order to observe the larger field units, and proceeded to the assembly place. The program was opened with a brief summary of the programs under way and of the objectives of extension work. Director H. C. Sanders of the Louisiana Extension Service and Director Taggart of the experiment station followed. Specialists spoke on timely subjects, substantiating what the demonstrations revealed. The program was featured by the 100-bushel corn contest in which eight contestants recorded yields of 100 bushels or more. Farm women were also represented. A talk on housing and other phases of homemaking was popular with them.

That the county yield of corn will be increased from this work would find no ready argument in the minds of the 300 or more people in attendance.

Some 300 visitors observed the miniature experiment farm.



To open the feed bag

LLOYD G. STROMBECK, 4-H Club Agent, Tioga County, N. Y.

■ "How to open a feed bag" may not sound very economic in importance. Yet Charles E. Harrison, a 13-year-old from Candor, Tioga County, N. Y., planned and put on a demonstration which showed that it was. This 4-H dairy production demonstration won Charles, president of the Jolly Hillsideers 4-H Club, State-wide recognition and a \$25 war bond as one of the 8 outstanding demonstrators in the State 1948 4-H Dairy Production Demonstration Program involving 135 demonstrations. He has given his demonstration at the State 4-H Congress and will use the skill and knowledge he has gained in helping other young people in his county to plan demonstrations.

A demonstration-conscious county 4-H Club executive committee is back of this activity. Reorganized in 1946, after a lapse of 20 years, the committee decided that among the more important methods to be used were demonstrations, judging, and record keeping.

Program planning was placed in the hands of various project commit-

tees, such as homemaking, dairy and livestock, vegetable crops, poultry, and conservation. These committees are composed largely of other interested people throughout the county and are appointed by the executive committee, with one of the latter on each of the project committees. Committees met with State extension specialists and the agent to map the county program. Among several recommendations made by the project committees was one urging that 4-H members be offered an opportunity to attend demonstration contests in other counties. Interest developed in county foods, clothing, home improvement, poultry, and dairy foods and production demonstrations. In 1948 there were 46 members in the various phases of the county demonstration program.

Charles Harrison, this year's State winner, moved from Chicago, Ill., to a farm near Candor, N. Y., shortly before the Jolly Hillsideers 4-H Club was organized. He joined the club and started out with Holstein calf and sheep projects. This first demonstration on "tying knots and hitches

useful on the dairy farm" received honorable mention at the District Dairy Production Demonstration Contest. This year, after some discussion with his leader, Charles decided to demonstrate "how to open a feed bag." He went down to the feed mill in Candor to find out how to do it and to get the procedure down on paper step by step in proper order.

Charles' experience is not an isolated example, for the policies of the committee have paid off in many cases, both in improved quality and increased numbers of demonstrators. To keep the ball rolling, leaders and members are urged by extension specialists and the agent to consider participation in the demonstration programs. They are shown how the simplest processes involved in various 4-H projects may be adapted as topics for demonstrations. Beginners are encouraged by leaders to assist in demonstrating various phases of project activities to their local clubs. Giving a demonstration at a county contest then becomes a more natural step in the process of learning. All leaders, parents, and other members are invited to attend county and district contests. This is important in training prospective demonstrators and their leaders.

The agent follows up by sending leaders suggestions for demonstrations, general outlines for demonstrations, and recommendations for coaching demonstrations. For the most part the actual training of demonstrators has been carried on by leaders. Giving a demonstration has proved to aid in the development of poise, the increase of technical knowledge, and the improvement of farm and home practices, as well as serving as an incentive.

Charles Harrison shows Kenneth Frost how to open a feed bag.



■ MISSISSIPPI WOMEN, 408 of them, received certificates for reading 6 books from the recommended list. Martee Breland, home demonstration agent in Pontotoc County, checked out 75 books from the county library and put them in a "book basket" which she carried to club meetings. Books were exchanged each month at the regular meeting, and were usually read by other members of the family and even passed round the community before the next meeting date.

Footstools teach upholstery techniques

MYRTLE CARTER, Specialist in House Furnishings and Clothing, Oregon

■ During the war years, while faced with the rising cost of living and a scarcity of furniture and repair services, Oregon rural women requested help from the Extension Service. They wanted to learn upholstery techniques.

In answer to this request, approximately 700 footstools have been made by Oregon homemakers since 1945. Home demonstration agents have directed this work in 6 Oregon counties. During the 1947-48 extension year, 14 additional counties are carrying this project which is aimed to teach basic upholstery through the construction of a simple footstool.

"My husband was amazed at the wonderful results of the footstool project. We have big plans resulting from the basic ideas which we learned from this meeting," reported Mrs. Wm. L. Banks of Camas Valley, Oreg., who constructed her footstool under the supervision of Mrs. Wanda Matson, home demonstration agent of Douglas County.

Women who learn the basic steps in upholstery by making a footstool under the supervision of the home demonstration agent are qualified to repair larger pieces of furniture. One homemaker remarked: "What I learned at this meeting will help me to do over my furniture or make other furniture until we can buy more. It will help me to be a better buyer, too."

Footstool work was started in Umatilla County in 1945 where 200 footstools were made under the direction of the home demonstration agent and trained project leaders. Owing to the popularity of the project, soon other counties requested similar work. Now the majority of Oregon counties are conducting 2-day footstool workshops in order to accommodate larger groups of women.

The footstool is constructed on a wooden frame measuring 18 by 14½ inches. The frame is usually made by the women. Webbing is tacked

onto the bottom, and six springs are sewed to the webbing and tied, using eight knots. It was pointed out to the women that in cheaper furniture only four ties or knots are used across the springs. The springs are covered, then moss and upholstery cotton added and covered with muslin as a base for the outside covering which may be of any desired fabric. The stool is completed when legs are added and the webbing is covered with a dark cambric or similar material.

