The family works out problems in
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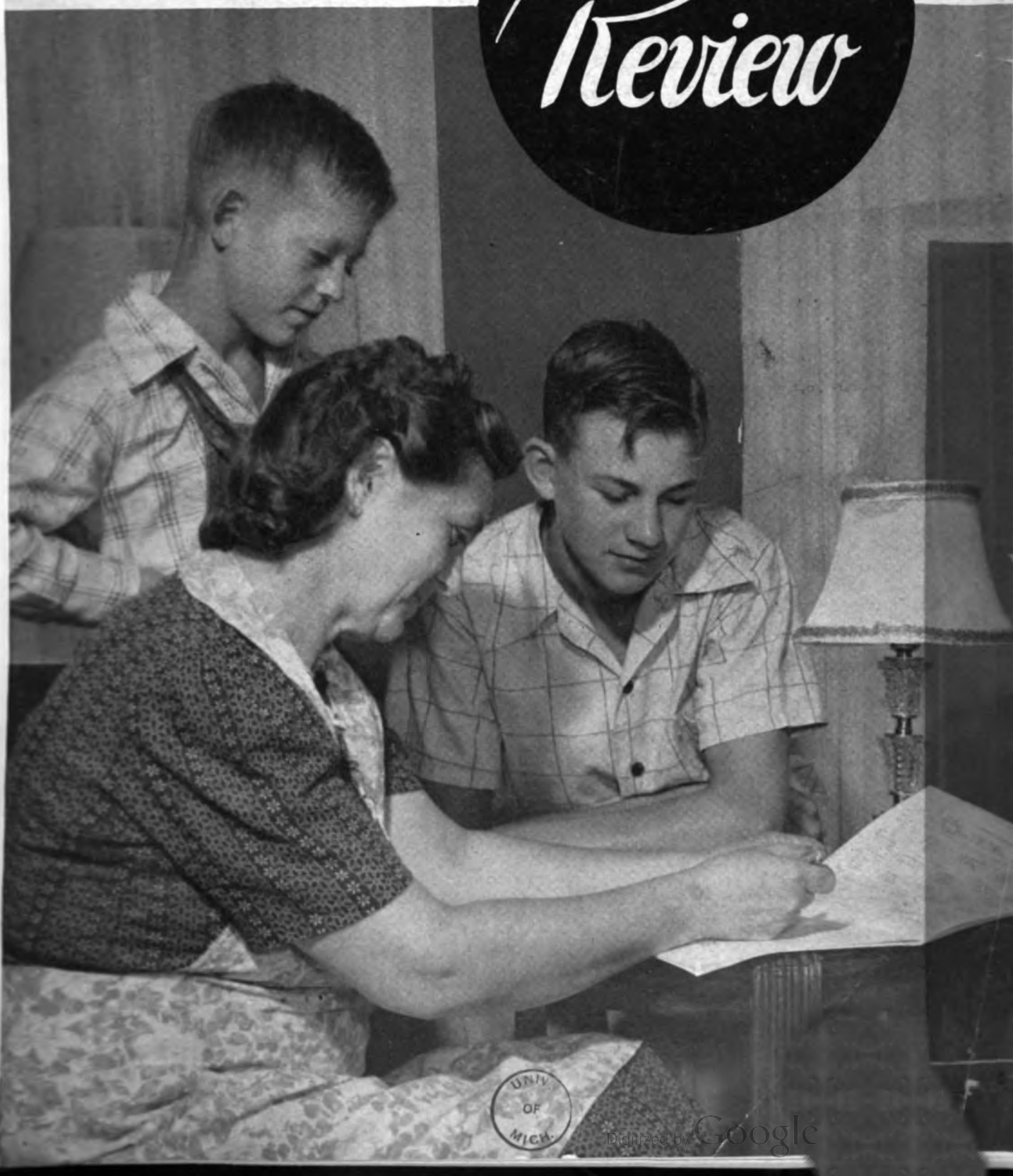
EXTENSION SERVICE Review



Next Month

● As we start down the other side of winter, summer is just around the corner and it is none too early to begin to consider the pros and cons of going to summer school this year.

● A class of extension workers at the University of Wisconsin summer school last year sifted all the arguments they could find for and against going to summer school and decided that there were three good arguments for the positive. The teacher of that class, C. E. Potter of the Federal Extension staff, will tell you about it in the February issue.

● The back cover will list the courses now being organized for the four regional extension summer schools so you can pick the one offering the most for you. The dates are also listed for the early birds already making their summer plans.

● To help with the observance of 4–H Club Week, March 4–12, an idea for a window exhibit is both illustrated and described for the next issue. This and other ideas for local materials and programs are offered in the 4–H Club Week Manual being sent to each county this month.

● Did you ever take part in a world's conference? If you have ever had this experience of being a little toad in a big puddle you will know how Editor Clara Ackerman felt at the meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations where she served as public liaison officer for the United States delegation and which she describes in an illustrated article next month.

● "Take Another Look" deals with the changing face of extension work in marketing and reports on a seminar on the training of retail handlers of foods, especially fresh fruits and vegetables.

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EXTENSION SERVICE Review

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Balanced Family Living

MRS. VELMA A. HUSTON

District Home Demonstration Agent, Kansas

WHAT do we mean by Balanced Family Living?

We are hearing more and more about balanced farming in which the various enterprises on the farm are so coordinated and developed as to provide maximum income. Balanced family living means that each individual member of the family will have the opportunity to develop mentally, socially, spiritually, and economically according to his individual ability. The ultimate goal of balanced farming is to provide for balanced family living. This does not mean, however, that balancing a farm is all that is needed to get balanced living; it is not that easy.

Throughout history families have followed different patterns, each adhering to traditions peculiar to their society. We, as extension workers, must recognize these differences and always work with, rather than for, the family. We can give assistance in analyzing and setting standards. It is to our advantage that the patriarchal type of family, where the husband planned, supervised, and made ultimate decisions, has, largely, been replaced by the family that works out their problems together. This is approximate balance.

Even though each family varies in needs and wants, there are some factors which are of common interest to all. Each family needs an income. This is evidenced by the emphasis placed on balanced farming, but income alone is not the complete answer to balanced living. The problem is not only one of making money but also of spending that money. All of us know families with adequate incomes whose living is far from being balanced. Too often, the idea prevails that if a new house is built or the old one modernized, the family living program has been balanced. The housing for a family is important, but there are other factors of equal, or even greater, importance.

Medical care for all members of the family is an integral part of the balancing process. It is a matter of weighing values, and certainly health is a major concern and needs first consideration. Health for the family includes maintaining optimum nutrition at all times. As a part of balancing, the value of home-produced food is not to be overlooked.

Education is another important point in balancing a family living program. All families need to consider the informal type of books, magazines, newspapers, lectures, or concerts—as well as the formal type of schooling. Education assumes even greater importance if there are young children.

Relationships within a family may make or mar it. This is largely a personal matter with each individual group; but surely if parents can better understand the problems of youth and each other, living together will be enriched. We are only now approaching this broad field of family relationships or family life in the field of home economics.

It is logical to conclude that good citizenship begins at home. Attitudes are built, largely, in the formative years. If we are to expect good citizenship in the local community, in the State, the Nation, and the world, the foundation must be laid in the home. These values, though often intangible, are very important.

A family living plan is not complete without a definite plan for saving. Security is a basic need of all people, and due consideration to some type of reserve income is a necessity. This may be in one of many forms. The one which fits into the family plan must be decided upon by the family itself. Here, again, Extension can give suggestions, but the final decision rests with the family.

The family that does the best job of balancing analyzes its own particular situation and then makes wise use of all possible resources to achieve its goals. Resources include time, money, and special talents of individual members. The homemaker or family member, who sews well can make a special contribution. Each family has special talents. These are all added assets.

It is imperative that each family, as well as each individual, know what is wanted. In other words, what does the family wish to accomplish? In deciding this important question, there will be goals that extend over many years, and there will be those involving shorter lengths of time. Too, these goals need to be revised often in the light of changing conditions, particularly the shorter-time goals.

Balancing family living is an interesting challenge. In fact, it is life itself, and what could be more fun?

1950 Regional Extension Summer Schools

Northeast — Cornell University — July 17 through August 4.

Central—University of Wisconsin—June 12 through June 30.

West—Colorado A. & M.—First session: June 19 through July 7; second session: July 17 through August 4.

South—University of Arkansas—July 17 through August 4.

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Leaders Grow in Ability

MRS. VERONA LEE J. LANGFORD

Home Demonstration Agent, Pitt County, N. C.

THE flowering of rural leaders in this county has been the best single result of home demonstration work in the 7 years I have been here. This did not happen all at once but step by step. Each year plans have been laid and goals set to make home demonstration work available to more women of the county. The leader-training program has been the key to success.

We have come to realize that every group, large or small, rich or poor, can be counted upon to have a leader. After the potential leader has been recognized she must be trained, gradually and systematically. First of all, the agent must be well prepared in the subject in which she is training the leaders and be enthusiastic about it. In some way the agent must get across to the most timid woman and girl the feeling that they can do the job. She must give them responsibility and train them to meet it. Eleven leader-training schools were held last year with an attendance of 530 women, who helped the agent or her two assistants give 156 method demonstrations. These women also gave 120 demonstrations themselves without the presence of the agent. In addition, 150 4–H leaders were trained in 4 schools.

If, for some reason, as many as five clubs do not have a representative at the school, a second school is held. The leader and vice president, who serves as program chairman in each club, are invited. If the leader fails to attend the second school, an agent visits her in person, and she is trained in her home.

One of the first jobs leaders undertook in the county was making a survey of all nonclub members. They then divided the list and called on each, extending an invitation for the woman to become a member of the home demonstration club or the children to be 4–H members.

The next year, at the program planning meeting of leaders, it was decided to have one leader help the home agent at every club meeting. These leaders came to the laboratory in the extension office for training in the subject matter. The third year found leaders ready to hold two meetings alone each year. They now hold five or six with the presence of the agent, depending somewhat on the program planned for the year.

The program is planned in August or September of each year at a meeting of home demonstration club presidents and county 4–H officers. Preceding the meeting, local clubs study their own situations and make up a list of problems with the primary needs at the top of the list. With these lists the group plans the program, and on these needs, as the women themselves see them, the demonstrations are based.

As the leaders have assumed more and more responsibility, the agents have had more time to organize new clubs, make home visits, and for other activities. The way the leaders help in organizing new clubs is illustrated by the Chicod Club which for more than 25 years met in the school. It served 20 families scattered over the township. When I suggested that they might need another club in this area the members assured me that all the women interested came. I talked over with the leaders the idea of making a survey of the township. The leaders made up a list and, with the help of the agents, visited 124 of the families. We found them in the pack houses grading tobacco and talked to them about the home demonstration club and what it offered and asked them if they would become active members if there were enough women to organize.

This was the foundation work for dividing the original club into three parts. Dates and places of meeting to organize another club were set by the leaders. Twenty members living near the school reorganized the Chicod Club. Hollywood organized with 20 members and has grown to 30. Black Jack organized with 23 members and now has 27 active members. Timothy with 19 members to start, now has 30. One hundred and twelve women in the township are now regularly attending home demonstration clubs instead of 20. The trained leaders in the original Chicod Club made this possible.

A challenge and responsibility are tools in developing leaders. In 1946 the county council president attended Farm and Home Week. During Federation Day a speaker told clubwomen that every county in North Carolina

(Continued on page 13)

A West Virginia local leader trained in the use of visual aids gives her club a good meeting on room arrangement.

To Make the Office A Better Place to Work

KARL KNAUS

Field Agent, County Agent Work, Central States

First of a series on the extension office. Other articles will deal with lay-out, light, and ventilation, the office conference, and office routine.

IF YOU were asked to name 10 things you could do to make the office a pleasanter place to work, what would you say? This is just what 14 county extension agents and 13 supervisors were asked to do in a summer school course at the University of Wisconsin on county extension office management offered for the first time.

As you might expect, the answers varied; but on five items there seemed to be general agreement, and very important at this time of high budgets, most of the suggestions could be carried out with very little additional expense.

Good personal relations stood out as the No. 1 item essential to making the county office a pleasanter place in which to work. This was approached from many angles. Some of the more common suggestions were "Redefine Carefully the Jobs of Each Member of the Staff," "Set Up Office Policies," "Consult Staff Before Changes Are Made," "Equalize the Work of the Secretarial Staff," "Be a Good Counselor and Listener," "Be More Patient—Cooperative—Courteous and Loyal to Everyone."

"Well-planned, businesslike weekly office conferences" were suggested as one of the most practical ways of working out little problems of relations among the staff. The conferences will also keep the entire staff informed about the work of each and give opportunity to plan joint activities or assistance needed. Rotating the chairmanship of the conference will spread the responsibility. All of these suggestions are within the control of the members of the county staff.

Well-lighted, well-ventilated, comfortable office quarters were listed as the second essential. This one is not so easy. Adequate office space is one of the more difficult extension problems of the moment, as most county extension staffs have expanded by an additional one, two, or more workers during the past 10 years. My home county office formerly housed the county agricultural agent, the assistant agent, the secretary, and desk space for a part-time employee. A home agent has just been added. All these are in one room. Visitors wait in the hall. Supervisors particularly can help call this need for more adequate office space to local sponsoring or appropriating bodies. In this county it was found that there were two rooms available in the Federal building. Steps are now being taken to move from the courthouse to the Federal building, even though space there does not fully meet the need.

Light and Air Needed

Lighting and ventilation are more within the control of the agents than the matter of space. Merely cleaning the light fixtures may increase the light as much as 40 percent. Daylight on desks is much less important with improved lighting fixtures than it was formerly. A small expenditure for proper fixtures and a little thought and attention to the best possible floor arrangement will help with lighting and ventilating problems. Here again, the staff can often make better use of what they have.

The third item mentioned was a good filing system. Most States have given thought and attention to adequate county office records and filing systems. There are advantages in having a uniform system throughout a State, that is flexible enough to permit variation to fit the program and activities, county by county. A standard system in a State, to be effective, does require some training of the persons who will be responsible for the files; but here again it costs but little more to have a smooth-working and thus satisfactory filing system than to have one that does not make readily accessible the reference material, correspondence, project outlines, and forms of many kinds needed several times daily.

Good office equipment was the fourth item which would make the county extension office a pleasanter place in which to work. The prestige of agriculture, probably the largest industry of the county, of the local county government, of the State agricultural college, and of the United States Department of Agriculture, all find interpretation to the people of the county through the county extension office. Serviceable furniture and equipment help provide efficient service. Equipment need not be elaborate; but it can be well placed, kept in good repair, and give the office a general air of being a smooth-running, efficient business office serving the people of the county. Although the initial cost is beyond the control of the staff, the manner in which the equipment is placed and used in the office is within their control. Here again, supervisors can be most helpful.

We were fully agreed that "Simplified Office Procedure," the fifth item,

(*Continued on page 12*)

Work with Young Men and Women

A Challenge and a Promise

At the October 1949 meeting of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the extension sections devoted one session to work with young men and women as a follow-up of the National Conference at Jackson's Mill, W. Va., last spring. A preliminary field survey and subsequent discussions brought out some interesting facts concerning the activities now under way and the results obtained.

OF THE 40 States reporting in the survey on Extension work with young men and women, 38 indicated some phase of work with young families or with young men and women. Three-fourths of the States have organized young adults into groups such as young homemakers or brides, young parents, veterans' wives, and other divisions of mutual interest. Active cooperation is carried on with civic, religious, agricultural, and other groups, societies, and associations.

Something Different Needed

From the replies of State home demonstration leaders to the survey questions, it would seem that the consensus encompasses an entire new program—approaches, methods and techniques, agent training, educational materials, and the many other facets concerned in effective educational work.

One of the major obstacles uncovered is the difficulty in reaching young men and women. Many are establishing themselves in communities other than the one in which they were born and reared. They have not yet identified themselves with community organizations and activities. In several States, notably North Dakota and New York, county surveys have been made to locate young men and women in the communities. It would necessarily follow, then, that an extension program must be attractive enough to enlist the active support of young adults.

Most of the States have taken steps to make their programs appealing to the young homemakers. For instance, 13 States have provided for care of children to permit mothers to attend meetings. Twelve States have formed special-interest groups, and 10 States have considered this group in their program planning and have adjusted programs to fit their needs. Nine States have elected young women to program planning groups, to committees and offices, and seven States have encouraged young homemakers to join clubs by special invitation.

The survey reveals that State home demonstration leaders in 7 States feel the need for establishing in many communities a second home demonstration club with a special program for young homemakers; 8 advocate one group to a community with an adjusted regular home demonstration program; 13 State leaders think that a combination of the two would be desirable, depending upon the community; and 8 States favor one group, plus a special-interest group to a community.

To Jar out of a Rut

Participation of young rural men and women in extension programs has many distinct advantages for the Cooperative Extension Service. For one thing, Extension would gain a longer period of contact and would have the opportunity of developing leaders for adult programs of the future. Young adulthood is the peak of learning ability, and responses are enthusiastic and satisfying to the agents. As one extension worker put it: "Needs of this group are such that they bring a viewpoint of program development which can jar staff members and other adults out of deep ruts."

To overcome some of the difficulties involved and capitalize upon the advantages to Extension and the young people themselves, extension workers are trying out various methods. In San Bernardino County, Calif., for instance, G. P. Austin writes in his 1948 annual narrative report that beginners' clothing schools were sponsored chiefly by organized groups. Young homemakers in the community were invited. The subject for these demonstrations was "Easy-to-make Blouses." The home agents found that these meetings proved a good way of reaching young women and that once they spent a profitable day with the home agent, "they continued to come back for help."

To Interest Young Couples

In Union County, Ohio, organized farm and home schools for young married couples under 35 years of age drew an average attendance of 20 couples. Decatur County, Ind., can boast of a Rural Couples Club—an active group that meets monthly, with an enrollment of 36 couples interested in agriculture. This year, Orange County, N. Y., planned several discussion-question meetings with parents on child development and family relationships under the direction of the man on the New York extension staff who is trained in this area.

Many more instances could be cited of how extension workers are meeting the challenge of reaching young rural people. But still the problems demand greater attention. The field is fertile. More than 3,000 people between 18 and 30 years live in the average agricultural county. But with only one-eighth enrolled in educational groups it might be said that the surface has barely been scratched.

Milestones for 4-H Livestock Progress

"Over a span of 30 years, the Interstate 4–H Livestock Show at St. Joseph, Mo., has contributed much to the constructive development of farm young folks in four States," says R. A. Turner, of the Federal staff. This account by Betty T. Lindsay, assistant extension editor in Missouri, shows why.

IT'S seldom that pigs and baby beeves take over the stage of a large city auditorium. But they do that once a year at St. Joseph, Mo., when the Interstate Livestock Show rolls around. This year marked the thirtieth anniversary of this 3-day event held every fall for 4–H'ers in the counties around St. Joseph in four States—Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa.

The interstate show is recognized by 4–H leaders in these States as having definitely stimulated livestock progress during the past 30 years. There has been a marked and consistent improvement in the type and quality of livestock shown. Starting from a mere idea and the showing of only a few head of stock, this show has grown to be a major annual event for 4–H'ers and for St. Joseph.

Any member of a 4–H Club whose baby-beef or sow-and-litter project entry is approved by the State college of agriculture is eligible to compete in the interstate show. The entry must meet the qualifications of the competition entered. There is a quota for the number of entries a county may have, but it is so high that few counties are affected by it.

The first day of the show ton-litters are weighed, and pigs are judged. The second day is devoted to judging baby beeves; that night the climaxing auditorium party is held. The third day the 4–H'ers gather at the yards again to see their animals sold at auction.

The ton-litter pig show at interstate is claimed to be the largest ton-litter show in America. Pigs entered in this class must have farrowed between March 1 and April 1 of the year of the show. The entries over the years show that there has been an increase in the quality of hog production. For a number of years after the show began there were seldom more than 7 to 11 litters shown. Then the war years brought an upturn in production, with 37 ton-litters in 1945 and record highs of 76 litters in 1946 and 1947. This year 25 ton-litters were shown.

An outstanding increase is also shown in the weight of litters. Until 1945 the heaviest was 3,340 pounds, consisting of 14 pigs. That year Paul Allen Clark, from Andrew County, Mo., broke the record with a litter of 16 weighing in at just 4,000 pounds. Again, in 1948, a 2-ton litter was brought to the show; and this year the winning 2-ton litter was owned and fed by a girl, Patricia Wyant, from Sullivan County, Mo. Her litter of 15 Durocs weighed 4,410 pounds. She also won the ton-litter show in 1947. These records show much progress, for such litters cannot be produced unless good management is practiced from beginning to end.

Classes of pigs exhibited at the show are Duroc, Poland China and Spotted Poland China, Chester White, Hampshire, and Berkshire. In each class prizes are given for the single barrow and a pen of three barrows. The champion county group, consisting of five pens of three, the ton litter, grand champion barrow, and grand champion pen of barrows may be of any breed or cross-breed.

Carlot Is Feature

The carlot division of junior yearling steers is the outstanding feature of the baby beef show. The carlot is made up of 15 calves of any breed from 15 different owners in a county. The peak year for carlots was 1947, when 35 were brought in. This year 15 carlots were shown.

In the baby beef section breeds shown are Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, and Home Raised which includes all breeds. Awards are given for the best calves, medium and lightweight, and champions are selected with a grand champion being chosen from the breed winners.

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Winning 2-ton litter was owned and fed by Patricia Wyant, of Sullivan County, Mo.

Everybody Wins

The organized community idea proves a useful extension tool in Tennessee.

ONE of the most gratifying things about Tennessee's community improvement program is that everybody affected is happy about it. And that involves a lot of happy people, including nearly 700 rural communities and the business firms, civic groups, and the Extension Service who are all helping this program—in fact, just about everybody. Happy, too, about the improvement contests are the newspapers and radio stations, which have found in community improvement work a platform on which all can stand together.

Farm families like the community organization idea and the contests, because they bring about development of local leadership and inspire improvements which otherwise would not be made. Extension workers, from the top down, like the idea because it affords an effective way of reaching more people than ever before. Business people like the idea because they know that urban prosperity depends upon rural prosperity. Thus community improvement works to the benefit of everyone. The contest is merely a way to motivate it, and in the community contest here nobody loses. Whether a community wins a cash prize or not, it wins a place among good, progressive communities.

Community Contest Is Born

In 1943 a Knoxville civic club called a meeting of interested groups to do something about a rural community betterment program. Tennessee Agricultural Extension was one of the agencies consulted and offered the cooperation of extension personnel. Someone suggested a community improvement contest.

The idea grew, and other civic clubs were invited to join in sponsorship. Soon a dozen civic and service organizations had appointed members to serve on a central east Tennessee community improvement contest committee. Then, in 1944, the first contest was held, in which Knoxville businessmen, through their civic clubs, contributed awards totaling $2,225. The contest was to be conducted under the leadership of county extension farm and home agents.

The first requirement was that a community must form for itself an over-all community organization with officers and regular meetings. Everybody belongs, and whole families sometimes attend.

From the beginning of the contest idea, the rule was that communities should plan according to their own desires and needs. Community leaders adopted their improvement plan, and they called upon county and home agents for assistance in achieving their goals. That first year 16 east Tennessee counties were represented in the contest by 64 communities. The move "took," and last year every county in Tennessee was represented, with nearly 700 organized communities taking part.

Idea Crosses State Border

The idea spread, not only in Tennessee—it went beyond State borders. In 1945 Nashville sponsors (Farmers Club of the chamber of commerce) blanketed 38 counties with a similar contest. The following year the Chattanooga area climbed on the contest wagon; and in 1948 west Tennessee pitched into the organized betterment program, with civic sponsors in Jackson. Each of the 95 counties in the State had one or more communities in the running.

Although there are four contest areas in Tennessee—the trade areas of cities in the different sections—the pattern is the same: Community betterment through development of better homes on better farms for better living. And, in the long run, better rural communities make better towns.

Anything that improves a farm and home—and thereby the community—has a place in the scoring. Scoring is on a basis of 1,000 points, divided as follows:

	Points
Home food supply and management	200
Development and improvement of sound systems of farming	200
Development and improvement of appearance, comfort, and convenience of homes	200
Development of the community itself—activities, planning, facilities, beautification	400

An elimination contest is held in each county. Local groups sponsor the county contest. Then the county winner competes with other counties of the area. An awards dinner for the area is held, when community leaders have an opportunity to describe improvements made during the year. The dinner is the top meeting event for rural and urban leaders, and here each group learns more of the other's problems and aspirations. And each group realizes more forcefully how deeply it is affected by the welfare of the other.

Farm tours are more numerous in organi leaders are more alert to improvement id training class studying the pasture pr Farm, operated in Sullivan County.

The list of community accomplishments is too long to enumerate here. It runs from painting mail boxes to establishing a community hospital and from installing running water in the home to establishing a school cafeteria. As pointed out before, anything worth while has a place in the scoring.

Here are a few representative figures from 200 communities in middle Tennessee (the Nashville area) last year, as supplied by Milburn Jones, State extension specialist in community organization, who was added to the State staff to assist the program:

Church and Sunday school attendance and participation increased more than 10 percent in 1 year; of more than 8,000 families reporting, more than 6,000 grew 75 percent or more of their yearly food needs; seeding of alfalfa, permanent pastures, and cover crops increased from 50 to 75 percent.

In these communities, 748 families installed running water systems during 1948, an increase of 45 percent over the previous year's installations. Nearly 4 million dollars was spent on buildings and repairs; and expenditures for furniture and home furnishings were more than 1¼ million dollars.

The total is staggering, but these figures are for only 200 communities; remember that nearly 700 communities were in the contests.

A point to emphasize is that each community is judged on the basis of how far it goes "from taw"; that is, how well it uses what it has, both in leadership and in material resources. Thus a prosperous community has no better chance of winning than a community in which cash income is small.

But, it was said in the beginning that everyone concerned is happy because of what is being accomplished. Here is what Ralph Shanlever, former chairman of the Dutch Valley community in Anderson County, says from a farm family's viewpoint:

"Our community has done more toward improvement in 1 year than we formerly did in 10 years. We have learned anew to work together for the common good. Individually we are weak, but as a community we are strong."

And here's what a banker says, as written by Earle L. Rauber, director of research for the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta:

"Any organization interested in giving expression to the American businessman's innate idealism by building around itself a more stable, a more prosperous, and a more productive farming area would do well to consider the adoption of such a program. . . . Let its representatives see and hear what has been accomplished. . . . They may be able to imagine what rural life in America might be like if this program were adopted throughout the length and breadth of the whole United States. . . . A community will always be better off organized than unorganized. Its power of resistance to adverse conditions will be greater, and its recuperative power will also be stronger."

Vernon W. Sims, county agent in Unicoi County, speaks for county agents: "The improvement contests give us a means of reaching more people in shorter time, and thereby getting more done for better farming and homemaking." Another agent adds that "the beauty of working through these community organizations is that they are the peoples', not ours, thus making it easier on us in the long run."

District Agent Judd Brooks, whose territory is 21 west Tennessee counties, says the same in fewer words: "It's the best tool extension workers have had for years."

Extension Director J. H. McLeod concludes: "Community improvement work utilizes all facilities of the Extension Service. It stimulates greater effort by home demonstration clubs, Young Farmers and Homemakers clubs, farmers' organizations, 4-H Clubs. . . . It puts a new premium upon an informed and responsible leadership."

communities since
This is a veterans'
m on Maple Crest

For recreation a Washington County Community Council meeting stages a dishwashing contest among Young Men and Women, 4-H and home demonstration club members.

Here's what a community built for its school children—school bus waiting stations with safety chutes for loading and unloading the children to prevent their scattering.

Extension Work in the Pacific Islands

HAWAII is becoming more and more a center for the distribution of breeding stock, planting material, and agricultural information to the natives of Guam and the islands of the Trust Territory. From time to time H. H. Warner, director of the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service, receives letters telling how breeding stock and planting material sent from there are being used. He received three such letters in one week recently.

A letter from Harold S. Schwartz, director of the department of agriculture on Guam, tells of the arrival on Guam of 150 heifers bought by the Navy government of Guam from Edward H. K. Baldwin of Ulupalakua Ranch on Maui. These cattle are to be used as breeding stock to rebuild the beef population of the island. From Ponape came a letter from Robert Burton telling of the excellent growth made by special improved varieties of sweetpotatoes and snap beans supplied by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. Burton, on leave from the Agricultural Extension Service, is with the Trust Territory's agricultural demonstration station at Ponape. The third letter was from Ignacio V. Benavente, who reports progress of 4–H Club work on Saipan. Benavente spent several months at the university learning 4–H methods from agricultural extension service specialists.

Schwartz writes that Maui's grass-fed heifers acted as if they didn't know whether they were supposed to eat the alfalfa hay provided for them on the boat and that a few of them experienced some eye trouble probably due to the reflection of the sun on the water day after day. (Their stalls were on deck.) Otherwise they arrived in excellent condition.

After being serviced by Brahma bulls owned by the Guam Department of Agriculture, these heifers will be sold to Guam farmers.

Burton's vegetable plantings on Ponape are being used to provide seeds and sweetpotato cuttings for farmers, not only on that island but on several others in the vicinity. He writes that the natives are especially enthusiastic about the sweetpotatoes. They eat even the raw leaves.

"The Saipan 4-H Pioneers have a garden project and are now clearing their farm land about 300 yards south of the school building. The Aslito 4-H'ers have planted 2 months ago a patch of sweetpotatoes about the size of 1½ acre. They also have a hog and chicken project," reports Agent Benavente.—*Mrs. Louise S. Jessen, Extension Editor, University of Hawaii.*

4–H Neighbors in Austria

Austrian 4–H Club boys and girls held their first achievement day in December at the ancient cities of Linz and Salzburg but in the fashion of their 4–H brothers and sisters in America. Austria boasts 45 clubs with 836 members in the United States occupation zone of Upper Austria and Salzburg. Marshall Plan funds help to translate bulletins and finance the exhibits that were held at two local fairs during the past season. The Brethren Service Committee procured baby chicks from America for the club members, and they have grown the vegetables with seed from CARE packages. They are also carrying on the usual farm and home projects.

Tell It to the Parents

Recent studies show that parent cooperation is a very important factor in good 4–H Club work. Preston County, W. Va., is pleased with the results of special efforts to get this cooperation, as told by Kenneth R. Boord, assistant extension editor, West Virginia.

PARENTS of 4–H members and other interested adults in Preston County, W. Va., are better acquainted with the aims, goals, and accomplishments of 4–H Club work as a result of 26 meetings held especially for them last spring. They were told what 4–H Club work can mean to their boys and girls as 4–H'ers learn "Better Living for a Better World."

This is the first time such an organized county-wide program of parent-contact has been staged in the Mountain State.

It was carried out under the direction of Harry L. (Roy) Propst, county 4–H Club agent, with the assistance of other members of the Preston County extension staff—Roscoe F. Dodrill, county agricultural agent, and Mrs. Margaret S. Effland, county home demonstration agent. In addition, L. A. Toney, Institute, State leader of Negro extension work, conducted the meeting in the one Negro club in the county.

Each Community Contacted

During the last week of January, February, and the first week of March the meetings were held in each of the 26 communities of the county where there is a 4–H Club.

Mr. Propst cites these purposes of the series of meetings:

1. To acquaint parents and other interested adults with the objectives of 4–H Club work and how these objectives are attained; the scope of the 4–H Club program in the United States, in West Virginia, and in Preston County; the role local leaders play in the club program, and the ways in which parents can best assist with the club program in the community.

2. To provide parents with an opportunity to discuss with county extension workers how the club program in each community can be improved.

3. To afford the county 4–H Club agent an opportunity to meet parents of club members.

In most places, the club members met in one room for their regular monthly meeting while the parents and other interested adults met with the county extension worker in another room. Where the club membership was small and only a few parents were present, the club members and their parents met together. After the group sessions, all assembled to see motion pictures shown by the extension worker. Finally, at each meeting, refreshments were served by the club members.

Only two meetings during January and February had to be postponed due to bad weather (and Preston County has plenty of it at that season of the year!). At no meeting was the weather such as to prevent full attendance.

Although only time can tell the complete results of these parent-contact meetings, the attendance and interest indicate full success for the program. Total attendance at the 26 meetings was 1,030, of whom 232—or 22.5 percent—were parents. Of the 507 families who have youngsters engaged in club work in Preston County, 173—or 34 percent—of the families were represented by one or more parents at the meetings. Other interested adults, club members, and other interested boys and girls comprised the remainder of the attendance.

More concrete evidence of the success of the Preston County parent-contact sessions shows up in the annual statistical report.

Of the 635 club members, 90 percent completed at least one project. When you take just the 38 percent of these members whose parents attended a meeting, you find that 95 percent completed at least one project. These same members won 41 out of 51 first-place awards in the county on project work. They won 27 out of 46 second-place awards and 35 out of 55 third-place awards. In other words, about 40 percent of the county's club members whose parents attended the meeting had more than 60 percent of the highest-scoring projects.

Thirty percent of all club members attended the county camp while 35 percent of those represented at a parents' meeting came to camp. Enrollment records for 1949–50 from nine clubs (one-third of those clubs where parent-contact meetings were held) show that more than 78 percent of those whose parents were at the meeting enrolled again for the current year and only 66 percent of the others are rejoining a 4–H Club.

Volunteer leaders throughout Preston County report much better cooperation on the part of parents and other adults in the county's 4–H Club program as a direct result of the parent-contact work.

And West Virginia State 4–H Club officials are so impressed with this project that they intend to encourage its extension to other counties. In time, who knows, perhaps parents of 4–H'ers in West Virginia will paraphrase the 4–H pledge with one of their own:

"We 4–H parents pledge OUR HEADS to help our youngsters plan their projects wisely; OUR HEARTS to constant encouragement; OUR HANDS to help them reach their goals; OUR HEALTH to keep them strong and well, for THEIR CLUB, THEIR COMMUNITY, and THEIR COUNTRY!"

● "The women are already enjoying the convenience of an attractive meeting place in Craig," says MRS. BARBARA STREET PUGHE, home demonstration agent in Moffat County, Colo. She is, of course, referring to the room for demonstrations and meetings of the county home demonstration clubs which, with the help of the county commissioners and the husbands of some of the members, has been newly redecorated and furnished. Each of the county clubs contributed either an item for the room or $10 toward furnishing and decoration.

Pasture Renovation

A NEW way to work the land is gaining ground in western Wisconsin.

It stems from an old practice, pasture renovation, which farmers through this hilly region are adapting to new uses. On some farms they're even "renovating" land for corn.

Pasture renovation consists of disking and working the land in the fall with a field cultivator, leaving it rough all winter, and fertilizing a seeding with grass the next spring.

More than 4,000 acres of old pasture were renovated in Trempealeau County last year, reports Tim Main, county agent. On such land, an oat crop was harvested this year. Next year the grass will go for hay or silage.

Renovation fits this hilly area particularly well. Stubble and the rough surface of the soil keep it from washing. Most of the water soaks in, and it doesn't pack as quickly as sod does, most farmers have observed.

Walter Bean, Jackson County agent, says that by renovating, farmers can even farm land too steep to strip crop. Much of the land on the hills is good if farmers can only work it.

A son brought the idea of renovation back to the Andrew Pientok farm in Trempealeau County several years ago. This year Pientok got 500 bushels of oats from 6 acres of old pasture land that hadn't been worked for "I don't know how long."

The turn to renovation is largely a matter of some farmers getting results and others hearing about it, says Vern Hendrickson, Buffalo County agent. At one grassland day, 500 farmers turned out to see what could be done on the average farm, when Hendrickson expected 50.

Winter grass silage and hay tours have also been popular. The Trempealeau County agent reached 1,200 people in 14 community demonstrations last year. This year 18 meetings were held.

To Make the Office a Better Place to Work

(Continued from page 5)

would contribute much to morale in the county extension office. Unnecessary or voluminous reports, unorganized handling of the mail, slipshod methods in handling office and telephone calls or correspondence, accumulations of papers, reports, or samples, have no place in the modern extension office. The group recognized that most of us have had little or no training in office management or procedures. Many of us had not dictated a letter to a stenographer before being employed as a county extension agent. But, after all, management in the county extension office is mostly the application of many of the same principles that are applied to managing a farm or a home. Several good books on office management are available. Although they are usually written for larger organizations than the county extension office, many helpful suggestions can be obtained from them.

Looking Ahead With County Agents

THE annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents held October 3–6 in Denver, Colo., drew about 700 agents who considered their problems and set their sights for more effective extension work in the counties.

(1) National leaders considered policies and programs with the agents. Left to right: W. E. Morgan, president, Colorado A. & M. College; J. H. Logan, county agent, Clearwater, Fla., retiring president; M. L. Wilson, Director, Cooperative Extension Work; Rex Carter, county agent, Uniontown, Pa., incoming president; and Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture.

(2) The officers who will pilot the association in 1950 are, left to right: Ed Bay, Springfield, Ill., vice president; Rex Carter, president, shaking hands; Retiring President Logan; and the new secretary-treasurer, J. F. Waggoner, Greensboro, N. C.

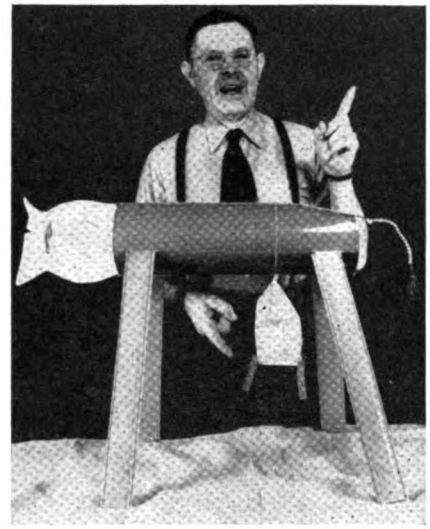
The Famous Cardboard Cow

"JIM HAYS and his cardboard cow." That's the answer you'll get if you ask any Michigan county agricultural agent or farm leader what's the best banquet entertainment for rural or city listeners.

In the more than 20 years he has been lecturing on the bovine architecture, the Michigan dairy extension specialist has worn out lots of cows—but never an audience. There are people who will drive miles just to hear him again.

From the New England States to Kansas City, Hays has given his talk to more than 600 audiences. Recently he flew from East Lansing to Kansas City and back in 1 day to give his lecture to a group of dairy producers.

But when banquet audiences laugh heartily at Hays' ready wit and his battered cardboard cow, there's something behind the scenes they know little or nothing about. Any honorarium paid for his program is going to help some needy student through Michigan State College.



Back in 1941 James G. Hays III, popular son of the dairy specialist, died shortly after graduation from MSC. His student friends started a small loan fund in his memory. Since that time every cent above actual expenses that the dairy specialist has received for his appearances has swelled this fund. It has reached $5,000, and most of it came through the efforts of the cardboard cow and her master, Dairyman Jim Hays.

Leaders Grow in Ability

(Continued from page 4)

should have bookmobile service. This presented an effective challenge to our leader who at the next meeting of the council presented the matter so well that the council took it for their main project that year. The following spring the president asked permission from the board of trustees of Sheppard Memorial Library to appear before the commissioners with a group of home demonstration club leaders. They did such a good job that the citizens of Greenville gave a bookmobile to rural families of the county, and the board of commissioners appropriated money for its operation. This seems to me a good example of how a challenge and responsibility can be tools in developing leaders.

To know what a leader can do and give her an opportunity to do it develops leadership. One way I do this is to take along a leader to speak when I am asked to represent home demonstration work at meetings of other groups.

For example, the State library commission asked me to represent rural women in 14 counties at a district library meeting, speaking on the subject, "What Home Demonstration Club Members and Other Rural Women Expect of Library Service." I asked permission to have the subject presented by the county council president, though I would attend. Even though such people as the president of East Carolina Teachers College, and other prominent men and women preceded her on the program, our leader's speech was the highlight of the meeting. She impressed the 75 people so much that she was asked to appear with the members of the North Carolina Library Commission before the appropriation committee of the North Carolina General Assembly last November. Her talk was the feature in the November issue of North Carolina Libraries.

"Husbands' Nights" in the county have done much to develop rural leadership. These are educational meetings held in February in each of the 23 home demonstration clubs. Husbands, club members, older boys and girls attend. They are a part of the plan of work. Five years ago leaders requested a school on buffet suppers prior to these meetings. Other schools have followed such as a 2-day recreation school on programs for dinner meetings. Five years ago the agent found timid men and women at their first real dress-up buffet suppers. The agent assisted leaders with everything from serving the meals to giving the programs and conducting recreation. As a result of special training for these meetings the agents found men and women with poise, self-confidence, and smiling faces at the meetings in 1949. The leaders had turned these meetings into citizenship meetings. Arrangements had been made by leaders for county officials to speak on "You and Your County Government." Recreation was well conducted by leaders. The agent went as a guest. Men have developed a real interest in the entire home demonstration club program by attending these meetings. This family approach is necessary if any home demonstration club program is to go forward.

The greatest accomplishment of any extension program is the development and use of trained leaders. This can be done by making a plan and following it.