In Douglas County, women were enthusiastic after the completion of the footstool work. Typical response came from Mrs. Iris Nichols of Reedsport. After making her footstool at the extension meeting, she re-covered an old davenport, chair, and rocker set. She stated that for years she had wanted to re-cover the set of furniture but just never had the courage to do it until she gained the necessary "know how" and confidence through making a footstool.

As approximately 1,300 additional footstools were scheduled to be made at extension meetings in 1947-48, Oregon rural homemakers will not only be equipped with handy footstools but will also gain that personal satisfaction acquired from knowing a practical new skill.

Health to better living

■ "I pledge my health to better living" is no idle promise for Orleans County, Vt., 4-H'ers. Under a 4-H-sponsored program, more than 1,900 people in the county were X-rayed for tuberculosis during May.

This mass X-ray clinic has highlighted the 4-H health program for the club year. Through the press, meetings, and word of mouth, 4-H'ers, club leaders, and parents urged everyone throughout the county to take advantage of the service made available by the Vermont Tuberculosis Association. The mobile X-ray unit maintained by the association was set up in three towns in Orleans County on 3 successive days.

Health is the theme of 4-H Club work in the county for the 1948 club year. Every club in the county—

there are 34—is doing something about health. Mrs. Alice Leonard, acting 4-H Club agent there, says the project had a unique start. One of Mrs. Leonard's leaders, Mrs. Isabelle Elliott, asked her if she couldn't start something different for her club, the Busy Bees of Glover. Together they worked out a health program. This program now embraces every club in the county.

The club started its health program in the fall of 1947 by canning meats. In this way the girls put into practice some of their knowledge of nutrition and diet. Now the project follows the sequence of the seasons. This past spring all 4-H members enrolled in the project were urged to plant gardens, and there are at least 100. Incidentally, every girl enrolled in the

health project must can 25 quarts of tomatoes this summer.

The health program now touches every club member in Orleans County. It is not confined to the members enrolled in the foods and health project. Each club elects a health officer who is responsible for a 15-minute health program at each meeting. Talks on cleanliness, teeth, hair, grooming, and nutrition are featured. During June and July, demonstrations on shampooing hair and caring for fingernails were given.

As an incentive to the program, the 4-H leaders council of Orleans County is offering an award to the 4-H Club having the best health program. This award will be made at the county round-up in October. In addition to this, the boy and girl making the most progress under the program were named at 4-H camp in August.

From the printed page

Paragraphs prove progress

■ "The Lutheran Church, if it is to participate actively in 4-H and Future Farmers of America work, should promote these two in such a way as not to replace but rather to strengthen its Luther League work. Under the right direction, the 4-H program and the Future Farmers of America can help train leaders for the youth work in the local congregation. In other words, it is not a matter of 'either/or,' it should be a matter of 'both/and.' 4-H work should be conceived as something supplementary to and not supplanting the Luther League.

"In its discussion for developing plans whereby our church can use and cooperate with such rural youth programs as 4-H Club work and older rural youth work and the Future Farmers of America, the committee felt it is especially important for the church leaders to develop an open mind eager to understand and to appreciate the value of these movements.

"The committee also felt that the church has an unusually fine opportunity to guide such features as recreation of rural youth by helping to provide Christian leadership for these groups.

"The rural church can do much to further the 4-H Club program by recognizing in every way possible its value in the community. The young people of the church can be encouraged to join as members; church parents and the older young people can be urged to act as 4-H leaders; parents can be encouraged to support their boys and girls in their project work at home; and the church homes can invite the club for its meetings.

"One very effective way to support this work is for church organizations, such as Brotherhoods, Ladies' Aids, Women's Missionary Societies, Luther Leagues, and others to ask 4-H members and leaders to present valuable features of their 4-H experience on the program of these church groups.

"This general interest and guidance of 4-H Club activities can be one of the most effective means of helping 4-H Clubs continue as a fine youth movement."—*Report of the Commit-*

tee on Rural Youth of the Board of Youth Activities of the Augustana Lutheran Synod.

Farm Women Face World Problems

"The faithful old farm mule, soon to be replaced by machines on our Delta farms, has borne the brunt of many a joke. Along with the mule, the farm woman has come in for her share of ridicule at the hands of other groups. But unlike the mule, who soon will fade into oblivion, the farm woman, through her program of self-improvement, is strengthening her position in community life. She is thinking beyond the realm of house, garden, and farm and is preparing herself to face community and world problems on an equal footing with any other group of women.

"Included in her program for study through her home demonstration club, are such topics as 'Legislation Affecting the Consumer,' 'Conservation of Mississippi's Natural Resources,' 'What the Permanent Lunch Program Can Mean,' and 'Spending for Family Welfare.'

"Farm women are serving on important State committees such as Mississippi Commission on Hospital Care, the Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace, and on the Board of Directors, Mississippi Social Hygiene Association.

"Soon there will be no distinction between the manner of dress or the thinking habits of the farm wife and any other group of well-informed women."—*Editorial from "The Morning Star," Greenwood, Miss., paper, written by Melba C. Patterson, Sunflower County correspondent.*

More Modern Conveniences for Farm Women

"We shivered in the raw wind of a gray November day as we stood reverently paying our last tribute to a saintly farm grandmother. Standing there, back of the little country church, I thought of the years of loving service that our neighbor had so willingly given to hundreds of relatives and friends. My glance fell upon a nearby headstone with its dim inscription, weathered by 80 years of

exposure—it read, 'Hannah, wife of Ezra . . . age 38 years.'