● New appointments in the home economics department of the New York Extension Service are: HAZEL E. REED, assistant State leader; and Extension Specialists ROYDEN C. BRAITHWAITE, MARGARET BROOKS, MARY L. BELL, ANITA MORRIS, and JANET C. REED.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Please Pass the Salt

Research men at the Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla., have a new angle on feeding cottonseed meal to steer calves from a self-feeder. They mix enough salt with the meal so that the calves eat just the amount of meal they need but not much more.

The calves were taught to eat the heavily salted meal by gradually increasing the salt until the mixture contained 1 pound of salt for 4 pounds of meal. At this rate they would eat only 2 pounds of meal a day, which is the amount they needed for wintering on native range.

Blood analysis by the Oklahoma station showed no evidence of harmful effect from eating such large quantities of salt. The report doesn't say how much water the calves drank!

Hybrid Tobacco Next?

Scientists have jumped the first hurdle in producing hybrid tobacco. Male-sterile lines of tobacco have been established by fertilizing wild species with pollen of cultivated tobacco, followed by backcrossing that always used the pollen of the cultivated tobacco on the hybrid flowers. The male-sterile plants look just like their commercial parents but produce no pollen. Besides the other advantages usually associated with hybrids, there is the interesting possibility that by growing plants that set no seed we can do away with topping, a dirty and time-consuming job.

New Onion Travels Fast

A new onion going out to seed producers this fall made three cross-country hops in 3 years during its development to take advantage of growing conditions in widely separated places. It all started from a single self-pollinated plant in the Beltsville greenhouse just 3 years ago. This plant produced seed which was taken to Texas and planted in the fall of 1946, and a crop of bulbs was harvested in April 1947. These bulbs were then planted in July on irrigated land at Greeley, Colo., and the bulb increase sent back to Beltsville. Seed grown from them during the winter of 1947–48 went back to Arizona this past summer, and most of the increase—100 pounds of it—is going out to seedsmen for building up to commercial quantities. The new onion, known as L. 690, hasn't got everything, but it will satisfy the demand for a better onion while more promising lines are being increased.

Looking at Molecules

Chemists tell us that the physical properties of industrial products made from agricultural raw materials are determined to a large extent by the molecular weights of the material utilized. This is especially true of polymerized products (those that have been built up to high molecular weights by multiplying their single molecules) such as plastics, fibers, and films that are made from natural compounds. One of the necessary jobs at the regional research laboratories, therefore, is to determine molecular weights of compounds.

An instrument that does this by "looking at the molecules" has been developed at the eastern laboratory at Philadelphia. It is known as a photoelectric light-scattering photometer. By measuring the light scattered by the dispersed particles in a dilute solution of a polymer, it is possible to determine molecular weight, particle size, and in some cases the shape of the particle. The new method has the double advantage of being faster than those previously used and giving more information on molecules.

Dairy Social Register

The social register for cows maintained by the ARA is constantly growing. Milk and butterfat production records of 1,250,000 cows are now on file in the Bureau of Dairy Industry. These cows are "members" of the 1,787 dairy herd improvement associations found in all 48 States. Production records originating in the local associations are forwarded by the State extension dairymen to Washington, where they are used in compiling proved-sire records and other herd-improvement information. The information then goes back to the States and local associations, where it serves as a guide in building up the milk and butterfat production levels of the Nation's dairy herds.

Insects Spread Phony Peach Disease

The riddle of phony peach disease has finally been solved. This disease has dwarfed and stunted peach trees in the South for many years and has baffled growers and scientists alike. Entomologists have now discovered that four species of leafhoppers can carry this disease from infected to healthy trees. They are now turning their guns on leafhoppers.

Simplifying Milking Chores

Our engineers are trying to reduce the labor involved in dairying. Time and motion studies were made on seven dairy barns before and after remodeling old buildings or reconstructing new ones. Saving of as much as 50 percent in time and travel were obtained in some barns by simplifying and shortening chore routes through proper arrangement of equipment. Poor methods and techniques in handling equipment and animals accounted for much of the excess travel.

The Audience Stands By

HOLDING an audience is the aim of all extension workers. Mrs. Helen B. Robbins, New Jersey's assistant specialist in nutrition until her recent retirement, proved that she had mastered this art.

She was speaking to a group of 140 men and women from Bridgeton and vicinity on freezing food for the family locker. An auto accident had temporarily cut off the electricity. Expecting this to be turned on again any minute, Mrs. Robbins began her introduction to freezing. The audience became very interested. Then word reached the school that it would be several hours before the electricity could be used.

Not daunted by this, Mrs. Robbins and Jane Conger, home agent-at-large, who had arranged the meeting, hunted up another place to finish the demonstration. The pastor of the church several blocks away offered the use of his Sunday school room, so they adjourned to the church. The group pitched in and helped move the demonstration and movie equipment. By the time Mrs. Robbins and Miss Conger had arrived at the church the equipment was all set up on a long table which had been thoughtfully covered with brown paper. Even the water was boiling for the demonstration. Not one of the men or women had become discouraged by the delay. All 140 were there, and they stayed on to learn about preparing poultry, meat, fruits, and vegetables for the freezer and to see the United States Department of Agriculture film, "Frozen Fruits and Vegetables."

Milestones for 4-H Livestock Progress

(*Continued from page 7*)

The third day of the show the livestock is sold at auction, bringing premium prices. The beef animals sold carry special "4–H Club Beef" stamps. This stamp is not used unless the animal is of top good, choice, or prime grade. In general, the beef falls into the class of choice grade. Much of the meat bought is for eastern consumption. As an example of the size of the show, in 1947, 1,022 calves were entered, averaging 998 pounds each, making a total of 1,019,710 pounds. These calves brought about one-third of a million dollars.

A home economics exhibit is held at the chamber of commerce building in connection with the livestock show. Project work in food preservation and preparation, clothing, and home furnishing is shown here. This feature of the show was started 5 years ago.

Although the St. Joseph Show is unique in many respects, the evening of entertainment in the municipal auditorium is the high point of the 3 days. This entertainment was begun 5 years ago as a part of the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration. The auditorium show originated because the business people of St. Joseph whose money was backing the show couldn't get out to the stockyards during the day to see the prize animals. The planning committee decided to do the next best thing—take the animals to the people. The result was such a success that the auditorium showing of the pigs and baby beeves become a permanent event on the program.

Party in Auditorium

For the annual party the huge auditorium in St. Joseph is filled to capacity with 4–H'ers, parents, and townspeople. In front of the stage a sawdust area is enclosed with fence and has fenced ramps running into and out of it. The prize-winning animals are driven up the ramp and paraded before the people. The stars of the show are prodded now and then by their proud owners to keep them moving in the right direction. The squealing of the pigs and the bawls of the cattle get as much applause and cheering as any concert ever held in the building.

Another part of the auditorium party is the presentation of the interstate boy and girl who are chosen from their records as outstanding members. They are each given a $100 savings bond. A style revue is also given in which one girl from each county participates. Corsages are given to outstanding models.

After the 4–H'ers present their part of the program the chamber of commerce provides professional entertainment followed by dancing.

Extension Staff and Chamber of Commerce Cooperate

The show has the cooperation of the State 4–H Staffs, the stockyards company, and the St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce. The idea was originated by Harry Garlock, who was then animal husbandry specialist at the University of Missouri, and Frank C. Black, with the stockyards company. Their mingling of interests and vision into the future has had much to do with the development of the show as years have passed. The two are still backing "their" show, Garlock as an officer in the stockyards company and Black as president of it.

St. Joseph provides lodging for the 4–H'ers. The girls stay at the YWCA, and the boys sleep on cots in the high-school gymnasium. One meal is also donated besides the entertainment at the party. In recent years, since premium costs have become greater, some money has been made available for this purpose from State aid for Missouri fairs. Special premiums are also given by various business concerns. Around $6,000 is spent each year for premiums and support of the show.

A board of directors meets occasionally to discuss the show. It consists of members from each of the State colleges of agriculture, Frank C. Black, Harry Garlock, and John W. Bennett of the stockyards company. The chairman of the agricultural committee of the chamber of commerce often meets with this group.

The interstate show is now an established event with an eye to the future. Its aim is to have an increasingly good effect on the quality of livestock raised in the four-State area.

Outlook Charts Can Help in Planning

Refer to the 1950 chart books for what is available from the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Outlook Charts, BAE
Rural Family Living Charts—BHN & HE

Popular Chart Sizes

for publications—8 x 10 inch photographic prints
for discussion groups—16 x 20 inch photographic prints
for farm meetings—30 x 40 wall charts (ozalid prints)

Film strip of agricultural outlook charts (86 charts) may be purchased for $1.75 from Photo Lab. Inc., 3825 Georgia Avenue, NW., Washington 11, .C.

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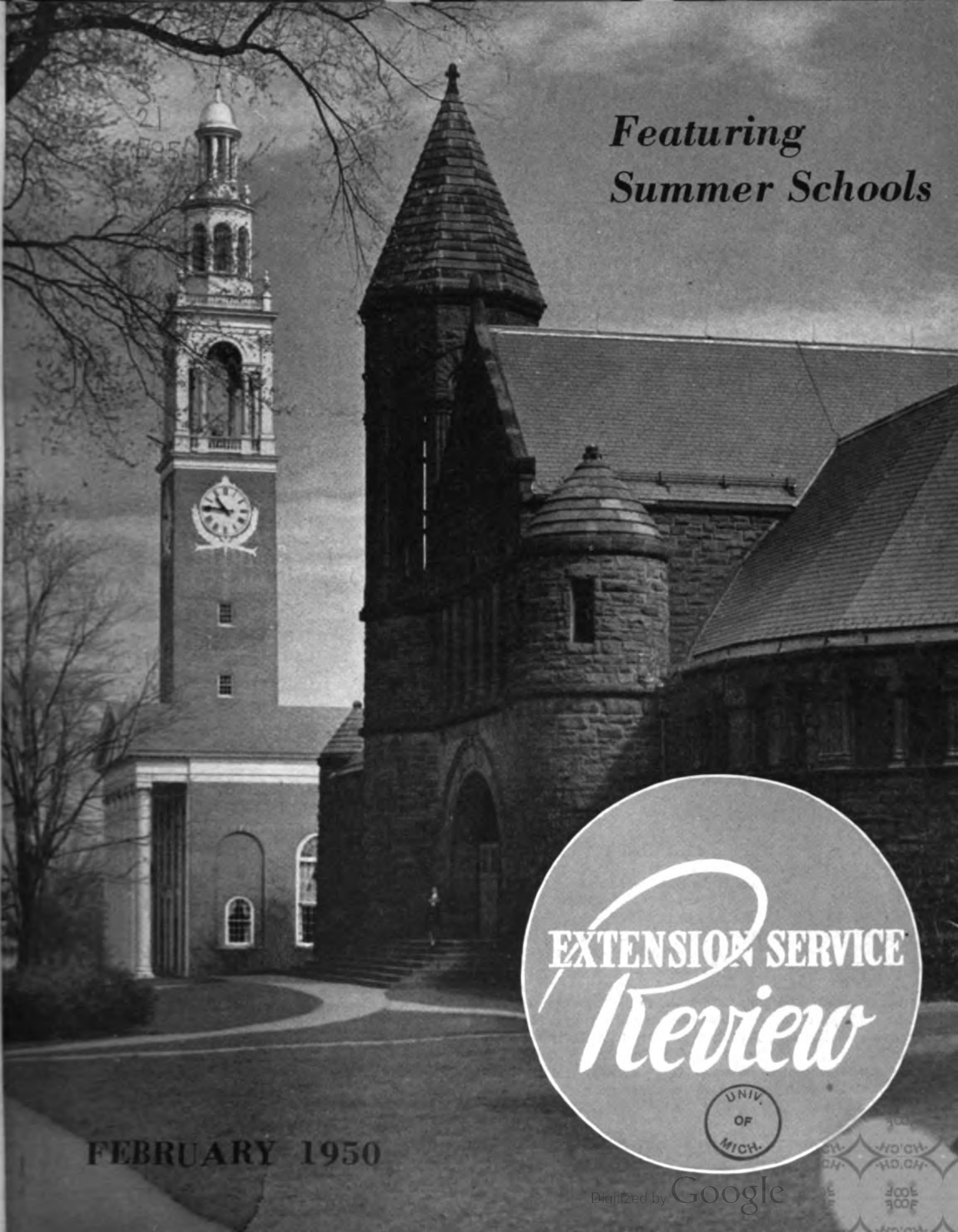

Featuring
Summer Schools

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Next Month

- Texas extension workers tried a new plan for the State Conservation Camp last summer. Realizing the need for interesting older youth in club work, they gave the teen-agers a chance to develop their initiative, their leadership ability. The youth managed their own camp, and the plan worked like a charm. Frances Kivlehen, Texas assistant editor, tells about it in the March issue.

- Assistant Director T. R. Bryant of Kentucky gives us a story of splendid cooperation in Calloway County. Merchants, clubs, newspapers, and banks worked with the Soil Improvement Association, the TVA, and the county agent in an improvement contest featuring the use of cover crops.

- 4–H Club work has grown with the decades; we must grow with it if we accept our responsibilities. For many years studies of 4–H Club work have been made, and Laurel K. Sabrosky, extension analyst, gives some of the findings that may help solve problems that arise.

- Elsbeth Lorentz, a German student who spent a year in the United States as a guest of North Dakota farm women, has returned to her studies at Giessen University. A story of Miss Lorentz' experiences and her impressions is given by Grace E. DeLong, North Dakota State home demonstration leader.

- From Glen Holmes, State Department of Public Instruction, Iowa, comes "Expanding Horizons in Adult Education." Mr. Holmes discusses what is being done toward getting closer cooperation between the State Department of Public Instruction and the Extension Service.

- In "Camping Pays Long-Time Dividends—for Rural Youth," Clareta Walker, Illinois youth specialist, says that camping helps in developing young men and women into valuable citizens and equips them for responsibilities.

Leadership Can Be Taught

DORIS E. KUTZ, Assistant Agricultural Extension Editor, West Virginia University

YOUTH can be trained for leadership. With this thought in mind and the need for a more widespread organization for older youth, a joint leadership training conference was held by West Virginia and Ohio young men and women's groups.

Historic old Jackson's Mill in West Virginia was host for the conference, November 11–13. Jackson's Mill was the home of Gen. Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson between 1830 and 1842 and now is one of the great rural leadership training centers in America.

More than 250 young people and their leaders attended from Ohio, joined by some 80 West Virginians. In addition, there were 5 guest delegates each from the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky.

Stressing leadership training, workshop classes by specialists in various phases of youth work were held for the young delegates. R. B. Tom, rural sociologist at Ohio State University, and Irene Spitz, recreation specialist, Agricultural Extension Service, West Virginia University, led a class in recreation leadership. A class in discussion leadership was taught by J. P. Schmidt, supervisor of Farmers' Institutes in Ohio. C. P. Lang, assistant State club leader in charge of older youth in Pennsylvania, conducted a class in program planning. Officer training was the theme of a class directed by C. C. Anderson, administrative assistant, Agricultural Extension Service, West Virginia University.

E. W. Aiton, Division of Field Coordination, Federal Extension Service, Washington, D. C., conducted classes for extension workers at the conference. He developed the theme of Extension's part in older youth work with group discussions.

Considering recreation and a diversified program important parts of youth work, the conference strove to include the same in its own program. An inspiring round-table discussion was developed around the theme, "Friendship Chains," by several International Farm Youth exchangees—Norvin Ottosson from Sweden; Rosewitha von Ketelholtz from Germany; Charles Sperow, Jr., 1949 West Virginia delegate to Sweden; Rita Bott, West Virginia's representative to Great Britain in 1948; and Martha Clark, an older youth from Ohio.

Divided into small groups, the class in discussion leadership was held on the lawn under the direction of J. P. Schmidt of Ohio.

The five young people agreed that to achieve understanding between peoples is one of the greatest problems of our time. The program sponsored by The International Farm Youth Exchange is, in their opinion, contributing much to man's understanding of man—a vital factor in establishing peace.

Charles Sperow summed up the need for world understanding when he said: "We realized, I think, that this is one world—not only one world but the only world. We shall have to live here the rest of our lives. It is up to us to make it the best place to live in."

Another feature of the conference was the annual West Virginia Rural Youth Talk Meet. Eleven contestants drew their topics from a hat just before the talks were scheduled. Each speaker was given a half hour in which to prepare his talk, which was limited to 5 minutes. Betty Hathaway, Barbour County, placed first and represented West Virginia at the National Rural Youth Talk Meet, a part of the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Young Folks Present Plays

As a demonstration of what can be done with dramatics in youth groups, three one-act plays were presented by different older youth groups. The plays were selected, coached, and produced entirely by the young people. "Shock of His Life" by Donald Payton, presented by Helvetia-Pickens Young Men and Women, Randolph County, was chosen the best-presented play. Judges for the plays were Mrs. Chet McGrew, Medina, Ohio; Carlysle De LaCroix, rural youth director, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago; and C. H. Shackelford, director, Rural Community Development Council, Beckley, W. Va.

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So You're Wondering About Summer School

A letter to John County Agent with three arguments "for"

Dear John:

So you're wondering about summer school. I am sure there is something to be said both for and against, from your point of view. But here are three arguments to be placed on the "for" side, which a group of students in my class at University of Wisconsin last summer placed highest as their reasons for coming.

At the top of the list, they said, were the everyday contacts with other extension workers. You have wondered how the other fellow does his job and how he handles the problems that bother you. It is stimulating and refreshing to listen to and even argue with another agent about the different ways of getting the job done and the philosophy behind the Service itself. These contacts sharpen your objectives and add new teaching techniques to your kit of tools.

As a second reason for coming to summer school, these men and women placed the opportunity for recognized professional improvement. To do a real job in extension these days requires continuous training. To work under the guidance of a good teacher, skilled in extension philosophy and methods, helps to keep you abreast of the times. Then, of course, good jobs have a way of finding the people who have demonstrated an interest in learning how to do a better job of influencing people to make desirable changes.

The third reason for summer school was the chance to work on a problem of special significance in your own field, according to this group. Did you ever promise yourself to give more time and study to some paricular problem, which never actually got worked into a busy schedule? I'll wager you have promised yourself to do more reading. Difficult to find time, isn't it? A summer school should bring these two promises to pass.

A library with a tempting array of good books dealing with your work is at your beck and call. Away from the demands of your office and in the atmosphere of reflection and study, you'll find it easier to understand and absorb the ideas.

Here you can work on that reorganization of some part of your plan of work, your office files, your public relations job, your radio technique—or any one of a hundred different special jobs that an extension worker has to handle. The environment will be conducive to thinking, analysis, and planning—a good place to check your ideas and plans.

If you decide that the reasons "for" get the summer school decision, make your plans early. I know some of the difficulties. How are you going to take care of the extra expense? Who's going to do the work while you are gone? What is the family going to do for a vacation?

Before you go too far, talk it over with your supervisor or director. Find out about professional improvement privileges and policies in your State. I find that administrators are more and more interested in making it easy for members of the staff to go to summer school.

Here's wishing you the best of luck, whichever way you decide, but I'll be watching the summer school registration to see which way you went.

Sincerely,

Chas. E. Potter

Field Agent, Northeastern States.

Range Fire Sets off Demonstration

A SPECTACULAR fire that destroyed the sagebrush and native grass on more than 2,000 acres of cattle range near Okanogan, Wash., this summer started something farmers will watch for years.

Because nature would require years to restore the lost forage values a committee has been organized to give her a hand. A range reseeding demonstration was begun October 26 to replace the old forage with 10-acre strips of improved grasses calculated to increase the yield over its former production.

Then, in future years, the committee figures the area will be visited by farmers and conservationists to see how well man's efforts on dry-land range compare with nature's. The project will serve as a test for several types of dry-land grasses.

The demonstration is being arranged for the public by farmers, soil conservation district supervisors, and personnel of the United States Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Washington State College Extension Service.

Crested wheat grass will be most generally used for the reseeding, but there will also be plantings of big bluegrass, bulbous blue, blue bunch, wheat grass, sheep's fescue, and some alfalfa. Various methods of seedbed preparation will be tried, and seeding will be carried out during the 1 day when the public is on hand.

Cochairmen of the committee in charge are John Carlson, Okanogan farmer, and John Moats, an SCS technician. Other members are Assistant County Agent Gordon Woodrow, vice chairman; Bob Rummell, of the Forest Service; and Arnold Bolle, work unit leader of the SCS.

Veterans Lead Discussions

D. C. DVORACEK, Extension Economist in Marketing, Minnesota

VETERANS in Minnesota's Dodge County know they have a stake in the future "ups and downs" of farming. In fact, they're so interested that they are taking time off from their farming jobs to take a leading part in an activity vital in the democratic machinery of our Nation—discussion. Here's how it happened:

For the past 10 years, chosen farm leaders attended district discussion meetings. Here they considered general economic topics of national and international interest. These leaders were selected by the county extension committee and the county agricultural agent with the hope that they would lead the discussion of topics considered at the district meetings on what was said there, or at least report at their local meetings. It didn't work that way though. The leaders undoubtedly profited from these district meetings and used the information gained in personal conversation. However, they did not lead discussions in their local groups.

Realizing that the discussion material was of real interest and value to farm people, Victor Sander, county agricultural agent of Dodge County, Minn., requested specialist help in leading a series of 4 discussions during the winter of 1947–48 on economic topics on a county basis, using 48 veterans in G. I. classes as a basis for attendance. The first meeting of the series was spent in explaining and demonstrating how to take part in, and how to lead a discussion. The topics discussed at the other three meetings were: "What Is the Agricultural Outlook for 1948?" "What Are the Principles of a Good Tax System?" "How Can We Be Good Neighbors in a Shrinking World?"

Unknown to the veteran, the county agent observed the veterans that were taking part in the discussion as a guide to selection for use as panel members. Arrangements were made with three organized farm groups for a series of three panel discussions of these topics at their winter programs. Five veterans were chosen as members for each of two panels. In no case did a veteran refuse to serve on a panel. The discussions were planned to last 30 minutes. Actually they lasted from three-fourths of an hour to an hour and a half. Every veteran member of the panels took an active part with credit.

This program was repeated in the winter of 1948–49. Three discussion leader training meetings were held. Eighteen veterans took part in panels, holding a total of 28 meetings in 12 different Farm Bureau Locals and 3 Grange Locals, with an average attendance per meeting of 60.

Discuss Economic Topics

County Agent Sander was well pleased with the ability of these veterans to lead a discussion and answer questions on difficult economic topics. He states that these veteran panel groups succeeded for the first time in developing and holding interest in economic problems among rural groups of that county. Although these veterans had broadening experiences in the service of their country in wartime, an opportunity to talk over such problems freely under trained leadership developed their ability to think and analyze difficult problems. Further evidence of their ability is found in the fact that three of the veterans are members of town boards, one is on a cooperative creamery board, and one is on a district school board.

Having known these men for 10 years, the county agent has been trying to account for the change in how they express themselves and the activity in their thinking. Experiences of war and travel have brought many changes. He believes that exposure to thinking in the free discussion of economic problems on a national and international basis has made some contribution toward the development of these young men toward a more active and intelligent leadership in the affairs of their communities.

A German Looks at Extension

Improved practices in vogue on Pennsylvania farms may supply a pattern for a better agriculture in Germany, according to Bernhard G. Gruber, of Hohenheim University, one of the group here recently to make a first-hand study of the Agricultural Extension Service.

His biggest impression, Gruber said, was "the way you develop projects—not by command and order, but by discussion, cooperation, and teamwork." Voluntary participation by farmers appealed to him as one of the strong features of the extension program.

For 6 weeks he was attached to extension headquarters at the college, although he spent most of his time in the counties, visiting 11 of them. He talked with farmers, attended joint farmer-businessmen meetings, met with 4-H Clubs, visited dairy artificial breeding centers, and learned of many other farm enterprises with which the extension service is closely identified.

Gruber was amazed, he said, at the large number and variety of machines used on Pennsylvania farms and at the high volume of work per man which their use makes possible. Farms in his home State of Wuerttemberg-Baden, he explained, have many more workers, but machines are few. Gruber roomed with a Penn State student and took part in college activities. One undergraduate group, the Horticulture Club, has since sent vegetable seeds to Hohenheim, at Stuttgart, for experimental use.

There, under the auspices of the American Military Government, Gruber will assist the AMG in its program for the improvement of German agriculture. That program provides for the establishment of an agricultural extension service.

New York State County Agricultural Centers

T. SWANN HARDING, Editor of USDA

THERE is a story connected with these before-and-after pictures. It is the story of how the ghost-house at 420 East Main Street, Batavia, N. Y., became the county agricultural center of Genesee County. Here are located the offices of Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, and the Production Credit Association. The Production and Marketing Administration is about to move in from 206 East Main Street where it is now located. C. F. Handy is county agent, and the story, briefly, is as follows:

The extension offices had formerly been located in an old house owned by a shoe company. The other offices were scattered about, and parking within three or four blocks of any of them was a major problem. During the war the shoe company wanted to tear down the building used by Extension but consented to await the war's end before demanding removal. Meanwhile local farmers were confused and irritated by being given the run-around to various agency offices when they wanted service. So the agencies, under the leadership of Extension, began to consider getting together.

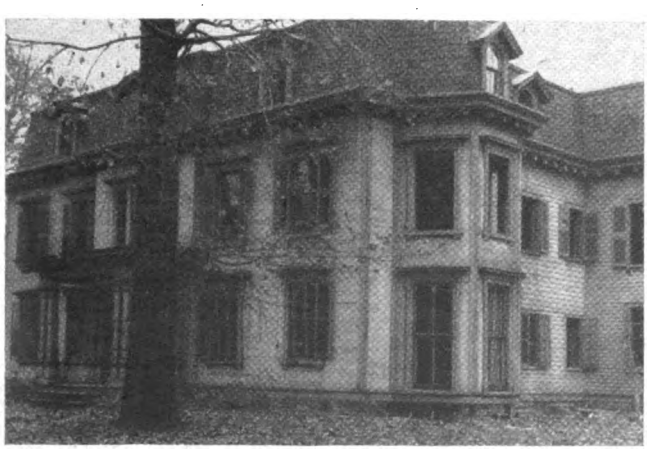
They first thought of renting more space together downtown. Then they decided that a building site further removed from the center of town would be wiser—Batavia has about 17,500 inhabitants. The agencies' investigating committee stumbled on a house which had been unoccupied for 25 years, an ideal place for a respectable ghost to haunt but with an acre of ground attached. Their original idea was to tear it down and build; but the engineers and architects called in said it was fundamentally sound, largely because the roof had held out well, so the decision was made to remodel.

Thus the ghost-house was transformed into a modern office building after the Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club Association's site committee managed to procure gifts of $100 each from a number of wealthy farmers, then borrowed $2,500 to purchase it when local county farm leaders loaned their endorsement to association paper to facilitate a PCA loan of that amount. Contributions of $6,000 were made for remodeling. A campaign to raise funds by a variety of schemes was undertaken; and these, plus further subscriptions, brought in nearly $35,000. Finally, $20,000 was borrowed on an ordinary real estate loan.

The total investment to date approximates $60,000, and the mortgage has been reduced to $14,000. Third-floor changes to accommodate PMA are about completed. There is a maintenance account into which each agency pays the equivalent of rental and some of which goes toward paying off the mortgage. Other fund-raising schemes and contributions are in the offing. The society fighting cancer pays for space in the building after having found it so convenient when provided gratis during a drive. The artificial breeding association and a milk- and soil-testing laboratory will come into the building later.

Here there is plenty of parking space. There are also ample meeting rooms where the occupants and Farmers Home Administration, the vo-ag teachers, and other agencies and quasi-official organizations can hold forth as convenient. Although Extension owns the mimeographing, addressing, and folding equipment, all units use it. There is excellent team work between agencies, and local farmers naturally like the set-up immensely. But don't think Batavia has a monopoly on this sort of thing. The story is given in detail merely as a good example.

There are unified agricultural centers of one sort or another in 10 of New York's 56 counties; Monroe is raising money for 1, and the agencies have at least gotten together in rented quarters in Waterloo, Seneca County. Forty-two New York counties, including the 10 mentioned, have active committees on an agricultural cen-



ter; in 10 others the county boards regard local headquarters as inadequate, and in 29 all told a problem of local inadequacy exists. Accompanied by Everett C. Norberg of the Office of Plant and Operations, the writer recently visited centers at Penn Yan (Yates County), Mount Morris (Livingstone County), Batavia, Albion (Orleans County), Waterloo, New Hartford (Oneida County), and Cobleskill (Schoharie County). There are excellent centers also at Salamanca (Cattaraugus County), Westport (Essex County), Cooperstown (Otsego County), and Saratoga (Saratoga County), which we did not have the opportunity to visit.

These centers have been created by local initiative, industry, enthusiasm, and fund-raising schemes. In general, progress has consisted in leaving scattered, inadequate quarters in the congested areas of one or several towns to get into centralized buildings on the outskirts of one town. Thus traffic congestion and high parking charges are avoided; better teamwork between agencies and better understanding between workers is promoted, and farmers are less irritated and confused. The maintenance costs do not greatly exceed those of previous inadequate rentals. Local relationships are cemented; space and equipment are used efficiently; phone book listings are unified.

The centers are produced by methods in wide variety. Sometimes towns and villages which want the center, remodel an old structure and give it to the association for the agencies at a nominal rental. Or the county may buy and turn over a building to agency use. In one instance an estate remodeled a residence and gave it for the center—the last-will-and-testament method. Local farmers subscribe heavily; fund-raising schemes of the most varied and ingenious kind being in money; rentals to agencies help later on.

Generally speaking, Extension Service takes local leadership, and the buildings are owned by the Farm and Home Bureau and 4-H Club associations which collect rentals from other agencies. Even in Waterloo, Extension does the renting, then sublets to SCS and PMA, providing janitor service, wash room maintenance, and paper disposal. In a few instances the cleaning and keeping of the building is attended irregularly by the employees themselves or imperfectly by others and offers a bit of a problem.

But as a whole the agencies profit greatly by having county agricultural centers. Employees can get in to work at all hours, as is sometimes impossible in Federal buildings or courthouses. There is ample parking and meeting space. The various workers learn to understand one another and the objectives and methods of other agencies. The gain in efficiency, economy, and better service to farmers is tremendous. New York State is on the way in this matter of county agricultural centers, but fortunately not alone, as other States are coming right along, too. If you are interested in developing such a project locally, you will find useful facts and ideas in "Agricultural Buildings for Counties," available from Office of Plant and Operations, U. S. D. A.

They're Live Wires in the Community

LANDSCAPING school grounds, developing a winter recreation hill complete with ski-tow, and establishing an attractive community recreation room for the firemen in their newly acquired building are just some of the "extra" projects initiated by the Grand County, Colo., home demonstration clubs during this year.

In their annual achievement day the Granby Home Demonstration Club women exhibited a scale replica of their school building and grounds to show what they had accomplished in landscaping work this year.

The development of a recreation hill means fun for old and young in Williams Fork where skiing is done by all the family members on Sundays followed by a community dinner.

In Hot Sulphur Springs the Mount Bross Home Demonstration Club is very proud of an attractive community recreation room developed for the local firemen in their newly purchased building. Dr. Homer McCullah, county agricultural agent for Grand County, says that unless you had seen the condition of the room in the beginning you couldn't fully appreciate the splendid work accomplished by these homemakers.

In addition to these specific community projects, all of the clubs of Grand and Summit Counties have been very active in their study of projects related to the home. Preparing baked products for storage in deep freezers, making garments out of feed sacks, training others to make inexpensive Christmas gifts, and intense study of foreign countries in their international relations project are just some of the other activities of their year's work.

The Three Valley Home Demonstration Club early in the year undertook an immense project, that of providing 1,000 columbine plaques which were distributed to delegates at the National Home Demonstration Council convention in Colorado Springs in October.

● Fifty scholarships of $100 each are offered by the Horace A. Moses Foundation for county extension workers in the Northeastern and Western regions to attend one of the four regional extension summer schools in 1950 or a similar approved institution for professional improvement work. State extension directors of the two regions have been asked to send in nominations, limiting them to one man and one woman worker and an alternate for each. The scholarships are available only to extension workers who are now and expect to continue devoting a third or more of their time to 4-H Club work or extension work with groups of young men and women. Request for nomination should be made to State extension directors.

An Amazing Interlude

A Personal View of a World's Conference on Food and Agriculture

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, Editor, Extension Service Review

JUST a small part in a world's conference recently came my way. Men from 63 different and sovereign nations gathered around the FAO conference table. They came from just across the border and from half way around the world. For the most part they dressed like the men in my own office, but many of them talked differently. In fact, it often was hard even to identify the language. They did, however, have one thing in common, and that was an intense interest in agriculture and the food which was produced on their native land or needed to feed their people.

Newspaper headlines took on new significance when the delegate from Yugoslavia was elected to fill a vacancy on the council and the delegate from Czechoslovakia made a bitter protest, saying Yugoslavia could never represent southeastern Europe. This struggle in the affairs of man suddenly seemed personal and real.

These men were all capable leaders in their own countries and well acquainted with the problems of farmers. Some of them were college professors with special interests in economics or sociology. Others were connected with their country's Washington embassy or Ministry of Agriculture; and still others were honest-to-goodness dirt farmers, such as M. Andre Borel, representing the Swiss Farmers Union, or the Director General himself, Norris E. Dodd, our own Oregon farmer, formerly State AAA chairman and more recently Under Secretary of Agriculture.

The words "Extension Service" were very often heard, because the need for greater food production by the mass of farmers to feed hungry people was one of the problems the conference faced. The paradox of food surpluses in some countries and hungry people in others was the knotty problem the conference tried hardest to do something about.

An International Commodity Clearing House was the plan advanced by an FAO expert committee, but it seemed full of difficulties for many nations. Of the 13 nations whose delegates spoke on this plan only 2 could see their way clear to accepting it as it was, though all acknowledged the problem as an urgent one and the objectives as worthy. Delegates from 9 countries were appointed to find a way out of the impasse.

This group, called a "working party," sweat it out day after day in a smoke-filled room, painstakingly struggling with the difficulties of understanding just what each other meant in French and English and trying to understand the difficulties which some nation saw in every plan brought forward.

Tackling the same problem from another angle was the "working party" on ways of giving technical assistance to underdeveloped countries so that these countries might themselves grow more food to feed their people. It was plain to these men that Extension would figure largely in any such plans.

The discussion of extension work brought out many interesting viewpoints. A representative from the United Kingdom wanted to know what was this "home economics." "Is it a single lady with a university degree who tells my wife how to raise our children?" he asked. The chairman, a kindly and wise Frenchman,

The massed flags, the great seal, delegates sitting behind placards bearing the names of their countries, busy interpreters up front, and official observers behind, all add to the color of a plenary session.

Speaking for the United States of America was Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan. He was supported by a corps of some 50 advisers.

A wise and kindly Cepede, chairman rural welfare, ma M. L. Wilson.

asked for a volunteer to translate the American into English for the United Kingdom. Mrs. Raymond Sayre, an American observer, ably answered the challenge. A French Canadian asked about the 4-H Clubs and spoke of the difficulty of translating the ideas into French. *"Quatre Hach"* itself is difficult to pronounce, he said.

The special resolution on extension work laid down this principle: "It is clear from all the information which the conference has received on this subject that neither FAO's regular program of work nor an expanded technical assistance program can be fully effective unless governments establish for themselves, or where necessary strengthen existing arrangements for such services as will enable advancements in agriculture and rural living to reach rural people and be put to use by them."

The ultimate objective of the program to help underdeveloped countries by giving technical assistance, as stated in the report, is "to raise the standard of living of the countries helped. They asked that the program be such that it is reflected in a lifting of the conditions of living of the masses of the people."

Another group working on problems of nutrition emphasized that nutrition must occupy a central position in programs for increasing food production. Thought must be given to the kinds of food to be produced and how it would be distributed to make it possible for all sections of the population to obtain a satisfactory diet.

The business of the conference included taking in five new members, Indonesia, Israel, Afghanistan, Korea, and Sweden. The conference also voted to move the permanent headquarters of the organization to Rome, Italy.

In looking back over an amazing interlude in the life of the editor, I find the view kaleidoscopic: M. Borel, a stocky, gray-haired man who spoke and understood only French, a practical man in his very appearance, looking over his glasses and saying in a forceful way: "My country has no colonies; it never will have. We will not profit directly from a program of technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, but my Government wants to take a positive attitude in regard to this matter."

Mrs. Raymond Sayre, representing the Country Women of the World and the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau as an official observer at the Congress, telling the conference that the women of the world want something done to provide food for hungry peoples.

The delegate from Egypt telling the conference that Egypt is in the position of wearing rags and silk stockings. Egyptian farmers sell their produce in countries where they have to take pay in kind, and luxuries are all they can get; so they have plenty of luxuries but not enough to eat or wear.

The fine-looking young Indian woman, who accompanied her husband to the conference, showing a young blonde conference secretary just how she tied the scarf that made her dress and telling about it in excellent school English.

The tall, dark gentleman whose country I couldn't quite distinguish, who spoke with a strong accent to the point of having a woman and a youth as representatives on national FAO committees. He couldn't imagine any enlightened country not already doing just that; but if there were any, he wanted to second the motion.

Need Help of Organization

The serious-faced young Indonesian delegate with his Moslem black cap, proudly telling of his country and saying that this was the first international organization it had joined. They were an agricultural people, and they needed the help of the organization.

The Lebanon delegate who said his countrymen had sometimes returned to the wooden plow because American machinery could not be repaired.

The Irishman who kept asking embarrassing questions in a soft-spoken way.

Some will say that little was accomplished, that such conferences are a waste of time; but one who has taken part will know that these men go back to their native lands with a better understanding of the motives and activities of their fellows, which, if the world be kept at peace, will bear fruit.

nchman, M. Michel the group discussing a point with Director

A new member is Indonesia, represented by Hermen Kartowisastrao, of Java, a serious young man who somehow conveyed the hope of a new nation.

Official observers representing national and international organizations hear Mrs. Raymond Sayre, speaking for rural women, plead for a better understanding of international problems.

Take Another Look

The mobile training trailer used by the Indiana Extension Service for retailer education.

IF EXTENSION work in marketing is something you want to keep acquainted with, it might be well to look it over from time to time to see if you still recognize it. It's changing fast these days—growing up like a teenager you thought you knew.

One recent change that perhaps will have far-reaching effects is the expansion of extension facilities and activities to include educational work with retailers.

The Extension Service is being encouraged to engage actively and aggressively in educational and training work with retail handlers of foods, especially fresh fruits and vegetables. Several States are including projects of this kind in their educational marketing programs. During the week of November 14, 1949, a seminar to consider this development was held in Washington, D. C.

Sponsored by the Division of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. D. A. Extension Service, the seminar was attended by State extension workers from Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Participants also included representatives of trade associations and workers from the U. S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, and Office of Distributive Education. The Vegetable Advisory Committee (Research and Marketing Act) was represented. The group pooled experiences and examined and appraised educational materials and methods used in retailer training by various agencies.

The mobile training unit, used for retailer education by the Indiana Extension Service, was on display at the annual exhibition of the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association in Washington at the same time as the seminar. It was demonstrated for the benefit of the conference. Training programs of other State extension services, trade associations, and private companies, and of the Office of Distributive Education were described.

The purpose of educational and demonstrational work of this kind is to aid retailers and their employees to become better informed and more skillful, so that farm products may move more smoothly through distributive channels, with less waste, less decline in quality, lower costs, better returns to farmers, and greater satisfaction to consumers.

Bottleneck in Stores

Extension recognizes that educational work with the farmer on his farm cannot go the whole way in solving agriculture's marketing problems. Customary educational projects with farmers, agricultural leaders, organizations, and first handlers are being supplemented more and more by work with those who handle the farmer's product or use it. The view is spreading that to a large degree the producer's interests are closely tied to those of the distributor and consumer, and that uninformed, indifferent, and inefficient operating practices in retail stores create a bottleneck which interferes with the flow of goods through the marketing channels. Whatever can be done to raise the standards of the personnel in these stores who prepare, display, and sell the product will be sure to benefit all concerned.

Some work with retailers of fruits and vegetables is under way. Two of the national trade associations of wholesalers and jobbers are sponsoring training schools. The United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association is partially supporting such a training program with RMA funds contracted especially for this purpose, and the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors is cooperating with the distributive education system provided for by the George-Deen Act of 1936. Private organizations, notably the corporate food chains, conduct training schools and supervise the practices of their own employees. The National Association of Retail Grocers has for many years engaged in broad educational work along these lines. Here and there departments of agriculture have done and are doing some retailer education work.

Several of the State Extension Services have had some experience in this field, and others are making a beginning. Both in-service and preservice training get some attention in these programs.

Yet educational requirements at this critical point in the distribution system are not yet adequately served. The requirements of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 for improving the efficiency of distribution of farm products have not been fully put into practice.