"Modern medical knowledge has added many years to the life span of the farm wife—to that of all rural people. Modern home equipment and conveniences can make those years happier and easier. Again I thought of our neighbor. For 45 years she carried water over the same 100-step route that Hannah had trod nearly a century before. She had daily cleaned, filled, and suffered eyestrain from the same kind of kerosene lamps that Hannah knew. Sanitary facilities were built to the same specifications and with the same art work of a century before. The kitchen range and two heating stoves had a little more nickel and chrome but the same voracious appetite for fuel as Hannah's new stove of long ago. Perhaps it was some consolation for 'Mother' to step outside the kitchen on a summer day and hear the hum of a modern rubber-tired tractor in the fields.

"Sad but true, modernization of farm homes has in no way kept pace with modern mechanization of farm work! True, there are some legitimate reasons and plausible excuses. Tenancy, scarcity of materials and labor, and low farm incomes have hindered progress. However, let us be honest.

"If our desire for modern, pleasant, drudgery-free homes for ourselves and our loved ones is strong enough, we can surely find a way to make those desires a reality. At present levels of farm prices and farm income we should have more than the present 10 percent of our homes completely modernized.

"Isn't it about time for us men to give more consideration to providing some modern equipment and conveniences for our women folks? I am confident that husbands and landlords working in cooperation can do much toward making the farm home a better place in which to live.—*Charles B. Shuman in the April 1947 issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.*

■
THE OPERA was the goal for 50 members of Nassau County, N. Y. 4-H Clubs when the Leaders Federation sponsored a trip to hear the Wagnerian opera "Tannhauser."

Dr. Clarence Beaman Smith passes

■ Dr. Clarence Beaman Smith, who retired in 1938 as Assistant Director of the Cooperative Extension Service, passed away in his sleep at his home in Takoma Park, Md., on Saturday night, September 18.

Dr. Smith gave a total of 42 years' service to the Department of Agriculture. Born in a one-room log cabin near Howardsville, Mich., on September 21, 1870, he was reared on a farm. He received his bachelor of science degree from Michigan State College in 1894 and his master of science degree in 1895. After serving as principal of schools at Lawton, Mich., Dr. Smith came to the Department of Agriculture as an accountant in 1896. In 1898 he spent 6 months at the University of Halle and 3 months at the University of Bonn, in Germany, where he pursued special work in agriculture. When he returned to the Department of Agriculture in 1899 he became editor of the Experiment Station Record.

In 1907 Dr. Smith took up research work in the Office of Farm Management for the Bureau of Plant Industry. In 1909 he was placed in charge of the section of that office known as Field Studies and Demonstration, which consisted of the newly developed county agent work in the 33 Northern and Western States. A short time later this office was transferred to the States Relations Service, and Dr. Smith remained in his position. With the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 cooperative extension work between the Department and the State land-grant colleges and universities was organized, and he continued in charge of the work in the Northern and Western States.

In 1917 Michigan State College awarded Dr. Smith an honorary degree of doctor of science.

Dr. Smith was closely connected with the development of the present cooperative extension system. He was appointed Chief of the Office of Extension Work in 1921 and in 1932 became Assistant Director of the Extension Service, which position he held until his retirement in 1938.



After his retirement Dr. Smith continued his interest in extension work, particularly 4-H Club work.

Among honors received by Dr. Smith was one from the Latvian Government in 1940 naming him to the Order of Three Stars in recognition of his encouragement of 4-H and other youth movements in that country.

Other awards held by Dr. Smith were an alumni award for distinguished service from the District of Columbia Alumni Association of Michigan State College, of which he was a past president; the Silver Buffalo of the Boy Scouts; the distinguished service ruby of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension fraternity; and a citation from the National 4-H Club Camp.

Dr. Smith was the author of many bulletins and coauthor of several books, including *The Agricultural Extension System of the United States*, which he wrote in collaboration with M. C. Wilson. This is considered the authoritative textbook and reference work on cooperative agricultural extension work.

In his weekly letter to Extension Directors, Director M. L. Wilson wrote: "In the passing of Dr. Smith we have lost one of the few remaining pioneers who took part in the launching of cooperative extension work. Dr. Smith helped launch it so well and during his lifetime contributed so

much that it has remained on an even keel these many years. Here, as in the States where he was widely known and revered by extension people, "C. B.'s" influence in the administration and development of sound extension programs was considerable. His philosophies of life and living, his steadiness of thought and bearing in approaching and solving an administrative problem, his clarity of thought in speech and writing, his sincere devotion to the development of programs through which life for rural people could become truly worth while, place Dr. Smith among the great agricultural leaders."

Dr. Smith is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lottie Lee Smith; four sons, Herbert and Roger Smith of Takoma Park; Beaman Smith of Atlanta, Mich.; and Huron Smith of Somerset, Mass.; and two daughters, Mrs. June Cook of Alexandria, Va., and Miss Helen Irene Smith, of the University of Maryland Extension Service.

The annual report is finished

(Continued from page 97)

this job either. I think that should be mentioned.

In closing, I want to say this to the extension folks in the field: Most of you are as I was, knowing little of the Washington people. I have found them, without exception, to be worthy of their positions in the organization. And I want to tell you this: They work, too. Even though they are barricaded somewhat away from the usual annoyances of the field out where we are, our welfare is, nonetheless, their chief concern. And I found them all working on things designed to be helpful in the field. So, whether we in the field appreciate it thoroughly or not, we have able coworkers in Washington who are backing us in the field and are ever willing to help us in any way then can. And after 3 weeks in the Washington office I go back to my usual tasks feeling just a little prouder of being a small part of this big thing that is called Extension.

■
ARKANSAS REPORTS a successful new series of home demonstration radio programs on a State-wide basis each Saturday at 11:30 a. m.

Looking ahead

Ambitious workers who are looking forward to greater effectiveness can now get advanced training at eight institutions leading to a graduate degree in cooperative extension education.

■ In 1946 the Extension Organization and Policy Committee of the Land-Grant College Association appointed a subcommittee on "The Training of Extension Personnel" with Dean A. L. Deering, Maine, chairman, and committee members Minnie Price, Ohio; Director A. E. Bowman, Wyoming; Aubrey D. Gates, Arkansas; and Cannon C. Hearne, United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service. One of the recommendations of this committee is that at least one land-grant institution in each of the four Federal regions should provide a graduate situation with regulations flexible enough to enable an extension worker to do graduate work through a study program which will be most useful to him. Such institutions should have a staff member, assisted by a committee, qualified to advise the extension worker on this graduate program. Courses are available at many institutions in specialized fields. Much remains to be done to arrange courses that will enable extension workers to do a better job in the position which they occupy and not in a more highly specialized job.

Four land-grant institutions have made these arrangements. They are the University of Missouri, Central Region; Colorado State College, Western Region; Cornell University, Northeastern Region; and Mississippi State College, Southern Region. Each of these institutions is prepared to accept extension workers for graduate study according to the following statements:

Colorado State College

This institution combines summer sessions with regular college work for extension people working for an advanced degree. In the summer sessions courses are given by outstanding leaders in cooperative extension education which are not possible to obtain in a regular college session. It is not desirable to obtain a degree in one year of attendance on the campus. The institution is much interested in graduate training for extension

people. Applicants can be assured that they will be given every consideration. Contacts can be made through F. A. Anderson, Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Fort Collins, Colo.

University of Missouri

The University of Missouri will accept an unlimited number of extension workers in the graduate school. Nonresident fees are not required of graduate students. The university offers a degree, Master of Arts in Agricultural Extension. Interested people should contact F. E. Rogers, Agricultural Extension Service, Waters Hall, Columbia, Mo.

Cornell University

To be admitted to the Graduate School an applicant (1) must hold a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing or have done work equivalent to that required for such a degree; (2) as judged by his previous scholastic record, or otherwise, must show promise of ability satisfactorily to pursue advanced study and research; and (3) must have had adequate preparation to enter upon graduate study in the field chosen.

Quotas are necessary, but extension workers have the same opportunity as others. Applications should be made as early as possible to take advantage of openings in the waiting list. Extension workers desiring to work for an advanced degree in Cooperative Extension Education should get in touch with Dr. Paul J. Kruse, Stone Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mississippi State College

This institution offers a Master of Science degree in Agricultural Extension. The policy is to admit men or women extension worker applicants for an advanced degree and then to work out a graduate study program to fit the needs of the individual. Interested people should contact Herman J. Putnam, Agricultural Extension Division, Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.

Other Institutions Offer Courses

Advanced degrees of interest to extension workers are offered in three non-land-grant institutions. These institutions have flexible study program possibilities with qualified staff members to advise the extension worker. The entrance requirements are given for each:

Teachers College, Columbia University

Candidates for the M. A. in the cooperative extension major are admitted to Teachers College, Columbia University, if they have: (1) a bachelor's degree from an accredited class 1 college or university; (2) reasonable proficiency, as shown by their transcripts, in pertinent undergraduate courses; and (3) a letter of recommendation from their director or State leader.

Graduates from other than fully recognized institutions are sometimes admitted provisionally with a point of deficiency, which can sometimes be adjusted after the grades for the first semester of graduate work are available.

Interested extension workers should write to Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

Harvard University

A similar program is in operation at Harvard University in connection with the Carnegie Fellowships for extension workers. The degree possibilities are described: Those men receiving fellowships under the Carnegie Corporation Grant to Harvard University will ordinarily enroll in the Graduate School of Public Administration and will be eligible for the degree of Master of Public Administration at the end of one academic year of work. All seven of those receiving fellowships in 1947-48 received this MPA degree. If they become interested in doing further work, they are eligible for the degree of doctor of public administration, for the doctor's degree in political economy and government, or for the doctor's degree in economics, in government, in social relations, or in education. Three of last year's fellows are continuing their work for the doctor's degree in public administration.

At present the women receiving these fellowships register in Harvard



University and work for a straight M. A. or doctor's degree in economics, or in government, or in some other field. The two women receiving fellowships in 1948-49 will be working for their M. A. degrees. An attempt is being made to work out an arrangement under which women can also receive a master of arts degree in public administration from Radcliffe College but do their work in the School of Public Administration.

Interested extension workers should contact Dr. John D. Black, 205 Litterauer Center, Cambridge 38, Mass.

University of Chicago

The policy is to obtain information about the prospective graduate in terms not only of his academic record and aptitude test results, but also in terms of his success professionally and particularly the judgment of those who have worked with him regarding his interest in professional improvement and the kind of analytical mind he has. These data are considered by the department in which the extension worker plans to carry on graduate study, and the decision is made by the department in terms of their estimate of the promise the extension worker has for profiting from this graduate work.

Interested extension workers should write Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, Dean, the Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.

United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School

Study in the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School affords an opportunity to do graduate work combined with a stay in Washington. This combination provides a study situation not available elsewhere. There is a Committee on Cooperative Extension Education to give guidance toward a program best suited to the individual's needs within the framework of the Graduate School. Special arrangements may also be made for study done in the Department to be accepted for graduate credit in other institutions.

For further information write to Cannon C. Hearne, Division of Field Studies and Training, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

POPULAR MECHANICS FARM MANUAL. 284 pp. Prepared by the editors of Popular Mechanics, Popular Mechanics Press, 200 East Ontario Street, Chicago 11, Ill. 1947.