A measure of the magnitude of the task appears when the rather considerable achievements to date are viewed against the vast numbers engaged in the handling of fresh fruits and vegetables in retail stores in the United States, estimated at around

1 million persons. Probably fewer than 5 percent of those now working in these retail produce departments have received any instruction or information from any of these programs. Moreover, under existing conditions in the fresh produce business, the turn-over of retail personnel through business failures, discharges, and resignations is extremely high.

The challenging task of improving the skills and broadening the information and understanding of retail handlers of fruits and vegetables still lies mainly ahead. It is a big task and a continuing one.

It was this conviction that prompted the National League at its convention in Pittsburgh last February, the Vegetable Industry Advisory Committee (RMA) in April, and the National Association of Retail Grocers in June to emphasize the need for more work of this nature, and to call on the Extension Service to bring its facilities to bear on the problem.

An encouraging start has been made. Several States have RMA projects and regular extension activities under way whose purpose is to aid retail handlers of fresh fruits and vegetables to improve their merchandising practices. The Federal Extension Service is getting equipped to assist the States in this connection. So take another look. Something new has been added.

Community Projects

Cooperation between the local 4-H Club and the home demonstration club has resulted in the completion of several community improvement projects in the St. Paul section of Rowan County, N. C., reports Mildred Ingram, assistant home demonstration agent.

First of the projects undertaken was the building of shelters for use by school children while waiting for the bus during winter months. These shelters are now being completed by 4-H boys working in their school's agricultural shop during their spare time.

Painting of the community clubhouse and painting of mail boxes are the other two projects. Mail box improvement is continued from year to year as new families move into the community.

How About a Window Display?

HERE is an idea for a simple window display for National Club Week. This could be made by the boys and girls themselves.

It was designed for a small window. The base is an ordinary window box, painted dark green. It may be filled with soil or stones. The county or township name is lettered on it in light yellow or orange, either in paint or in cut-out cardboard or wood. Such cut-out letters may be handmade or may be purchased from a window display house.

On the back wall a large sign announcing National 4-H Club Week could be hung. It would bear the slogan, "Watch Us Grow," in the same color as the lettering on the window box. The rest of the lettering on the sign would be dark green.

The clover leaves, cut out of dark-green cardboard or blotter paper, tell the story in this exhibit. As each stands for a club, the club names should be painted on the clovers in light green. The stems are very important. They should be round, slender sticks or something similar so that they may be easily pushed into the filling of the box. The stem showing between the box and the clover leaf will serve as a sort of scale to indicate membership, completion of projects, or give other information. For instance, if the Hustlers' Club has 21 members and the Go-Getters 10, the stem of the Hustlers' clover might be 10½ inches tall and that of the Go-Getters 5. In other words, each member would be represented by ½ inch. This stem length would be appropriate for 3- or 4-inch clovers, but if the clovers are large, say 7 inches across, the unit representing each member could be larger—¾ of an inch perhaps.

A card in front of each clover leaf could carry information about the club named on the leaf.

Here are a few further tips about window displays in general:

Find out how much space you have to work with, then draw up plans on paper.

Decide on a general color scheme, and be sure none of the colors clash. As dark green and white are the 4-H colors, here are the colors that go best with that combination: yellow, orange, red-purple, and yellow-green and light green.

Since you're aiming at passers-by, people on the run, try to get their attention by using a snappy theme featuring one idea, living things, moving or unusual objects, colored or intermittent lights, mechanical devices, mirrors, bright colors, or music.

But remember, in using interest-getting devices, you want something out of the ordinary, but you don't want your exhibit to be so tricky that folks will be more interested in the tricks than in the message or story you are trying to put across.

Make your exhibit orderly. If you have a variety of objects to display, divide them into groups and label each group clearly. Try to play up one group over the others. A window full of objects of about the same size and weight is monotonous indeed.

Use care in planning and doing the lettering that people are going to read. Have it large and legible and well done, even if you have to buy commercial letters or get the cooperation of a professional sign painter.

These suggestions and others are among the visual aids in the new manual, Observance of National 4-H Club Week.

College Comes to Them

Correspondence courses in Pennsylvania, in a sense, marked the beginning of the Extension Service in the State and continue to thrive right up to the present, writes Norman M. Eberly, assistant extension editor, who in this article indicates some of the reasons why they have not been outmoded by more recent methods of teaching and communication.

SOME go to college. Others let the college come to them as, for example, Bernard J. Baker. Thanks to the Agricultural Extension Service of the Pennsylvania State College, Baker just recently was awarded a certificate by the college, and to get it he never once had to leave his home at New Oxford, Adams County, Pa.

As have 87,163 others, Baker enrolled in correspondence courses in agriculture offered by the college as part of the extension service. He completed seven in plant life, clovers and grasses, grain crops, orchard fruits, potato growing, steel industry, and farm bookkeeping. This gave him a total of 87 study points, 27 more than required for a certificate.

Still enrolled, Baker is taking five additional courses—soil conservation, fertilizers and farm manures, propagation of plants, swine husbandry, and modernizing the farm homesteads. These will give him another 57 points.

Points do not count toward regular college credit, but Baker is as proud of his certificates as any alumnus could be of his diploma. He and fellow students served by the postman may miss some of the flavor of campus life and personal contact with professors they have never seen, but glowing tributes of esteem which they write show they are no less appreciative than resident students for the help they have received.

Baker is the thirty-fourth person to be awarded a certificate since last January 1, according to J. E. McCord, director of correspondence courses of the school of agriculture. Of 51 courses offered by mail, 45 are in agriculture and 6 in home economics. All are provided without charge. One student not long ago completed 44 of the courses, and some now enrolled have 20 or more to their credit.

Registrations for new courses totaled 15,266 during the year just ended. There were 3,423 new students. Not all of those enrolled study all the time, but lessons pass back and forth regularly between the college and about 8,000 students. Last year McCord's office processed 49,845 lessons and checked all student papers.

The correspondence courses, the first in agriculture offered by any college in the United States, were started in Pennsylvania in 1892 and have been in continuous operation ever since. The program has been copied in several other States. Students are enrolled from 63 of the 67 counties in Pennsylvania, from 44 States, and 13 foreign countries. Nearly all vocations and professions are represented.

Farmers and homemakers make up the bulk of the student rolls but not all. Baker is a railroad telegrapher. Many are returned servicemen seeking information on new methods in agriculture developed while they were on military duty. College graduates sign for refresher courses, and McCord reveals that several of his students are college professors, at Penn State and other colleges.

The correspondence courses, according to J. M. Fry, director of agricultural extension in Pennsylvania, are filling a definite need in the extension program. They supplement but do not conflict with or take the place of the work of county agricultural agents and home economics representatives. Extension work in the counties may stimulate a desire for detailed study on a given subject. Study by mail satisfies this urge. Whether the lessons make better farmers and homemakers or serve a pure avocational purpose, Director Fry says they are widening interest in agriculture.

First Farm Demonstration Plot

THE first demonstration project for Negro farmers in the upper South was conducted on this plot in Gloucester, Va., 43 years ago by the late John B. Pierce, Extension Service field agent. Attorney T. C. Walker, owner of 300 acres, is shown holding up a handful of its rich soil during the observance of the forty-third anniversary of Negro extension work in the upper South. Left to right are: County Agent F. B. Goode of Gloucester County; Mr. Walker; Director L. B. Dietrick of the Virginia Agricultural Extension Service; and State agent Ross W. Newsome. Mr. Walker, who is now 85, granted Mr. Pierce permission to use the 1-acre plot.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

New Formula Tells the Story

You could now weigh your live chicken and know in advance how many helpings to serve for your Sunday dinner—if you were a poultryman. This is done by a mathematical formula worked out by ARA poultry scientists. The equations were derived by weighing large numbers of individual live chickens and the dressed and eviscerated carcasses and edible meat obtained from them. They found that percentage yields are different for birds of different weights and that some breeds give a larger eviscerated carcass and more edible meat for each pound of live weight than others. In our particular study the Cornish won out over the New Hampshire, Rhode Island Red, and the crossbred. This information will be of value particularly to processors who buy quantities of poultry on a live basis as well as to institutions feeding large groups of people.

Leg Lags Behind

Leg-of-lamb is a fine dish, but if you want most for your money, you probably should serve lamb shoulder or some other cut. Research on the relative nutritive value of lean meat protein from the leg, shoulder, and entire dressed carcass of lamb showed that in lambs fed at 7.5 and 10 percent protein levels, the shoulder and entire carcass had about the same growth-promoting value but the leg was of lower value. The lambs required a 12.5 percent protein feed to produce leg-of-lamb with protein content equal to the rest of the carcass.

Critical Thirst Period for Crops

Our plant scientists have found that crops have their own particular time requirements for moisture. Studies with corn showed the tasseling and silking stage to be the most critical. If supplied with ample moisture during this period, corn apparently can withstand moderate periods of drought without loss of yield. The critical moisture period for potatoes begins when the tubers set. Vines growing in soil watered adequately after the time of tuber initiation yielded as great as those in the same soil well watered throughout the full growing season. Studies with sugar beets revealed several significant facts. Yields appeared to be determined almost entirely by moisture and fertility conditions during the early part of the season. The sugar content was increased when the soil was left dry for a few weeks before harvesting. Irrigation following a dry period reduced the sugar content rather markedly.

Vitamins Canned and Vitamins Frozen

Home-frozen snap beans are better—and better for you—than home-canned beans, say our nutrition specialists. They stored the frozen beans at 0° F. for 10 months and the canned beans at 75°. They removed samples at intervals and looked them over, then cooked them. The frozen beans looked better, tasted better, and had retained 28 percent more ascorbic acid and 6 percent more thiamin than those canned. They found that storage had little effect on the palatability of the beans preserved by either method.

Overrated Milk Veins

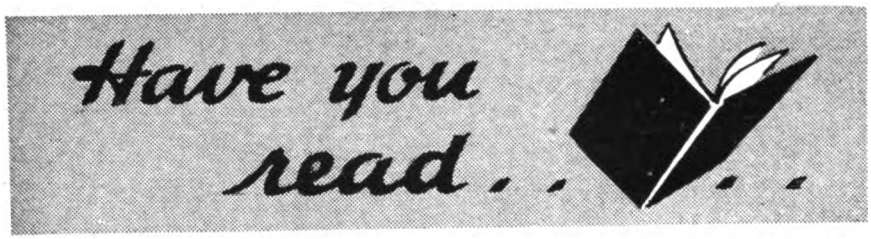
The "milk veins" and "milk wells" on a dairy cow's abdomen and the network of surface veining on the udder have nothing to do with her ability to produce large quantities of milk, ARA dairy scientists have discovered. This conclusion, which is contrary to what has been taught in the classroom and stressed in show ring judging, is the result of detailed dissections and studies of the circulatory system of the dairy cow's udder. The scientists found no significant relationship between any of these mammary characteristics and the milk-producing capacity of the cow.

New Yellow Tomato

A new golden orange tomato named Sunray will be available this spring for the first time. It makes beautiful juice as well as salads. Sunray was developed from a cross of the almost-wilt-immune red Pan America variety and the popular golden Jubilee, to meet the needs of gardeners for a wilt-resistant yellow tomato. The scientists came up with a tomato which combined wilt-resistance, high yield, and the desired color. Seed in moderate quantities will be on the market in the spring of 1950.

Dollars From the Straw Stack

Farmers are now getting fairer prices for their baled straw, as a result of an instrument which determines the moisture content accurately and quickly. This small, handy electrical instrument, developed at our Northern Regional Research Laboratory, is now being used by the strawboard industry, and its measurements have been readily accepted by farmers. They saw at once the advantage of accurate measurement of moisture content—an important factor affecting the price of straw—over the old, less objective methods. The straw tester is also being tried out on hay.



THE ART OF READABLE WRITING. By Rudolph Flesch. 237 pp. New York: Harper and Bros.

● Looking for some new slants on writing your annual reports or your leader training material? Or some ideas to pep up your news stories?

Dr. Rudolf Flesch gives some practical pointers on how to write in his latest book, in which he demonstrates the art of readable writing. You'll find something new added to something old.

Flesch shows how to use words so they will be understood by more readers. "The more you know about the kind of person you are writing for, the better you'll write," he says.

He wastes no time in getting down to brass tacks. He practices what he preaches by (a) writing in an interesting style, (b) showing how to be human though factual, and (c) illustrating his ideas with down-to-earth examples as he goes along.

"Whenever you write about a general principle, show its application in a specific case; quote the way someone stated it; tell a pointed anecdote. These dashes of color are what the reader will take away with him."

Flesch does an unusually fine job of translating the psychologists' technical concepts of how people read, and how to sift and sort ideas for "those unpredictable readers." He tells what the psychologist has learned from testing people's understanding of charts and graphs: "Tell the reader what to see."

Flesch says, "In your writing you must first go over your material in your mind, trying to find the focus, the perspective, the angle of vision that will make you see clearly the shape of whatever it is you are writing about. There has to be one point that is sharply in focus, and a clear grouping of everything else around it. Once you see this clearly, your reader will see it, too.

"If you can manage to spring your ideas in one sentence, then you have found the sharpest focus of them all. Everything else will arrange itself around this one sentence or phrase almost automatically. This is what newspapermen call writing 'from the headline' or 'from the lead.'" As an example of this "useful trick," Flesch refers to an advertisement run by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. "It proceeded straight from an unbeatable headline: 'A Hog Can Cross the Country Without Changing Trains—But YOU Can't!'"

Editors who are planning newswriting schools will be interested in Flesch's thinking on these "one-sentence headlines." Good tips on newspaper lead sentences are found in the chapter on How To Operate a Blue Pencil.

The whole book gives you practical pointers on how to communicate your ideas in writing. If you are reading on the run, you'll find a handy Prescription for Readability in chapter 13.

But once you start reading the book, you won't want to put it down. I was interested to find this view shared by Al Parsons, Iowa's associate editor. "Very stimulating," said Al. "I found it particularly so when I read the book right in the midst of writing the annual report. I immediately started to measure what I was producing against the Flesch standards. I recommend the book as must reading for everyone in the writing business. It will help to get us out of any ruts we may have slipped into. Few of us are doing so well with our writing that we can't benefit from the mental prods this most recent addition to writing guides provides."

In a two-page foreword to the Art of Readable Writing, Alan J. Gould, executive editor of the Associated Press, writes, "Flesch has put the spotlight on ways and means by which—in a confused world—we have a better chance of reducing the total content of confusion."—*Amy G. Cowing, Extension Educationist, Extension Service, U. S. D. A.*

VEGETABLE CROPS. Fourth revised edition. Homer C. Thompson. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1949. 611 pp., 84 fig., 62 tables.

● A revision now brings this excellent standard elementary textbook up to date by the addition of new information that has been coming out at a rapid rate since the 1939 edition was issued. The new material includes revised statistics, new facts regarding the nutritional value of vegetables, plant nutrition, fertilizer placement, weed control, insecticides, fungicides and machinery, and recent advances in handling, packaging, and marketing.

The book is planned as a text for students and as a reference book for agricultural leaders, vegetable growers, and others interested especially in production. County extension agents will find this to be one of the best general books on vegetables that is available.

There are 15 chapters on general subjects such as Chapter 2, classification of vegetables; Chapter 3, soils and soil preparation; Chapter 7, seeds and seed growing; and Chapter 11, irrigation. Twelve chapters are on the specific crops arranged by crop groups such as Chapter 16, perennial crops; Chapter 19, cole crops; and Chapter 25, solanaceous fruits. All important vegetables in temperate zones are included, together with many minor kinds.

The book is printed on heavy, glossy paper that makes for easy readability and good reproduction of photographs.

Dr. Thompson is professor and head of the Vegetable Crops Department, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., and a national authority on vegetables. Prominent among his research studies is his work on the reasons for bolting of celery, onions, and other biennial vegetable crops.—*Dr. R. J. Haskell, extension plant pathologist and acting horticulturist.*

Epsilon Sigma Phi Awards

IN connection with the annual meeting of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the honorary society of agricultural extension workers, Epsilon Sigma Phi, presented the distinguished service award for that organization for 1949 to Dr. Harry C. Ramsower, director emeritus of extension at the University of Ohio. The award was made at the annual banquet of the group at Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo., October 23.

The honorary fraternity, which has 4,400 members in the United States, is for workers who have served in Cooperative Extension Service work, for 10 years or more. The group also announced other awards, including certificate at large to Dr. John D. Black, professor of economics at Harvard University; Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Ackworth, Iowa, president of the Associated Country Women of the World; Walter H. Conway, assistant director of Federal Extension Service, Washington.

Regional certificates of recognition for the eastern section went to William R. Cole, extension food technologist, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Paul R. Miller, acting dean and director, Extension Service, University of Vermont, Burlington; Louise R. Whitcomb, extension home management specialist, University of Delaware, Newark: for the North Central States, George B. Crane, assistant director, Extension Service, Ohio State University, Columbus; Horace M. Hunt, county agricultural agent, Harrisonville, Mo. Southern States, James Lawrence, county agricultural agent, Shawnee, Okla.; Juanita H. Neely, State home demonstration agent, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.; Francisco Joglar-Rodriguez, extension economist, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras. Western States, Edwin R. Jackman, extension specialist, farm crops, Oregon State College, Corvallis; Harriette E. Cushman, extension poultry specialist, Montana State College, Bozeman.

The present officers of Epsilon Sigma Phi are Ellen LeNoir, State home demonstration agent, Louisiana, grand director; G. E. Lord, assistant director, Maine, vice grand director; and Madge J. Reese, field agent, Federal Extension Service, grand secretary-treasurer.

● Forty-eight home demonstration agents from 33 States received recognition awards at the 1949 annual meeting of the National Association of Home Demonstration Agents at Chicago, Ill., November 28–30. Most of them have served rural people upwards of 15 years, and all of them have outstanding accomplishments to their credit. The home demonstration agents in the following list earned the plaudits of their coworkers and associates:

Eastern Region. Blanche Woodbury Eames, Concord, Mass.; Mrs. J. Kathryn Francis Cooke, Trenton, N. J.; Frances E. W. Searles, Rochester, N. Y.; Everice Parsons, Kingston, N. Y.; Mrs. Marguerite Erikson Ide, Easton, Pa.; Mabel Hiller, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Western Region. Mariel Hopkins, Yuma, Ariz.; Mrs. Sylvia C. Lee, Cortez, Colo.; Mrs. Florence Elliott, Great Falls, Mont.; Helen Steiner, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Susie Sanford Cook, Evanston, Wyo.

Central Region. Jeanette B. Dean, Murphysboro, Ill.; Laura E. Heddleson, Paris, Ill.; Dorothy Morehouse, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Margaret Stewart, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Margaret E. Linsell, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Audra Robertson, Clinton, Mo.; Charity Bye Shank, Columbia, Mo.; Clytice Ross, Norfolk, Nebr.; Fanchon F. Warfield, Cambridge, Ohio; Mrs. Esther Farnham, Brookings, S. Dak.; Cecilia Shestock, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.

Southern Region. Mrs. Effie H. Rogers, Newport, Ark.; Ola M. Walton, Mt. Ida, Ark.; Elise N. Laffitte, Quincy, Fla.; Mrs. Frankie Parker, Baxley, Ga.; Mrs. Annie W. Wiley, Blackshear, Ga.; Mrs. Julia P. Kitchens, Jeffersonville, Ga.; Mrs. Ruth L. Saunders, Lexington, Ky.; Anna K. Evans, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Effie W. Lofton, St. Joseph, La.; Mrs. Elsie H. Butler, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Sara Jane Craig, Brookhaven, Miss.; Mrs. Grace Pope Brown, Mt. Airy, N. C.; Margaret E. Clark, Smithfield, N. C.; Katherine Millsaps, Graham, N. C.; Mrs. Velma B. Moore, Hayesville, N. C.; Dora Bollinger, Waurika, Okla.; Eva Stokes, Hobart, Okla.; Antonia L. Diaz Porto, Vega Baja, Puerto Rico; Ethel L. Counts, Newberry, S. C.; Gussie Smith, Springfield, Tenn.; Juanita Bradley, Bristol, Tenn.; Lou Ella Patterson, Canyon, Tex.; Helen Vare Dunlap, Brownfield, Tex.; Mrs. Mary R. Jordan, San Antonio, Tex.; Marie A. Neff, Cotulla, Tex.; Mrs. Lela Calfee Atkinson, Bedford, Va.

● The U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced an Agriculturist examination for filling positions in Washington, D. C., and throughout the United States. Some positions in foreign countries will also be filled. Yearly salaries for these positions range from $3,825 to $10,000.

Following are the titles of the positions to be filled from the examinations: Agriculturist (General), Agricultural Economist, Agricultural Extension Specialist (Agronomy), Clothing and Textiles, Cooperative Programs, Cotton Ginning, Economic Information, Field Agent, Field Studies and Training, 4–H Club Agent, Home Economics Information, Home and Housing Management, Housing and Farm Buildings, Nutrition and Rural Sociology, Agricultural Science Administrator, Animal Fiber Technologist, Dairy Manufacturing Technologist (Process Butter Inspector), Food Preservation Specialist, Home Economist (Farm and Home Management), Home Economist (Group Food Preparation and Distribution), Home Economist (Research), Plant Quarantine Inpsector, Public Health Nutritionist, Seed Technologist.

To qualify for these positions, applicants must meet a basic requirement of appropriate college study or experience, or a combination of such education and experience. In addition, they must have had progressively responsible and productive experience in the field of work for which they apply. Appropriate graduate study may be substituted for all or part of this additional experience, depending on the grade of position. No written test is required.

Further information and application forms may be obtained at most first- and second-class post offices, from Civil Service regional offices, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications should be sent to the Commission's Washington office and will be accepted until further notice.

Summer School Is Just Around the Corner

"There is no substitute for instruction and group thinking in the classroom," says E. O. Williams, chairman of the Professional Improvement Committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents.

Ready for you this year are the following courses:

Cornell University (July 17–August 4) will feature Extension Information, Developing Extension Programs, Basic Evaluation in Extension Work, Public Problems, Sociology for Extension Workers, and 4–H Club Organization and Procedures. For further information write L. D. Kelsey, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

University of Wisconsin (June 12–30) offers Basic Evaluation in Extension Work, Philosophy of Extension Work, Developing Extension Programs, County Extension Office Management, 4–H Club Organization and Procedures, Organization and Procedures in Extension Work with Adults, Psychology for Extension Workers, and Extension Communications. For further information write V. E. Kivlin, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

Colorado A & M has two sessions.
The first session (June 19–July 7) offers Extension Supervision, Psychology for Extension Workers, Recreation, Information Service, Public Relations in Extension Education, and Political Policies Affecting Extension Education.

The second session (July 17–August 4) offers Recreation, Housing Programs, 4–H and Youth Programs, and Rural Health Services. Write F. A. Anderson, Director of Extension, A & M College, Fort Collins, Colo.

University of Arkansas (July 17–August 4) offers Basic Evaluation in Extension Work, Public Relations, Psychology for Extension Workers, Developing Extension Programs, Agricultural Policy, Use of Groups, and Effective Use of News Mediums. Write Lippert S. Ellis, Director of Extension, College of Agriculture, Fayetteville, Ark.

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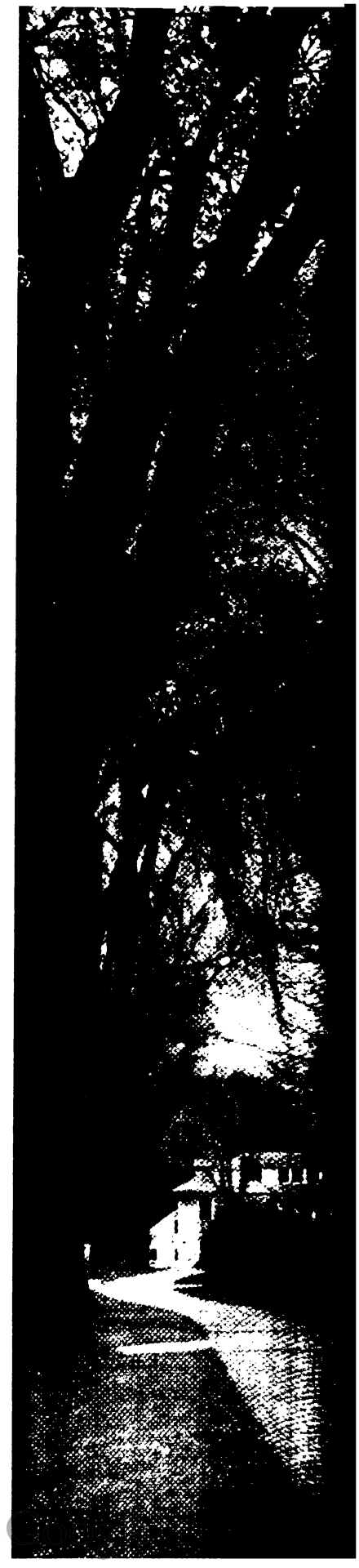

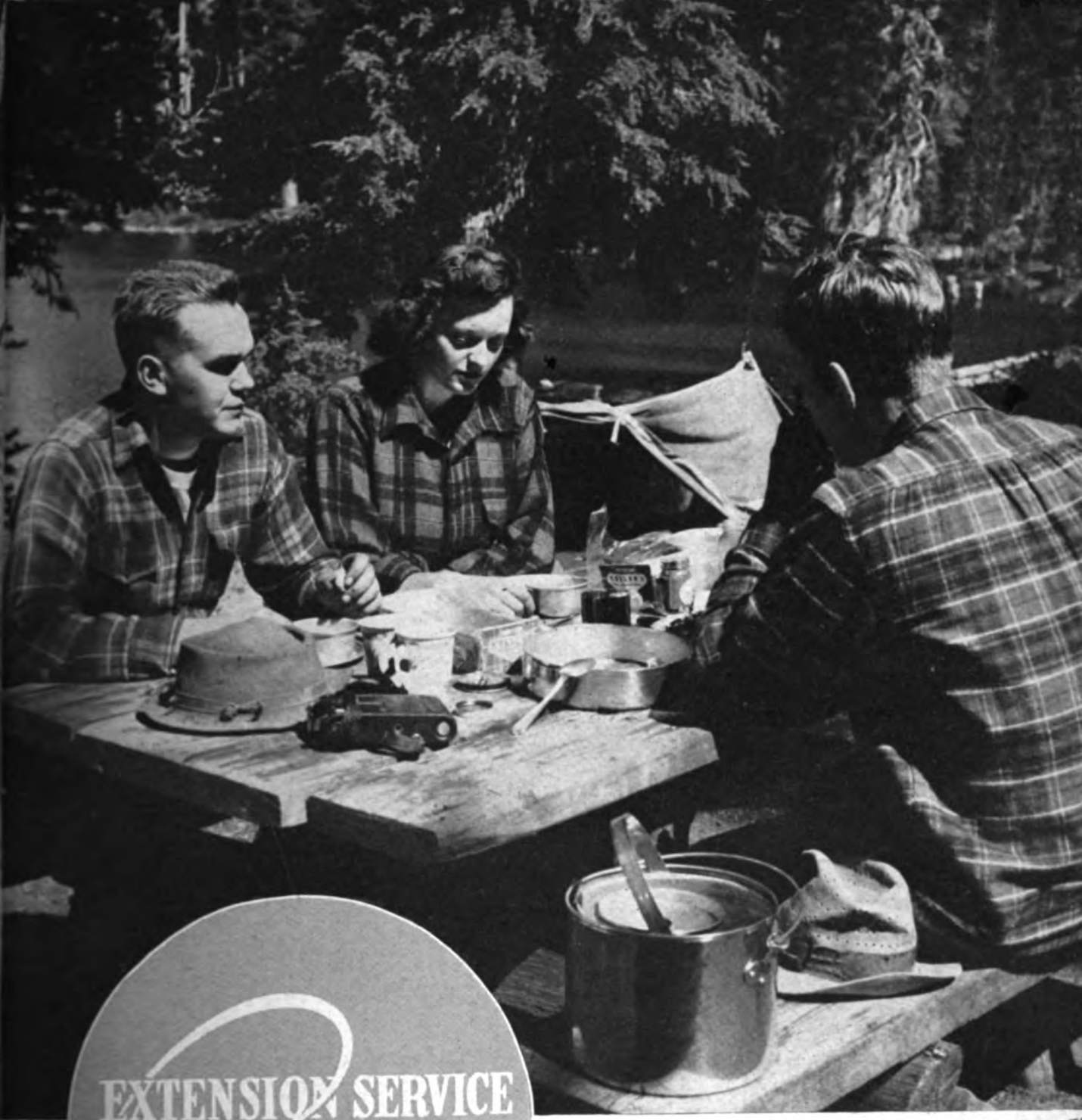

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

Summer Camping Means Spring Planning

MARCH 1950

Next Month

● Marketing information for consumers is a topic you hear much about these days and will no doubt hear more about as time goes on. The excellent results obtained by a television show in New England will be described in detail in the leading article.

● It is not enough to have some good research projects under way or even to keep a good television show operating. Every county agent needs to know how to take part in a marketing information program.

To keep agents up to the minute, Massachusetts conducted a marketing tour for agents and specialists to inspect the Boston markets. It was one of the first joint training projects for agents, both men and women, in the State, and everyone voted it a big success.

● Buffalo's Food Forum brought out between 500 and 600 men and women for afternoon and evening sessions on buying vegetables and poultry. Retailers, growers, and extension agents put on the show, which was informative and interesting. Mary B. Wood, extension home economist in marketing in New York, tells the story.

● A functioning County Rural Health Council with a vital long-range health program is described by County Agent Floyd I. Lower, of Columbiana County, Ohio. A survey planned and carried through to completion, even to the attractive printed report, "You and Your Neighbors," aroused interest in health problems and gave a good basis for the program.

● Many extension agents are planning to take some graduate study some day. A recent poll of Michigan workers showed that half of them were interested in graduate study. For those who have cast the die in favor of attending summer sessions this year and for those who are still turning it over in their minds. April is the month to think about summer schools and what they offer.

● The second in the series on making the office a better place to work is in the April issue. This deals with office lay-out.

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Cover Picture—*taken in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, State of Washington, by L. J. Prater, Forest Service.*

EXTENSION SERVICE *Review*

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Camping Pays Long-Time Dividends—
for Rural Youths

CLARETA WALKER,
Rural Youth Specialist, Illinois Extension Service

Archery was one of the most popular activities at camp. The rural youth purchased the equipment themselves.

TO MEET people, to learn something, to have fun—these are the guide-posts which point the way for Rural Youth "camptivity" in Illinois.

Camping has become big business, not so much in dollars and cents but rather in developing young men and women into valuable citizens and equipping them for the responsibilities in their communities. And as such, it is a definite part of the year-round over-all program.

What makes for a successful camp? What should camping experience do for young people? Why are young people interested in camping? These are some of the basic questions which should be given serious thought and study before the program is planned or even considered.

It is apparent that members of this age group want to have a very large share in the planning and the implementing of their program. We believe they should be given the opportunity. These young people are just one step short of establishing their own homes and becoming an integral part of the community. What better training for the job ahead than to set up their own program? To be sure, they will need wise counsel, but it should be counsel, not direction.

Illinois rural youth operate on the continuation committee plan. At the close of the camp period the committee is appointed for the year ahead. Every county represented at camp is asked to name a member of the committee. The member must be a person who has attended camp, has a keen interest in the activity, and who is not on any other State continuation committee.

Evaluation check sheets are filled out by those attending camp and used as a basis for future program planning. The committee discusses the camp program in light of its success and its weaknesses. Each representative talks it over with members in his community and brings their thinking to the meeting. Ideas are pooled, and the most prominent ones are built into a balanced program for the season ahead.

Rural youth, along with their counselors, believe that good camping holds much of value for any person or group. Living with others under camp conditions, and doing the necessary day-by-day routines, create a different relationship from that in the home situation. There is always plenty of give and take, and camp associates are often more critical than home folks and less inclined to overlook shortcomings.

Social adjustment is one of the most important dividends paid by this big business of camping. Young people seem to "find" themselves. They gain confidence, self-assurance, and develop leadership through freedom with responsibilities.

After a turn at camping young people have said that they have found family, church, and school situations easier to meet. Some have commented that they are more aware of their responsibilities in their community, their country, and their world. No longer are they afraid to take part in local programs and other activities.

Learning a new skill, participating in discussion groups, singing together and playing together, and just talking it over in unscheduled get-together sessions are some of the things that make for good camping. Attitudes are often changed or modified, viewpoints are broadened, new friendships are made and old ones are strengthened through attendance and participation.

Illinois has a long-time State-wide camping program under way. The State camp and three district camps were in operation this past summer. A fourth district camp had been authorized. Rural youth are lending a hand—contributing time, effort, and money to the program.

Last spring rural youth members purchased ceramic equipment—two electric kilns, a potter's wheel, small tools needed—for the Illinois camping program. The equipment was used at some of the 4-H camps last summer, at the State Fair Junior Department, and at Rural Youth State Camp. It has been made available to any Extension Service group where instruction is provided. At present the members are planning to add a second potter's wheel.

During their State camp last summer, held at Memorial Camp, the members constructed permanent equipment for the camp. One outdoor fireplace was completed, and a second one was laid out. Five picnic tables were completed.

Another service project in which these young folks are interested is the tree planting at Camp Shaw-wawna-see. For the past 3 years they have contributed trees, money, and labor. In addition, they have desig-

(Continued on page 41)

They Cover the Ground

On a recent visit to west Kentucky, Assistant Director T. R. Bryant found Calloway County improvement contest in full swing featuring the use of cover crops. He was so impressed that he sat down and wrote us the following account:

THE slogan, "For Greater Yields Cover Your Fields" has been heard and read in a hundred different ways in Calloway County, Ky. Roadside jingles along the principal highways give the message in some such way as this:

"Winter's near,
That's a fact.
Now's the time
For all to act.
Sow cover crops."
and
"Do you know,
Do you care,
Are your fields
Green or bare?
Sow cover crops."

The Retail Merchants Association used posters and advertisements to tell the story over a period of months, and their example was followed by country merchants. Essay contests in schools were sponsored, and prizes and special recognition were provided for farmers who had 100 percent of their plowed land under cover crops.

The enthusiasm was contagious. The contests, the awarding of prizes and recognition kept interest in high gear. With newspapers and the local radio station giving sustained publicity and with all agencies and business interests enlisted, results were bound to follow. Farmers themselves took the lead. They used their Farm Bureau and their Crop Improvement Association and directed all their activities through the county agent, S. V. Foy, and the county soils assistant, Clarence Mitchell.

It was an example of cooperation, almost good enough to go into a story book. The county seat, a typical country town, had Rotary and Lions Clubs and a Young Business Men's Club, two newspapers, two banks, and plenty of actual and potential leadership. Under the influence of the county agent and the county soils assistant, employed in cooperation with TVA, the whole community, town and country, developed their own plan for improving the agriculture of the county and made clear their ideas as to what their plan when in full operation would mean to the whole area. They already had the advantage of well-placed demonstrations under the TVA test demonstration system which operates through the Extension Service. All agreed that as a first step they would undertake to see that every plowed acre in the county was protected by cover crops.

Good cattle and good homes and many other items are included in the Calloway plan. Here ladino clover is used. This clover has gained such favor that the county agent need give no time to advocating its use. He can turn his attention to other features while ladino clover makes its own way.

Early in 1948, a group of leading farmers met at the county agent's office and planned a program, and the Calloway County Soil Improvement Association enlisted the support of all agencies that could help. Visible demonstrations were at hand, but their importance needed to be advertised. Movies, made locally, were used to show the direct relationship between proper care of land and the welfare of the community, both rural and urban. At the county fair the association had a well-designed booth to disseminate information and foster enthusiasm.

All cooperating groups stated in various ways that cover crops increase crop yields, reduce soil erosion, build soil, and provide winter grazing. In the second year, results increased because there were more demonstrations and because every one had been almost compelled to take notice. A well-equipped soil-testing laboratory was set up by the Farm Bureau and the Soil Improvement Association as a part of the county agent's office. Here, for a small fee, farmers have their soil samples tested. They are enthusiastic about this service because it gives immediate and considerable saving in their lime and fertilizer bills. The cover crop campaign is only the first part of the agricultural improvement work that the people of Calloway County have on their agenda. They are not sure which cover crops are best for their conditions, but they propose to find out as the work progresses and while they proceed into other phases of improvement. They like ladino clover and Kentucky 31 fescue, both of which were introduced by the county agent. They like Balbo rye, winter barley, and combinations of different grasses and legumes.

Perhaps the most valuable part of the whole movement has been the understanding that has come to all that the community, town and rural, has a common interest and that they can all serve themselves and others by active and well-directed cooperation.

To See With Her Own Eyes

That she might see for herself how America lives, North Dakota women brought a German woman to their State to live among them and study at the State University. How the idea got started and how it worked out is told by Grace DeLong, State Home Demonstration Leader.

NORTH DAKOTA is a State of pioneers and pioneering. Its population includes a great variety of European immigrants. It was natural for the women of North Dakota to be interested in international problems and do something about it.

It all began when Mrs. Howard J. McLeod went as North Dakota's first official delegate to the National Home Demonstration Council Meeting at Jackson's Mill, W. Va., in 1947. Mrs. McLeod was deeply impressed by a talk given by Dr. Katherine Holtzclaw who had just returned from a mission to rural Germany. Dr. Holtzclaw made a plea for opportunities for the women leaders of Germany to come to America and see for themselves this way of life we are proud to call democracy. "Why shouldn't North Dakota be the first to offer a scholarship to a German woman?" asked Mrs. McLeod when she made her report at the State Council Meeting. Her idea sparked the imagination of the delegates, and they voted almost unanimously to set up a committee to inquire into procedures necessary, and to collect money to finance such a project.

The North Dakota women had in mind, at first, a typical German housewife, but it was soon learned that passports and visas at that time were being issued only to persons here on official business or as students. Application was made on this basis for a woman familiar with actual farm conditions in Germany, who would be likely to assume a position of leadership on returning to her homeland.

The homemakers had very little idea of how much money would be required. The first estimate was $1,500. They wanted the visitor to stay a year. Because the delegates had assumed the project as their own individual responsibility, they thought it best not to set quotas or ask that the money be raised by assessments of any sort, so all contributions were entirely voluntary. It was also decided to further avoid possible embarrassment by letting it be known that all visits to homes or counties would be on invitation only.

The money rolled in from the counties much faster than anyone thought possible, thanks to the work of the county chairmen and the publicity given by the newspapers of the State. In 3 months enough money was in hand to warrant actual selection of the candidate for the scholarship. By July 1 more than $3,000 had been contributed; the final sum was more than $3,400. One of the most interesting things about it is that the contributions came in small amounts from thousands of people. Few, if any, contributed more than one dollar. Most of the gifts were dimes and quarters which nobody missed.

Making the Choice

Contact was made with the Office of Military Government in Germany which assumed full responsibility for the screening of candidates and the selection of the person who finally came.

Elsbeth Lorentz, a student at Giessen University, was selected and proved to be an excellent choice. Young, attractive, and alert, she is a keen student of people as well as of scientific and cultural values. Her background is that of a teacher of home economics and agriculture and an extension worker in Germany and Austria. Before World War II she had traveled extensively in Germany and in other western European countries. After the war was over, she enrolled in Giessen University and had finished about half the required work for her doctorate in agriculture.

January 27, 1949, was the date of her arrival in North Dakota. She spent the rest of the winter term in residence in the Home Management House at the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak. There she had access to all departments and classes of interest to her. With headquarters in the office of the State Home Demonstration Leader, she attended classes on the campus, visited extension meetings of various kinds, and departments of vocational education in neighboring high schools.

Invitations Flow In

Late in March Miss Lorentz began her visits out over the State. As spring work began she observed farm methods, farm machinery, and the work and interests of the various members of the farm families. All was of great interest to her. Invitations kept flowing in all through the winter, spring, and summer—far more than could possibly be accepted. All sorts of meetings were attended—such as local 4-H and homemakers' clubs, church services, school events, athletic games and contests, achievement days, a rodeo, a trip to the great Garrison Dam, a day on an Indian reservation, the International Peace Garden, a quiet day in the grandeur of the North Dakota Badlands, a big cattle ranch, a 340-acre field of onions, homes up to the minute in modern equipment, and a few sod and log shanties. There were the long days of June with canning and freezing for the women and girls and haying for the men and boys. Elsbeth was in the midst of all of it. In harvest she rode combines, rode grain wagons to the elevators in town, saw potatoes and sugar beets harvested, and marveled at the wonderful labor-saving machinery on the farms and in the houses. Forty counties were visited in all.

Outside North Dakota, she attended

(Continued on page 53)

Youth Managed the Conservation Camp

and it worked like a charm

FRANCES KIVLEHEN, Assistant Editor, Publications, Texas

THE TEXAS State Conservation Camp, held in August, was a little out of the ordinary, insofar as Texas 4–H camp experience is concerned.

On the surface, it was no different from the conservation camp of 1948. Attendance was limited to 3 boys and 3 girls from each of the 14 extension districts. The commodious and beautiful facilities of Camp Trinidad were used again. Conservation of natural and human resources was the theme. Extension staff members and county extension agents were on hand as supervisors. But there the similarity ended.

In 1948 the camp was run on the usual, right-on-the-whistle schedule. The program was set by a committee of extension specialists and district agents. The club members sat through days of lectures on soil and water conservation, wildlife resources, and family relations. There was recreation at stated intervals.

But extension workers are becoming increasingly aware of the need to interest older 4–H youth in club work. Many young people drop out when they reach high school age. So when it came time to start planning this year's conservation camp, the program committee decided to try a new angle. They worked from the knowledge that teen-agers need to be given a chance to develop their initiative, their leadership ability. They need and want responsibility—not too much, but enough to make them feel that they are entering into the adult world.

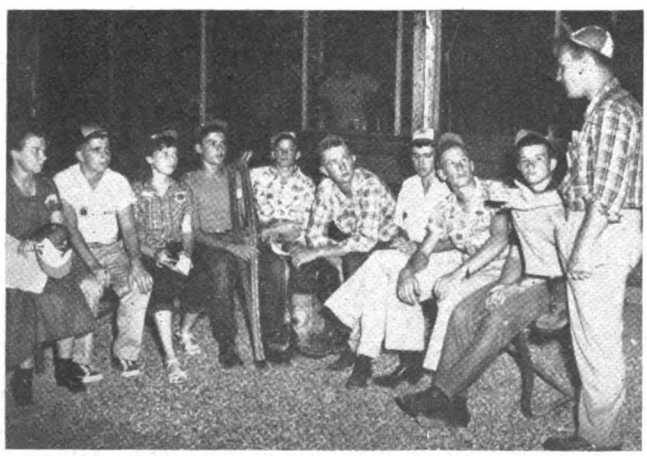
The committee, therefore, set a basic outline for the program to follow. An extension foods committee planned the meals. Subject-matter specialists were invited. But there the advance planning ended. It would be up to the young people themselves to see that the program and camp processes ran smoothly; that certain jobs were delegated to the members; that evening programs of recreation were planned and carried out. And it worked like a charm.

The 84 delegates, none less than 14 years old, were divided into 8 groups as they registered. Each group later elected a council representative, a reporter, a recreation leader, and a "doctor" to take charge of first-aid kits.

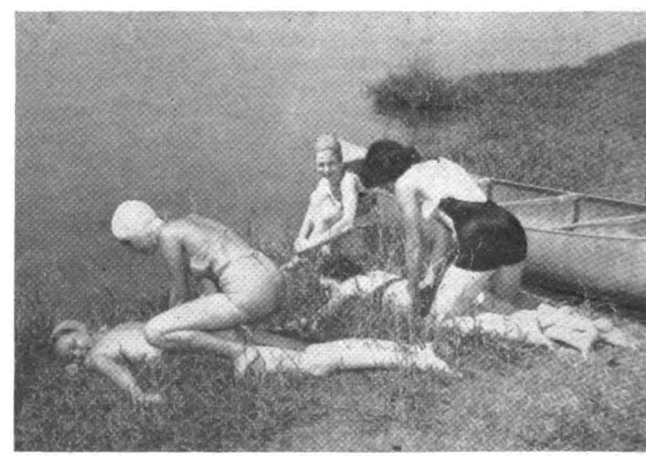
The council was responsible for setting the general policies of the camp, setting hours for activities, and designating groups for flag ceremonies and table duty. Each group prepared its menu for the day in the woods and was responsible for its share of entertainment on the evening programs. Nothing on the program was compulsory; if they wanted to sit and whittle and chat, they could—but they didn't.

Two county extension agents were assigned to each group as counselors; one agent was assigned as an observer, to report the progress of the group and to act as liaison between the members and the press and radio people who visited the camp. (Murray Cox, Dallas radio farm director, originated programs there for 2 days; others made recordings. Dallas, Houston, and Fort Worth papers were represented, as well as the major agricultural magazines in the State.)

The first day was given over to the democratic processes; that is, the groups met individually, planned their responsibilities for the rest of their stay, decided on the pattern the evening would follow, and, for recreation, set a schedule for the swimming and boating. The second day was devoted to safer water-front living,



The council made decisions and assignments at night.



Artificial respiration had a place in safer water-front living.

with water safety, lifesaving, use of canoes, fishing, marine life, and water power on the program. The third day was spent in the woods, with safer outdoor living as the theme.

Specialists helped the delegates with the programs. Dorothy Brightwell, recreation specialist, seemed to be in a dozen places at once. C. W. Simmons, farm forester, and Roy L. Donahue, agronomist, trained the counselors for the day in the woods, and R. E. Callender, managed the wildlife program. Gena Thames, home management, found the boys particularly eager for instruction in table manners and table courtesy. Margaret Jackson, foods and nutrition, kept an eye on menus and bought the supplies requisitioned for the meal in the woods. W. L. Ulich, agricultural engineer, set up a "corner drug store" where first-aid kits were available. The State 4–H Club leaders, Floyd Lynch, A. H. Karcher, and Erma Wines, were there, of course, along with various district agents who served on committees.

Their Own Daily Paper

A daily paper was put out by the reporters' group, which worked after the evening meal and missed much of the night's fun in order that the camp might have its paper with breakfast. They wrote their own stories, cut their own stencils, ran the mimeograph machine—and the paper grew from two pages the first night to eight the last.

The council, under the guidance of Bonnie Cox, organization specialist, and Mrs. Eloise Johnson, family life education specialist, functioned in evening meetings, making decisions and assignments that would affect the next day's program. Its cochairman, Margaret Green, Archer County, and Jackie Brock, Floyd County, are both outstanding 4–H Club members.

Several county and district camps had been organized in a similar decentralized pattern with gratifying results in individual development. This State-wide camp was, according to Mrs. Johnson, program chairman, "a broader-based demonstration of sound teaching and good camping through the active cooperation of all who attended."

4–H Camps Cover Tennessee

REGULAR 4–H camp facilities in Tennessee were increased by about 50 percent, with opening of the Clyde B. Austin 4–H Club Camp in Greene County.

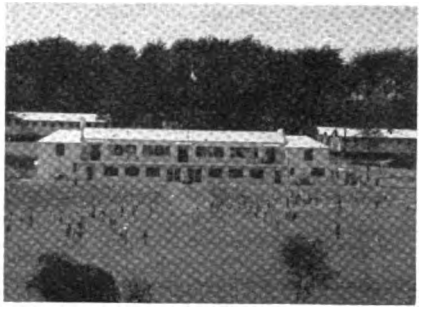
Opening of the new camp provides University-owned facilities in each of the three divisions of the State. For some years, west Tennessee 4–H campers have gone to the campus of the University of Tennessee Junior College, in Martin; and middle Tennessee campers were accommodated at the regular club camp near Columbia. The summer capacity for each of these is about 3,000 boys and girls.

The new camp in east Tennessee has a summer capacity of about 3,000 to 4,000 boys and girls, their leaders, and chaperons.

These area facilities do not limit 4–H camp attendance, however. Districts III and IV hold camps at Standing Stone State Park; and some county camps are held. Other training sessions include the State 4–H Club Congress, the Fall Round-up at the University of Tennessee; a State Conservation Camp, and other events. It is estimated that about 10 percent of the State's 119,170 4–H enrollment takes active part in some phase of the camp program.

The Clyde B. Austin Camp, started in 1947 and dedicated in June last year, is named for a member of the University Board of Trustees who is also a Greeneville businessman.

Building of the camp was, in fact, an excellent example of cooperative work between the University of Tennessee and interested persons and firms of east Tennessee. Contributions of money, materials, and services are too numerous to mention. Also, 4–H youngsters themselves helped materially to raise money by special "days," and various other events. Several communities donated the prize money they won in the East Tennessee Community Improvement Contest.



Main building (center), boys' and girls' dormitories, and 12-acre playground of the Clyde B. Austin 4–H Club Camp in Greene County.

The swimming pool at the new Tennessee District V 4–H Club camp is one of the most popular spots with campers.

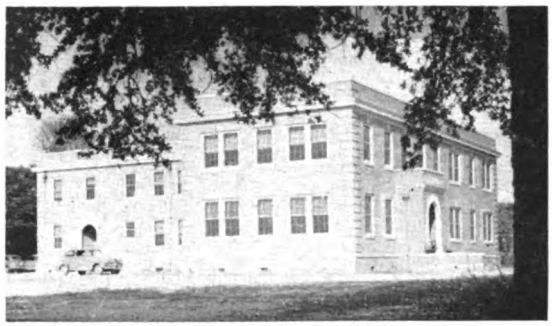
4–H campers get life-saving lessons at the camp pool, something new to most of the youngsters.

In short, the camp is a monument to cooperative effort.

The new District V camp is about a mile from the University of Tennessee Tobacco Experiment Station, on land provided by friends of rural youth. A large main structure contains auditorium, dining room, recreation room, kitchen, offices, and storage rooms. There are also two dormitories and a swimming pool.

South Carolina County Agricultural Centers

T. SWANN HARDING, Editor, U. S. D. A.



Agricultural Center at Darlington, S. C.

Agricultural Building at Anderson, S. C

The trip to agricultural centers in South Carolina was planned and arranged by J. M. Eleazer, information specialist of Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina. Mr. Harding says that without Eleazer's assistance they could not have covered so much territory and procured so much information in so short a time.

ANDERSON, S. C., has what is almost certainly the finest county agricultural center in the United States. The photograph scarcely does it justice. It is a U-shaped structure two stories in height with 27,188 square feet of floor space (about half that in the USDA Agricultural Annex in Washington, D. C.). It cost $400,000, all of it paid out of taxes, and was occupied December 1, 1948. It is a true agricultural center, as all agricultural agencies—Extension Service, white and Negro, Production and Marketing Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Production Credit Association, Federal Land Bank, the county forester, and the artificial insemination laboratory—are in occupancy.

Anderson County, with 6,371 farms, a half million acres, and an annual income from farming of about 12 million dollars, owes this building to a progressive and far-sighted county delegation in the State Legislature—especially State Senator J. B. Pruitt and former County Agent E. P. Josey, to whom the present county agent, J. H. Hopkins, gives most of the credit. Both Extension and Federal agency people were active. A few mills added to the tax rate financed the structure which the county owns outright. The building is well equipped, contains an ample auditorium seating 370, as well as a farm market, and is very well maintained.

The county supplied the furniture and equipment for the extension people on quite a lavish scale. There is a very close working relationship between all agencies in occupancy and close harmony rules. There are regular monthly meetings under a rotating chairmanship representing each agency in turn, in which mutual problems are discussed and solutions proposed. Agency lines are emphasized just as little as possible. The building is adequate and uncrowded and just about right for the county of Anderson.

South Carolina has 46 counties; there are agricultural centers in 25 of them. Ten more badly need better housing for agriculture, and some of the existing buildings are now inadequate. Efforts are being made to provide a center for Spartanburg where the agencies are much scattered, auditorium space is at a premium, and parking is extremely difficult. In most of the counties the centers were WPA projects sponsored by the local governments in the usual way. In Laurens, however, there is an extension center with 6 offices, a conference room, and an auditorium seating 250, that was provided by the county at a cost of almost $10,000 and was completed and occupied in 1937.

Elsewhere the pattern is not, as in New York, one of contributions by local farmers and fund-raising schemes of all sorts to provide the center but one of WPA sponsorship. It, of course, took far-sighted initiative on the part of progressive agriculturally-minded people to have the funds channeled to the objective of an agricultural center. In Saluda where the county contribution for sponsorship was perhaps $2,000, this was derived from taxes in 1 year, and a small maintenance fund provides quarters to Extension and PMA. If the auditorium, which is not essential here as other meeting places abound, were properly partitioned off, FHA could be accommodated.

The photograph of the Darlington center, made soon after it was completed, does it scant justice as it has been attractively landscaped by now.

Today it is a most attractive two-story building surrounded by evergreens, shrubs, and green sod, with a crushed-rock driveway and ample parking space. The interior is well maintained; and County Agent O. O. Dukes, who is custodian of the building, shows visitors around with considerable pride.

In the building, in addition to Extension, are PMA, FHA, and FLB, as well as the veterans' service officer, the forest ranger, and the State unemployment and welfare offices for the county of Darlington. The Red Cross was formerly in the building but recently moved out. The building probably cost $50,000 or more, and the county now has clear title. The auditorium has been protected for meeting use from the start and no permanent occupancy for office space is permitted, as is often the case in other more crowded centers.

In Aiken, the agricultural center is housed in a now somewhat outgrown addition to the courthouse which originated when, in 1935, Extension started out to find a new home for itself. The center at Barnwell is now also too small—FHA is outside it—and the auditorium has to be used for office space. In Hampton is a good-king two-story building erected in 1939 via WPA where PMA and SCS are now terribly crowded, but Federal agencies here pay much less rent for much more space than outside. In Walterboro, Colleton County, we found the center in a well-kept building erected behind the old county jail which itself had also been remodeled for office space. FHA and the Production Credit Association are housed elsewhere for lack of space.

The crowded two-story WPA job at Sumter makes a fine appearance outside, but the lighting is poor within, and although the girl secretaries have done their best to freshen the walls with paint, things could be brighter. The center at Orangeburg was in the midst of a $7,500 freshening-up project; it accommodated FHA, SCS, PMA, Extension, the insemination association, and the school lunch people. The center at Florence is quite large, cost possibly $150,000, and contains many State and county nonagricultural offices, mostly paying rent. Such occupancy also characterized the smaller two-story building at Marion where neither PMA nor SCS offices were in the building. Dillon has a quite well-kept cement center with an auditorium seating 250–300; many nonagricultural agencies had space in it, but FHA was located elsewhere for lack of room.

At Camden, Home Demonstration Agent Margaret B. Fewell, in the absence of County Agent W. C. McCarley, told this visitor and E. C. Norberg of the Office of Plant and Operations, who accompanied him, all they needed to know about the center. In the building were PMA, PCA, SCS, FHA, the district forester, the school-lunch supervisor, the county forester, and the State employment office. Extension had taken the initiative on the building project, and the other agencies chimed in under State Extension Director Watson's guidance. To demonstrate the fine working relationship existing, a meeting of the USDA County Council was held for us to attend.

In general the maintenance of the centers, as in New York State, could be improved. Modern lighting, asphalt tile floors, and acoustic ceilings would help in many places, and exterior landscaping would render the settings much more attractive. If it were possible, it would help also to have guideposts pointing to the center in various parts of town, and especially a board inside the front door of each center giving the location of each agency and the names of the persons in charge. Information desks and central switchboards are possibly somewhat too expensive, but more complete and more fully grouped and easily comprehended telephone listings in directories would be a convenience.

Many of the centers are now inadequate as the local legislative delegations often realize. But they go far toward enabling cooperating agencies to become understanding next-door neighbors. They are a great convenience for farmers. Such permanent offices are easier to find, cheaper to operate than rentals would cost, and enable the farmer to transact all his business at one spot where he can park easily and does not feel he has to be dressed up. They are much more comfortable, convenient, and efficient than scattered rentals, and they promote unified agency approaches and solutions to problems no end.

More Than a Directory

The 4-H Clubs of Franklin, Conn., have given the town a directory. This directory eliminates any excuse for getting lost in this town, but "the real value is not for strangers," writes County Club Agent Tilford W. Cocks. "It is for the townspeople, so we will all know who live where and what they do. That may not make us closer neighbors, but we think it will help and maybe make for a better home and world community."

The townspeople responded to the idea with enthusiasm seldom noted on any project. The young people discovered some interesting facts about their community. They also learned how to obtain, organize, and publish such information. Drawing a map and getting it onto the page of a book was a minor miracle to the committee. They sold just enough advertising to pay for the book as they wanted it to be a "service to the community." One free copy was given to each family and each advertiser.

As the houses were not numbered, they were listed as they came on each road, as well as listing the families alphabetically. The directory also briefly describes all the organizations, gives some historical facts about the town and includes a few pictures of familiar landmarks.

Camping Pays Long-Time Dividends

(*Continued from page 35*)

nated camp workdays just prior to the opening of the season and have helped set the camp in order.

Camping for Illinois rural youth has resulted in friendliness and better understanding throughout the State in this age group. Counties are exchanging programs and getting together for social evenings. Personal interests far deeper than just a passing acquaintance have developed. When matrimony occurs—and it frequently does—it has been demonstrated that these young people are better prepared for this partnership in establishing a home.

This "One-Armed Bandit" Always Gives a Jackpot

WHAT a New York farmer gets these days when he "hits the jackpot" might not be dimes or quarters, but it may be increased crop yields in the years ahead.

Or, as they are saying in Ithaca, Cornell's two versatile soil conservationists have done it again. Hugh Wilson and Harry Kerr of the State Extension staff have come up with another "gadget" to demonstrate the value of good soil management.

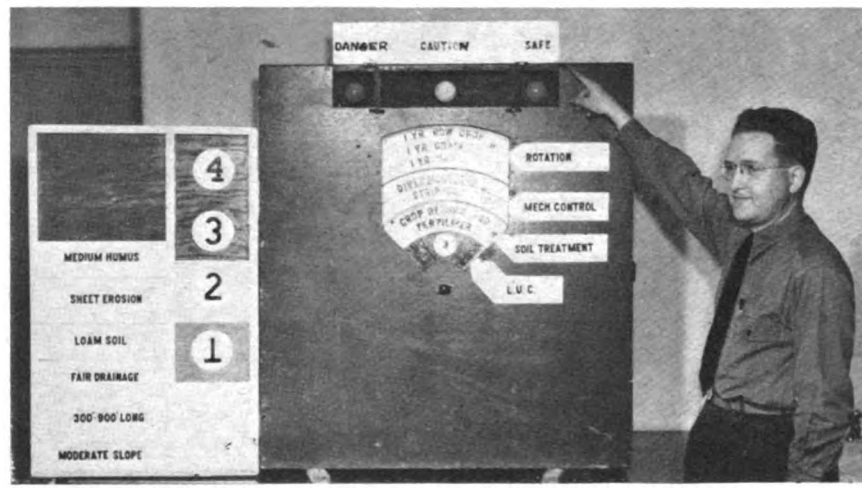
That's where the jackpot comes in. Their latest contribution has been dubbed the "one-armed bandit" because it looks like a cross between a slot machine and a roulette wheel. But it has proved an effective teaching device to let farmers know if their cropping practices are "robbing" the soil.

The "bandit" is in 2 parts: one, a chart which determines land-use capability (LUC) and the other, an analyzer consisting of 4 concentric circles. It can set up a possible 768 combinations; and a flashing green, yellow, or red light indicates whether or not a favorable soil balance is being maintained.

But that's the last step.

First, the LUC must be established. It is based on these physical characteristics of the land such as: Percentage of slope, length of slope, internal drainage, texture, erosion, and humus. Values determined by combinations of these characteristics were assigned to slides of varying sizes which fit into the LUC chart. The color and number which the six slides reach show the land-use capability for the field. For instance, blue representing LUC 4 is at the top. As Wilson puts it, "That's the color the farmer will be who works that land very intensively."

The information from the chart goes to the inner circle of the device. The second circle has four segments from which to select different fertilizing practices or combination of practices. On the next circle are listed six different mechanical measures of control, from none to diversions and strip cropping. On the outer ring are eight different cropping rotations from continuous row crops to continuous hay.



An incident from a feed production school in Seneca County shows how it works:

The farmer told the specialist that his field had a moderate slope about 600 feet in length. The drainage is fair, the soil a silt loam, some sheet erosion has occurred, and the organic content is rated medium.

The chart shows that he is in LUC 3. Next, Wilson found out that the farmer uses fertilizer, has no mechanical means of erosion control, and follows a 6-year rotation of 2 years of row crops, 2 of grain, and 2 of hay.

The machine told him he was "in the red."

Wilson then put the circles in motion. He found that diversions and strip cropping and plowing under the crop residue helped. But, before the green light would go on, the rotation had to be changed to 1-year row crop, 1 grain, and 1 hay.

Wilson and Kerr make no claims that the "bandit" has all the answers. It does let the farmer know whether his practices are adequate. The details of good soil management can be brought out in the ensuing discussion.

The interest and surprise farmers have shown in the "bandit" have given proof to the contention of the two specialists that this is a better way to get across the principles of conservation at a meeting than a 2-hour lecture. Their idea cuts down "oratory," but it doesn't get the extension workers home any earlier. Every farmers wants to try out his farm before he leaves the meeting.

3,000 See "Bandit"

So far, the "bandit" has gone to 25 meetings, and more than 3,000 people have seen it in operation. That doesn't count the audience that saw it over WGY, Schenectady's television station, WRGB, or the Cornell Farm and Home Week crowd last spring.

But that method wasn't fast enough for Harry Kerr. He thought all the county agents and agricultural workers could use a similar device, so he came up with a gadget. It's a pocket-size edition of the "bandit" and uses

(Continued on page 47)

Press—Radio—Pictures

Tell the Extension Story

PENCIL in hand, a tape recorder in his car, and a camera beside him are standard items of extension equipment for Scott County (Minn.) Agent Chester Graham.

Graham, like so many other agents, believes in making every trip and every hour in the office count. So he's ready to jot down notes for his newspaper column, make recordings for his weekly broadcasts, and shoot pictures for his slide sets whenever the opportunity presents itself. Thus he uses three important information tools—radio, news articles, and pictures—to help him in his extension job.

His adeptness with these tools also won him first place in Minnesota's second annual extension information contest. As a result, the Extension Service plaque "For Outstanding Use of Information Media" will hang in his office for 1 year. To win this plaque, "Chet" had to place high in all three main divisions—news, radio, visual aids—in the contest held as part of the annual State extension conference.

The information contest, which now draws well over a hundred entries, is an outgrowth of exhibit at the annual conference of pictures taken and news stories written by agents. In 1948 the exhibits were made competitive, and radio recordings were added to the list.

In 1949 the contest expanded even more, with farm organizations and commercial firms contributing nearly $100 toward prizes, including a large plaque to be rotated among the over-all winners from year to year. Smaller plaques were given to the high individuals in press, radio, and visual aids; and blue ribbons, certificates, books, and spotlights went to other high-ranking entrants.

The contest was by no means monopolized by the men. Mrs. Doris Wyman, home agent in Waseca County, won top honors in press. However, a veteran agricultural agent, J. I. Swedberg, who has long used information tools to make his job easier and more effective, topped the visual aids class. Graham, besides winning the over-all plaque, had the best entries in radio.

The contest, though, is only a minor objective in this exhibit. Far more important is the "information exchange" where agents can see how others are handling their press, radio, and visual aids problems.

Here agents discovered that they could make an interesting and effective radio program by recording a meeting of a 4-H Club and later editing and inserting narrative. That's what Paul Kunkel, Brown County agent, did for his local station at New Ulm.

Agents found that the "you and I" approach in agent columns made interesting reading. Witness J. I. "Jap" Swedberg's informal (but educational) visits with farmers as reported in "Rambling with Swedberg" in the Redwood Falls Gazette. And columns don't have to be long either—5 or 6 inches of type is good—as shown by "Peggy" Jacobson, Chippewa County home agent.

They saw the job Fred Wetherill, Nicollet County agent, did with slides. Fred had often tried to explain to farmers the danger from drifting 2,4-D if airplane spraying was done carelessly. One day he noticed five or six trees badly damaged by drift. He made color slides and now shows them at meetings and to office visitors. Fred says: "These slides show better than anything else the dangers of drifting 2,4-D."

They found out, too, what professionals in the field thought about their work. Most of the judges came from outside extension circles. In the press section, for example, the judges were W. H. Kirchen, field editor of the Farmer Magazine; Russ Asleson,

(*Continued on page 55*)

Harold Swanson, extension editor, presents Chester Graham with special plaque for outstanding use of information media.

Top winners in Minnesota's Extension Information contest were J. I. Swedberg for visual aids; Chester Graham, radio and over-all information; and Mrs. Doris Wyman, press.

I Went to Summer School

GRACE L. BACON,

Home Demonstration Agent,

Union County, Iowa

ATTENDING an extension summer school constitutes one of the most profitable 3-week vacations that any extension worker could possibly spend. That is my feeling after having attended the special extension summer school session at Fort Collins, Colo., the last two summers.

There are three definite advantages of an extension summer school as I see it, first the courses offered at the summer sessions were "down to earth," actually dealing with problems that the extension workers have to cope with, analyzing methods the students have been using and an exchange of ideas and methods.

Therein lies an important merit—the exchange of ideas. When 144 men and women from 32 states and 3 foreign countries get together there is bound to be much talking and exchanging of ideas on methods and devices. "This is the way we do it in my State" is an expression frequently heard in classroom discussions or in groups of students visiting and continuing discussions after the formal class period ends. The majority of the students were county workers and so have the same problems.

Just getting away from the job, "forgetting it all," does wonders for anyone. Of course Colorado, because of its scenery, offers a special opportunity for this. A week-end trip into the mountains makes one forget all the problems that any extension worker has to meet. Many recreational features are planned among the extension folks who really "let down their hair" and have fun. A square-dancing club was an especially popular feature.

"Have you really used anything that you learned?" is frequently asked. Yes, in many ways, from every class, I find myself putting into use some methods or techniques or sometimes just a little device that someone suggested. In our methods-of-extension-teaching class, we spent some time discussing, really training leaders to do a job; and, believe me, that is influencing my work every day. How often we ask a person to be a leader and do nothing to prepare him for the job, and how often leaders are completely in the dark as to what their job is. Is it any wonder we have difficulty obtaining leaders? As a result of this class, I have analyzed many methods that I had been using and done some changing and hope to do more. Do you plan what you're going to say when you make a farm or home visit or lead a discussion, or do you just take a shot in the dark? We had many such discussions.

Then I have still to complete a survey that I worked out in an evaluation-of-extension-methods class in the 1948 summer session. I have wondered for a long time which is the more effective method of teaching, but still we know that we reach many more people with our lessons when we use leader training.

So I am working on a survey using the lesson "Cooking of Meats" that I gave in some townships as leader training and as open meeting in others. The specialists on extension studies and nutrition from Iowa State College have worked with me, and soon we'll have a check by which we can determine which was more effective. I feel that the check will really help me as well as our program planning committee to know how I should expand my energies.

One of the most popular courses among the students was the methods of extension teaching. Just to meet the instructor and chat with him was inspiring. His sense of humor and "down to earthness" made him a very popular instructor. If the students didn't get an assignment, he always blamed himself for doing a poor job making the assignment; so you can see that he was a very unusual instructor. All instructors were mighty human, and instead of making long assignments for week ends often gave none, because they realized that the majority of those folks just didn't get to the mountains very often and were combining a vacation with the summer school session.

One of the big problems was how to get away for 3 weeks when it seems that every day is so full. Well, it did take a lot of planning, and I'll admit I did work hard getting ready; but it was well worth every minute. Fortunately, the only big 4-H activity taking place that affected my county was the State convention for the 4-H Club girls. So there were the usual arrangements to be made such as transportation, who was going, what were they to take with them, who would accompany the girls, and the same things to plan for the district camp which was held after I returned. Then there was the job of getting someone to write the weekly column that I write for the newspaper, but when I headed for Colorado it was amazing how soon I forgot it all.

One fine thing about attending summer school is that the entire 3 weeks did not cost any more than my vacations of previous years, which had been of much shorter duration and certainly had not all these combined advantages. I was especially fortunate last year because I received an Epsilon Sigma Phi scholarship.

So my advice to extension workers is to select the extension summer school of your choice, start planning early, and go. You'll find the folks in your county will get along without you very nicely; oh yes, they'll miss you, but maybe they'll appreciate you even more when you return; and you will come back refreshed, just bubbling over to get back "in the harness" and put those ideas to work.

Ilini Union Building, facu

Why Go to Summer School

As the Home Demonstration Agents See It

MABEL SPRAY, Home Demonstration Agent, Richland County, Ohio, and member of Professional Improvement Committee, National Home Demonstration Agents' Association

THE WORLD keeps going right on—changing every day. Home demonstration agents are challenged to keep pace with it. To do this, the Professional Improvement Committee of the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association recommends in-service and advanced training for home demonstration agents.

To get any place we know we must start where we are! That is an extension principle. Before making further recommendations the committee tried to find out where we are as far as advanced and in-service training for home demonstration agents is concerned. They found a great difference in States. Sabbatic leave of a quarter to a year is granted after 5 to 7 years of service in some States. At least one State requires 6 weeks of advanced training every 5 years. Some States allow professional leave for summer schools. In others, vacation time must be used in order to attend summer schools. Professional leave plus $50 in scholarships or expenses are allowed in some States.

...en, University of Illinois

Why attend summer school? Three Ohio Agents answer the question this way:

"Summer school is one of the most worth-while experiences I have had for several years. One of the best values was contacting agents from other States and exchanging ideas. The extension summer school is especially valuable because it gives you knowledge which can be applied directly to extension work as compared with general knowledge gained through ordinary graduate studies. Every agent should have an opportunity to attend one of these sessions at regular intervals, perhaps once every 2 or 3 years."—*Ruth Winner, Home Demonstration Agent, Lima, Ohio.*

"I enjoy summer schools as people who attend are usually teachers or extension workers. They are more mature people and can exchange ideas about their work. They come from many States and bring new ideas about the type of work and the way it is carried out.

"Instructors or professors are picked from outstanding schools or departments. Extension people get better acquainted on picnics and tours."—*Mabel Fernald, Home Demonstration Agent, Norwalk, Ohio.*

"Extension summer school for extension workers planned by extension workers really rings the bell. It is organized classroom work with outstanding instructors and a classroom of extension people who know the real reason for being there. Not all of the education comes from classroom discussion or library shelves. One of the great values is contact with other extension workers from across the United States. It is working and playing together, sharing experiences, and getting new ideas. It is an opportunity to know and work with all levels of extension workers—county agents, specialists, supervisors, and others.

"The courses are varied and can meet your individual needs. The extra activities add a touch of relaxation and vacation.

"I believe that when I am out of the county I can do a better job of evaluating and analyzing the program, goals, and methods used. So, perhaps, in addition to education and vacation, it is an opportunity to clear your confused thinking and busy life of requests, meetings, and telephone calls, so you are a little more efficient when returning.

"To sum it all up, in my estimation extension summer school is education, inspiration, relaxation, and vacation, all done up in a short 3 or 4 weeks."—*Iris Macumber, Home Demonstration Agent, Dayton, Ohio.*

From these and comments of other agents who have attended extension summer school, it is obvious there are many values to be received from such an experience which could be briefly summarized as:

1. Meeting, exchanging ideas with, and having fun with extension workers—county workers, specialists, supervisors—from many different States.

2. Classroom instruction on subject matter that is practical for extension workers given by outstanding instructors.

3. The opportunity to evaluate the county program, methods, and goals, perhaps to have a new appreciation for that local situation. The grass is not always greener on the other side.

4. An educational vacation that offers new friends, picnics, tours, a change of scenery, relaxation, and inspiration.

Expanding Horizons in Adult Education

GLEN HOLMES, State Department of Public Instruction, Iowa

THE TASKS in adult education are enormous. There is more to be done than can be satisfactorily accomplished by any one group or agency. Someone has suggested this definition of adult education: "It is the effort on the part of a community to raise its level of efficient living." Although it may appear that there is competition among the many agencies and some duplication of activities in adult education, this need not be the case with the Extension Service and State Department of Public Instruction. Both have tremendous jobs to do, many of which can best be done in cooperation between the two agencies. If through adult education a better nation may be evolved, then it is imperative that tremendous effort be employed to bring about a high degree of cooperation. One way in which this can be accomplished is by the establishment of lines of communication between the two agencies. This would give each an opportunity to know what the other is doing and would afford each an opportunity to tap the resources of the other.

Cooperative Extension Work has contributed greatly to rural adult education. The public school is gradually accepting its role and moving into the field of adult education. School people are recognizing increasingly that their obligation toward education extends beyond high school graduation. With the school's facilities for education, a suitable building, instructional materials, a pool of educational experts and persons who are trained in diagnosing and evaluating, and assessing educational pursuits, the public school holds a strategic position in the adult education pattern.

The Adult Education Department of the National Education Association recognized in 1946 that the Extension Service commands a very important place in rural adult education. M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, was invited by the Adult Education Division of the National Education Association to participate in the first Adult Education Meeting of State Directors which was held at West Point, N. Y., in the fall of 1946. Since that date the Extension Service has had a part in the planning of the Annual National Education Association, Adult Education Conferences.

In 1947 the second annual meeting of State Directors of Adult Education was held at Clear Lake Camp, Dowling, Mich., at which time a much wider representation from the Extension Service was in attendance.

Extension Represented

Two representatives from Iowa, J. Neil Raudabaugh and E. F. Graff, were sent from the Iowa Extension Service, and I attended for the State Department of Public Instruction. Following this joint conference at Clear Lake Camp, the Iowa delegates attempted to work out ways to cooperate and extend adult education in Iowa. At a luncheon meeting with Miss Jessie Parker, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dean and Director Kildee of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and L. H. Wood, State Director of Vocational Education, the delegates reviewed the meeting at Clear Lake Camp and its implications from the standpoint of the Extension Service and the State Department of Public Instruction.

It was concluded that as adult education is a broad field and the public schools are in a strategic position to initiate programs in adult education, the State Superintendent's Office should call a meeting of representatives from school administrators, colleges, vocational education, city adult education directors, and the Extension Service to discuss further: what the whole field of adult education is as it pertains particularly to public schools; how cooperation between agencies can be strengthened; and what specific projects might be attempted by the Department of Public Instruction.

This meeting was held November 26, 1947. An advisory committee was named as a result of this meeting which included four representatives from colleges, two representatives from Extension, five school administrators, one city director of adult education, and representatives from the Department of Public Instruction.

The advisory committee recommended that the State department call a 2-day conference on adult education which should be directed toward the school's responsibility in the field of adult education. This recommendation was carried out on March 29 and 30, 1948, when a 2-day conference was held in Des Moines. Preconference involvement was partially worked out by the use of a questionnaire which was sent to all school administrators ahead of the conference. The conference agenda were evolved from the results of the questionnaire. Representatives from Extension Service helped plan the meeting and participated in it. A total of 150 attended this 2-day conference.

School Represented on Extension Program

A further step toward cooperation was taken when representatives of the State Department of Public Instruction were invited to address a meeting of the Extension Program Board of Iowa State College and to serve as consultants on adult education for a 2-day meeting on the Iowa State College campus.

Five representatives from Iowa attended the Purdue National Education Association Annual Conference in the fall of 1948. (This was the third annual conference of the Department of Adult Education of the National Education Association which directly involved city directors of adult education, State directors of adult education, and representatives of the Extension Service.) Following the Purdue meeting it was concluded

that the five representatives from Iowa should get together to evaluate the conference. The two representatives from the Extension Service who attended this group meeting participated in this evaluation. Much time in the Purdue meeting was devoted to group dynamics; and, as a result, it was decided to hold a seminar of 1 day with a selected group of about 25 people from the areas of public school administration, college and university staff members, and Extension Service, to consider group dynamics. This meeting was held at Drake University, February 4, 1949. Additional follow-up meetings on the subject of group dynamics were requested by those in attendance at this meeting.

County superintendents of schools in Iowa requested that time be devoted to group dynamics in their annual conference meeting at Spirit Lake, Iowa, which was held the week of June 20, 1949. J. Neil Raudabaugh and I developed a program and presented it to this group as a part of their conference. Other joint projects are in the process of formation at this time. Representatives of the State Department of Public Instruction and the Extension Service have served on planning committees and on programs of the annual meeting of the Iowa Association of Adult Education.

There are now more than 40 public schools in Iowa with comprehensive adult education programs. The Extension Service is assisting with many of these programs. There are, in addition to the comprehensive programs, more than 150 night school programs put on by vocational agricultural and homemaking teachers in Iowa. The Extension Service is also assisting with a majority of these adult education programs.

As we look to the future, we see a further need for the pooling of the resources of the Extension Service and the State Department of Public Instruction in our State. A critical analysis of the job to be done, and a broad knowledge of the resources of each group, will do much to make a high degree of cooperation possible.

Miss America Is 4-H Booster

MISS AMERICA, Arizona's own Jacque Mercer (now Mrs. Cook), and her father, Arthur L. Mercer, are strong boosters of 4–H Club work in this State and helped to call attention to National 4–H Club Achievement Week, November 5 to 13. Miss Mercer was a 4–H Club member at Liberty, Ariz., for 4 years. She completed projects in clothing, food preparation, poultry, and gardening.

Mr. Mercer has been a 4–H Club leader for several years. In the 1947–48 season, he led a general agricultural 4–H Club of 20 boys and girls. And last fall, another group of 4–H'ers were taking their 4–H project training under Mr. Mercer. This also is a general agricultural club.

Jacque gives 4–H a lot of credit in helping her learh to sew, cook, and work with others.

This "One-Armed Bandit" Always Gives a Jackpot

(Continued from page 42)

the same principles of four rotating disks. It's very quick and simple to operate. It gave Kerr some trouble, however, because he wanted to call it a "conservation slide rule;" but thinking that people might consider it complicated, he settled on "conservation calculator" instead.

Before they started building the large "bandit" the two conservationists consulted an electrician who said the wiring couldn't be done. "We didn't know anything about electricity, so we went ahead and built it," was Wilson's comment. They set it up so there are four separate circuits. The current is shunted from one circuit to another across the board, resulting in the flashing of the colored light.

Suggestions, both good and bad, poured in while they were building it. Parts from war surplus British telephone sets and a few pieces from a B–29, as well as materials from the local lumber and machine shops, went into its construction. It was made portable so it can be taken to meetings, but "You don't want to carry it very far," they both say.

The evenings spent on it in the Wilson basement are reported as indeterminable. The cost of materials was estimated at $60. The senior conservationist said when it was completed: "I'd hate like heck to build a battleship."

4-H Club Study Findings Point the Way

LAUREL K. SABROSKY, Extension Analyst, Federal Extension Service

IN THE 36 years since the Smith-Lever Act was passed in 1914, 4-H Club membership has grown from 115 thousand boys and girls to nearly 2 million in 1949. The accomplishments of these boys and girls and their activities have made great contributions to communities and rural life throughout the United States and have gained the attention and respect of people in all walks of life. They have attracted the attention of foreign countries which have adapted many parts of the 4-H system to their own situations.

We are proud of the work of the 4-H boys and girls and of the Extension Service workers who have made it possible.

But, being Extension workers, we are never satisfied with our work. We think it can be better—we know it can be better. We see the weak spots as we work directly with the people in their own home and community situations. As we realize the scope of the work, we feel greater responsibility toward these millions of youth who will be looking to us for guidance. 4-H Club work has grown with the decades; we must grow with it if we accept our responsibilities.

In keeping with this trend, we have been making studies of 4-H Club work for many years. Here are some of the findings that may help solve problems that arise in 4-H Club work.

Local Leadership

As extension workers, our job is to disseminate information to the 4-H Club members—information that will make them better citizens of our country—and encourage their use of such information. In order to do this, various methods and devices are used, both for the sake of development of the youth and to enable the limited number of extension workers to reach such large numbers of people. The use of volunteer local leaders is one of those devices, and the local leadership system is an outstanding part of the 4-H organization.

In our studies, we have found that local leaders are better leaders and are more satisfied with their work if:

They are given specific training in organization and teaching in training meetings held several times a year.

They enter into the planning of the county program as well as the local club and community program.

They are allowed to do the job once it is given to them.

They are provided with readable organization and subject-matter material.

They are given special help in both how to keep 4-H records and how to assist members in keeping them.

They are shown how to delegate responsibility to members and get cooperation of boys and girls.

They are given special assistance in:

Training of judging and demonstration teams.

Acquainting community and parents with 4-H objectives and procedures.

They are given prestige by personal and public recognition of their work.

Parents

Parents of 4-H Club members or potential members are as important factors to the 4-H program as are the extension agents, the boys and girls, and the local leaders.

Studies have shown that parents are willing, and even anxious to help with and promote 4-H Club work if:

(1) They are acquainted with 4-H Club work.

(2) They are asked to help.

Recognition of the parents by local leaders through home visits made by the local leader and special parties and events given by the club do the most good in obtaining parent cooperation. Furnishing transportation, refreshments, and project materials are things parents are most willing to do, but a large percentage of them will also attend 4-H meetings and events, if asked, and as many as are needed are willing to serve as project advisers or local leaders.

So far, we know that the best type of local club organization depends upon the situation in which it is developed, on the age of the boys and girls, and on the projects carried. We need to make more studies to identify the kinds of organization which are best in the various localities. In studying the factors related to vitality of 4-H Clubs, we have found that: Larger original organization is better than small; clubs which start with small numbers should increase their membership the first 2 or 3 years; clubs tend to "die" in their first 3 years of organization; high percentage of completions and uniform annual intake of new membership tend to lengthen the club's life.

Reenrollment of 4-H Club Members

Each year in 4-H Club work, as is true with any organization, we lose a large number of members. More 4-H members drop out of their clubs at the end of the first year than at any other time. This is a real concern to us as we believe a boy or girl cannot derive full benefit of 4-H Club work in two or three years, let alone one year. To help us solve this problem, the Western States are now attempting to identify the factors associated with staying in the work or dropping out of it. So far, we know that 37 percent of the first-year girls dropped out and 40 percent of the boys did. As this paper goes to press, we have the following facts concerning the first-year boys and girls in these Western States whose clubs were reorganized:

A greater percentage of those carrying only one project dropped out than of those carrying two or more projects.