■ The editors of Popular Mechanics magazine have selected "a thousand and one" illustrated ideas to increase farm efficiency, increase production, save time, labor, and money, and to improve the appearance of the farm. The helpful ideas range from simple tools and equipment that may be made by farm boys and girls to large equipment for the farm and home.

The articles are clearly illustrated and written in an easily understood how-to-do-it style. The subjects are grouped in six chapters dealing with farm machinery, the farm shop, poultry and livestock, vegetable storage, the farm home, and farm hints.

The publication appeals to the homemaker as well as to the farmer. Chapter 5 relates to the farm home and includes illustrated ideas on floor covering, the care of household equipment, plumbing, water heaters and furnaces, painting, waterproofing basements, quilting frames, wiring plans, kitchens, interior finishes, the improvement of the garden and grounds, and many other subjects.

The manual is timely as an aid in maintaining and supplementing scarce farm and home equipment. And the labor-saving practices may be helpful in making farm life easier and more pleasant for the whole family.—A. T. Holman, *extension agricultural engineer.*

GROWTH REGULATORS FOR GARDEN, FIELD, AND ORCHARD. J. W. Mitchell and Paul C. Marth. 129 pp. 1 pl. 16 fig. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1947.

■ County agents, leaders in horticultural and agricultural activities of many kinds, nurserymen, growers and handlers of fruits and

vegetables, as well as the public generally, will be interested in the new practical handbook, *Growth Regulators for Garden, Field, and Orchard.* The authors, John W. Mitchell and Paul C. Marth, are eminently qualified to write such a book, being scientists who have led the Department of Agriculture's pioneering research work in the plant "hormone" field, and who personally have uncovered many of the secrets regarding growth regulating substances.

Contained are chapters on weed control, vegetative propagation and transplanting, prevention of growth in stored plants and plant products, prevention of fruit drop, ripening fruit, improving fruit-set and the production of seedless fruit, and other plant responses.

The book is definitely a practical one, directions for mixing and applying the chemicals are given in clear, simple language. Easily understandable tables, showing the reactions of many different plants to the chemicals, are an aid to ready reference. Lists of commercial products by trade names and manufacturers will be extremely useful.

This 129-page book is pleasing in appearance, being printed in large type on excellent paper and illustrated with one colored plate and sixteen figures.—Dr. R. J. Haskell, *extension plant pathologist, Federal Extension Service.*

■ **CORNMEAL**, the most important single item in the diet of southern families, is now enriched with niacin and iron by law in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. Small mills dot the countryside which have heard of the law and need to have the enrichment message brought to them. In South Carolina and Alabama a special educational program for these small millers is meeting with success. Each of these States has an enrichment specialist to direct the program.

Orientation course

■ To help the new home demonstration agents in Indiana become better acquainted with the extension program, a 2-day orientation course was held at Purdue University. As 14 of the home demonstration agents in attendance had been on the job at least 2 months before the meeting, they were experienced enough to see and feel the situations in which they needed assistance.

Eva L. Goble, State leader, Anna Belle Clawson, and Janalyce Rouls, assistant State leaders of home demonstration agents, were in charge of these meetings in which everything, from the place of a home agent in the county to itineraries, reports, and franking, was discussed.

What methods of education does a home agent have at her disposal?



Indiana's new home demonstration agents meet for an intensive 2-day study of the various phases of their job.

What is the home agent's role in a leader-training meeting? What must the home agent do to present a lesson successfully? What does the home agent do to help in program planning? These are examples of the questions under discussion during the 2-day session.

Visual aids, news writing, and radio all came in for their share of discus-

sion. Home agents were shown how to use them in extending the county program.

Talks by L. E. Hoffman, associate director of extension work, and L. M. Busche, associate county agent leader, gave the home agents background information on the relationships of extension and the extension organization.

To make their dreams come true

■ 4-H Club members of Independence County, Ark., as young folks everywhere, dream of their future homes. But these young folks are realists, too, and they asked for a housing school to bring their dreams a little closer. The meeting was held at the home economics department of Arkansas College when the young people told their county and home demonstration agents, Blanche Crain and Ben Price, what they wanted and what they hoped to learn at the school.

They got right down to specific problems.

They discussed room arrangement, sizes of rooms, baths, arrangement of doors and windows. They studied a house plan put on the board to find points that were desirable and undesirable. An actual size bathroom was marked on the floor, and cut-outs helped to visualize just how much room there was.

Lunch was served by the county home demonstration council, and then

a bus furnished by the council and a local farm organization took the entire group on a 62-mile tour to see some of the new homes then being built by forward-looking farm folks of the county.

Chester Williams, agricultural engineer, and Elizabeth Williams, home management specialist, assisted with the school.

A new five-room house of native rock, built according to extension plans, had all of the city conveniences. A beautiful fireplace, six large windows, hardwood floors, and attractive walls and ceiling in the living room made this room look inviting to the young people. They liked the running water in the bathroom and kitchen, made possible by an electric pump. The kitchen and dining alcove combined and the large screened-in back porch drew admiration, too.

Another rock house was under construction, with the family living there and doing most of the building between busy seasons on the farm.

They have at least a \$5,000 house for \$2,500. A carpenter was hired for the most complicated jobs; their son, home from war, did the wiring; and the father, mother, and daughter furnished most of the labor.

Club members found that their own county had an abundance of native stone and much timber. They compared costs, various construction methods, and floor finishes. They want to make the tour an annual event, for they say the time to begin is before they make mistakes in building.

■ EARLE GADDIS, home demonstration agent in Sunflower County, Miss., for the past 6 years, visited in the REVIEW office on her way back after taking graduate work at Columbia University. She enjoyed living in New York and found her work with Dr. DeS. Brunner in rural sociology and with Dr. Osborne on child development particularly interesting. She is special assistant to State home demonstration agent in Mississippi.

Long live the reader!

■ It is the reader who really sets the pace for any magazine. The editor worries along trying to figure out what those particular readers would like to read. He grasps at any straw in the wind, but once in a blue moon he gets a real revelation as to what is read and what is not read and what readers are looking for when they pick up that sheet.

Such an opportunity came to the *EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW* in the spring when approximately 300 of the county extension readers indicated what they read in the April-May issue and gave further suggestions as to what they wanted. These agents were picked at random from 15 States representing all parts of the country. They are about a 12-percent sample of all county extension workers chosen to fairly well represent all of them. More than half had less than 5 years of service.

To get a prospective on the situation, the first question was "What did you read last month?" Agents read a wide variety of books and magazines reflecting their special interests and regional interests. The agent is a well-read person with diversified interests. Most of them read more than

5 different magazines, and many read more than 10.

A big surprise was the large number who said they did not see the *EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW*. As the official organ of the Cooperative Extension

Time's awasting

Time presses busy extension workers. So the January issue is being streamlined and perked up for easy reading. It will aim to give you the things we think you want, in short, illustrated, and pithy articles. Another thing, regular monthly issues are assured for the coming year. If there is anything you would like to see in the magazine, write the editor.

Service, it is supposed to go to all extension workers. Of course it might be that it gets filed in the round file so fast that the agents do not know they have seen it. But some of the States very evidently did not get copies regularly. So the *REVIEW* mailing list will get attention, and news of any

worker not receiving his copy will be welcomed at headquarters.

Fifty-nine percent of these agents had looked into the April-May issue and 56 percent had read something in it. They read on the average slightly more than 14 items each. Articles receiving the highest readership were "How far have we come?" on home demonstration work; "Maine 4-H Club enrolls every available boy and girl in town;" "County farm and home week," a New York story; "I learn about conservation," from Texas; "What will keep club members enthusiastic?" from Nevada; "Agents prove mettle in Maine fire disaster;" "Home demonstration club in Hawaii;" and "Among Ourselves." There didn't seem to be too much relation between the reading and the place where the article appeared in the magazine. Readers find what interests them and read it, wherever it is.

Fifty-nine percent of these sample agents had used some ideas obtained in the *REVIEW*. More home demonstration agents used ideas than other agents.

The 34 pages of statistical tables which report the survey offer a mine of information which will be studied and acted upon during the coming year. To the 300 cooperators, heartfelt thanks; and may you get your reward in a better magazine.

The radio station says "Thank you"

■ This is the way one radio station said "thank you" to county agricultural agents for their cooperation with a farm program director.

Radio Station WJZ, New York City, recently invited 18 county agents and their assistants from the southeastern section of the New York State County Agents Association to New York.

The day started off with a meeting at which Phil Alampi, farm program director for WJZ, presided. They talked about interviews between agents and farmers using the wire and tape recorders; transcriptions and live broadcasts; ways of publicizing broadcasts through the press; the best ways to present stories on the

air; ways to offer free publications to listeners; and how to handle listeners' requests. The agents also heard Dick Rawls discuss the role of television in farm broadcasts.

Nor did the agents spend all their time on the business side of radio. They visited a radio broadcast, sat in on program rehearsals, lunched at the famous Toots Shor restaurant, and participated for prizes in a 15-minute program called "Whiz Quiz" emceed by Johnny Oleson of WJZ.

The counties represented were Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester. Fred B. Morris, State leader of county agricultural

agents, and Paul H. Allen, district extension agent for New York City were guests.

When the day was over, Alampi had this to say: "Similar meetings will be held in nearby States in the near future, for they are an excellent way to show appreciation to county agents for their splendid cooperation with radio farm directors. It also enables them to work more closely in developing programs to help farmers." And, from other reports, the agents agreed.

Marketing studied

How department stores test merchandise, the way milk is processed, making and marketing of bread were studied by 25 senior 4-H Club members, associate members, and leaders in Los Angeles County, Calif., on a marketing tour.

Do you know?

Fannie Brooks, whose name brings to mind health education in Illinois, and John Schwab, the well-known teacher of better methods in raising Indiana swine? These two colorful and forceful characters came to the Extension Service in the early, formative days and have made a significant contribution to the development of a national educational movement.

■ FANNIE M. BROOKS, Illinois health education specialist, retired September 1.

When you think of health education work in Illinois you think of Fannie Brooks. She talks health, teaches it, lives it. Throughout her years of service—nurse's training, hospital work, war service, and extension service—not 1 hour has been required for sick leave.

Her appointment as health education specialist for the Extension Service—the first of its kind in the United States—was made in 1915. Since that time, head up, chin in, shoulders straight, and standing tall, she has traveled thousands of miles up and down Illinois, and in other States and countries, too, in the interest of positive health. Her enthusiasm and her genuine interest in people and their well-being have won her friends at every turn.

Her service to the citizens of Illinois during the past 35 years cannot be measured. Through two world wars and two postwar periods, through the depression days—the threadbare thirties, as she prefers to call them—she has nursed and guided the health education work from its infancy to the full-grown healthy program it is today. Her annual reports perhaps give the most comprehensive picture of the work done—the things accomplished.

The annual report for 1915, the first year, lists work in 8 counties. Six weeks of "movable" schools were held, and 54 lectures were given with an attendance of 4,014. Farmers' institutes, rural household science clubs, and parent-teacher groups gave opportunities for the specialist to present information on subjects requested. Interest seemed to be mainly in patent medicine, prenatal care and care of mother and infant, sanitation, and demonstrations in first aid in home care of the sick.