Three times as many completing members reenrolled as did those who did not complete a project.

The project carried seemed to be a factor related to whether or not they

reenrolled for a second year. Those carrying health were most likely to reenroll, followed by livestock, with foods, clothing, home gardens, and poultry, in the order named.

Further analysis of such findings is necessary to give us real answers, but they give us food for thought for the time being.

With 4–H Club studies as with many other activities, the problems are many and the time to work on them limited. However, each finding leads us forward in our search for the right road and furnishes us with a better map to follow on our way to our 4–H goals.

New Jacket for 4–H Boys

4–H boys throughout the United States will now proudly wear a dignified jacket with a 4–H emblem that is distinctly their own.

The State club leaders and the Extension Subcommittee on 4–H Club Work have designated a green jacket, with the 4–H emblem on the left front, as the one to be worn. The zippered jacket is of sanforized, water-repellent, colorfast, cotton gabardine. The 4-inch emblem, to be placed on the left front *only*, will identify the wearer as a 4–H member in individual or group photographs.

This attractive jacket is suitable for wear at 4–H meetings, livestock shows, picnics, school, camps, tours, and at almost any 4–H event.

Extension agents can well encourage 4–H boys to display this jacket regardless of where they live or travel.

How These Findings Look to Us

A County Club Agent

WHILE Mrs. Sabrosky's article emphasizes the tremendous force of 4–H Clubs for better living during the past 36 years, the study also shows the need of taking inventory in preparation for continued growth and acceptance of greater responsibilities.

A more definitely organized program of leadership training is obviously one of our immediate needs, including, for instance: (a) Training in teaching techniques. Teaching tools. (b) Understanding youth problems—needs—ambitions. (c) Organization helps—Division of work—Training assistant leaders. (d) Institutes on recreation—Discussion procedure.

Recognitions which develop higher standards of leadership are discussed in the study. 4–H leaders must be helped to understand and accept greater organization responsibilities in the 4–H Club program.

Successful youth organizations are developing closer relationships with parent groups—seeking their participation in planning and in leadership. This is the basic in 4–H Club work—and is well emphasized in the study by Mrs. Sabrosky.

Regarding factors related to the vitality of the club: It is my observation that it is not determined by the size of the club. "The spark of life" may be a junior leader—perhaps one family. It usually is the 4–H leader who keeps the 4–H Club alive.

Reenrollment percentage of "one" or "two" project members is an interesting observation. To me this is proof of the need of making the 4–H Club an interesting community organization—with social activities, music, camping, service activities—as well as good demonstrations, judging practices, tours—and all the many things which make it fun as well as a challenge to be 4–H members. The 4–H'ers "stay in" and grow in ability and appreciation.

The points discussed by Mrs. Sabrosky are important factors in the success of the 4–H program. We need to make further studies, To Make the Best Better.—*Mrs. Clara M. Oberg, county 4–H Club agent, Minnesota.*

A State 4–H Club Leader

Reviewing the past and analyzing the present are necessary steps in developing a sounder 4–H program for the future. Mrs. Sabrosky's conclusions help us to recognize our present weaknesses and also point the way to action needed.

The items she has listed in connection with leaders, parents, and club organizations are the fundamentals upon which 4–H work was founded. A larger and sounder 4–H program will automatically result as these principles are developed.

As 4–H events and activities increase there is the need to so direct them that they will accomplish these major objectives rather than being an end in themselves.

The 4–H Club study now under way in the Western States should give us information helpful on a Nation-wide basis in increasing the enrollment.

Increasing reenrollment among younger members by a few percentage points today should increase the number of older members by thousands in future years.—*Cecil G. Staver, State 4–H Club Leader, Colorado.*

A State Director

I am very much interested in all of Mrs. Sabrosky's article dealing with 4–H Club studies, but I am particularly pleased with the findings in the section on volunteer leaders.

In the study now being planned in Georgia we hope to find out how leaders have influenced and strengthened our club program in key counties and then use this information to map out a State-wide plan for training and using leaders.

Of course, we already know that these leaders have been very helpful in promoting and guiding club work in our most successful counties, but we are anxious to learn the how and why of this influence. All of us in this State feel that the study will be very valuable in building better club programs in a large number of counties.—*Walter S. Brown, Director of Extension, Georgia.*

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

More Beef From Southern Ranges

Our efforts to produce better beef cattle for southern range conditions are beginning to bear fruit. Brahman bulls (imported from India to contribute heat-tolerance characters), mated to crossbred cows, produced calves that made better gains and appeared thriftier than those sired by a Hereford bull. This was on Florida range with little or no supplement for the calves. The heifers from the Brahman bull averaged 404 pounds at 1 year, and those from the Hereford bull averaged 366 pounds.

The Tillage—Not the Crop

An important discovery has been made in soils research regarding the loss of organic matter and nitrogen through cropping. A study at the Mandan, N. Dak., station showed that losses during a 30-year period ranged from about 20 percent on land cropped continuously to small grain to about 40 percent on land in cultivated crops. The losses were greatest under row crops and fallow, proving that loss of organic matter is due to tillage and aeration of the soil rather than to any direct effect of the crop.

Antibiotics Used in Canning

Canned vegetables may take their place alongside frozen ones in quality if further tests confirm preliminary research just completed on a new method of food preservation. ARA chemists sterilized canned vegetables by adding minute amounts of an antibiotic and then giving the sealed cans a mild heat treatment. This procedure proved as effective in destroying bacteria and other spoilage organisms as conventional canning methods. The advantages are obvious: Lower cost and better flavor, color, and quality. The $64 question that must be answered before the process can be recommended is whether the antibiotics as used would be harmful to man. This will take a lot more work.

Stepping Up War on Weeds

Weeds are costing American farmers billions of dollars each year. And they are becoming worse in spite of the new control methods. The problem is so big that it calls for all we can give it, including scientific know-how and the facilities of Federal, State, and commercial agencies. Recognizing its responsibility to the farmers, the ARA has taken stock of its research facilities and has reorganized them for a sharper attack on the weed problem. A new weed division has been set up in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering to coordinate all weed work, regardless of crops, and including work on machinery for weed control. At a recent meeting of the Northeastern Weed Control Conference, P. V. Cardon, research administrator, called on all agencies with weed-control facilities to make this work an integral part of their programs.

New Snap Bean for the South

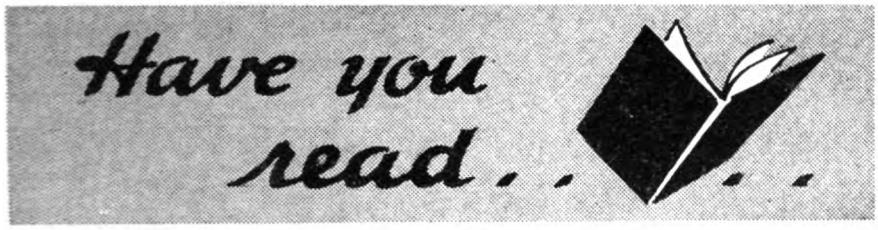
Contender, a new market snap bean for the South, is ready for truck-crop planting next season. In 3 years' tests in nine Southern States the new bean showed resistance to powdery mildew and to common bean mosaic, one of the worst bean diseases in the South. Contender has better quality than some of the present favorites for shipping and stands up well in handling. It is a heavy-yielding, stringless bean and produces more to the acre than Stringless Black Valentine, which it will probably replace in some areas. It is not expected to be used much as a home garden bean.

Yellow Fat O. K. on Beefsteaks

Yellow fat on your beefsteak doesn't necessarily mean it came from an old animal, as is usually assumed. It is also found in young beef animals which have been fattened on pasture and range. It probably means the animals have been getting a lot of carotene in their feed, which is useful in protecting them from vitamin A deficiency. Feeding experiments at Spur, Tex., showed yellow color in the fat to correspond with the amount of carotene in the feed. A breed such as the Jersey had to be almost vitamin-A-starved in order to produce white fat. And, predominantly, beef breeds required careful feeding to avoid vitamin A deficiency in order to produce beef with a white fat.

Lost and Found

A new method of using waste and low-grade cotton has been developed at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory by an interesting and devious route. During the war the laboratory devised a machine for cutting lint cotton to short-length fibers for use in making nitrocellulose, used in smokeless gunpowder. After the war the machine was declared surplus and was dismantled and sold. Some time later a specialty paper pulp manufacturer came to the laboratory and asked its help in making fine papers from waste and low-grade cotton. The men at the laboratory remembered the lint-cutting machine that had been sold after the war. Together they made a search which ended in 1948 when they located it in a second-hand equipment store. The machine was modified somewhat and installed as a basic unit in a new process for making fine papers.



SOIL, FOOD AND HEALTH, Edited by Jonathan Forman and O. E. Fink, with an introduction by Louis Bromfield. Friends of the Land, 1368 North High Street, Columbus 1, Ohio. 1949. 342 pp.

● For the last 8 years an annual conference on conservation, nutrition and health has been sponsored by Friends of the Land, a nontechnical society intent upon educating our people to their responsibility for the conservation of natural resources. "Soil, Food and Health" is a summary of these conferences.

The conferences have been designed to bring up to date and to summarize in a popular way all that is known about the relation of soil to human health and behavior. Each year many authorities in various phases of the subject have come together to contribute their share to the answer to the problem. All of the information so far assembled from over 120 authorities points in the same direction—"Evidence . . . is far from complete, but the trend of accumulated findings is unmistakable. If the soil does not have the essential elements in it, plants that grow there do not; nor do animals that eat those plants; nor do people throughout a country who eat those plants and animals. Soil debility soon removes stiffening lime from the national backbone, lowers the beat and vigor of the national bloodstream, and leads to a devitilized society."

"American medicine exists for the care of the sick. . . . The prevention of disease . . . is pretty largely an individual matter—a personal responsibility. . . . . We can do more toward keeping our people healthy by using our energy to improve their living conditions, and to teach them how to take proper care of their bodies than . . . to provide . . . medical care to ease the damage to their bodies after it has been done by disease."

Dr. Forman says the findings so far put the problem of the health of our people dependent upon nutrient minerals back where it belongs—in the hands of the farmer. He says we and our children and their children will be dead a long time before science will have the complete answer to the relation of health to the soil. However we know enough already to say that people could on the average add at least 10 years to their lives if they would but follow what has been learned at these conferences.

In a section on water, O. E. Fink reviews the findings of the conferences and presents his "Pyramid" showing our dependence on water as the most important natural resource.

The results of these conferences leave the situation a clear one of making practical use of the known facts by those who produce the food, all who seek to maintain their health and efficiency, and those whose responsibility it is to extend the practical information to the people for their use. The book is of special significance to the Extension worker, giving him the latest and best information on the relationship of human health and well being to the nature and content of the soil, presented in an understandable form for passing on to others.—*Edwin C. Hollinger, Extension-SCS Conservationist.*

HOW TO BEAUTIFY AND IMPROVE YOUR HOME GROUNDS. Henry B. Aul, assistant horticultural editor of the New York Tribune. Sheridan House, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. 1949.

● This is a most interesting book just published by Sheridan House. The 320 pages are illustrated with 155 line drawings, sketches, and plans by the author himself. Many of these are perspectives that give a fine idea of how the grounds will look after they are completely landscaped. In the 72 chapters will be found suggestions for handling almost any situation that may arise on relatively small properties. The book deals more with city and suburban than with strictly farm properties although even the farm family would get many valuable suggestions for improving the immediate area around the house.

This book is unique in that it opens up all kinds of new vistas and hitherto unthought of possibilities for the home owner who seeks help with landscaping. We ordinarily think of only a few stereotyped ways to landscape a place, but Mr. Aul shows us that there are hundreds of most interesting ways.

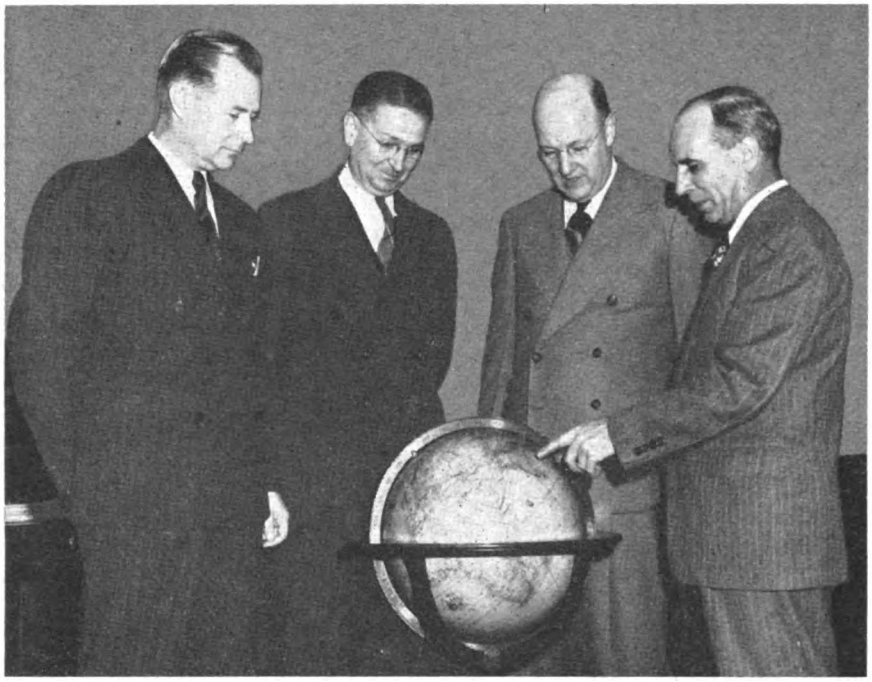
Especial attention is given to design, very little to plant materials as such. Stressed in most plans are terraces, lawn area, service area, trees, shrubs, and flower borders, shelters or tool houses, garden benches, grills, pools, fruit trees or plants, small vegetable or flower plots, and compost piles, and the whole thing woven into some of the most attractive arrangements for comfortable and recreational outdoor living that we have seen.

The idea of drawing up a plan and then doing the work well and gradually, as time and funds permit, is emphasized.

Mr. Aul has been a leader in suggesting ways to plan the small property for usefulness and beauty. For the past 12 years he has written weekly articles and magazine stories on garden design for the small home owner. At last, he has brought some of his ideas together in a book of decided usefulness at this time when so many new home owners need it.—*Dr. R. J. Haskell, extension plant pathologist and acting horticulturist.*

● One of the last official acts of WILLIAM H. HASTIE as Governor of the Virgin Islands was the appointment of EDITH G. JACKSON, native of the islands, as extension home demonstration agent. She is the first member of her race to be named to this position which has remained vacant for 17 years. Miss Jackson holds a bachelor's degree in home economics from New York University and a master's from the University of Michigan. Her appointment brings the total agricultural and home economics staff in the islands up to four. Robert L. Hannon of North Carolina heads up the work.

About People . . .



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE Charles F. Brannan examines with interest the air route now being followed by three USDA representatives as they made plans for traveling around the world to set up relationships with Eastern Hemisphere countries on programs of technical agricultural cooperation. Left to right are: Dr. Albert H. Moseman, Agricultural Research Administration; Paul V. Kepner, Extension Service; Secretary Brannan; and Dr. Ross E. Moore, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The three USDA men left late in January and expect to spend about 80 days on their trip. Countries being visited include Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, and the Philippines. The cooperative work being developed takes in a variety of specific projects, such as improvement of food crops, including rice; control of plant diseases, including those affecting coconuts, further development of extension work; setting up crop reporting systems, and improvement of farm management and marketing systems.

● The third annual market clinic for Red River Valley potato growers was held November 1 and 2 in East Grand Forks, Minn., reports H. W. Herbison, marketing agent of NDAC Extension Service. The clinic was sponsored by North Dakota Agricultural College, the University of Minnesota, the Red River Valley Potato Growers Association, the inspection service (PMA) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the East Grand Forks Commercial Club.

● L. R. HARRILL, State 4–H Club leader in North Carolina, recently returned from a 60-day assignment in Austria as visiting 4–H expert with ECA, optimistic about the growth of 4–H there. He says he believes the club program is going to stick and become nation-wide in scope. Mr. Harrill visited the French, British, and American zones during his stay in Austria, getting a first-hand glimpse of agricultural schools, club meetings, and farms.

● On January 1, Pioneer Plant Pathologist DICK VAUGHAN of the Wisconsin Extension staff retired after 38 years of service. Vaughan was Wisconsin's first plant pathologist and the only one until his retirement. He plans to retire to the quiet and easy life of a 240-acre Iowa farm. His extension experience began in 1906 as a horticultural assistant on the first demonstration train run by the Vermont Experiment Station in the Connecticut Valley. "If I had it to do over again," comments Vaughan, "I'd be an extension man." Vaughan is succeeded in his position by Earl Wade, a Wisconsin graduate.

● Not so long ago MRS. ALINE ORY, home demonstration agent at Madill, Okla., looked in her rear-view mirrow and saw two cars following hers. She turned first one way, then another to make sure she was being tagged. Sure enough, she was. Finally, in desperation, she pulled to the curb and parked, and the two cars did likewise. Several men got out. "Madam," they said, "we've been watching your driving for several blocks and have selected you as the safest driver of the day." With that they presented her with an orchid from the safety council, tipped their hats, and drove away.

● Extension lost another loyal member when ARTHUR B. BINGHAM, of the Pennsylvania 4–H Club staff, passed away, December 5. He had been in his office that day, attended a fraternity dinner in the evening, and died of a heart attack that night. For many years he has been on the State 4–H Club staff.

● PAUL H. ALLEN, former Sullivan County agent and district agent in New York State, has accepted an assignment in Korea as assistant economic commissioner in charge of agricultural training. From 1944 to 1947 he served as area director in the Beirut area for the Near East Foundation.

To See With Her Own Eyes

(Continued from page 37)

a regional workshop on extension methods at the University of Minnesota where she met extension people from 11 States; a provincial meeting of the Manitoba Women's Institutes at Winnipeg; an international camp for Lutheran students at Interlochen, Mich., and the National Home Demonstration Council meeting at Colorado Springs where she was featured as a speaker.

She left North Dakota on November 6 to spend 9 days at Cornell University. There she observed the fine program of research in agriculture and home economics, the work of the Extension Service, and visited some of the farms in that area.

On to Washington, D. C., on November 16, she visited the Federal extension office there and the research center at Beltsville and talked with many of the leaders in Extension and research, establishing valuable contacts for helpful sources of information now and later.

On November 30 she sailed from New York, reaching home in time for a happy holiday reunion with her parents, her brother and sister, and their families, all of whom have followed her experiences in America with keenest interest. Her studies were resumed at Giessen on January 1—just 1 year after taking leave.

Some of Miss Lorentz's most vivid impressions of America are: The very great friendliness of American people everywhere; the abundance of food and machinery of all kinds; extension local leadership as a means of personal development for rural women; the value of free discussion as a means of exchanging ideas and clarifying individual and group thinking; the emphasis placed upon church and spiritual values; farm women in America are as well dressed as town women; the extent to which men and boys share in the duties and interests of the house, home, and family life; the small amount of outdoor work done by farm women here as compared to Germany; the training in self-reliance given to American children; the great variety of extension bulletins presenting new information in agriculture and home economics in clear, concise, readable form, adapted to the needs of busy farm people; and the vast amount of commercial advertising and its influence upon the thinking of the public.

In a letter of good-by to the homemakers of North Dakota, she said:

"My last day in North Dakota has come, and I have to take leave from the State where I have felt really at home for this year. You all have made a contribution to make my stay so very inspiring, educational, and enjoyable. I found very true what I was told at my arrival in New York last January: 'The North Dakota people are the most friendly and hospitable ones in the Nation.' My experiences here with you will affect my whole life. I know that I gained a different point of view, not only about the American people but also about my own country, because the discussions of the problems of both countries broadened my mind a great deal and clarified my opinion about many things here and abroad.

"I go back now with the deep wish that I may carry on all the kindness received in your country to other people I am going to meet. I hope to repay your generosity by devoting all my life to the rural women, and I shall make all effort to work for a good understanding and appreciation of each other in your country and in mine. I thank you all once more for your great personal interest and contribution to this practical action of good will between countries and nations.

"I have been impressed how your club officers and project leaders are able to express themselves so well, and I think this is because of the experience you have in your homemakers' clubs. I also think that your Government bulletins on many different topics are very helpful to you. We don't have these in Germany now, but I hope we also will get them as soon as we can afford to have them printed.

"And now as I go, I give each one of you my good wishes. I shall never forget your kindness."

Looking Ahead

Typical of the 1,850,000 4–H Club members observing 4–H Club week this month, March 4–12, are the officers of the recently formed 4–H Dairy Calf Club of Oconee County, S. C.

This club is helping to blaze the way in their community for a dairy enterprise which will make use of some recent research by Clemson College in curing a superior cheese in the old Stumphouse Mountain tunnel nearby. The 29 boys and girls in the club have good Brown Swiss calves which may make history in this mountain county in developing dairies that will feed a blue mold cheese industry.

Regional Extension Short-Term Schools, 1950

Courses and Instructors

Northeast Region—Cornell University—July 17 Through August 4

Extension Information—L. L. Longsdorf, Extension Editor, Kansas State College.

Program Building in Extension Education—J. Paul Leagans, Professor, Extension Education, Cornell University.

Extension Evaluation—Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky, Extension Analyst, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service.

Public Policy—Arthur Mauch, Associate Professor, Agricultural Economics Department, Michigan State College.

Sociology for Extension Workers—R. C. Clark, Jr., Associate Professor, Rural Sociology, Cornell University.

4-H Club Organization and Procedures—Edward W. Aiton, Extension Agriculturist, 4-H Club Work, Eastern States, Division of Field Coordination, Federal Extension Service.

Contact: L. D. Kelsey, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Central Region—University of Wisconsin—June 12 Through June 30

Organization and Methods in Adult Extension Work—Neil Raudabaugh, In Charge, Extension Studies and Training, Iowa.

County Extension Office Management—Karl Knaus, Field Agent, Central States, Division of Field Coordination, Federal Extension Service.

Psychology for Extension Workers—H. F. Harlow, Professor of Psychology, University of Wisconsin.

4-H Organization and Procedures—C. C. Lang, Assistant State Club Leader, Ohio State University.

Evaluation of Extension Work—F. P. Frutchey, In Charge, Foreign Student Section, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service.

Philosophy of Extension—H. C. Ramsower, Director Emeritus, Extension Service, Ohio State University.

Extension Communication—W. A. Sumner, Professor, Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin.

Developing Extension Programs—Eunice Heywood, Field Agent, Home Demonstration Work, Central States, Division of Field Coordination, Federal Extension Service.

Seminar on Adult Education (tentative).

Contact: V. E. Kivlin, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wis.

Western Region—Colorado A. & M.—Two Sessions

First Session—June 19 through July 7.

Supervision—Fred C. Jans, Field Agent, Western States, Division of Field Coordination, Federal Extension Service.

Psychology for Extension Workers—Dr. Paul J. Kruse, Professor Emeritus, Extension Education, Cornell University.

Livestock Marketing—Dr. R. C. Ashby, Department of Livestock Marketing, Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.

Public Relations in Extension Education—Dr. Joseph B. Gittler, Professor of Sociology, Iowa State College.

Extension Information Service—Bristow Adams, Professor Emeritus of Journalism, Cornell University.

Political Influences Affecting Extension Education—W. R. Parks, Associate Professor, Department of History and Government, Iowa State College.

Second Session—July 17 through August 4

Rural Recreation—Stewart G. Case, Recreation Specialist, Extension Service, Colorado A. & M. College.

Rural Health Services—Elin L. Anderson, Specialist in Rural Health Services, Federal Extension Service.

Rural Housing—O. J. Trenary, Agricultural Engineer, Colorado A. & M. College.

Principles in the Development of Youth Programs—W. A. Sutton, State 4-H Club Leader, State College of Agriculture, Georgia.

Contact: F. A. Anderson, Director of Extension, A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Southern Region—University of Arkansas—July 17 Through August 4

American Agricultural Policy—Dr. R. J. Doll, Professor, Farm Management and Agricultural Policy, Kansas State College.

Basic Evaluation of Extension Work—Jewell Garland, Associate Leader, Field Studies and Training, Mississippi Extension Service.

Development of Extension Programs—Cannon C. Hearne, In Charge, Personnel Training Section, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service.

Effective Use of News Media—F. H. Jeter, Agricultural Editor, North Carolina State College.

Psychology for Extension Workers—Dr. Paul J. Kruse, Professor Emeritus of Extension Education, Cornell University.

Public Relations—(not yet selected).

Use of Groups in Extension Work—Dr. W. M. Smith, Jr., Associate Professor, Family Relationships, Pennsylvania State College.

Contact: Lippert S. Ellis, Director of Extension, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

● In addition to the regional extension short-term schools, opportunity for work as a part of the graduate program is available at the University of Missouri Summer School June 12–July 8 where courses will be offered in extension education and related subjects. Three courses of particular interest are Extension Methods and Techniques, Cannon C. Hearne, Fed-

eral Extension Service, instructor; Advanced Group Organization, Lawrence M. Hepple, of staff of University of Missouri, instructor, and The Consumer and the Market, Mrs. Derolis Young, home economics department, University of Missouri, instructor. Write to F. E. Rogers, State Extension Agent, College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo., for further information.

Also at Mississippi State College during the period June 5–23 a course of particular interest to all extension workers is the one in Building Extension Programs, to be taught by Dr. J. Paul Leagans, professor of extension education, Cornell University. For further information about this school write to H. J. Putnam, leader, field studies and training, Extension Service, Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.

A summer school for Negro extension workers is planned to be held at Alcorn A & M College, Alcorn, Miss. Details about this school may also be obtained from H. J. Putnam.

National 4–H Fellowships Offered for 1950–51 and 1951–52

The two National 4–H Fellowships jointly provided by the Federal Extension Service and the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work are available for the college year 1950–51. Arrangements have been completed for these two fellowships to be again offered for the year 1951–52. The National Committee provides $1,200 for each of these fellowships—two for 1950–51, two for 1951–52. The Federal Extension Service provides guidance and supervision to enable the young people to learn all they can of the workings of the Government in Washington.

Each State has the privilege of nominating one young man and one young woman who have shown outstanding ability in school and 4–H Club work and who give promise of future leadership in agriculture and home economics. Nominations for 1950–51 must be filed with the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., by May 1950. Application blanks may be obtained from your State club leader.

Press—Radio—Pictures Tell the Extension Story

(*Continued from page 43*)

farm editor for the Minneapolis Tribune; and Mary Hart, foods editor for the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

Every radio recording entered was individually criticized by the judges, and that criticism was given to the agent to help him improve his radio work. Other classes were judged the same way, and agents found out what was wrong (on the side) as well as what was right (in public) about their entries.

Every entry was studied, too, by an extension information specialist, for ideas and for criticism. In this way Mrs. Jo Nelson, extension assistant editor, saw what home agents were doing in press and radio; Gerald McKay, visual specialist, what agents were doing with visual aids; "Bob" Rupp, news specialist, what they were doing in press; and Ray Wolf, farm radio director, what progress they were making in radio.

To tell the story of the contest more effectively, the publications office staff was given an hour at the annual conference to make the awards. Parts of the best radio programs were played, the best pictures and slides were flashed on the screen, and the best news stories were discussed by the judges.

From this presentation and from the comments of the judges came a series of recommendations to agents to consider in their next year's work. This was the "meat" of the contest, and here are some of the ideas brought out:

Visual Aids

1. Many of the pictures indicated camera movement. So, whenever possible use a tripod. With shutter speeds slower than one-fiftieth of a second, this is extremely important.

2. Some of the slides were not exposed just right. The judges recommended the use of an exposure meter. With a little practice and a dependable meter, you should be able to make good pictures most of the time.

3. Get up close enough to your subject to show detail.

4. Don't try to include too much in one picture.

5. When a series of pictures or slides is made on one subject, be sure that they add up to one story.

6. Try to get action in all of your pictures.

News

1. Make use of everyday, basic information. Don't feel that every story has to contain something completely new. Timely, local tips on how to do it make good copy.

2. Weekly columns need not be long. A 6- or 8-inch column can pack a lot of information. Items should be short and have a local tie-in.

3. Keep your copy clean. Leave plenty of margin, and don't use so many carbons that the letters become blurry and indistinct.

4. Use an easy, personal style in your columns. Tie the information you want to get across to the job being done by some local man or woman.

Radio

1. Keep your presentation conversational, vary your tone, and enunciate clearly. Get away from "readiness."

2. Serve your audience with a variety of timely topics.

3. Be "peppy," enthusiastic during your program.

4. Keep it short. Don't make your interviews or talks too long. Use music as a break in long programs.

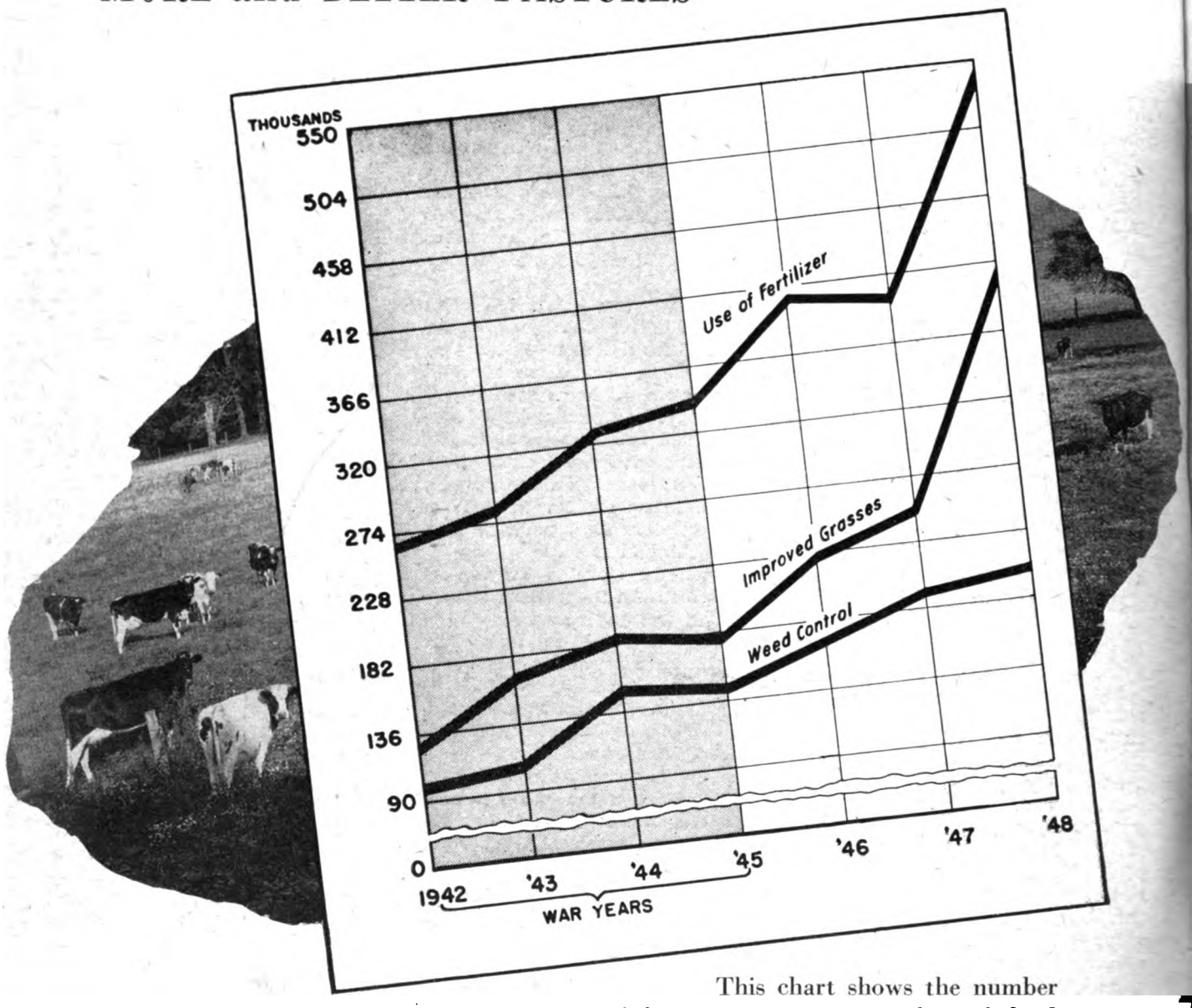
5. Localize. Bring local names and experiences into your educational material.

Thus, with these suggestions, the contest gave agents professional criticism in many phases of their information programs. Agents could have their work with many media studied. In visual aids there were individual photos, series of pictures, individual 2 by 2 slides and series of 2 by 2 slides. In press there were columns, single stories, and 2 weeks' output and in radio talks and interviews. In press and radio there were even separate classes for men and women.

That's the story of the contest "Chet" Graham won in tough competition in 1949 with his pencil, his tape recorder, and his camera. And, incidentally, he's now considered a "pro" for 1 year and is ineligible to win the over-all Minnesota award for 1950.

The times call for

MORE and BETTER PASTURES



This chart shows the number of farmers county agents have helped to adopt pasture-improvement practices.

PASTURES—hold and improve the soil,

provide the basis for more livestock and better living,

put diverted and idle acres to work.

ur local pasture plans and educational materials now!

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1950

APRIL 1950

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EXTENSION SERVICE Review

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

VOL. 21 APRIL 1950 NO. 4

Prepared in the Division of Extension Information
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Next Month

● Home Demonstration Week is April 30 to May 6—a time to look backward and forward, a time to evaluate the year's activity and make plans for coming nearer the goal, for "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World" is the slogan.

● "Home is where we turn the modern wonders of science into better, healthier, happier living. Home is where we develop future citizens and where we lay the foundation for community and world-wide understanding," asserts President Truman in his message to the women who have taken part in home demonstration work during the past year.

"You who keep and improve those homes have a sacred trust," he continues. "The improved homemaking practices you are adopting and demonstrating to others, as well as your organized discussion of what makes better homes, better family life, better communities, and better understanding of national and world-wide problems, are all part of the high objectives for which we in America are striving."

● Secretary Brannan also has used this occasion to express his interest in home demonstration work. He says: "It is in the home that great achievements in community life, in national life, and in the development of modern civilization itself have their inspiration and their stimulus. So, yours is indeed a challenging responsibility.

"There is no question in my mind but that you are meeting this challenge successfully. Farm homes provide visible evidence of your excellent work. On this occasion, then, I want to express my continued gratification at the strides that you are making."

● Director Wilson thinks of Home Demonstration Week as essentially a tribute to the 400,000 volunteer home demonstration leaders and uses the occasion to pay tribute to them.

● The back cover will be devoted to the UNESCO educational program on Foods and People to be launched at the National Commission meeting on April 14.

(Left to right) Roger Harrison, Mrs. Lucy F. Sheive, and Charles E. Eshbach.

Food Tips to Homemakers Televised

"TELEVISION seems to be the ideal way to present Extension Service material, but it takes a new approach," says Charles E. Eshbach, director of the New England Extension Educational Program in Marketing Information. He gives us a story on the weekly television program on Station WBZ–TV, Boston, that gives food-buying tips to homemakers.

The program is an educational presentation with the subject matter keyed to market conditions of the particular week as well as to the needs of food shoppers in the area. Each program features a review of the best vegetables, fruit, dairy products, and meat buys of the week, with the actual vegetables on view. Mrs. Lucy F. Sheive, home economist of the New England Extension Services' Marketing Information Program, gives suggestions on how to buy a particular food to get the most in quality and dollar value, and demonstrates the uses of a particular food.

After convincing Roger Harrison, WBZ agricultural director, and several members of the WBZ–TV staff that the type of information being disseminated by the marketing information office would be especially suitable for television, Mr. Eshbach and members of the extension staff prepared two scripts. An audition of one of the scripts was held at 3:15 p. m. on Friday, December 2. The radio and television folks decided to have the same program televised that afternoon during a period usually reserved for test pattern showing, at 4:15.

Since that time this 15-minute show has continued as a sustaining feature each Friday afternoon. To give us an idea of what the programs are, Mr. Eshbach describes the first one.

The setting was a store scene with check-out counter, cash register, scale, coffee grinder, two square vegetable racks, and some food signs and posters on the background wall. The equipment was lent to the station by a store.

The program opened with the pages of a shopping list being lifted, the various pages identifying the program as "The Food Basket," the station as "WBZ–TV on Channel Four," and the day and time as "Friday at 4:15."

Next, the camera showed Roger Harrison, acting as master of ceremonies attired in a store-man's white coat, in front of a background of stands filled with fresh fruits and vegetables. These were actual products obtained at a Faneuil Hall market and set up like a retail store fruit and vegetable stand. Mr. Harrison explained that this was a program designed to help food shoppers with food buying, to bring them accurate and unbiased information on food supplies, provided by the New England Extension Service Marketing Information Office.

He then reviewed the best food buys on the fruit and vegetable counters for the week-end shopping, as the camera swept down the vegetable counters where squash, cranberries, potatoes, cabbage, spinach, and turnips were displayed on one stand, and three varieties of apples on the second stand.

Then Mr. Harrison asked Mr. Eshbach to report on apples, which was the buy of the week and being given special attention on the program. The ensuing dialog brought out the size of the apple crop, the unusually high quality of the fruit, the great value apples were at current prices, and the different varieties available.

Next Mr. Eshbach took a McIntosh apple from the stand, discussed it with Mr. Harrison, pointing out the shape,

(*Continued on page 62*)

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Health Education Program Becomes Vital Force in Community

FLOYD I. LOWER, County Agent, Columbiana County, Ohio

AN EXAMPLE of what coordinated effort among county leaders can do is found in the rural health program in Columbiana County, Ohio. Here the people truly and definitely determine the activities aimed at improvement of rural health. Some of their work has attracted Nation-wide attention among health leaders.

The program centers in the Columbiana County Rural Health and Safety Council, which is composed of representatives of all organizations, agencies, and groups interested in rural health in the county. It is a policy-making, planning, and coordinating committee. Its work is primarily of an educational nature. The council does not usurp the functions of any member group. In fact, most of the major responsibilities for the program of work are assumed by various member organizations and agencies.

The council came into existence in 1946 in response to an expressed need for health education work. Its purpose was to coordinate the activities of the various member groups in a united effort to solve various rural health problems in the county. It serves as a medium for the people to express their wishes and opinions. It promotes sound health education programs which the people want. It is democracy in action.

Rural people in Columbiana County had been working together on various problems for many years. Township committees which had made a land use study in 1939–40 and which had continued afterwards as rural planning committees studied local needs and problems after the war. They all listed health problems of various kinds. Consequently, a county rural health committee (later known as a council) was appointed by the County Agricultural Council.

One of the health council's first activities was a county-wide health survey to gather facts to help formulate a program of work. Two suburban areas and one township were not included, and only a partial survey was made in 4 of the 18 townships. In the 13 townships with practically complete surveys, 91 percent of the families were interviewed. The survey included 77 percent of all the people outside of municipalities in the entire county. A total of 317 persons acted as enumerators. They interviewed 4,789 families comprising 16,790 individuals. The work was done voluntarily by the local people and was organized locally by the township rural planning committees.

The questionnaires contained 35 questions pertaining to immunization, certain diseases and defects, water supply, sewage disposal, and other items, with a column for each member of the family. The job was well done by the enumerators. The data were tabulated largely by the County Extension Service with the help of other groups and persons. A committee of the council planned the summary, "You and Your Neighbor," which was printed as Bulletin No. 307 by the State Extension Service and paid for by the Columbiana County Public Health League. The bulletins were distributed to all who were interviewed, largely through the survey enumerators.

The survey showed, among many other things, that only 35 percent of the rural people were immunized against diphtheria, that only one-third of the rural children under 5 years of age were protected against whooping cough; that 1 out of every 75 farm operators now has or has re-

(*Continued on page 71*)

Rural health is self-help in Columbiana County. Dr. R. M. Dunlap (center) outlines a questionnaire for teachers while County Agent Lower (left) and Lillian Schroeder, executive secretary, County Health Council (right) look on.

Agents Tour Boston Markets

Meat-cutting operations fascinated these agents. (Left to right) Helen Hinman, Hampden County; Marjorie Shaw, Hampshire County; and Frank Davis, Norfolk County.

EXTENSION SERVICE agents from nine Massachusetts counties and the State University at Amherst attended the first tour of Boston markets January 18 under the new regional program in marketing information.

Purpose of the tour was to bolster the marketing information work of county agents and State specialists. The event was one of the first joint training projects for agents, both men and women, in Massachusetts extension work.

The tour was directed by Mrs. Lucy F. Sheive, home economist with the Regional Marketing Information Office in Boston, and Ellsworth W. Bell, extension economist at the University of Massachusetts. Mrs. Sheive made local arrangements, and Mr. Bell acted as chairman of the State consumer education committee which developed the tour.