Miss Brooks' current annual report, 1947-48, lists health work in every

county of the State—102 counties. Movable schools have been replaced by local leader training schools at the county level, special group meetings, addresses at annual home and farm bureau meetings, health groups such as State TB Association, Cancer Association, 4-H Clubs, Rural Youth groups, schools and colleges with an attendance of more than 80,000. The subjects listed for discussion at these meetings are as broad in scope as the needs of the citizens of the State. Hospitalization, county health plan, immunization, cancer control, undulant fever, periodic health examinations for the entire family, the common cold—these and many others are included in the list.

Miss Brooks' work has not been limited to Illinois and the extension service field, however. When World War I came, she was released for war emergency duty. From May 1917 to April 1918, she directed and taught Red Cross courses for college students, university women, and Home Bureau groups. In April 1918, she joined the Army Nurses Corps for overseas duty and served in evacuation hospitals until the end of the war.

Assistant Superintendent of Nurses

Between 1921 and 1925 Miss Brooks took leave of the Extension Service to become assistant superintendent of nurses at the Mount Sinai Hospital School of Nursing, New York City. The hospital had a capacity of 1,000 beds with 500 nurses. Approximately 300 of the nurses were in training.

In 1940 war emergency again key-noted the situation, and the health education program was adapted to meet actual wartime needs.

The end of World War II brought renewed interest in the County Health Plan, in hospitalization—better hospitals and more of them—in child health, and in school health. In 1946 Miss Brooks participated in the Child Health Study in Illinois conducted by

the American Academy of Pediatrics and was a delegate to President Roosevelt's Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities. In 1946-47 she was a member of the joint committee on school health. In 1947, Gov. Dwight Green appointed her to the Illinois Advisory Hospital Council in the Department of Public Health.

In spite of an ever-crowded schedule, Miss Brooks has found time for advanced study, for travel, and for fun. During the summers of 1916 and 1921 she studied at Columbia University. In 1940 she was given 6 months' sabbatical leave and returned to Columbia University and New York City for special work on cancer. During the year she was delegate to the World Federation of Education Associations, Havana, Cuba, and reported on health education work in Illinois.

■ JOHN SCHWAB, long-time swine specialist for the Purdue University Agricultural Extension Service, laid down his herdsman's pointer July 1 for retirement, following a 4-H pig club tour in Marshall County.

The veteran itinerant teacher of farm folks who produce the State's pork supply signed onto the staff at Purdue in 1913, on a trial basis, he admitted recently; and the following year he was assigned as an off-campus instructor of animal husbandry. His classroom was all of Indiana. Wherever farmers lived who grew hogs for market, John Schwab traveled, first by horse and buggy or wagon, then by traction or train, and later by bus and motorcars.

Tracing the early days of extension work in the State, Schwab said his first duties were confined to the State and county fairs, short courses in animal husbandry, and other public meetings where the swine population was heavy. He spent his spare time visiting individual farms where he became widely known for his straightforward and candid advice on the management of swine herds.

Records at the university extension office show Mr. Schwab personally visited more than 4,000 farms over the State. He also participated in more than 3,500 meetings where more than 350,000 farm folks came to gain new information to apply to their hog-producing operations. He could say

nice things about the pigs to their owners, or he could scold them for the bad practices they followed; and they loved it.

No one has ever attempted to measure the wealth John Schwab has poured into the pockets of farmers over the State as a result of his timely and welcome advice about swine problems, but many a successful operator would be quick to admit it was Schwab who gave them much of the up-to-the-minute advice and encouragement necessary for the job.

Commenting on his tenure of service that spanned two wars and some low-income farm years, Schwab said: "It has always been my desire to help farmers handle their swine herds so that the mortgages on their farms would disappear as their herds grew in size and quality."

The achievement of which Mr. Schwab is most proud is the development of the "Hoosier Ton Litter Club," a voluntary organization of hog producers who "learn by doing." He took over supervision of this club in 1925. At that time about 300 farmers were enrolled. The objective was to produce, by following the best of modern practices, a single litter of pigs which weighed, collectively, a ton in a period of a few measured weeks. This activity brought more money to the producers and better pork to the consumers and in leading such a crusade Schwab won the hearts of both groups. By 1941 there were more than 800 members enrolled; and to measure the effect the friendly competition had on the industry, John recently made this short survey: "At first it was all we could do to produce litters that weighed a ton. Now many of the producers over the State are turning out litters that weigh more than 2 tons."

Schwab is a graduate of Iowa State College. He owns farms in Iowa and Illinois and several properties in West Lafayette. Mr. and Mrs. Schwab have three children, two daughters and one son, Earl, who served in the United States Marines during World War II. "I do not plan to quit work altogether," says Schwab. "I aim to take time now to modernize my farms and to keep pace with the swine industry as an observer."

He was succeeded September 1 by E. C. Miller, Clinton County agent.

Now I know

For lo, these many Decembers, my mind has set to wondering—wondering about the annual report. I would wonder if it would ever be of any real value to anyone. I knew the paid personnel read it as part of their jobs and that the commissioners' court listened and commented politely about it. But it was not until I met County Clerk Fred Hoskins, who is also secretary for the Hansford Co-op Hospital, that I was able to lay my wondering to rest.

Mr. Hoskins told me, which I already knew, that the hospital was finding it difficult to locate a doctor. The hospital staff had interviewed many "medicinemen" and corresponded with a great many more. The doctors all asked the same questions—about the type of farming, living conditions, agricultural products, climatic conditions, and scores of other things about the county. Mr. Hoskins did not know where to get all the information.