In the party was Frederick E. Cole, specialist in fruit and vegetable marketing. Mr. Cole declared the Extension Service today is specializing more and more on marketing—with emphasis placed on the value of marketing information for consumers.

The Christian Science Monitor had this to say about the tour: "The agents were intent on gaining first-hand information about the problems of marketing and the relationship between producers and consumers."

"They also were out to find more about the growing demand for high-quality produce," the Monitor added, "with the slogan, 'a good buy for her is a good sale for you'."

An early morning start, 6:30, took the group first to the Fruit and Produce Terminal Market of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad. James Giller, superintendent of operations since 1927, said the terminal handles 20,000 freight cars annually. In the past 22 years Mr. Giller has noted a gradual trend toward smaller packages.

Agents studied the arrival of produce from every corner of the United States: Spinach from the Carolinas, Virginia, and Texas—onions from Michigan, New York, and Minnesota. Tomatoes arrived green from Florida, Texas, and New Mexico. Several agents remarked "How fresh things look on this market."

The next stop was the Boston Fish Pier, the world's largest, with a tour of the filleting and packing plant of a grocery chain. At the Fish Pier delegates saw trawlers frozen solid with ice from Nova Scotia waters, further proof of a fresh catch. From Japan came frozen swordfish, wrapped in silk. Agents learned that Japan supplies about half of the swordfish for United States markets. Shipment charges for huge slabs of uncut frozen swordfish are slight.

A trip through a chain store produce warehouse gave agents a better insight into the two types of produce handling: (1) Methods essential for distribution, (2) those which meet the convenience and whim of the housewife.

Agents made a noon stop at the regional headquarters, 408 Atlantic Avenue, Room 303, Boston 10. The Extension Marketing Information Service was organized under provisions of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 and promotes marketing education for consumers, producers, and handlers.

New England has needed this expanded information program for many years, declares Willard A. Munson, Bay State Extension Director. There are about 9,000,000 people in New England in 3,000,000 families. These people buy $2,000,000,000 worth of food a year, with fruits and vegetables making up a quarter of that total.

Many of these people are inexperienced in buying food, Director Munson adds. Many others would like to spend their food money to better advantage. Supplies, prices, and market conditions are changing constantly. One of the major functions of the new Extension Marketing Information Office is to give these homemakers timely and reliable facts on food buying.

The program is designed to operate in each State and county with agents using information in home demonstration, 4-H, and agricultural projects. Director of the New England regional project is Charles E. Eshbach, and the assistant marketing specialist is William J. Good, Jr.

The day's program ended with an afternoon trip through a meat plant. Home demonstration agents were fascinated by the skill of meat cutters. As these experts took various cuts from hindquarters, one agent termed it "waving a magic wand while the meat fell apart."

What Training Is Needed?

HENRY A. KREBSER, 4–H Club Agent, Litchfield County, Conn.

WHAT DOES it take to become a county extension agent? In many States little more than a degree in agriculture or home economics and a vacancy in some county extension office is required of beginners. But from then on it's a different story! If an agent wants to be happy and satisfied in his job, he needs a sense of preparedness.

From the first day of work the training for the profession of county extension agent begins. In too many instances the extension worker during the first few years in a county has been an apprentice and a professional at the same time. Although "learning by doing" is a basic educational process used in 4–H Club work it becomes a slow process at the expense of taxpayers' money when it is applied as a means of training extension workers. Granting that there are a great many things that an extension worker can learn about his job only after he gets into the county, there are countless things included under techniques and procedures he should have as standard equipment soon after he starts on the job. A planned and balanced schedule of professional improvement activities is the answer.

Let's look at what has been done to give training to county workers. A few colleges offer a bird's-eye course on Extension, usually elective for the undergraduate. From there the range extends to a relatively few States, such as Vermont, which require that extension workers attend summer school every 3 or 4 years. Nearly every State has some plan for sabbatical leave, but a study made by the professional improvement committee of the NACAA revealed only a small percentage took advantage of this leave. Too much emphasis has been put on State extension conferences as a means of training agents. It has been this writer's experience that conferences with specific training were few and far between. Too often for the relatively new worker a typical conference leaves him only baffled and confused. It gives him no new tools to use in his profession. So I think that conference-type training alone is inadequate.

Then there is the system quite generally used which is "on-the-job training" as an assistant to another extension agent. This has been an effective system, provided a county can support two agents in each of the respective branches. The gravest error made under this plan is to use the 4–H Club program as a training base for adult extension work. As soon as a worker has become proficient in extension methods by working with youth he often becomes an agricultural or home demonstration agent. However, these are two separate jobs. A good club agent may not necessarily become a good adult extension agent. The 4–H Club program has enlarged and expanded through many added activities until as much skill is required in this branch of the Extension Service as in either of the other two. Today a county 4–H leader works side by side with leaders of other youth organizations who are not only specially trained for their work but who regard their work as a profession and a career. If the 4–H organization is to meet the ever greater challenges put before it from year to year, then men and women who receive training in this field must be encouraged to make it a life job.

Cooperative Scholarships

Two years ago a very significant offer from the Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., was accepted by the Extension Service and put into operation. This plan offers funds to establish cooperative scholarships for extension summer school attendance. Its specific purpose is "to aid extension youth workers to obtain advanced professional improvement training that will better equip them for a continued service to rural youth." Two scholarships of $100 each were given to each of the 12 Northeastern States in 1948. In 1949, 11 Western States, Alaska, and Hawaii were added. State extension directors have designated the university in each area that would offer specific courses to meet the needs of extension workers. Not only did this plan make it financially possible for a number of agents to attend summer school, but the courses that have been offered have attracted a great many more than otherwise would have gone. The directors of the Horace A. Moses Foundation, as well as the extension personnel that cooperated to make this plan possible, should be highly commended for their efforts.

The Professional Improvement Committees of the three national associations of county extension workers are doing an excellent job with surveys and studies on the matter of training. However, these committees cannot proceed beyond resolutions and recommendations. Has not the time come when an over-all committee made up of Federal, State, and county workers in each branch of the service should give a complete study to professional improvement? Such a committee might encourage greater uniformity among States on the professional training required of its extension personnel, as well as the methods used to train them.

The matter of courses in extension work for the undergraduate and advanced degrees for those that return to school for special study merits careful consideration. A national policy with specific objectives for the training of extension workers should result in a greater number of county and State workers returning to summer school. All this can result in better and more effective work in the entire Extension Service.

Food Tips to Homemakers Televised

(*Continued from page 59*)

size, harvest and market seasons, and color. He also emphasized the things the food shopper should look for to identify this variety in the store. After Mr. Harrison ate several bites of the apple he expressed satisfaction

with the flavor. The same procedure of explanation and description was followed for the Cortland and Baldwin varieties.

Then Mrs. Lucy F. Sheive appeared back of the counter. She demonstrated the most efficient methods of preparing apples for baking; offered information on selection, choice of varieties, and cooking. She showed ways of getting apples ready for baking and indicated some variations in serving them. She had apples already baked and some raw ones. The demonstration was similar to an extension demonstration, but was adapted to the limits imposed by television. Limited amount of movement and a relatively small amount of subject matter are the major differences. Several of the processes necessary in getting baked apples ready were started and continued long enough to get over the point. Attention was transferred to the example of the apple with the particular job all done.

A copy of the Massachusetts Extension Service leaflet on Apple Recipes was shown and offered to those who would write for it. A close-up showed the address, "The Market Basket," WBZ–TV, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Harrison once more mentioned the list of plentiful fruits and vegetables as the camera moved along the stands. He added a comment about eggs being a good buy as he held up a dozen.

After this telecast requests for the apple recipes and comments poured in from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. One of the women wrote: "I certainly enjoyed your program yesterday and am looking forward to many more sessions with you. I don't get much time to shop around, having four small children; and your food tips will be invaluable."

Since the first television show in December the programs have included spinach, turnips, the Christmas dinner turkey, squash, broilers and fryers, pork, oranges, and other products.

This television program has attracted so much attention that the Boston personnel demonstrated it in Louisville, Ky., on March 8.

Everybody Was There

"A BETTER Community for Better Living" featured the prize-winning float in a colorful parade viewed by 12,000 persons in spite of chilling winds and a full-scale snowstorm on the streets of Waynesville, N. C., one day last fall. All 23 communities as well as civic groups and business firms prepared floats. This was a feature of the Third Annual Haywood County Tobacco Harvest Festival—"the most successful farm event ever staged in western North Carolina," says County Agent Wayne Corpening. The 5-day festival was sponsored by the Waynesville Merchants Association, the county extension office and farm groups.

The final night more than 3,000 jammed every nook and corner of the Armory to see 5 expert square-dance teams perform and crown the festival queen. Other features of the program were buck dancing, fiddling, and banjo-picking contests, string-band competition, an all-day tour of Haywood County industries, reports on the community development contest, a union church service, festival ball, football game, and exhibits.

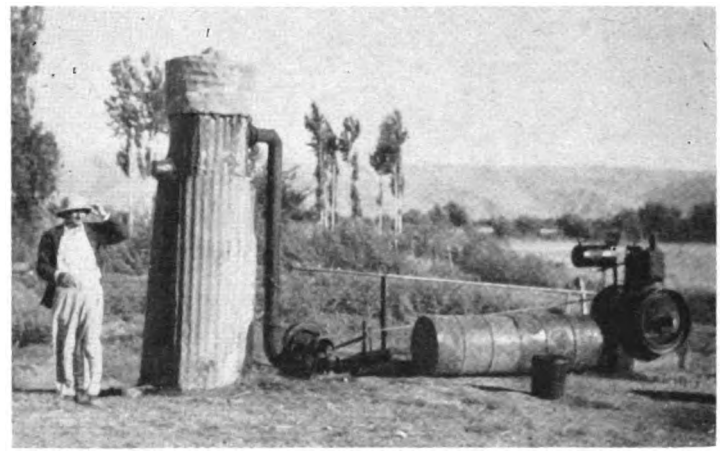
The prize-winning float was from Ratcliffe Cove.

The final event featured square-dancing teams.

Demonstrating Improve
in a Village in Leb

MARIE PUHR, Farm Credit Admin

The new and the old meet in many Near East communities. Many of the villagers are using oil as fuel for heating and cooking; yet others follow age-old practices of burning dung which they store on top of their houses.



Power pumps, used to pump water to irrigate the land, are an important factor in increasing production in the Bekaa Valley. This pump supplied most of the water needed for drinking and cooking in the village of Marj.

Farmers in M from the p tossing th the job.

"THE FARMER'S mind is not his eyes" may sound trite, but that was what I was told when I visited the farming village of Marj in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon last summer. Leaders told me that lectures and talks were not effective there. But demonstrations are effective in bringing new and better practices to this Near East village.

The Near East Foundation, the sponsor of the project, works on the theory that there are two keys to success in its extension program in the rural Near East. The first, a person working on the program in a village must live there; and, second, the program must be built step by step through demonstration.

These two conditions are both operating in Marj. The agricultural agent was on the job to greet us when we arrived and to take us to the building which is the headquarters for the foundation in the village and houses the clinic. From there we toured the village, visiting the clubhouse, the mill, a home, and then saw the farms and a typical pump that gives water for irrigation.

The agricultural agent was taking time out from his own farm duties, for he actually farms with the people. His farm, as he pointed out, is really an experimental plot. On it, he explained, he puts into practice new methods especially adapted to the community. Of course he realizes that practical farmers can't be told how to farm and that changes in farming in an area where practices are established by custom aren't likely to be made quickly. But this is how his program works: In 1948 he used fertilizer on his wheat crop, resulting in a much larger yield than that of other farmers working fields right next to his. These farmers wanted to know about the new magic which upped his yields. He told them, and the next year 75 percent of them were using fertilizer. In the same way, new varieties of seeds from the United States and France, seeds carefully selected for the area, have been introduced.

Much of the fertile land in the Bekaa Valley, once termed "the granary of the Roman Empire," was unproductive from April to October as there is no rain during these months. The agricultural agent was convinced that there was plenty of water if it could be pumped from a stream onto the land. He obtained the backing of a lady of wealth who was interested in welfare activities. A pump, engine, and other essential equipment were installed. Farmers, seeing the results, then cooperated in forming 20 companies and now water spreads over hundreds of acres of tomatoes, potatoes, onions, and other crops.

A solution of the marketing problem was also found. Perishable products often spoiled before the growers could get them to market. Now a truck picks up products regularly for the entire village three times a week.

I was interested in visiting the clubroom of the young men's club which is really a Near East 4–H Club. Mottoes on the walls, when translated into English, were typical of our own 4–H Clubs, in fact, included the 4–H's—heart, health, hands, and head. The club houses a small agricultural library. It promotes projects for helping the people of the village. One very practical project just completed was a new road built by the members

Practices

ion

tion

sed fanning mills to separate the chaff an innovation from the old method of into the air and letting the wind do

from the village to the well from which most people carry water for cooking and drinking. The dirt road made it difficult to make the trip back and forth, especially in the rainy season. This project also demonstrated to the people the practical value of the club.

The Near East Foundation works on all fronts. Its work in Marj includes, besides a general farm improvement program, a health and sanitation program and a social and cultural program. Its health and sanitation work, by bringing in some "know how" in common use in other countries, cut the malaria rate from 95 percent to 5 percent, simply by spraying ditches and homes with DDT.

Second, it convinced the people of the village of the need for a group health plan. The only doctor was 12 miles away; it was costly to have him come. The health plan provides medical service at a very nominal fee, less than $5 a year for a family of five. The doctor makes regular visits to the clinic where members get treatment without cost. A preventive medicine program has helped to segregate those with contagious disease and prevent the disease from spreading throughout the entire village.

A social and cultural program had to be demonstrated and proved workable before adopting. Movies and plays had never been given in the village. The club decided to give a play as an experiment and met with success. Now movies and plays are a part of village life, and the people eagerly look forward to them. With 90 percent of the people Moslems, an outgrowth of these plays has been a yearly festival at the Mosque on the birthday of the Prophet.

As I traveled in the Near East countries, I often saw farmers using methods which had come down through the centuries. These make for a low production per man and account for low living standards. When I visited Marj I saw a splendid example of how "know how" from our own country was reaching into the villages of the Near East.

When Faced With the Job of Judging

DO WE ADULTS underrate the judgment of our youth?

Michigan's extension director, C. V. Ballard, fears many of us do and says: "If it's good to train young people to judge pigs and pies, why not people? Certainly, learning to size up our fellow beings becomes a lifelong necessity."

And just to prove his theory recently he gave it a try.

Director Ballard was head of the committee that was to select Michigan's top 4-H Club members to represent the State at the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington in June. County and district contests had limited the field down to eight finalists.

These four boys and four girls came to Michigan State College and exhibited their achievement booths so that their 4-H Club accomplishments could be judged. They were seated around the conference table with the judges, who put them at ease with an informal discussion. Director Ballard then explained the basis upon which winners would be selected—achievement, leadership, personality, and knowledge of the broad objectives of 4-H Club work.

Each contestant was given 7 minutes to tell his story. Following each presentation, the group questioned the narrator. After all had finished, those who had, through oversight, failed to mention certain things were given a chance to supplement their original story.

The spirit of good sportsmanship was evident. On several occasions, one of the contestants would point out some achievement that one of the other members had failed to mention about his club work.

Each was then handed a card and asked to strike out his own name and rate the others in the order in which he thought their record and other qualities should place them. They were told that this was a method of checking their personal judgment of people and should not be treated as a popularity contest. Friendship, they were told, should not influence their decisions.

When their rating cards were gathered, the results of the contestants concurred exactly with the opinion of Director Ballard and the other two judges.

"Perhaps we should do more things like this. These young people have been brought up to judge. After they have some maturity, perhaps it would be well to let them judge a few of our award programs. I'm personally convinced, too, our older and more experienced 4-H Club members are just as good at judging the human species as they are the bovine variety," Director Ballard commented.

MARY B. WOOD, Extension Home Economist in Marketing, New York

IN THE LATE summer of 1949 city folks in Erie County, N. Y., were overlooking some good buys in fresh, locally grown foods. And potato, vegetable, and poultry growers were concerned. They believed that both housewife and producer would benefit if somehow a greater demand for seasonal products could be created. They took their problem to the local agricultural and home demonstration agents.

Together, the growers and agents worked out the plan which became the Food Forum held in the Memorial Auditorium in Buffalo during the afternoon and evening of November 17.

Between 500 and 600 men and women attended each session. Exhibits included fresh vegetables in season—Chinese cabbage, several varieties of squash, several kinds of cabbage, beets, turnips, carrots, greens including packaged greens, kale, and spinach, leaf lettuce and curly endive—and table decorations of fall vegetables, arranged by the garden clubs.

Three grades of turkey, side by side, and different kinds of chicken—fowl, fryers, broilers, and roasters — were displayed by the poultry growers. The grading of eggs and eggs of different sizes were shown by the State Bureau of Markets.

The difference between fryers, broilers, roasters, fowls, and capons was explained by L. M. Hurd of the Poultry Department at Cornell University. He showed how to pick out a bird with a broad breast by just spanning the breast of turkey with his thumb and forefingers.

Some practical tips on potatoes were given by E. V. Hardenburg of the Vegetable Crop Department. Not more than two damaged potatoes ought to be in a 15-pound bag of U. S. No. 1, said Mr. Hardenburg. To keep potatoes from darkening, he suggested adding citric acid to the cooking water, soaking them overnight, or letting them stand in a warm place for about a day before using them. He also gave some simple tests for good baking potatoes.

Mr. Warren Trask of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets called attention to the exhibit on eggs and explained the grading of eggs. C. G. Garman of the Agricultural Economics Department at Cornell University illustrated his talk with charts showing the difference between farm and retail prices and the cost of marketing.

I pointed out that during the fall many fresh vegetables cost less than canned or frozen. The many different varieties of squashes and greens then in good supply locally were used to illustrate the point. Appetizing ways of preparing them were also suggested.

After each talk, drawings for door prizes were held. Don Huckle, WGR farm broadcaster, acted as master of ceremonies. Prizes included dressed chicken, turkey, eggs, potatoes, and baskets of assorted vegetables.

The audience was attentive throughout the afternoon and evening sessions. During intermissions, they viewed the exhibits and asked many questions of exhibit attendants.

The success of the forum was due to careful planning and good cooperation. When I visited the county in September and again in October we went over the plans carefully, discussing such things as the purpose of the meeting, contacts with the press, radio and local organizations, and tentative program ideas. The county and city home demonstration agents, Mrs. Katherine Britt and Mrs. Mary Switzer, consulted with such organizations as the Red Cross, Buffalo State Teachers College, Federated Garden Clubs, Federated Women's Clubs, and PTA. Members of all of these groups made suggestions for talks and planned exhibits. Hostesses from each organization helped to greet the people and distributed programs at the forum.

The previous year's experience with a consumers' meeting in Buffalo planned by the poultry growers and the extension staff laid the foundation for the Food Forum. Fruit growers also attended this year's meeting and are looking forward to taking part in a similar program next year.

Study of Summer Schools

The Professional Improvement Committee of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents began a study this year to determine attitudes, limitations, and State, county, and institutional regulations and policies that influence summer school attendance.

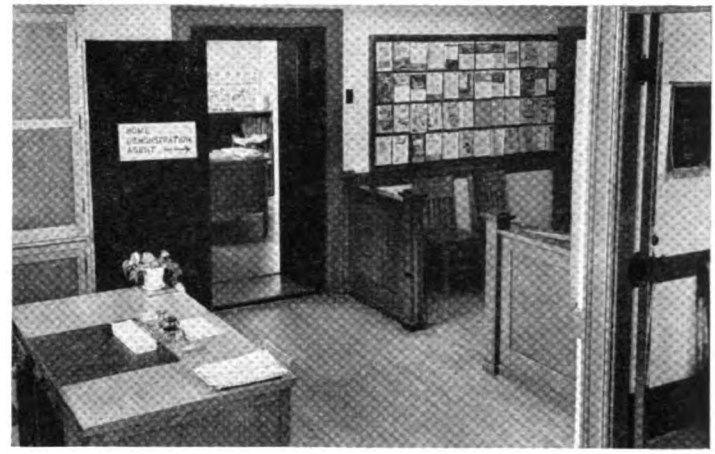
The results will be made available to the Sub Committee on Personnel Training of the Land-Grant College Committee on Organization and Policy, the Professional Improvement Committees of State County Agents' Associations, U. S. D. A. Extension Service, and Epsilon Sigma Phi.

● AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST R. H. BAUMAN of Indiana has been granted a year's leave of absence to join the special Economic Cooperation Administration mission at Dublin, Ireland. He and his family sailed from New York early in February.

Let's Plan Our Office Space

Second in a Series on the County Extension Office

KARL KNAUS
Field Agent, Central States



County extension agents in Ozaukee County, Wis., planned this arrangement for convenience and efficiency.

ONE of the biggest problems of the Extension Service right now is adequate space. This is one problem you can do something about.

County extension offices now have an average of about five workers—three agents and two clerks. Many counties have five or six agents and three to five clerks and secretaries. A few have many more. As the number of extension agents has increased, office space available for their use has become woefully inadequate.

While the number of county extension employees has been increasing, there has been an increase in the number of other public agencies working with agricultural problems. As being close together very greatly facilitates cooperation among personnel, as well as among agencies working on common problems, there is an increasing interest in having several agricultural agencies housed in the same building. T. Swann Harding has described how this is being done in New York and South Carolina in the last two issues of the REVIEW.

These agricultural centers indicate a trend in the right direction, but the fact remains that most of the county extension offices will need to make their improvements by better use of space already available.

In many instances the efficiency of the agents can be very greatly increased, morale improved, and the service to the people of the county made more satisfactory through adjustments in the present office arrangement.

In order to arrive at some standards for county extension offices, the United States Department of Agriculture made a survey of offices in several Maryland counties a few years ago. These investigators found that private offices for agricultural and home demonstration agents were needed because of the personal nature of many of their conferences with farm people. They recommended that office space for assistant agents be provided at the rate of about 100 square feet per worker.

They further suggest the general office for the secretaries might also serve as a reception room and provide space for a bulletin display case, four to six filing cabinets, and a storage cabinet. But another room was needed to store extra bulletins, inactive records, demonstration equipment, folding chairs, and other equipment and supplies, and to provide space for the operation of duplicating and addressing equipment.

A meeting room for groups of 20 to 50 people for night meetings and a small conference room for daytime use of the many committees and small conferences seemed desirable. Special laboratories for testing soil, testing milk, and for use as demonstration kitchens might be justified by local needs and programs.

To find out how the office meets current extension needs, here are some questions which agents might ask themselves at next Monday morning's office conference:

1. Is the office neat and orderly?
2. Are window sills, files, desks, and tables free from dust and disorderly piles of papers, books, or other materials?
3. Is there adequate equipment for filing or storage so that workers can maintain orderly appearance of their desks?
4. Are aisles and desks arranged so that space is not wasted?
5. Are the desks and offices of persons who receive the most calls located nearer the entrance?
6. Are desks and private offices properly labeled as a guide to visitors?
7. Are desks faced so that light is not cut off from working space or machines? Are workers required to face bright windows?
8. Are files, cabinets, telephones, office machines, and working materials located for convenience and ready access of those who use them?
9. Are files and other equipment, especially equipment above desk height, so located that they do not shut off natural or artificial light from working surfaces or interfere with ventilation?
10. Is the number of private offices reduced to a minimum?

Study of these questions and others which will occur to you will suggest some of the principles involved in rearranging old offices or in planning new ones. For example, utilize one large area in preference to equivalent area in small parcels to permit better light, ventilation, supervision, and communication. Promote a feeling of equality among workers as well as better appearance of the office by

(Continued on page 71)

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Have a Rice Curl

Rice curls, to go with your salad, beverage, or appetizer, is a new snack food just developed at the Western Regional Research Laboratory. The crisp, golden-brown curls are delicious in flavor and store and handle well. They can be made inexpensively from broken grains of rice. These rice curls are simple to make commercially, say the laboratory food technologists. Ground rice is mixed with hot water to form a paste, which is forced through small, round openings in standard equipment. The resulting "curls" are then cut to about 3-inch lengths, fried in vegetable oil, salted, and packaged. Another new outlet for the Nation's rice crop!

New Hardy Azaleas

Twenty-three thousand new azaleas left the U. S. D. A. plant production garden at Glenn Dale, Md., last year for trial by outside propagators. They represent new hardy types for outdoor planting in the Middle Atlantic States. All are evergreen or semievergreen, many with flowers larger than the tender azaleas of southern gardens and many that bloom earlier and later than the old varieties.

Today's Chicks

"Today's Chicks" is the title of a new color-sound movie just released by the ARA through the Motion Picture Service to cooperating film libraries. This two-reel film, featuring the National Poultry Improvement Plan, shows how to produce quality chicks by adopting better practices all along the line. The hero is a typical hatcheryman who, with the cooperation of flock owners, specialized poultry breeders, and NPIP supervisors, builds a program that results in better chicks. Scenes include selecting breeders, testing them for pullorum disease, sanitation practices, and the production of pedigreed breeding stock. This movie crystallizes the objectives of the NPIP, a Nation-wide program to increase the income of poultry farmers and to give consumers better quality poultry products.

Mechanizing the Peanut Crop

Peanuts can be picked from green vines with machinery and dried—which suggests complete mechanization of the peanut harvest and a consequent saving of 60 to 80 percent of the labor required by the hand-and-mule-power method. Cooperative tests in Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia showed that peanuts cured in the windrow to 15 percent moisture under favorable conditions could be combined and put directly into storage. Under less favorable weather conditions they can be picked at higher moisture content and dried mechanically. This work is still going on with various experimental peanut combines and peanut-harvester-shakers being tried out.

Good Breakfast—Peppy Afternoon

A good lunch won't make up for a poor breakfast, say our nutrition chemists. They studied breakfasts for 2 years by serving eight different menus to a group of adult women. The menus ranged from a cup of black coffee to a hearty meal that included eggs and bacon. The "human guinea pigs" consistently reported a sense of well-being when the breakfast contained large amounts of protein. And their feelings agreed with the record of their blood-sugar level—physiological indicator of the body's response to different meals, used in the study. Furthermore, they still felt peppy in the afternoon after eating a light lunch of a sandwich and coffee. On the other hand, those that ate low-protein breakfasts did not gain the sense of well-being even though they ate a high-protein lunch. It begins to look as if it is not only important that we eat the right food but that we eat it at the right time.

A Stitch in Time

When rust was discovered on Dakota flax in 1948 it might have been a cause for serious alarm. Dakota flax had been thought to be immune to rust races in the North Central States. Although the disease was light in most fields, the potential threat to Dakota, the most popular flax variety grown in the area, was obvious. Fortunately, our flax-research men have used other strains in breeding new flax varieties and have come up with several new varieties having resistance to the new rust. Seed supplies of some of these new strains are being increased, so before this new rust race becomes too destructive flax growers will switch to the new varieties.

Do you know...

REXFORD E. CARTER, County Agent of Fayette County, Pa.

AGENT CARTER is this year's president of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. He is a native of Susquehanna County, Pa., where he grew up on a dairy farm. Graduating from the Montrose high school, he spent the year in DHIA work and then entered the Pennsylvania State College where he majored in dairy husbandry and was graduated in 1930. He served as herdsman for Douglaston Manor Farm and entered agricultural extension work in November 1930.

He served as acting county agent of Indiana and Lycoming Counties while the respective county agents were on leave and assisted in the extension editorial office. In February 1934 he became county agent of Fayette County.

Under his leadership, Fayette County has a well-rounded program of soil management, including pasture improvement, contour strip cropping, erosion control, water conservation, farm pond building, and drainage.

Better Livestock

Livestock improvement is another major part of the county extension program. There are 38 herds and 2 full-time testers in DHIA work. Purebred dairy herds have increased to about 50, mostly Holstein. From 1 purebred and a few commercial herds the beef cattle enterprise has increased to about a dozen herds of each.

Mr. Carter has been active in the Western Pennsylvania Artificial Breeding Cooperative as well as the county unit. He has served on the sire selection committee as well as other assignments, including help in editing the association *BULL*etin for more than 2 years.

Wherever possible he has helped farmers to obtain foundation females for herd improvement and where desired has assisted in establishing purebred herds and flocks. He has aided in getting 200 purebred Holsteins for better dairy herds.

Rexford E. Carter

He works with a small but active group of fruit and vegetable growers and has helped organize two curb markets, a county vegetable growers' association and a county turkey growers' association.

About 200 boys and girls are enrolled in the 4-H agricultural clubs, mainly in livestock and vegetable projects.

Carter is a tireless worker. While in college he worked in the dairy barn 3 years, washed dishes and did other jobs to pay his way. Yet he found time to be managing editor of the Penn State Farmer and to serve on the dairy cattle judging team, the college yearbook staff, and as president of his fraternity, Sigma Phi Alpha.

Despite his busy life, Carter has carried his share of community activities. He is a member of the Uniontown Rotary Club and chairman of its agricultural committee, on the board of directors of the city chamber of commerce for 10 years, served 3 years as subordinate grange master, and has assisted with community drives. For some time he taught a class of boys in Sunday school.

In organized county agent work, Carter has been secretary-treasurer and president of the Pennsylvania County Agents' Association. Last year he was vice president of the National Association, and previously he had been chairman of the public relations committee, the vo-ag committee, and the farm credit committee.

MARY M. LEAMING, Home Demonstration Agent of Camden County, N. J.

A NEW JERSEY home agent, Mary M. Leaming of Camden County, was one of 10 of the Nation's leading women food editors and radio broadcasters honored by the Grocery Manufacturers of America at its annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City, November 14.

A committee of judges from colleges and national publications made the selections on the basis of achievement in telling the story of food supply to readers and listeners.

Miss Leaming, who has a weekly program on Station-WKDN, Camden, entitled "Mary's Market Basket," won first honorable mention in the radio class.

Ranulf Compton, president of the South Jersey Broadcasting Company which operates WKDN, declared in a letter to Dean W. H. Martin of Rutgers University: "This station is proud of Miss Leaming personally and much pleased with the recognition it brings our station. We feel sure you will also be pleased. Her award was based on six scripts and a transcription made at the time of broadcasting. As she was in competition with full-time professional people, we feel particularly pleased."

● DEAN JOHN A. HILL of the College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, was the honored guest at the annual banquet of the American Society of Animal Production and of the Saddle and Sirloin Club held in Chicago in November. More than 200 educators in the field of animal husbandry were present as praise was heaped upon the "outstanding livestock man in the United States for 1949."

● DIRECTOR CARL FRISCHKNECHT of Utah was a visitor to U. S. D. A. Extension headquarters recently. Director Frischknecht was making a tour of the East with a group of lamb feeders.

Barberry Eradication Pays Its Way

Dr. R. S. Kirby, Pennsylvania Extension Pathologist, goes to the field to discuss problems with the farmers. Here he is telling Crawford County farmers about the rust-spreading barberry. County Agent R. F. Mollenauer, standing at left, made all the arrangements and acted as chairman.

Crawford County farmer Clifford Hunter tells his neighbors about his experience with the barberry and stem rust. Kirby gets good local paper coverage of his meetings by providing editors undeveloped exclusive negatives of photographs along with the story.

FARMERS in northern Pennsylvania learned about the rust-spreading barberry bush the hard way; but the important thing is that they learned about it, and today that plant pest is on its way out.

Repeated rust losses year after year took a toll of the oat crop in the northern Pennsylvania counties. So great were the losses some years that the oats were used only for pasture. So great were the losses in some communities that the farmers went out of oat production entirely and turned to more profitable crops.

The barberry was the cause, and most of the farmers knew it, but there were so many bushes—in the pastures, in the wood lots, along the fences; wherever there was grain there seemed to be barberry bushes nearby. It was too big a job for the individual farmers to take the barberries out, so the bushes continued to increase in numbers and spread to new localities.

The condition could not have been more ideal for the development and spread of the rust disease. Pennsylvania weather generally favors rust development, the barberries were there, and the small grain was there. It was a vicious cycle—from barberry to grain, from grain to grain, and back to the barberry. Something had to be done, and the Extension Service was the agency to get it started. To Extension Pathologist R. S. Kirby goes much of the credit. Kirby saw the problem and knew how it could be licked. It wasn't long before the Federal and State governments were in there taking out the barberry. That was back in 1935, and today the Pennsylvania project is a progressive, cooperative enterprise. The Federal, State, and county governments are financing the eradication program. County agricultural agents and Smith-Hughes teachers give generously of their time to the educational phase of the program, and the farmers themselves work at it.

And the effort has not been in vain. Farmers are again growing small grain—yes, growing it at a profit instead of a loss. Data taken from 165 northern Pennsylvania farms show that oat yields are 123 percent larger since the barberry bushes have been destroyed. An average of 21

bushels more per acre each year has put oat production back on the profitable side of the ledger. This in turn has meant more profit to the all-important dairy industry.

Pennsylvania oat growers are not alone in deriving benefits from the control program. In certain parts of south central Pennsylvania, where thousands of barberry bushes have been destroyed, stem-rust losses in the wheat crop are on a downward trend. High yields and better test weight are now the rule rather than the exception.

The benefits for barberry eradication following the initial work are short-lived unless the rework is done on time. New bushes develop from seed that had spread from the original bushes. These seeds may lie in the soil for as many as 12 years and develop into bushes at the end of that time. These new plants must be destroyed to prevent the recurrence of rust losses and the reinfestation of worked territory. Rust losses to the wheat crop in York and Adams Counties in 1946, aggregating 200,000 bushels, were directly attributable to barberry bushes which had come in following the initial work and which had not been destroyed because the facilities were not available to do the job.

Barberry eradication in Pennsylvania is part of a Federal-State cooperative stem-rust-control program in force in 18 States. The leadership and technical direction of project activities is provided by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The operations are done with funds provided by State, Federal, and local agencies.

Health Education Program

(*Continued from page 60*)

cently had undulant fever, and that 122 rural children under 15 years of age were in urgent need of eyeglasses.

The County Rural Health Council made a number of recommendations and adopted a long-range program of work in which various member organizations and agencies were assigned major responsibilities in line with their special interests and abilities. These were included in the bulletin, "You and Your Neighbor." The survey aroused much interest in health problems and in itself served as a means of health education.

The rural health program in the county covers far more than just the survey. Member organizations and agencies have definitely undertaken certain phases of health education work. For example, safety work has been added to the council's duties. A county-wide school health education program is in the making. A plan to eliminate brucellosis in cattle is under way. A county levy has been renewed to fight tuberculosis. New sanitary ordinances have been adopted by the county health department.

On December 3, 1949, the first county-wide rural health conference in Ohio was held in Columbiana County. It was sponsored jointly by the county medical society, the county dental society, and the county rural health council. The theme for the conference was "Evironmental Sanitation."

Brief one-page health news letters sponsored by the county rural health council are being sent monthly to about 1,000 rural leaders of the county. One of the most encouraging factors in the situation is a general realization by all the health leaders that the problem is primarily one of education.

The Cooperative Extension Service of the county has taken an active part in leading and guiding the health activities of the council. It played a major role in organization of the health program. General supervision of the survey and of tabulating of the report was given by the county extension service staff. S. O. Milliken, State extension health specialist, and Raymond F. Lenart, health education consultant of the State Department of Health, gave help and guidance. Health education is considered by the county extension workers as being of major importance.

Let's Plan Our Office Space

(*Continued from page 67*)

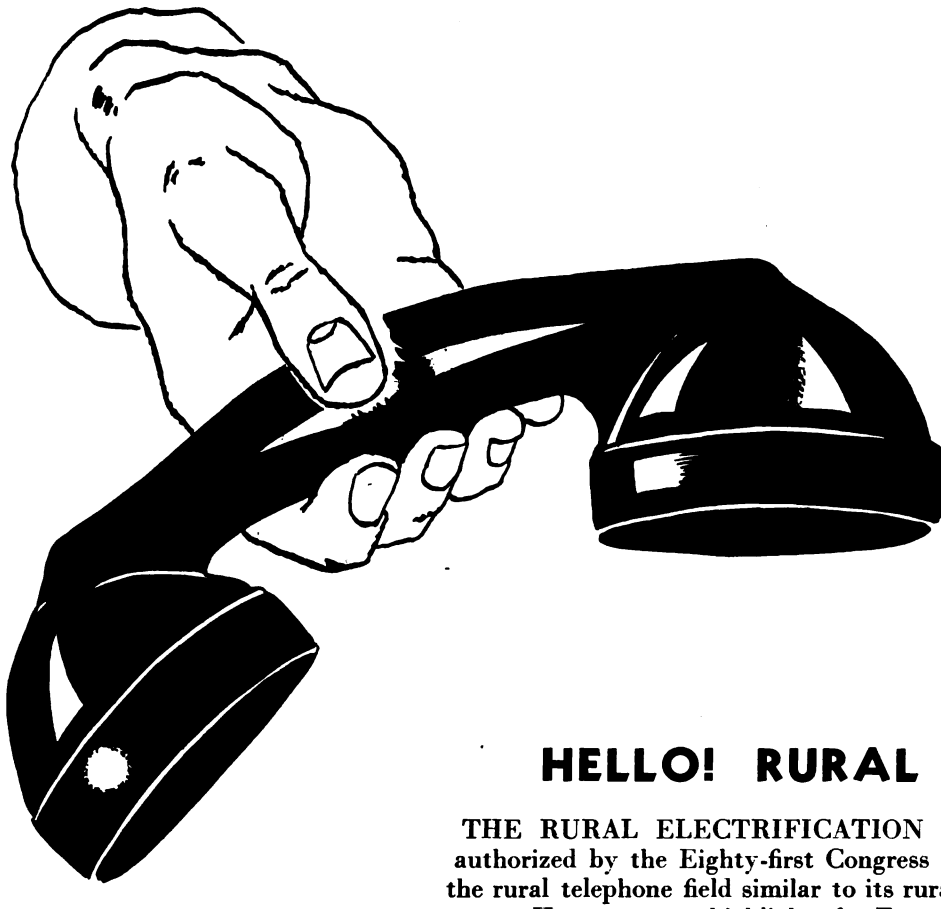
using uniform-size desks; arrange desks so that ample natural light comes over the left shoulder of right-handed workers, place files and frequently used equipment near the workers who use them; place desks so employees in general office face the same direction; provide convenient and adequate rest-room facilities.

A good way to start to improve your office lay-out is by making a scale drawing of the area you have, indicating the main traffic movements through the office. Study and analyze the work to be done in each area and the equipment needed. Make templates of all equipment to same scale as the drawing and mark them so you can remember what they are. Shift these around and talk it over with the people who have to use the equipment.

There are some pitfalls which occur so often that you might be on the lookout for them. For example, allocating space for private offices, conference rooms, or laboratories which might better be used in some other way. Remember, county agents spend less than one-half of their time in their offices. Sometimes space is provided for storing records which could just as well be put in some out-of-the-way space, or better still, be done away with. Too many partitions have sometimes interfered with the light and air available to the workers.

Do not overlook the help experienced supervisors can give in assisting the county staff to improve their offices. In addition to the opportunity to gather ideas from many offices, they have available a set of templates which can be very useful in making trial arrangements. They, like all the rest of us, are concerned that each office render the best possible service to farm people.

● DR. MILTON S. EISENHOWER, president of Kansas State College since 1943, has been named president of Pennsylvania State College. He will take up his new duties at Penn State about July 1.



HELLO! RURAL AMERICA!

THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION was authorized by the Eighty-first Congress to undertake a program in the rural telephone field similar to its rural electrification loan program. Here are some highlights for Extension workers who want to help farmers get telephones through the new program.

Rural telephone loans may be made:

FOR "financing the improvement, expansion, construction, acquisition, and operation of telephone lines, facilities, or systems to furnish and improve telephone service in rural areas."

TO "persons now providing or who may hereafter provide telephone service in rural areas and to cooperative, nonprofit, limited dividend, or mutual associations." Existing systems, both commercial and nonprofit, and new cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations are given preference in receiving loans. Loans will not be made to individual subscribers.

IF certain basic conditions are met: (1) That the loans will result in "adequate telephone service to the widest practicable number of rural users of such service." This is the area coverage principle of REA. (2) That adequate security is provided and assurance given that the loan will be repaid with interest within the specified time. Normally borrowers will be required to provide equity supplementing the loan, ranging from 10 to 50 percent or more of the total value of the borrower's system, including facilities financed by REA loan.

MATERIALS AVAILABLE on request from the Extension Service or from REA, Washington 25, D. C.:

"The Rural Telephone Loan Program," which explains standards and general requirements for prospective borrowers.

"Pre-Loan Procedure for Rural Telephone Cooperatives," which explains what new groups should do where there is no existing company willing or able to provide adequate service. Contains Rural Electrification Act, as amended, and sample loan application form.

As additional material becomes available, Extension workers will be notified.

MAY 1950

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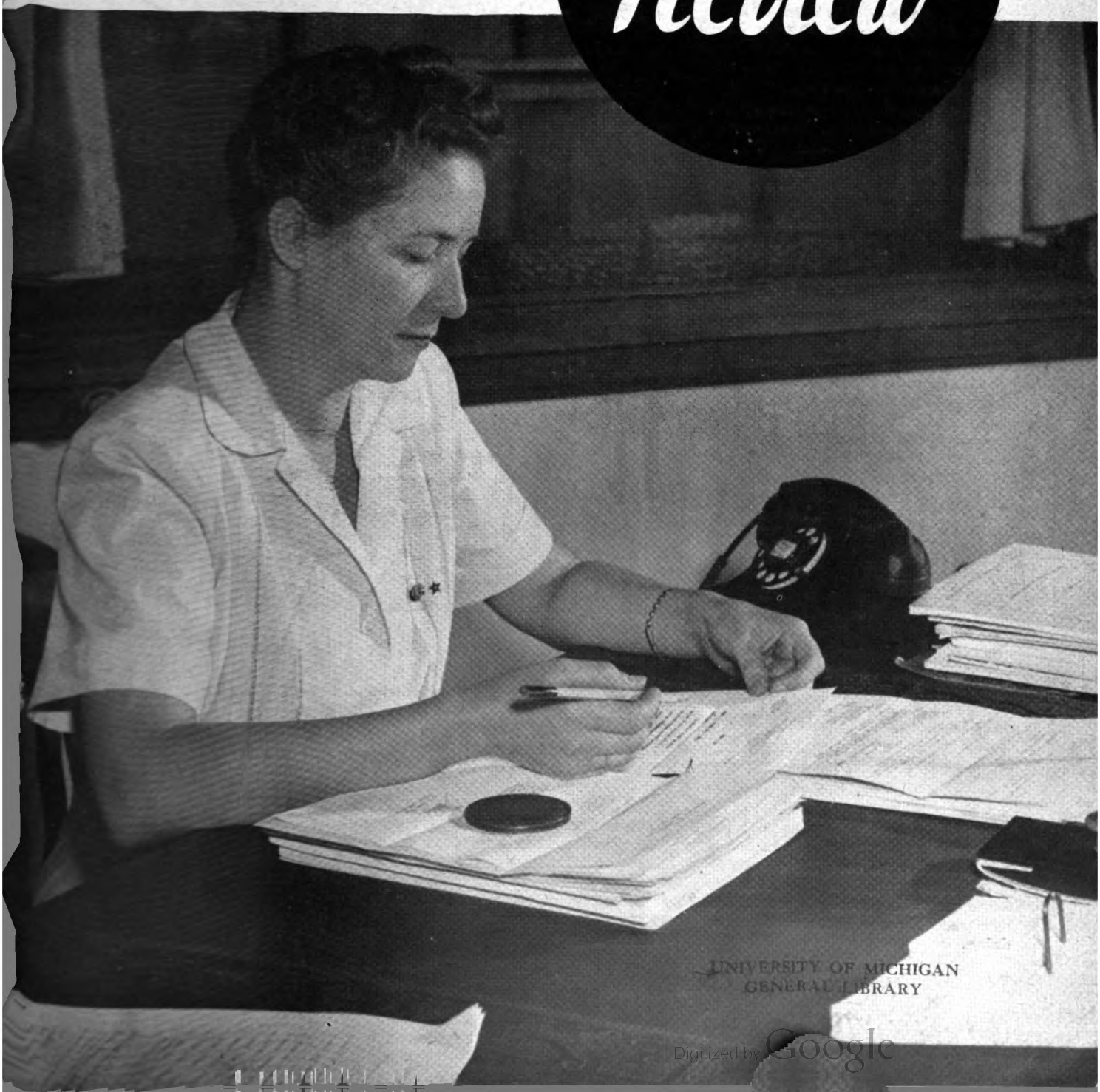
EXTENSION SERVICE Review



Next Month

● Another community improvement contest, this time from Haywood County, N. C., proves that this is an excellent extension teaching device.

"Take it from your brother county agent, there is real value in newspaper stories," said County Agent Bill Cockburn to his fellow North Dakota agents in the columns of the State Extension paper. "He wasn't too eager to set himself up as an example, and it took a lot of pestering to get him to cut loose with the story," writes North Dakota's assistant extension editor, Robert Rathbone. But when it was written down, it looked so good that we are making it available to a larger circle of agents in next month's issue.

● South Dakota, too, gets into this issue with an account of its traveling exhibit looking to the future, "Farming in the 1950's."

● The fourth in the series of articles on office management will be "System in the Office."

Twenty Years Ago

● In May, just 20 years ago, the first number of the *Extension Service Review* appeared on the desks of extension workers. C. W. Warburton, then Director of Extension Work, called it "a dream of 15 years become a reality." In the leading article, he went on to say he hoped "every worker in the field will come to feel a personal interest in this publication and will make every effort to contribute to its success by furnishing material of outstanding interest and value to other workers."

● On this anniversary, the editorial staff goes on record to say that the magazine's many readers and contributors have fulfilled the Director's hope. The interest and cooperation which this magazine gets from extension workers are appreciated by those of us who work on this magazine for you.

Home Demonstration Week

● The first week in May was Home Demonstration Week and again was observed across the Nation. In fact, the Voice of America carried an account of these activities around the world during that week. This issue, as a part of our Home Demonstration Week observance, is a tribute to the 3,500 or more home demonstration agents and the excellent work they are doing.

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EXTENSION SERVICE Review

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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West Virginia Farm Women See German Visitors As

"JUST LIKE US"

KENNETH R. BOORD, Assistant Extension Editor, West Virginia University

WHAT do farm women think of their visitors from other lands? What do they learn from them? How does having these visitors as guests make our farm women feel closer to people from other countries?

Members of farm women's clubs in West Virginia who have entertained German women in their homes and in the clubs supply these answers:

While in West Virginia last spring and summer, Mrs. Hildegarde Tilly and Dr. Elfrieda Steubler visited farm homes in several counties. (Mrs. Tilly is a farm woman, and Dr. Steubler is a teacher in a girls' agricultural school.)

In Mercer County, the German women were special guests of the county farm women's council at the annual International Day Meeting.

Mrs. R. W. Faulkner, Route 1, Bluefield, a past president of the West Virginia Farm Women's Council and now a member of its executive committee, recalls such comments as these by Mercer County farm folks after the visit:

"These women have suffered great hardships, yet they are not bitter but so understanding concerning the needs of others."

"I have never before seen such eagerness to learn."

"Hearing the two German women speak has changed the attitude of our entire club to one of friendliness to other nations," said a club president.

And the president of the county council said: "They were not the most eloquent speakers, yet these face-to-face contacts with women of another country made our International Day program the best one we have had."

Of Dr. Steubler, Mercer County farm women remember:

"She had such a good sense of values—putting first things first." They recall that while Dr. Steubler was having lunch in a rural home, the host started to serve the food, but Dr. Steubler explained: "Aren't we going to pray before we eat?"

Roswitha von Ketelhodt, German student, is attending West Virginia University under a scholarship provided by West Virginia Farm Women's Clubs.

Gratitude for Little Things

When I asked Mrs. Faulkner about her personal impression of the German visitors, she replied: "I was impressed that they were so humble and so grateful for even the smallest kindness. They have learned to expect so little, it seems."

Then she showed me a little "thank you" note she had received from Dr. Steubler, written from West Virginia University, Morgantown. "I had given her a small gift—a pair of hose—when I took her to the bus," Mrs. Faulkner explained.

The note read:

"I was so surprised and touched at the same time when I opened the fine little parcel! These dear words on the lovely paper made me rich—more than the greatest gift would have done! Yes, it is really a genuine friendship which led us together, and I am so happy to feel that there is such good 'spiritual' connection between us. I should like to see you again. But if it is not possible, I'll remember you as a very kind friend, and perhaps we can sometimes with a few written words meet each other.

"The following weeks will be very busy—so that I fear sometimes it will be so much like all the meetings, acquaintances, and conversations. The first impressions are always the strongest. I should like to try to be as good as you always try to be in your church, in your club, and in your family!"

Interest in Equipment

Mrs. E. F. Bratton, in whose home near Princeton, Mrs. Tilly spent a week and Dr. Steubler spent 3 days, had this to say:

"They were eager to see and know about everything in the home, especially the electrical devices in the kitchen. They would say, 'May I look into your cabinets?' or 'May I try to use this piece of equipment?'

"Dr. Steubler marveled at the farm machinery—such as the hay loader, tractor, wheat binder, milking machine, and other dairy equipment. She wanted to see how everything worked and what it was used for. I believe she would have liked to try them all out! She seemed anxious to learn because of a desire to help better the conditions in her own country.

"We invited a German family that lived nearby for a picnic with them. I remember they said we Americans eat 'quality' while they eat 'quantity.' To sum it all up, we liked them very much."

(*Continued on page 90*)

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Everyone Goes to Camp

JOAN MILLER

Assistant in Department of Extension Teaching and Information, Cornell University, N. Y.

A "SHARE THE TRIP" plan is the way New York delegates to National 4–H Club Camp pass along their experiences to the hundreds of others back home who didn't actually go along.

Of course it takes some planning ahead—well before starting for Washington, D. C. But properly prepared, each delegate can bring home a whole trunkful of camp high lights. The county 4–H Club agent and State 4–H leaders help beforehand by giving tips and suggestions on how to keep a record of the trip. Then when the delegate comes back, he's all set to tell others about camp so that they will feel just as if they've been, too.

Take the case of Anne Hill, Orange County, N. Y. Anne was a delegate in 1949. Afterward she had a wealth of anecdotes and solid information to pass along because she kept a day-by-day diary, clipped Washington newspapers, and collected all the material she could during the brief week. Since then, she's spoken to numerous groups, written newspaper stories, and spread the word in as many ways as possible. Now a sophomore at Cornell, Anne still finds that fellow students want to hear about national camp.

A travelog in color slides of national camp was made by two boys who attended in 1947, George Bull, Cortland County, and Floyd Morter, Tompkins County. With their 35-millimeter cameras they took dozens of pictures of everything from campers in conference to the Washington Monument. They have shown these pictures many times, usually including about 75 slides. Things that folks seem to enjoy seeing most are the citizenship ceremony with delegates, views of the city taken from atop Washington Monument, groups of campers from Puerto Rico and other areas, and scenes from Mount Vernon.

The New York campers have found there are three types of things people want to hear about when they come back from the national meeting. On the serious side, they want to know what major issues came up in the huddle-discussion sessions and big general conferences. Of course, human interest stories also appeal to an audience. The women want to know what the Congresswomen had to say; club boys and girls want to know what other clubs are doing in their projects. Too, there's much interest in delegates from other countries—how they dress, how they feel about the future, what they like about the United States. The third interest-getting kind of information is a description of the sights in Washington. Pictures and slides help here.

New York State 4–H Club leader, Albert Hoefer, explains the fine points of setting up an exhibit on National Club Camp. Conferring with him are Anne Hill and George Bull, former delegates to the camp.

Numerous groups around a county are interested in having the national camper speak at afternoon or evening meetings. Service clubs, women's clubs, and other adult organizations, as well as 4–H groups, like to hear about this event. They want to know what the youths of the Nation have on their minds. And after an enthusiastic report of national camp, they are likely to back 4–H work more strongly than ever.

To prepare campers for doing a good follow-up job of public relations, planning begins at the county level soon after delegates are selected. Then all the delegates meet at State 4–H headquarters at Cornell with the State 4–H leaders who are going to camp. The whole group travels together from Ithaca to Washington, so delegates are "briefed" then on their plans for covering camp.

Keeping the Record

New York delegates have found that a pencil, notebook, and their own eyes and ears are their best friends in keeping track of all that goes on. Each camper tries to set a daily time when he keeps his diary; some just jot down events as they go along. Clipping newspapers also gives delegates a wealth of useful material because the papers in Washington, D. C., give much space for stories and pictures of club camp.

Of course, seeing and hearing as much as possible is the basic rule for good coverage. Delegates try to meet and talk with campers from as many different places as possible. And some carry their own cameras to get pictures of the fellows and girls and the scenes they want to remember.

Each camper does have particular assignments he is to carry out in the week's program, so he gets special experience at camp in that way. Many make broadcasts over Washington stations or take part in recorded interviews which are sent back to stations in the State.

The Follow-Up

After camp, telling as many people as possible about it is the main objective of each one when he returns home. Usually there are interview stories and pictures in the newspapers. The 4-H'er himself writes an account for the local 4-H paper and one for the State 4-H paper, "4-Haps."

Almost before he gets his suitcase unpacked, he begins telling his story to mother and dad. Then come his talks to his 4-H Club and to other interested groups. As Anne Hill points out, people are much more interested in hearing about camp right after the trip than later on. Two popular subjects with audiences are stories about the foreign delegates and about the views of campers on world citizenship problems. To illustrate talks, the delegates often use a set of camp slides made in 1949; these are available at the State 4-H Club office.

Probably the biggest group the New York delegates speak before consists of the 500 boys and 500 girls who attend State 4-H Club Congress at Cornell in June every year. Each of the four delegates presents a particular phase he was strongly impressed with. Then they participate in the candle-lighting ceremony in which the light of 4-H is brought back from national camp.

At the State Congress in 1947, the 4-H'ers voted to make the first contribution to build a permanent headquarters for the national camp in Washington, D. C.

One other means used for telling the story around the State is through radio programs. The interviews recorded at camp are sent to various stations, and delegates appear on local programs.

Exhibits also help show national camp to numerous people. These are usually set up during National 4-H Week in March.

20th National 4-H Club Camp Opens June 14

THE 20th National 4-H Club Camp will be held in Washington, D. C., June 14 to 21, inclusive. About 190 young people and 90 or more State club leaders probably will attend, as each State and Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico may send the full quota of four 4-H Club members and two or three State club leaders for the conference.

A program has been planned to give the delegates an opportunity through observation and discussion to obtain a better understanding of the function of the National Government and a deeper realization of the responsibilities of citizenship in a representative form of government.

Nationally known speakers are scheduled; and the 4-H delegates, in their own discussion groups, will consider various phases of the year's theme, "Better living for a better world." Arrangements for the members' discussion meetings are under the direction of J. P. Schmidt, Ohio State University. E. H. Regnier, University of Illinois, is recreation leader for camp activities of this type; and D. Merrill Davis, supervisor of music, Jackson, Ohio, public schools, is in charge of musical features.

State 4-H Club Leaders' Program

The annual meeting of the State 4-H Club leaders, held in conjunction with the 4-H members' camp, has been designated by the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy of the Land-Grant College Association as the official annual State 4-H leaders' conference, and those attending will hold daily sessions. The extension subcommittee on 4-H Club work, appointed to make recommendations to the association committee on policy matters affecting 4-H Club work, will meet with the State leaders during the week.

Committees that were appointed previously for consideration of special problems will make a preliminary report to the conference for discussion and will then submit their final version to the subcommittee for action. Reporting at this year's conference will be the committees on 4-H recreation, on 4-H health, and on national 4-H events.

Newer concepts of the factors involved in the development of youth, the methods of conducting 4-H work which would make the maximum desirable contribution to this development, and other topics bearing on problems arising in 4-H Club work are on the leaders' program.

Leaders from two States in each of the four extension regions will discuss the one best job done last year.

The first International Conference of Rural Youth Leaders will meet in conjunction with the camp. Representatives of youth organizations and Government officials concerned with youth activities in the countries cooperating in the Economic Cooperation Administration program have been invited. They will hold some meetings with the State 4-H Club leaders and participate in other programs arranged for them during the camp.

● GEORGE PARSONS, extension dairy specialist in Michigan, recently left for Europe on a 6-month assignment for the Economic Cooperation Administration in Germany. As an ECA consultant to the minister of agriculture of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr. Parsons will be concerned with the development of an artificial breeding program for German dairy herds. Stanley Brownell, extension dairyman of the New York Extension staff, will work with Parsons in this project. Their services were requested by German agricultural officials.

A Helping Hand for the Consumer

RUTH P. TIPPETTS, Consumer Education Specialist, Utah

THE PROGRAM of consumer education in Utah has been based on the idea that all consumers are important forces in our economic and social society; that everyone, regardless of age, is a consumer; and that producers on the farm, in commerce, and in industry furnish their goods and services to the consumer.

To this end, the consumer-education specialists have attempted to reach every family in Utah with trimonthly radio shorts, news articles, and food-fact sheets. These have covered surpluses, good buys, food values, and some recipes. They have been mailed to county extension agents who have localized and used the information in talks, news, and group meetings.

Two State newspapers (The Salt Lake Tribune and Deseret News) and two farm papers (The Utah Farmer and the Farm Bureau News) have aided in disseminating useful information. Emphasis through this medium has been placed on surpluses, their storage, preparation, and preservation, with tested recipes for use.

Radio Station Cooperates

The farm editor of the largest State radio station (KSL) has cooperated and provided time at 6.30 a. m. and at noon for 15-minute talks. Marketing information has been given over this time by the consumer specialists with resident staff members, the editor, housewives, and members of the college consumer-education class cooperating on different programs.

During the Adult Leadership Conference (January 10–13, 1950) one section was given to consumer education with me in charge. Myrtle D. Peterson assisted with planning assignments and the discussion of advertising. Assignments were made by letter previous to the conference, and 15 leaders and 13 home demonstration agents participated. Discussions were lively, practical, humorous, and geared to factual information and experiences. There was much "food for thought."

Realizing the need for cooperation between consumer and business interests, three local food dealers were invited to discuss the buying habits of consumers as seen by the merchant. Local leaders presented the consumer angle. The merchants appreciated the opportunity for first-hand exchange, and the stage was set for a similar program in each county and with local groups.

In cooperation with the Utah Department of Agriculture, we inaugurated a campaign with apples, due to the surplus. State meetings sponsored and publicized by the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce were held. The State Extension Service, apple growers association, wholesalers, retailers, State department of agriculture, consumer education specialists, and others shared responsibility for "Eat More Utah Apples." Posters, handbills, and colored enclosures for apple baskets were financed and distributed by the chamber of commerce. They employed an advertising chairman. Baskets of apples were distributed at every civic club dinner in Salt Lake City during the week.

The consumer education specialists cooperated by writing articles for local and State newspapers, presented radio programs, and cooperated with the home economics department of the college through Dean E. O. Greaves in collecting, testing, and publishing apple recipes.

Pictures for these news articles were taken by the extension editor during laboratory tests.

The turkey program proved equally important and began with a cooperative turkey show at the State fair grounds. The poultry department helped with this show. The home economics department participated in preparing cooked turkey for pictures that were taken for news articles. Nine girls from this group took part on radio talks which were written to encourage the sale of turkeys.

At the request of the Farm Bureau, Relief Society, and home demonstration groups, demonstrations were presented in Utah County where consumer education work is being intensified at the present time. These demonstrations pointed out characteristics to look for when buying a turkey, what was available on the market as to turkey parts, halves and quarters, and large and small birds. During the demonstration the poultry specialist drew and dressed a turkey. The nutrition specialist stuffed a half turkey and prepared it for the oven. A half turkey had previously been prepared for serving, and small amounts were served to each one attending the demonstration.

Meat-Cutting Demonstration

The success of the turkey demonstration resulted in a request for a meat-cutting demonstration which was entitled "What Cut of Meat Should I Buy?" This demonstration was presented with the cooperation of a local meat dealer. This dealer obtained the services of a butcher teacher who was well qualified to present such a demonstration.

Frank Farr, the butcher teacher, is employed by a chain store which operates in seven States—Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and Wyoming. Mr. Farr did an excellent job of cutting up half a carcass of beef, explaining as he worked, the cuts, the grade, and the method of cooking. He also explained price comparison with other cuts of beef and comparable cuts on other types of meat such as veal, lamb, or pork.

Questions and comments from the group gave evidence of interest and

(*Continued on page 90*)

Bridging the Distance

Between Moro and American Women

Bai Plang in her native costume. She is a princess of the Moros, Philippine Islands. When the American Governor asked the native rulers to send their sons down to the city to be educated, she went, taking 100 Moro girls with her. After graduating in Manila she received the American Association of University Women scholarship to study here for 1 year. During the latter part of the year she came into contact with the Kentucky Extension Service and was thrilled with its possibilities for her people. Because of her enthusiasm and persistence, she was granted a 3-month scholarship by the Government to study extension methods in Texas, where she now is.

"I AM a Moro." This statement of mine has the effect of an atomic bomb to my new American friends. "I can hardly believe it," they say. So I open up like a flower to the sunshine and explain to them who the Moros are.

We are painted as savage and ruthless people. We are said to be hot-blooded and easily provoked to fight, and to be feared by the Christian Filipinos because of the long feuds we have had through the years.

But times have changed! Looking back in the pages of history, the Moros were not the only savage and ruthless people. If we fought against the Spanish and even the Americans, do we not deserve some admiration for fighting for what we had? Did we not have our own religion and culture which we believed worth preserving?

But that was all long ago. The impact of western civilization has reached the Moros as in other parts of the Orient. The American movies, schools, literature, radios, commerce, and trade have reached us. The war and its after effects accelerated the changes. The Moro people are making great strides in the westernizing of their lives.

The great immigration of Christian Filipino settlers to Mindanao and their intermarriage with Moros is another factor in our development.

Perhaps 100 years from now there will be only a handful of genuine Moros. But now and between that stage, when men can look into each other's eyes and say truly "Peace on earth and good will to men" many things can happen. It is to this time of adjustment that I am dedicating my life.

I want to tell American women about Moro families and the homes in which they live. Because I cannot personally see and talk to many people I have prepared the story of a typical day in the life of a rural Moro family for those home-demonstration clubs which are studying the lives of families in other lands. I will also tell the Moro women about your homes when I return to my native land in August. They, too, will be interested to hear a first-hand account of how you live and how you take care of your families.

I am but one of a hundred educated Moro boys and girls who are fired with the same enthusiasm to be useful to their country. Now is the time for action. I am trying my best to bridge the distance between my people—the Moros—and the Christian Filipinos who are my friends and the American people who are my benefactors.

If Moro girls are given an opportunity to be useful, they can make valuable contributions, not only to our people but to our country, and even to the world.

Swimming against tides of opinions and breaking old traditions and customs had been my lot. One has to suffer privations and untold miseries before one can truly feel and suffer the sorrows of others. One must be born and live among people to appreciate them as people with hearts to feel, minds to think, and a soul to love God. Human beings are all alike everywhere regardless of color or creed. Although I was born to rule, yet I am no better than the daughter of an honest servant. One word of kindness, a gesture of friendship, a friendly smile goes far beyond material goods given to anyone, and it is something all have to give.

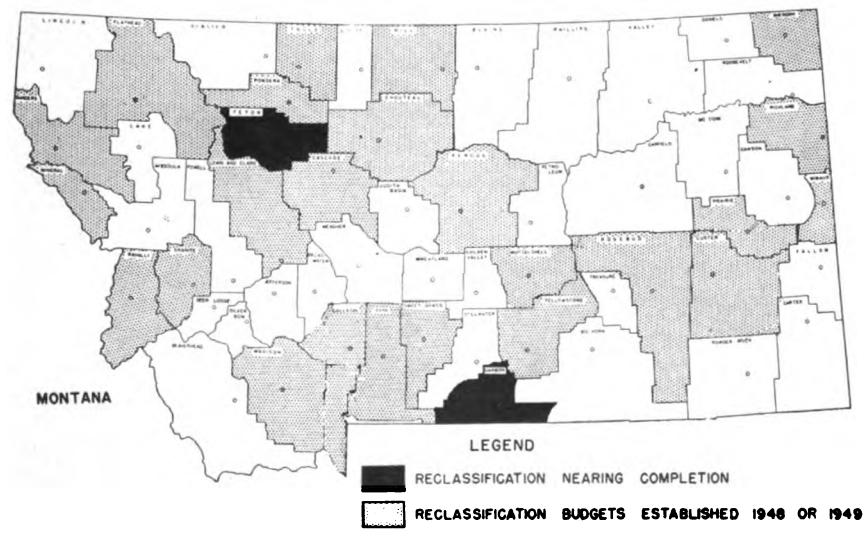
Living among Christians ever since I was 7 years old and working and studying among them, I feel like one of them and often feel a part of their families. Thus feeling a part of both groups perhaps I can cement better relations and understanding among them, the feeling that we are all one people imbued with the same common interests and working for the same common good. Such big dreams for a girl! But with the guidance and inspiration of my American friends and the great expectations of my people I can but pray daily: "May Allah give me good health and a never-waning interest to give more of myself."—*Bai Plang.*

● The St. Francisville Democrat, St. Francisville, La., recently cited the name of every man, woman, and child who contributed to the parish fair. High on the list was ABOU BEN ADHEM, better known as C. L. FLOWERS, county agent in West Feliciana's Parish. County Agent Flowers took the lead in promoting the fair, which proved a very successful one.

Getting at the Facts in Land Reclassification

Portage Agricultural Planning Committee classifying a sample township in Cascade County, using soils map, background, and aerial pictures, foreground. Standing (left to right): William Engstrom, in charge of classification work, and Theodore Fosse, county agent. Al Evans, Harold Shane, chairman, both of Great Falls; and Tom Dailey and William Neumyer, of Floweree are seated.

MAP OF MONTANA SHOWING STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND RECLASSIFICATION WORK IN 1948 AND 1949



BECAUSE the early classification of land in Montana was inequitable, there were heavy tax delinquencies and foreclosures. A program is now well under way to get all land reclassified according to its long-time productive ability.

Most of the land was classified between 1919 and 1923 under a State law of 1919. Because of the inequitable classification, Montana had 4,500,000 acres that were tax delinquent for five or more years, 12,000,000 acres delinquent from 1 to 4 years, and 4,500,000 acres taken by counties by foreclosure. This totals 40 percent of the taxable land. Recent high prices and high yields have brought most of this land back onto the tax rolls, but many of the basic problems still must be corrected.

The rest of the story is that good land, livestock, machinery, personal property, utilities, and city and town property had to bear a heavier tax burden. Nonpayment of taxes disrupted schools and other facilities of communities. Foreclosures caused many families to lose their farms and homes.

In the present reclassification program all land adapted to the same use and of equal productivity is being placed in the same classification. As the reclassification work is uniform, all land placed in grade 1 tillable irrigated land, for instance, will be of equal productivity value in every county where this grade of land is found.

H. R. Stucky, extension economist, is in charge of the educational program.

The reasons why land should be reclassified and how it can be done equitably by using all available information and services, including the experience of farmers, have been compiled. This material is in Procedures for Land Classification, a Montana Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin, and in Land Classification for Tax Purposes, a Montana Extension Service publication.

The farmer who lives on the land, his neighbors, the county, and the State all take part in the reclassification work.

The State of Montana is represented by the State Board of Equalization which is directed by law to prescribe forms and records. Otto F. Wagnild, who has been working on land classification in Montana since 1927, is the field representative of the board of equalization.

The procedure used to start the program is as follows:

Stucky or Harold G. Halcrow, economist for the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, and Leonard Gieseker, soils specialist for the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, meet with the county commissioners, county agent, and farm groups in each county planning to reclassify their land.

A county-wide meeting is then held, called by the county agent at the request of the county commissioners. The county planning board, officers of farm organizations, members of the city council (buildings will be classified as well as the land), Mr. Wagnild,

and farmers and ranchers are invited. The chairman of the county commissioners presides.

The reclassification program is explained fully at this first county meeting. The county agent explains how the planning committee was organized and the assistance the committee can give the county commissioners in the reclassification work. Gieseker, who is in charge of soil survey work in Montana, explains the soil survey for the county and how the classifications in the survey fit into the reclassification program. Stucky explains how the reclassification work can be done on the same basis in all counties so the results will be uniform.

The county commissioners decide whether the reclassification work will be done. If they decide to do it, they are empowered to finance the work through a millage levy. They also select one man to direct the classification work.

The next step is selecting three to six representative townships in the county. The reclassification procedure is worked out in these townships.

At each of the sample township meetings a wealth of material is provided—base maps showing the legal description; aerial pictures; yield records given by farmers and soil survey information. Stucky, the county agent, and a Soil Conservation Service representative provide additional information.

With all this information at hand and understood, the next step is classifying the townships by tracts of 40 acres or less, according to the uniform system that will be used in all counties.

This uniform system is as follows for nonirrigated farm land:

Grade:	*Bushels of wheat per acre on summer fallow*
1A	24 and over
1B	22–23
2A	20–21
2B	18–19
2C	16–17
3A	14–15
3B	12–13
4A	10–11
4B	8–9
5	Under 8

Under the uniform system there are three other classes of land which will be graded. Tillable irrigated land is divided into eight grades, mixed or wild hay land into five and grazing land into eight.

When the 40-acre tracts have all been classified in each of the three to six representative townships, a second county-wide meeting is held. The planning committees from the various communities, the county commissioners, specialists from the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station and the Montana Extension Service attend, along with farmers and ranchers.

This group goes over the reclassification done for the sample townships to be certain that land of equal productivity is all in the same class in all townships. At this stage of the program soils and the classification are checked in the field. This checking by technicians, the farmers and ranchers, and the county men in charge of the work insures that the classifications are in line with yields.

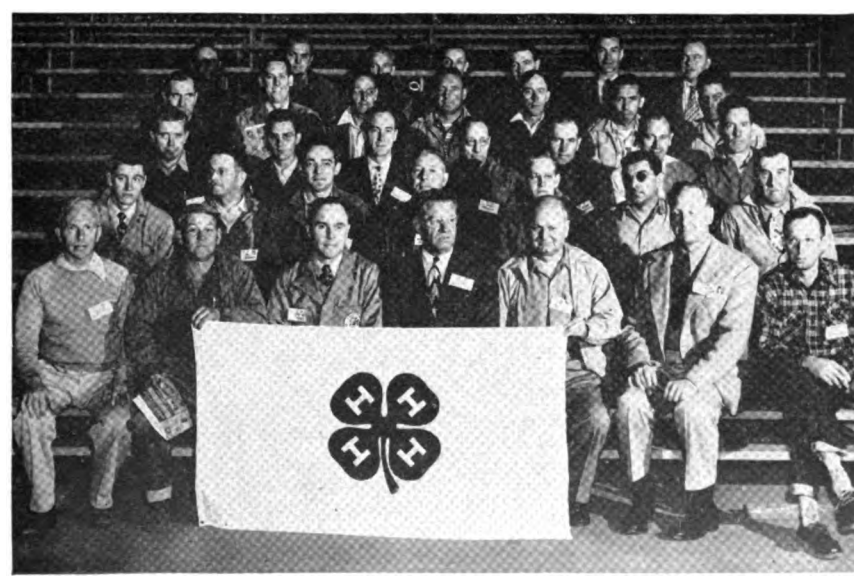
Following this second county-wide meeting, reclassification is done by the people in all townships or communities with the assistance of the man in charge of the reclassification work for the county.

California Trains 4-H Leaders

THE 4-H TRACTOR maintenance group at Red Bluff was one of six training meetings held in California during December and January.

Ninety-six volunteer leaders and 42 farm advisers were trained to conduct the 4-H project of tractor maintenance. The training included technical information concerning the care, maintenance, and use of tractors. Instruction was also given in the techniques and principles of doing effective 4-H Club work. Emphasis was given to demonstration work. The demonstrations covered certain operations and details of tractor lubrication, checking the ignition, cleaning air cleaners, and safety practices. Instruction was given in organizing and conducting a meeting. Trained leaders showed skillfully how to put on demonstrations. Service engineers, local dealers, and oil companies aided Mr. Parks and the 4-H people in conducting the training meetings.

This is the first year that California has had the tractor maintenance project. In fact, it is the first year that the project has been in operation in the far western States of Arizona, California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.



Hoosier Extension Workers Like Visual Aids

FRED I. JONES, Assistant Extension Editor, Purdue University

FIFTY-ONE county offices and 11 staff departments participated in the highly successful visual aids contest held in connection with the annual Indiana Extension Workers' Conference at Purdue University in December. Featuring visual teaching aids employed in extension educational activities, the contest was arranged to acquaint county personnel and staff specialists with the full possibilities in this field through a study of what other workers are doing.

Included in the 62 displays were illustrated circular letters announcing meetings and field days, charts, graphs, maps, pamphlets, colored slides, posters, film strips, movie films, cartoons, newspaper stories, photographs of extension projects and "how to do it" subjects, and scrapbooks of newspaper clippings showing local publicity for extension-sponsored work. Samples of clothing; textile stencils; models of poultry houses, milking parlors, barn lots, and other farm installations; actual pieces of farm equipment and machinery; samples of corn and other crops; and insect collections were also exhibited.

The Purdue chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, honorary extension fraternity, and a local photography firm cooperated with the visual aids committee in sponsorship of the contest by providing $50 each to be awarded as prizes.

County winners were Elkhart, first; Union, second; Rush, third; Henry, fourth; Brown, fifth; and Greene, sixth. Agricultural engineering won the sweepstakes award in the departmental division, followed by poultry, home economics extension, and animal husbandry, in that order. Honorable mention ribbons were presented to other good exhibits in each division.

Prof. Glen E. Lehker, extension entomologist, was chairman of the contest committee, and Miss Ruth Hutcheson, home management specialist, handled the entries. Judges were John Schwab, former extension swine specialist; Mrs. Cecil Lawson, Greensburg, farm homemaker, Farmers' Institute speaker, and former home demonstration agent; and Vern Breitwieser, commercial photographer.

The displays filled nearly half of the large ballroom of the Purdue Memorial Union Building used for general conference sessions. In the winning Elkhart County exhibit were 35-millimeter colored slides, 4-H Club booklets, dairy envelope stuffers, 4-H clothing samples, photographs of county activities, a large number of illustrated circular letters announcing meetings, a chair caning display, posters, and Dairy Herd Improvement Association news letters. The agricultural engineering exhibit included posters and photographs on mow hay and wagon hay curing, 35-millimeter slides on various subjects, and models of a rectangular duct system for hay drying, a home-made bale loader, milking parlors, overhead fuel storage tanks, farm ponds, and a concrete flume headwall.

To emphasize the importance of visual aids in modern extension work, one afternoon session of the 4-day conference was devoted to a forum on the subject. Staff specialists discussed "How to Get the Pictures You Want," "Reports Revised," "Charts the Easy Way," and "Essentials of a Good Exhibit." The manager of the local photography firm which cooperated in the contest, Mr. Breitwieser, gave pointers on "Care and Use of Camera Equipment." He also furnished an exhibit of cameras, projectors, sound recorders, screens, and other photographic equipment, which proved very popular with visiting county workers.

The prize winning display put up by the agents in Elkhart County showed a variety of visual aids.

Channels of Communication Used in Telling the Conservation Story

DR. W. H. STACY, Extension Sociologist, Iowa

ARE WE effectively using "community machinery" and all the channels of group interest in reaching people? During 1949 an effort was made to answer this question for the extension soil conservation program in Monona County, Iowa.

One of the first conclusions of many extension studies is that the rate of acceptance is greater when the extension "customer" receives a new idea from a number of "exposures." Other researches have emphasized the importance of reaching people through "natural" channels or groups in which the people function.

This is the story of the "group channels" through which County Agent W. Hal Speer and Assistant Agent Kyle R. Peterson, Jr., operate in doing an educational job on soil conservation in Monona County. Everyone is enlisted for the job.

Coordinate the Work

Members of the county extension service staff and key leaders work together for conservation. The county over-all extension program planning committee and its subcommittee on soils meet and plan to stimulate and coordinate the work. The 175 neighborhood extension cooperators, geographically distributed, also work on conservation. They promote attendance at meetings, and compile mailing lists.

The assistant county agent is secretary of the Monona County Soil Conservation District, a major channel of communication. This group gives general leadership to over-all conservation programs especially pertaining to the work of the SCS, and they establish relationships with county government and other bodies.

The county agents meet with the county PMA committee members when they decide on the conservation practices to be encouraged and included in the PMA program.

The county government approves and stimulates conservation through its annual appropriations of money for operating the extension program. The county board of supervisors also cooperates by developing specific phases of the program—particularly where road construction has a bearing on soil conservation, for example, in designing their road drainage channels. The supervisors have also voted to levy a ¼-mill property tax for the maintenance of soil conservation structures on highways in the area known as the Little Sioux Watershed.

The school channel is used in 4 ways to advance the Monona County extension soil conservation program. The county superintendent and the county board of education have developed lesson teaching units on soil and conservation for the school science courses. This is part of a rotating 3-year study plan which is used in all 30 rural schools of the county. It is also available to town schools on an optional basis. Soil conservation talks were made last year by the assistant county agent in 6 schools. One school started the idea of an annual observation trip on land and conservation. Visual aids on conservation supplied by the county extension office have also been used by several schools.

At High Schools

The county extension agents also work with the vocational agriculture classes which operate in three of the high schools in the county. The agents help in planning their programs, supplying teaching materials, and conducting demonstrational meetings. They met with the vo-ag instructors in September to coordinate extension and evening school programs, and to line up the desired specialist help for these sessions. Extension workers also participated in panel discussions on "Grass and Agriculture for this Area" and in the other adult class meetings sponsored by the vo-ag teachers.

Instructors of the GI classes—8 with 175 farm boys enrolled—confer with the county extension agents in outlining the GI programs and obtaining teaching materials. In the sections of the county where soil erosion is most severe, conservation work has received special attention in the GI classes, and they have participated in conservation demonstration meetings.

Churches Give Aid

Church leaders in Monona County have shown a keen and consistent interest in soil conservation. They have called on the county extension agents or others for special addresses on "Harvest Home Sunday" and for talks on conservation at other occasions. On the other hand, the extension agents have asked the ministers to aid them in extension meetings by adding perspective and spiritual motivation for land stewardship and also in their regular church sermons.

Family programs dealing with farmstead improvement have been related to soil conservation. This work has been sponsored by the farm women's committees of the farm bureau in cooperation with the extension program planning committees. All of this works out when conservation is made a central theme and applied all down the line in program building and execution.

Leading the supporting organizations is the Monona County Farm Bureau which frequently discusses soil

(*Continued on page 91*)

Women's Organizations Give
On HOME DEMONSTRATI

Women Pool Ideas

HOME DEMONSTRATION WEEK has been a tribute to those of us who are home demonstration club members. To others, we hope that it has been an enlightenment as to what can be accomplished through this work. Some of the most obvious effects of this program on farm women are developing leadership, improving the skills of homemaking, attaining a higher standard of living through better health facilities and nutritional knowledge, studying family life problems, working toward better cultural advantages in the home, and lastly, inspiring ideals for doing bigger and better things by pooling ideas as the women meet in groups.

Home demonstration work is voluntary on the part of each individual woman. There is no gauge for the benefits that come from this adult educational program. One of the quotable quotes in Reader's Digest was: "Educate a man and you educate an individual; educate a woman and you educate a family." This is an ever-enlarging field. This group has grown not only in number but also in thinking, as is shown by the interest in national and international affairs. We know not what the future holds, but we can feel assurance in the quality of rural America.—*Mrs. Malcolm Byrnes, president, National Home Demonstration Council.*

Mrs. Malcolm Byrnes

Mrs. Ruth H. Mitchell

Expanding Higher Values of Rural Life

Home economics in the Grange is the science of better living and includes more than the necessities of life—food, clothing, and shelter. It has to do with all phases of our home life, including our family relationships and our social, educational, and moral responsibilities to society.

The Home Economics Committee is the leader of the women's work, and its program is designed to prepare Grange women to meet any emergency and to perpetuate those activities and services which contribute to community welfare and help to yield a more serviceable and worth-while Grange by expanding the higher values of rural life.

We seek to promote the welfare and interest of the farm home, the rural community, and the Grange through well-balanced programs. Often during the year the Grange invites the home demonstration and extension leaders to participate in our program. We appreciate the fine cooperation we receive, as well as the valuable information which is imparted to the public in general. Opportunity is given for a generous supply of literature if only used.

Much practical information is gained by the members of home demonstration clubs—if only more of the younger age group of women could participate. We in the Grange realize the same problem, probably primarily due to the very small children in the home, making it difficult for them to attend. We believe there is a need for more cultural training and home management. Realizing our needs and earnestly striving to improve these aims by working together, we surely will have a better rural America.—*Mrs. Ruth H. Mitchell, chairman, National Grange Home Economics Committee.*

Participation in International Affairs

Home demonstration work has played an important part in preparing rural women for their participation in international affairs. Local, county, State, and national work has successively and progressively broadened their thinking and developed their capabilities until their entrance into the international field seemed the next logical step. The rural woman, formerly isolated on her farm, has come a long way to where she can carry on successful projects in her State and Nation and take part in international councils where her voice is listened to with respect. Modern inventions and global conditions have brought the peoples of the world into close association; and all teaching in the future, if it is to be adequate, must be set within an international framework.—*Mrs. Spencer Ewing, chairman, Country Women's Council, U. S. A., Associated Country Women of the World.*

Widening Horizon of Community and World Responsibility

Looking back over 30 years of active participation in the extension program gives one some perspective on

Their Views
WORK

the remarkable progress that has been made and the great service rendered in home demonstration work both by and for farm women.

There is tangible evidence of it in the "new look" in farm kitchens, in the changing diet pattern of the farm dinner table, in the farm homemaker's "new ways of doing things," in the contoured fields and the neat homesteads.