One day, as he was cleaning his files of useless material, Mr. Hoskins related, he came across a copy of my last annual report. At first he gave it only a cursory glance but became interested when he noticed that it contained answers to the questions the doctors had been asking. Mr. Hoskins now quotes "the county agent" from the annual report to give the doctors all the information they want. He said the report was a made-to-order source of information for this purpose.—ZACK JAGGERS, *County Agent, Hansford County, Tex.*

■ W. O. SELLERS, Jefferson County, N. Y. agricultural agent, and Mrs. Frances M. Graham and Wallace E. Washbon, home demonstration agent and county agricultural agent, respectively, for Cattaraugus County, received awards of merit from the Cornell Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary fraternity for extension workers, at its annual dinner and meeting.

For excellence in planning and carrying out radio programs, Mr. Sellers received the award for his Farm Forum program which has presented 304 round-table discussions in the past 6 years by farm people on agricultural

problems. Besides this program Mr. Sellers also conducts two shorter ones and issues short informational advices of an agricultural nature that are broadcast from time to time.

"Mr. Sellers' use of the radio in reaching farm people has been unusually successful," said the awards committee, "and has demonstrated how valuable it can be as an extension tool and to develop a better understanding of what the Extension Service can do for farmers and homemakers."

Mr. Washbon received the award for excellence in written material for his Dairy Sire Directory and Line-Breeding Guide which, according to the committee, is used in class work by 70 percent of the Nation's agricultural colleges and by hundreds of breeders in the United States and Canada in developing sound dairy breeding programs on their farms.

"For developing a new approach to an old and difficult problem in such an interesting manner," said the committee, "Mr. Washbon has made a very valuable contribution to the dairy industry of New York State and the United States.

Mrs. Graham received her award in recognition of her successful year-after-year housing program which has "not been equaled in any other county in the State." The committee reported that in the last 4 years alone Mrs. Graham has assisted more than 7,000 families in such matters as room arrangement; repairing, remodeling, and refinishing furniture; and improving homemaking methods. The value of just furniture repair work amounted to \$14,524.

Mrs. Graham also promoted a program for adopting children in the war-torn countries of Europe.

"Mrs. Graham's ability and accomplishments, her keen observation of and interest in family life have made her work a living symbol of a better way of life and have brought great credit to the Extension Service."

The awards were made from nominations received from Epsilon Sigma Phi members throughout the State and were finally chosen by a committee consisting of Emeritus Prof. Bristow Adams, Profs. Margaret Wylie and Montgomery Robinson of Cornell, Adelaide Barts, Nassau County home demonstration agent, and Prof. L. M. Hurd of Cornell, chairman.

Among Ourselves



■ **JULIA O. NEWTON**, Minnesota State home demonstration leader for nearly 30 years, retired June 30, 1948. She was honored by more than 200 friends at a reception held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota June 25.

Miss Newton joined the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service July 1, 1918, as State home demonstration leader, at a time when both the State and the Nation were pioneering in home demonstration work.

Under her leadership the home demonstration program in Minnesota has expanded until at the present time nearly 60 counties have home demonstration agents. This past year more than 70,000 rural homemakers participated in the Minnesota home demonstration program.

Born on an Indiana farm, Miss Newton moved with her parents to North Dakota, where she grew up. She attended the University of North Dakota for 2 years and later graduated and received her B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota. For several years she taught in a Minnesota high school and in the Ellendale, N. Dak., State Normal and Industrial School. Before entering the Extension Service of the North Dakota Agricultural College, she spent a year studying agricultural extension work in several States. After 5 years with the North Dakota Extension Service she became a member of the

Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

A leave of absence from Minnesota from April 1936 to December 1937 was spent in Washington, D. C., in organizing and directing the Family Credit Section of the Farm Credit Administration. Miss Newton's recommendation for building a sound family credit program provided on a nation-wide scale the education of farm families, particularly farm women, in the fundamentals of credit and its wise use.

Active in the Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers, Miss Newton has also been chairman of the home economics committee of the National Congress. Other offices she has held include that of advisory member of the home and community committee of the Associated Women of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, president of the Minnesota Home Economics Association, province committeeman for the Central States on the executive committee of the national extension fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and first director of the Department of the American home in the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business, and with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget as required by Rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. The *Review* is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at \$0.75 a year, domestic, and \$1.15 foreign. Postage stamps are not acceptable in payment.

Prepared in the
Division of Extension Information
Lester A. Schlup, *Chief*

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, *Editor*
DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, *Associate Editor*
GERTRUDE L. POWER, *Art Editor*

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

■ **WALTER SOWELL**, who recently took up his duties as assistant county agent in Coffee, Ala., tells some harrowing tales of his 22 months in a German prison camp. On a bombing mission 18,000 feet up, he was shot down . . . bailed out, the plane exploded, wounding him in the air. When he regained consciousness he was hanging in a tree in a German village with civilians underneath howling for his life. He was saved from the mob by German aviators and was liberated just before D-day.

■ **NELLE STASUKINAS**, home demonstration agent in Schuylkill County, Pa., for the past 12 years now in Europe on leave of absence as extension consultant for FAO, toured Denmark, Netherlands, Italy, and possibly Poland and Czechoslovakia. Before beginning her official duties she spent a month in Sweden with R. Wallensteen and Eve Von Szweigl, both of whom have recently been in this country studying extension methods.

■ **DOROTHY SIMMONS** took up the duties of home demonstration leader for Minnesota on August 1. Miss Simmons goes to Minnesota from Iowa where she served as special home management and district home economics supervisor at Iowa State College.

1949 regional summer schools announced

The dates for the 1949 regional summer schools have been announced as follows:

Northeast—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., July 11–July 30.
Central—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., June 27–July 15.
West—Colorado A & M, Fort Collins, Colo., June 20–July 8.
South—University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., July 18–August 8.
Courses and other details will appear in later issues.

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

<https://books.google.com>