It is more difficult to assess the intangible contributions of the program—but they are nonetheless real. The new sense of confidence, the feeling that progress is being made, the new attitudes toward science and education, the widening horizon of community and world responsibility—these things that are a part of the spirit of people have made a fundamental contribution to farm family living and its adaptation to a rapidly changing world.

The real strength of the Extension Service lies in its program to encourage local leadership to "help people help themselves," to guide but not to decide. The thousands of rural women in the United States who have accepted the responsibility for leadership in the home demonstration program are its bulwark. Planning the work and making the decisions for a county home demonstration program, presiding at a club meeting, helping with a community canning club may not seem very world shaking in its results, but it is the stuff of which democracy is made.

What challenges the next half century may bring to the home demonstration program one may only prophesy in part, but one thing seems certain. There must be an increasing preparation and acceptance by homemakers of their citizenship responsibilities, both nationally and internationally.

Home demonstration club members have already made a real contribution to international understanding through their support of and interest in the international organization of rural women, the Associated Country Women of the World.

The proposals to initiate advisory services for farm people in many parts of the world under the technical assistance program, to improve the standards of living for the two-thirds of the world's people who are rural, to raise the status of the world's rural homemaker to a place of dignity and respect should challenge the best thinking and the most cooperative effort on the part of all of us. The opportunities of the next half century are unlimited, the responsibilities great. I have implicit faith that the rural women of America will not be found wanting in measuring up to their task.—*Mrs. Raymond Sayre, president, the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and president of the Associated Country Women of the World.*

Community Leaders

Teaching women better skills and techniques of homemaking and teaching them to learn to do and think for themselves are two of the important aims of the home demonstration program. The teaching of skills has meant much to women, both rural and urban, since home demonstration work first started in the early years of the century. By learning better homemaking methods through extension work, women have developed confidence in their ability and a better understanding of others and how to work with them. They have also become leaders in their communities.

Learning to think and do for themselves is an equally important part of learning through home demonstration work. The results of this are less tangible but equally important in developing better homes and communities. Future teaching in home demonstration work will need to emphasize particularly this type of learning. Home demonstration agents will need to help women with such programs as better citizenship; knowing local problems and needs and assisting with them; discussion meetings on such topics as national housing, health, and agricultural programs and their effect on producer and consumer. International affairs and their effect on communities and families are in a field with which homemakers should become familiar.

Although the home demonstration agent needs to consider emphasis in the future on such programs as those mentioned above, she must also continue to work on the teaching of better homemaking, which develops homemakers into better members of the community.

The need for increased knowledge, ability, and understanding is a challenge to home demonstration agents and to everyone interested in the home demonstration program. As agents, we shall do our best to meet this challenge and to help women become better-informed citizens.—*Mrs. Mary S. Switzer, president, National Home Demonstration Agents' Association.*

Mrs. Raymond Sayre

Mrs. Mary S. Switzer

Does Sabbatical Leave Pay Off?

BEATRICE FRANGQUIST

Home Demonstration Agent, Lenawee County, Mich.

AS I FINISH my second semester at Teachers College, Columbia University, on sabbatic leave, I find that the experience of further study has had some definite values for me and also for some of the other home demonstration agents with whom I have discussed the question.

At the top of the list I would place my better understanding of the people of the world. Here on the Teachers College campus are more than 72 different nationalities represented. We actually rub elbows with and get to know many of these personally. They are our friends. They are serious folks with definite problems for which they seek answers in America. They are not hesitant about pointing out what to them are some of our shortcomings. I have learned what some of these people think of us—both good and bad.

It was interesting to attend a meeting of the Teachers College International Club and find that after the business part of the meeting these students from other lands (we do not call them "foreign students") enjoyed the folk dances as much as any of our 4-H Club members do. So people are the same the world over.

Living in the city of New York has certainly been equal to a second year of graduate study. For a steady diet, no, but for 9 months, yes. Visiting the United Nations; attending lectures, concerts, operas, and plays; taking field trips to places of business and various types of civil courts (places which my role of student opened up for me); seeing and hearing people we've read about in the papers—General Eisenhower, the philosopher John Dewey, Admiral Nimitz, Eleanor Roosevelt, and many others have helped to give me better understanding of world affairs.

Another value is the opportunity to get away from my work and try to evaluate what I have been doing. It is so easy to get into a rut and to think that what we are doing is right and the only way! My class in rural sociology with Dr. E. deS. Brunner has been wonderful in giving me a much broader understanding of my work.

We agents are so often on the "giving" end—giving information and advice in the fields of agriculture and home economics. It has done me good to be on the receiving end for a while.

Going to school again has also made me realize what excellent in-service training we extension agents on the county level are receiving from our State extension staff.

To check the values of taking sabbatical leave for advanced study I talked it over with some of the other home demonstration agents. Gussie Smith of Robertson County, Tenn., had this to say:

"Farm women are better educated than they were a few years ago. This gives them a wider scope of interest. Better highways and cars bring the town and country so close together that the country woman is now as interested in being well informed as her town neighbor. Many of these women will never have a chance to go to school, so they use the eyes and ears of the home demonstration agent to see and hear about the new places. They would rather hear the home agent tell of her experiences while in school than to read about the school from a book. Since returning to work this part of advanced study was more vividly brought to my mind than before. (Gussie attended Teachers College during the winter session, 1949.) Then, too, a sabbatical leave keeps the home agent from getting into a rut. While in school she has to change her regular pattern of life and adjust to that of someone else. This I feel is very helpful. As the life of a home agent is that of constantly giving information, she needs to be alert at all times and collect the latest information for the women with whom she works. There is no better way than a leave of absence for advanced study."

And now from Rachel Merritt, Suffolk County, N. Y.—

"To became a student of adult education as an adult after some years of effort spent working with adults was a challenging experience. As several classes were limited in size, it

(*Continued on page 92*)

Visiting the United Nations is a moving experience for the student in New York.

The Office Conference

This, the third article in a series on the county extension office, is by Dorothy Morehouse, home demonstration agent in Allen County, Ind. The next, dealing with system in the office, will appear next month.

"TALKING it over together" describes the weekly office conference of the Allen County, Ind., extension staff. The past decade has marked many changes in the Extension Service here at Fort Wayne as it has in all extension offices. The original personnel has expanded from a county agent and a secretary to include today also a home demonstration agent, assistant county agent, assistant home agent, and assistant secretary.

The county program has grown in a corresponding manner. Relatively unchanged, however, is the attitude of the farm families. They still insist that the extension representatives know their personal problems and what is going on in the county in an extension way. The home economics club presidents still like to feel that the county agent knows that they are having an achievement-day program, even to the extent of the price of the luncheon ticket; and the farmers fully expect the home agent to know all about the dairy caravan that is coming up.

To keep one another informed certainly heads the list of reasons for holding an office conference, and this weekly "talk it over" session pays big dividends. We all know where we fit into the over-all set-up. Here in Allen County we have two kinds of office conferences—one, the regularly scheduled weekly line-up when all the agents and both secretaries meet, and the other, an informal, unscheduled get-together when the occasion demands it. To be able to hold this type of conference is an advantage that a staff of six has over a larger office force.

"What's on the schedule this week?" opens the regular Monday morning conference. Then, "What comes first?" Once the organization

The weekly Monday morning conference of the county extension staff at Fort Wayne, Ind. Left to right, they are: Miss Ruth Smith, assistant home demonstration agent; Miss Dorothy Morehouse, home demonstration agent; Miss Marjorie Blessing, assistant secretary; John Davis, assistant county agent; Chester V. Kimmell, county agent; and Miss Jean Shierling, secretary.

of work is outlined, priority is established for circular letters and projects. Finding an answer to the question, "When can we find a night for a county meeting (which all agents must attend)?" often necessitates juggling with the individual calendars, and forms a basis for the give and take that is essential for a smoothly running office. The questions, "What are your problems?" and "Where can each agent help?" make every member from the county agent to the assistant secretary realize that the extension program is one program, in which definite responsibilities are delegated to each.

We also find that many a rough situation can best be solved by an understanding of the entire staff. Often one agent not involved in a problem can drop a few words in the right spot at the right time to help another agent if he has the background information. Thus, this "talk it over" conference not only smooths the path but is the foundation for good public relations. To us, good public relations are among the most important vehicles for carrying our program forward. This job takes the cooperation of every staff member so that we may put into practice the same principle we feel so necessary to good farm and home management—the family's planning together. Surely, the office conference is comparable to the family council.

No conference would be complete without progress reports. We have learned that all members of our staff advance when any individual does, so progress in any field is gratifying to all.

(Continued on page 92)

Negro Home Demonstration Agents Doing Remarkable Job

SHERMAN BRISCOE

Information Specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture

The old and the new—Mrs. Susie Gilmer shows her home demonstration agent and fellow volunteer leaders her new electric range. Left to right are: Isonia Townsend; Mrs. Augusta Richardson; Mrs. Birdie Buckers; Margaret Harlan, home agent; and Mrs. Gilmer, kneeling. The old wood burner will be discarded.

ALTHOUGH most colored farm people still live in substandard housing, home demonstration agents of the State Extension Services are doing a remarkable job of helping rural families to improve their homes.

Sometimes the home improvements start with demonstrations in the construction of home-made kitchen cabinets, frequently with 4-H Club sewing projects, and often with the arrival of electric power.

One driving through the rural South is impressed by the substandard houses that fringe the highways. In some States, one may drive for miles and see fewer than a dozen Negro farmhouses with window sashes. For the occupants of these dwellings it is as though glass had never been invented. Wooden doors hang at square openings on the sides of these shabby houses, doors that shut out the light and air when they are closed. However, cracks in the houses provide more than ample ventilation.

In some of these unpainted shacks that are largely tenant-occupied one sees little children, poorly clad, standing in the open doors. Frequently one sees curtains hanging at the doors to keep out the stares of passers-by, but there are no screens to keep out flies and mosquitoes.

The preponderance of such dwellings is likely to overshadow the fact that many Negro farm owners live in modern homes along the little-traveled back roads. Also, as shabby as some of the tenant homes look on the outside, you'd be surprised by the tidiness on the inside—home-made rugs on the floors, bedspreads and curtains made out of feed sacks, gleaming white kitchen stoves and refrigerators occasionally, and even Venetian blinds at the windows of a few of the homes.

A good many of the home improvements in the South can be attributed to the work of nearly 400 colored home demonstration agents who have formed 5,066 home demonstration clubs that meet monthly from home to home to witness and take part in home-improvement demonstrations. Extension Service figures indicate that 164,000 rural colored homemakers belong to these clubs.

A few months ago, Bessie Walton, assistant State home demonstration agent of Tennessee, took me into a community near Clarksville, Tenn., that the home agent, Margaret Harlan, had helped the families to completely transform.

During the war, the Army purchased the former farms of these families and converted the area into a permanent fort. When these people bought other farms nearby, Miss Harlan encouraged them to build good homes with modern conveniences. With the exception of only two families, these people followed her advice. They studied the home plans she provided them, took care to select a good site, and hired competent carpenters to help them build.

Home Improvements

There's a bathroom with running water in every one of these homes. In fact, I doubt that there is another rural community in the entire South, except those developed by the Farmers Home Administration, that comes near to equaling this one in all-round home improvements.

But it didn't come easy. Not only did the home agent work hard on the project, but she also mobilized all her volunteer community leaders—farm women who assist her in carrying out the home demonstration program. Well, these leaders became enthusiastic about better homes. And I understand that not a man in the community could rest until he had promised to build his family a comfortable home.

I visited one of these leaders, Mrs. Susie Gilmer. She and two of her granddaughters, who are 4-H Clubbers, showed me some of the things they had made for their home. Let me see, there were two home-made satin comforts that were about as neatly done as any you will find in the stores; there were reupholstered and rebottomed chairs; there were stools, rag rugs, bedspreads, swing covers made from burlap bags; and there were pot holders, doilies, and napkins, not to mention quilts and dresses.

In the kitchen, hooked up to REA power, there was a new electric range to replace the old wood burner that was still standing there on three legs and a stack of bricks. Also, there were a refrigerator and modern utensils, including a pressure cooker. And there were more than 200 jars of meats, fruits, and vegetables that had been put up.

Miss Harlan and her volunteer leaders in this community now concern themselves with such niceties as color harmony. After we had visited what I thought was a model home, one of the leaders turned to me and asked if I noticed that the color of the liv-

ing-room rug and that of the draperies clashed.

Although improvements in most communities are not so far advanced, marked progress is being made. I recall visiting a community near Wharton, Tex., a couple of years ago. The colored farmers there had made some extra money in war plants and had used it to buy small farms of their own. Then the women got busy improving their homes.

The home agent got them started with a demonstration on making kitchen cabinets. After the women in the community had made cabinets and painted them, they looked so well that some of the homemakers decided to put a piece of linoleum on the floor to brighten it up. Then they discovered that the old iron stove marred the brightness. This led to the purchase of a stove and a refrigerator.

The improved kitchen showed up the bedrooms and the rest of the house. And this led to new and reupholstered furniture, a new wallpaper and curtains for most of the rooms. It was the "for the want of a nail" in reverse.

Women Using Spare Time

Still, one passing or entering the average Negro home for the first time might be disappointed. But rugs and draperies seem not so important to many a tired farm woman after a long day chopping or picking cotton, or suckering tobacco, especially if she has to make them herself by dim lamplight. And yet the wonder of it is that home demonstration agents have succeeded so well in getting thousands of farm women to do just that after hours in the field or on rainy days when it's too wet to pick or the humidity isn't right for stripping tobacco.

In addition to lack of time and energy, the problem is lack of know-how, family cooperation, money, and a feeling of security which makes for long-range permanent home improvements.

A good many tenant farmers who have only verbal leasing arrangements find themselves moving every year or two. There's not much incentive to fix up a house that you won't be living in next year.

Another deterrent is the one-crop, once-a-year system. Farmers who still follow this pattern seldom can plan ahead because they don't know how they are going to come out until settlement time. The uncertainty makes them consider it foolhardy to spend money for anything beyond the most urgent necessities.

As for lack of family cooperation, many a farmwife says she can't get her husband to do anything about fixing up the house. She says he'll buy all kinds of tractor attachments recommended by farm magazines or by the county agent but can't find money for a new stove. Some home agents are thinking of inviting men to home demonstration meetings as a possible solution.

Nevertheless, 232,000 rural colored families improved their homes in 1948 and canned 28,000,000 quarts of food. Home agents say that the number of families who are making such improvements is increasing every year.

The Consumer's Dilemma

A short skit given at the Massachusetts Annual Extension Conference to introduce the subject of food marketing education

THE grocery counter as the point of application of consumer food-marketing education was the locale for the skit. A table was tilted to represent the counter, covered with white paper, and the fruits, vegetables, and milk arranged on it. Two clerks were back of the counter arranging the produce, discussing its merits, and wondering why consumers did this and that. They talked over each item in a friendly, informal, almost confidential manner of two clerks talking to each other before the store opened. Once in a while they would turn around and ask the audience to vote on the best buy.

The dialog between the clerks was impromptu and included as much fun as could be thought up on the spur of the moment. Some of the comments had to do with the way people bought their food, and some were on the tricks the grocery uses to get the stuff sold.

Properties included: Five heads of lettuce of varying weights and condition; four bunches of carrots and the equivalent of another bunch without tops being sold at a reduced price because the roots had been separated from the tops; three lots of six oranges of varying sizes; two lots of apples in varying conditions, priced the same; one package of powdered skim milk, powdered whole milk, one can of evaporated milk, and a quart of whole milk; one package of spinach and an equivalent amount loose; one head of cabbage and one package of so-called vegetable salad; five bunches of celery, one cellophane package, one wrapped package, and three open bunches.

The two clerks were the vegetable gardening specialist, Cecil L. Thomson, and the fruit and vegetable marketing specialist, Frederick E. Cole. They bought the produce at chain stores, making a record of the weights and costs. On items ordinarily bought by the piece, weights were obtained in the store scales. They were just the common run-of-the-mill items. The preparation consisted of inviting in the nutritionist, May E. Foley, Home Demonstration Agent at Large Barbara Higgins, and Economist Ellsworth W. Bell the night before the skit was to be put on and asking them to inspect each item and note its good and poor points and give what they considered the best buy. This fortified the two clerks with all the information and ideas they could use. The skit took half an hour and effectively introduced for discussion the principal problems in consumer education, and everyone had a good time.

"Just Like Us"

(*Continued from page 75*)

Must "Take Care" of Things

"When I was called by telephone to entertain Mrs. Tilly in my home, I surely was on the spot," says Mrs. Ward Barlow, of Pocahontas County. "I had always said I would have nothing to do with the Germans, but I learned from Mrs. Tilly that they are so willing to try our ways of living.

"Mrs. Tilly was thrilled to know that there was such a thing as a manure spreader. She really gave ours the 'once-over' and remarked that it would be a nice birthday gift for her husband if they made them in Germany!

"What impressed me most about Mrs. Tilly was her earnest belief that Americans could, would, and should set an example of better farming and better farm living for her people back home.

"One thing that I learned from her was that we Americans do not take care of the things we have to work with. She said their ways of farming are 'hard' and ours are 'easy.' How true! They try to make things easier but really and truly don't have things to work with.

"Another thing she taught me is that you can do on less clothing. For example, she had a beautiful blue dress—silk—and she remarked that it was her wedding dress. She explained that it was one you could wear a while on one side until you were tired of it, then just turn it over—and have a new dress. She also had some 'pure silk' nightclothes—the gown and robe were a gift 20 years ago, but they looked like new to me.

"This county as a whole enjoyed having Mrs. Tilly. She visited around our little circle of neighbors, and she attended several farm women's club meetings and one county council meeting. She was trying to learn and remember our ways of conducting meetings.

"There are many things Mrs. Tilly said and did that I will long remember. My children now have an entirely different idea about the German people. After having her in our home, I find that the Germans are eager to come to the United States to get ideas to take home with them to better their ways of farming and living. May they see in us a shining example, and may we find good in them so we can all have peace and harmony again in this world that God has blessed for us all, regardless of race, color, or country."

Of German Student

Miss Roswitha von Ketelhodt, 26-year-old German student, who is attending West Virginia University for a year's training in home economics, has visited in various farm homes throughout the State. She is studying under a West Virginia Farm Women's Council scholarship.

A native of the rural village of Oberhambach near Heidelberg, she is a graduate of the college of agriculture at Hohenheim, near Stuttgart. When she completes her training at the university, Roswitha hopes to return to Germany to work with rural women. Before accepting the scholarship offered by West Virginia farm women's clubs, Roswitha had worked in the office of the German Farm Women's Association and as a county extension agent for farm women's clubs and youth groups. The West Virginia farm women's clubs have just extended her scholarship for another year.

Before enrolling at the university last fall, Miss von Ketelhodt spent 2 weeks in the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Wells, of Washington, Wood County. While there she met with church, farm women's, and youth groups.

This personal contact has given the people of our community a better understanding of the problems that face the German people in their attempt to rehabilitate their country, as well as their attitudes toward us," says Mrs. Wells. "We learned from Roswitha about their methods of farming and why ours will not work well in their small fields.

"Some of our folks who had definite opinions against the project of bringing a student over here were much impressed with Roswitha. Now they've changed their minds, and they are most enthusiastic about her staying here another year. And they want more students brought over. This contact has given us a more personal interest in other countries and raised our horizons in regard to farm visitors from other lands."

One West Virginia farm woman summed it up like this:

"I never realized it before, but the problems of the German women are just the same as ours—only more of them. They are not at all like the Germans we've heard about—they are just like us!

Helping Hand for Consumer

(*Continued from page 78*)

satisfaction. Through the courtesy of the retail store, numbers were given to each member attending; and at the conclusion of the demonstration numbers were drawn, and those holding a lucky number were given a choice cut of beef.

The consumer education work in Utah is being continued on a State basis and intensified in three urban areas—Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Provo.

To carry on this work and obtain a common understanding of this purpose a meeting was held recently in Provo City at which representatives of the following were invited to participate: Associated Women, Machinist Auxiliary, Car Men Union Auxiliary, Painters Auxiliary, Moose, Adult Education, PTA Council, Women's Council, State relief societies, grocery stores, dairies, fruit cooperatives, and Utah Poultry Association.

These people were invited by personal contact so that an explanation of the program could be given them, and later a letter followed reminding them of the date, time, and place. This letter listed some of the objectives of the program and asked them to come prepared to participate in the discussion. It was interesting to learn the thinking of the various individuals and their attitude toward the support of a consumer education program in their city. As a result of this meeting offers were made by commercial and business people to assist in demonstrations and the furnishing of necessary information to carry on this program.

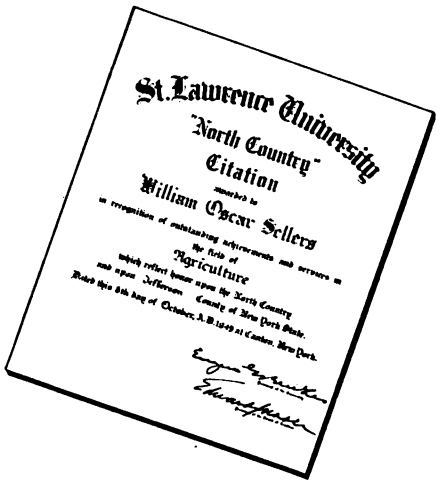
A similar meeting was held in Salt Lake City which included many social, educational, labor, and civic clubs. Much interest and enthusiasm were shown at this meeting. It is expected that a broad program will be developed in Salt Lake City as a result of this meeting.

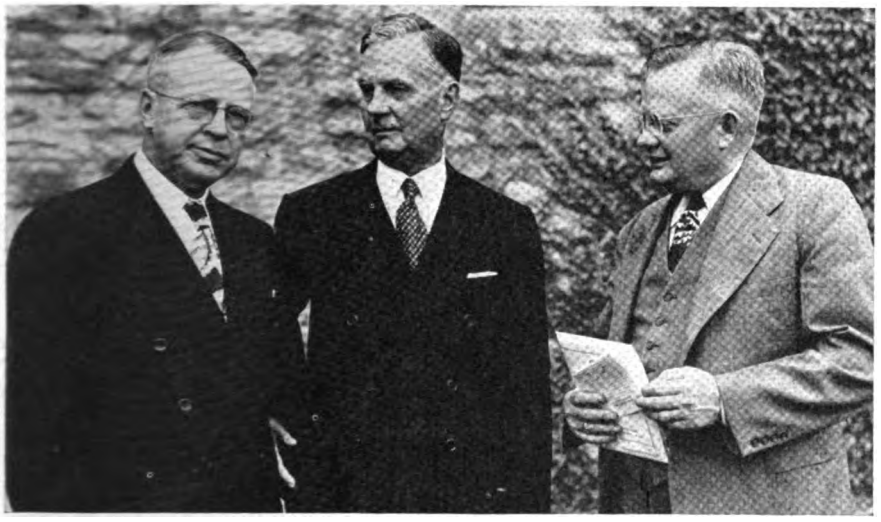
North Country Citations . .

North Country Citations were presented to Bert Rogers (left), 4–H Club agent for St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and Oscar Sellers (right), county agricultural agent for Jefferson County, N. Y., by Edward J. Noble, chairman of the Board of Trustees of St. Lawrence University.

Mr. Sellers' citation credited him with developing a notable program to meet the needs of every type of agriculture, which has united the farmers behind him and will strengthen the cause of forestry and soil conservation.

Mr. Rogers' citation read in part: "His influence on farming and farm living has made him outstanding among the builders of character and leaders of youth throughout the entire State."


St. Lawrence University
"North Country"
Citation
William Oscar Sellers
Agriculture



Channels of Communication

(*Continued from page 83*)

problems in its county and township meetings, and also distributes information through weekly and monthly Farm Bureau publications which reach more than 1,000 farm families. Soil conservation has become the main phase of the county extension-farm bureau program.

The Monona County Beef Cattle Feeders' Association, sponsored an annual tour of farms to demonstrate the profitable use of grades and roughage. Another conservation-minded group is the experimental farm association which, in cooperation with the State Agricultural Experiment Station and the State Extension Service, is carrying forward a series of demonstrations on a farm near Castana.

In addition to formal organizations, the banks in the county helped to foster the county plow terrace contest by furnishing the prize money and helping take care of expenses. A farm implement firm also assisted in planning and conducting terracing and pasture renovation demonstrations.

Five weekly newspapers in the county published news from the county extension office. During "State Conservation Week" each published a special editorial on soil conservation which had been prepared in cooperation with the county extension staff. Feature stories on soil conservation are frequently mentioned in the weeklies and in the farm section of the Sioux City Journal—the daily newspaper which most completely covers this territory.

The radio stations which serve Monona County made a special point to announce county-wide meetings dealing with soil conservation. Further provisions were made in 1949 for using wire recordings as a means of featuring local news.

Soil conservation and extension workers have also been giving more attention to "natural" leaders and informal neighborhood associations. New emphasis has been placed on the geographical neighborhood by the formation of legal subwatershed units in the Little Sioux Watershed Area. Construction work has been completed in the Nepper neighborhood where the "key" individuals were quick to take advantage of available assistance. About 30 other local "natural" groups have been formed or are in the process of formation. Four of them, in which there are parts of 74 farms, had 90 percent of the farms represented by petition at the end of 1948.

This survey showed 28 channels of communication used in Monona County for conservation education. Skillful extension workers who maximize their services understand that each *channel* has distinctive characteristics with respect to leadership, resources, and functions. They seek to utilize all to the fullest as they teach subject matter. By so doing they accomplish something even more important—they develop people by helping them gain experience in cooperative enterprise.

● In the February Country Gentleman, Jessie Heathman, assistant extension editor in Illinois, tells about the women of Warren County in an interesting article entitled "The World Is Your Neighborhood." The story, a real tribute to the home demonstration program, tells how the Warren County women are learning about their world neighbors and how those neighbors are finding out about life in the United States.

Sabbatical Leave

(*Continued from page 86*)

was possible to know the other students and their problems, to have a free exchange of ideas and to have more attention from those in charge. All of these things made a rich contribution to my store of knowledge and to my appreciation of people. The fact that class members were from many lands and diversified occupations increased my understanding of world affairs and helped me to see that adult education has a challenge to meet throughout the world. I realize more and more that the Extension Service in this country has a definite contribution to make here and to the rest of the world, especially in its unique local leader system. Courses also served to give me a broader understanding and appreciation of the people with whom I work. Meeting extension people from other States provided the opportunity to learn more about other ways of carrying on toward our common goals."

Margaret Jolley of Point Coupee Parish (County), La., had this to add—

"Sabbatical leave! 'I am eligible; shall I take advantage of it?' This and other questions plagued me for months when I realized that soon I would have earned this opportunity for professional improvement and would receive half of my salary while studying or traveling.

"Uppermost in my mind and in the minds of my extension friends was: 'Can you afford it?' After 6 months at Teachers College, Columbia University, my answer is: 'You can't afford not to!'

"I have heard Ellen LeNoir, our State home demonstration agent, stressing to the home demonstration clubwomen of Louisiana that in the changing world 'We must broaden our horizons.' How can we as extension agents help people to achieve this goal unless we broaden our own experiences? Too many of us have worked year after year in the same county, doing the same things with the same people. We're all conscientious and take too little time out for our own recreational, cultural, educational, and social needs. I could list a number who 'just didn't have time to take all of my annual leave—couldn't get away.' I've been guilty myself."

Now as to how my sabbatical has helped me: The environment of a graduate school in itself is stimulating. One in New York City is doubly so! I find myself not only more interested but better posted in what's going on in our world community. At Teachers College not only do I have the opportunity to meet, hear, and even study under some of the foremost educators of the day but the city is a mecca for the leaders in world affairs.

Surely I can more intelligently lead the women in studying the United Nations after visiting it myself and actually sitting in on some of the meetings! I can help them to a better understanding of life in other countries after having been associated both in class and socially with people from all over the world.

New York, too, is a center of culture—the Metropolitan Art Museum, the Metropolitan Opera House, Carnegie Hall, Broadway! Whatever my interest or whatever my education may lack, the facilities of the city can fill the bill, and as a result I am a better-rounded individual. It is a center, too, for the clothing industry, foods, house furnishings—all the fields dear to the heart of the home economist.

I won't elaborate on subject matter, new developments in the field, exchange of ideas with people in one's own profession and in others, and the probable financial advantage of an advanced degree—all these have been touched on by the others.

I would like, however, to add a practical note. Here you can live as economically as you like. Students more often than not have to live on a strict budget. Having meals in the school cafeteria, wearing your old clothes, and attending all of the free events the city has to offer will not be amiss, nor will you be alone in your economy. Yet for those who can afford more it's easy to find ways of spending your savings to the best advantage. Of one thing I am sure: "If an extension worker has the opportunity for a leave and can conveniently take it, she owes it to herself and to her work to do so. 'She can't afford not to'."

For the Student in Housing

The University of Illinois now offers a master's degree in home economics with a major in housing. Among the courses offered of interest to an extension worker are the home economics course in home-management problems and an engineering course on farm-home planning in relation to function. The latter course is taught by Prof. Deane G. Carter. Other resources on this campus are the Small Homes Council, an information and research agency developing and coordinating research by various units of the university. The Institute of Home Heating, which in 1940 instituted investigations dealing with all forms of steam and water heating except panel heating, is directed by the Engineering Experiment Station and makes their work accessible to the students.

The Office Conference

(*Continued from page 87*)

An unwritten rule in our office is that if an emergency arises, an informal conference is in order. It may call for a brief consultation of all or just the agents involved. It is usually held early in the morning just after the mail is opened and before the day begins. There is no stronger morale builder than help just when it is needed. There are times in every extension office when these informal conferences must replace regular conferences. Flexibility is a good thing when not overworked.

The daily check-up with the assistant office secretary as an agent leaves the office is a good follow-through from the office conference and places her in a position to further good public relations, because she can inform the public of the agents' whereabouts.

Regular office conferences are the key to systematic organization of work and for maintaining both good public relations and good office relations.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Chemical Keeps Clothes Cleaner

The work of Monday washday may soon be lightened for the American housewife by the use of a simple, inexpensive chemical in the rinse water each time the clothes are washed. After this chemical—a white powder known as "CMC" (carboxymethyl cellulose)— is used once, much less soap is required to wash the fabrics clean. If about one-quarter of 1 percent of CMC is used in the rinse, fabrics acquire a soil resistance with little or no change in the feel of the fabric. In experiments conducted at the Institute of Textile Technology (under contract by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry), fabrics rinsed in 1-percent CMC were three to four times as resistant to soil as untreated fabrics. They also washed easily to their original state of whiteness, whereas the untreated fabrics could not be washed cleaner than a dull, dirty gray. When the CMC is applied as a rinse and dried, it appears to coat the fibers with a smooth film which keeps the dirt from coming in close contact with the fibers, making the dirt more easily removed on subsequent washing.

More Water, More Hay, More Milk

How to keep up milk production in our dairy herds during the hot summer months is a problem as old as the dairy industry itself. And we've been telling famers for a long time—many of them already knew it from experience—that one good way is to provide the cows with plenty of cool water to reduce excessive body heat which limits feed intake and milk production. Recent research has proved that the old chestnut was sound. ARA scientists studying the effects of environment on animals at Columbia, Mo., last summer were particularly impressed by the ratios of water to hay consumption and to milk production. They found the extra water required by a high-producing cow to be approximately in proportion to her extra feed consumption. Up to 80° F. the ratio of about 4 pounds of water to 1 pound of milk increased slowly, but beyond that temperature it increased faster, reaching at 100° F. a ratio as high as 26 pounds of water to 1 pound of milk.

New Cranberries Named for Scientists

Three new cranberry varieties—the first ever to come from fruit-breeding work—have been announced. They have been named Stevens, Wilcox,. and Beckwith, in honor of plant scientists whose studies have contributed to the improvement of the cranberry crop. All three varieties are productive and have larger berries than usual. The Wilcox shows high resistance to feeding by leafhopper, which spreads the false-blossom virus. The Stevens produces berries with unusually good gloss and color and is resistant to break-down. Its vigorous vines do especially well on thin bogs. Berries of the Beckwith are borne high on long uprights, which makes them easy to harvest by scooping. This variety rated highest in flavor tests of sauce made from the new and from well-known varieties. The three new varieties also have the advantage of maturing at different times—the Wilcox ripens just after Labor Day, the Stevens about 3 weeks later, and the Beckwith early in October.

Chlordane Ousts Cattle Lice

Chlordane may be the answer to the cattleman's prayer for a simple and cheap method of ridding his herds of lice. Cattle heavily infested with lice may develop serious anemia, and present methods of control, which require more than one treatment, are costly and time-consuming. Last spring in New Mexico our scientists sprayed a 0.5-percent suspension of chlordane on 8 cows and 7 young calves, all heavily infested with the short-nosed and long-nosed cattle louse. They checked these animals for 54 days and found not a single live louse. They then sprayed a larger herd of 60 head and found no live lice during 45 days. Earlier pen experiments showed that 0.5-percent chlordane suspensions destroyed all lice on cattle in less than 8 hours, were nonirritating, relatively inexpensive, and that single applications were nontoxic to newborn calves. If further tests prove there are no serious hazards from the use of chlordane, this single-treatment method would be a boon to cattlemen in all stock-raising areas of the country.

No More Old-Fashioned Bean Hulling

Farm families can save both time and labor in shelling peas and beans for canning and freezing in community canneries with a new-type sheller developed by Agricultural Research Administration engineers. The new machine shells peas and beans at the rate of 200 to 300 pounds of pods an hour, in contrast to 10 pounds an hour possible by hand shelling. The machine is now being manufactured in quantity.

About People . . .

● ROBERT A. DYER, Columbia (N. Y.) County 4–H Club agent, was honored at a surprise party last fall. The occasion marked two decades of club work by Agent Dyer in Columbia County. 4–H executive committee members, leaders, club council members, office secretaries, and extension folks from neighboring counties attended.

● HOPE MOODY has gone from Maine to Wyoming to accept the position of Campbell County home demonstration agent. Before joining the Maine staff, Miss Moody taught home economics 4 years, 1 year in California.

● A former 4–H boy was recently elected to the position of director of the Wisconsin State Department of Agriculture and Markets. He is DONALD McDOWELL who was enrolled in 4–H work for 10 years. His mother was a local club leader for many years.

● An editorial in the Birmingham News-Age-Herald recently cited Tom Campbell for his outstanding work: "Only city folks have to be told who TOM CAMPBELL is. His name is known all over the rural South to both white and Negro farmers, for he has done a tremendous service to the agriculturists of his race."

● As JOHN V. HEPLER of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations prepared to take off on his new assignment as extension adviser in the Philippine Islands, he showed us his future field of work as represented on the map. From Kansas county agent to this "Point IV" type of assignment in the East is Mr. Hepler's record during a 32-year extension career. He has served in county, State, and Federal positions in Kansas, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Washington, D. C. For three years he has been head of OFAR's Extension and Training Division, working largely in the field of agricultural cooperation with Latin American countries.

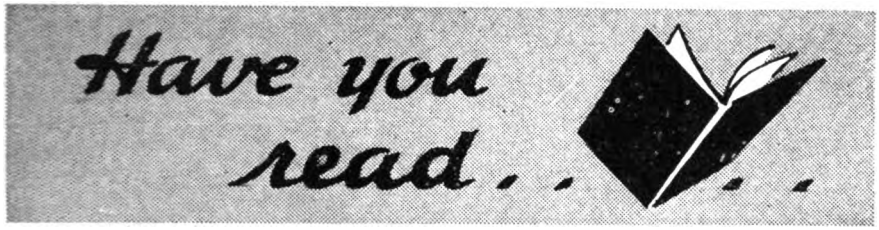
Mr. Hepler left on his new assignment in February. Mrs. Hepler and their daughter will join him in Manila this summer.

● County Home Demonstration Agent CLARA PRATT says that club women in Lubbock County, Tex., have made a big business of aluminum trays. Training in the making of the trays was given to club leaders, and they in turn gave the demonstration to their clubs. Today Miss Pratt estimates that 200 women have made trays.

● DR. RUBY DEAN HARRIS has been appointed to the California Extension staff as specialist in child development and parent education. Dr. Harris is an authority in the field of child guidance. A graduate of the University of Missouri, she holds advanced degrees from Columbia and Stanford Universities.

● Recently, Richard Spinn, county judge in Washington County, Tex., wrote D. L. Weddington, extension executive assistant at College Station, requesting reconsideration of the approaching retirement of LEA ETTA LUSK, Negro home demonstration agent. In high and sincere praise of Miss Lusk's service to the farm women of Washington County, Judge Spinn wrote: "In behalf of the citizens of Washington County and our own Commissioners Court, I would like to request—and even beg—that Lea Etta Lusk be permitted to continue working as our county home demonstration agent. She has done so much good work, and our citizens have such utmost faith and confidence in her work with her people, that it would be too much of a loss to be deprived of her services at this time."

● MARGARET CLARK, Johnston County home demonstration agent for the past 4 and a half years, has been appointed assistant State 4–H Club leader in North Carolina.



RURAL AMERICA AND THE EXTENSION SERVICE. Edmund deS. Brunner and E. Hsin Pao Yang. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1949. 210 pp.

● It is well for extension workers to have their work commented upon occasionally by those who are in position to know about it but who are not actually members of the Extension Service. Dr. Yang and Dr. Brunner are in such position. Dr. Yang, as a Chinese student here, had some extension responsibilities in his own country. Dr. Brunner, of Teachers College, Columbia University, once served as an assistant agent for a short period, has had some 800 extension workers as students, has participated in many county, State, and national extension activities, including membership on the Joint U. S. D. A.-Land-Grant College Committee which prepared the recent Report on Extension Programs, Policies, and Goals.

The authors give an excellent review of early extension history, treat extension organization rather effectively, and discuss problems of program relationships understandingly, using many quotations from recognized extension authorities. Occasional sentences show incomplete understanding of some Federal-State relationships. The chapter on Principles of Extension Work is well done. The chapter on Programs and Program Planning contains a good list of eight principles that apply to methods Extension uses in planning its program. The part the social sciences play in extension work is particularly well treated.

Natural scientists will probably feel that their interests have not received adequate coverage although their contributions are not overlooked. The people's part in program planning is emphasized, including the importance of considering social values and culture patterns. Suggestions which will be most useful to the experienced extension worker will be found in the chapter on Evaluation of Extension Work Today and Tomorrow.

The book will probably find its greatest use in undergraduate training courses and with students and other persons, such as foreign extension workers, desiring to know about extension work in a general way.

Rural America and the Extension Service is a worth-while contribution to extension literature.—*Karl Knaus, Field Agent (County Agent Work) Central States.*

THE WESTERN RANGE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY. By Marion Clawson. 401 pp. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. New York, N. Y. 1950.

● County extension agents and certain specialists in the 17 Western States will find this book a gold mine of information. The author, Marion Clawson, is director of the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of the Interior. He is well-acquainted with the area, having lived in the West more than 40 years.

Mr. Clawson states his book is intended primarily as a college textbook. It is replete with references around every point of importance. In fact, bringing together the rich resource material available in this field represents one of the major contributions of the book.

The book does not treat ranch operations from a how-to-do-it standpoint but rather draws economic factors affecting the industry under one cover. Also treated is the importance of the range industry to the Nation and public policies which must be considered. Chapters on climate, plant cover, landownership, cattle, and sheep ranches are practical. Extension agents and specialists working with ranchers in the Western States will appreciate the treatment of public range-land administration, including the setting of fees for grazing.

Although not an elementary treatment of the subject, Mr. Clawson's book should give much satisfaction to those who know something of the range country and who work with producers and families of the area.—*Fred Jans, field agent, Western States.*

CHILDREN ARE OUR TEACHERS. Children's Bureau Publication No. 333. Marion L. Faegre, Consultant in Parent Education, Division of Research in Child Development, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau, 1949. 27 pp.

● The Children's Bureau has just released Children Are Our Teachers, a new bulletin prepared by Mrs. Marion Faegre, consultant in parent education. Mrs. Faegre has revised a number of the Bureau's popular publications and last year prepared the new one in the series, Your Child from 6 to 12. Now comes a sequel which is an outline and suggestions for group study to be used with the bulletin.

"Thoughtful, planned observation of our children is one of the best means by which we can progress toward a better understanding of them" is the opening statement. Then follow complete plans for nine discussion meetings with well-developed reference lists. In the last half of the bulletin are given suggestions for conducting and organizing group study under the topics: What are the aims of group study? The Discussion Group; Organizing a Study Group; Responsibilities of Group Members; The Leader's Role; Helping the Discussion Along; What Committees Are Necessary? When Is the Best Time to Meet? Length of Meeting; Number of Meetings; Frequency of Meetings; Planning the Program; Some Ways of Enlivening Group Discussion; Analyzing the Group's Behavior and Accomplishment; and Discussion of Fiction and Biography.

This section will be helpful in planning many kinds of extension meetings. The bulletin may be obtained for 15 cents from the Government Printing Office.—*Lydia Lynde, Extension Specialist in Parent Education.*

FOOD and PEOPLE . . .

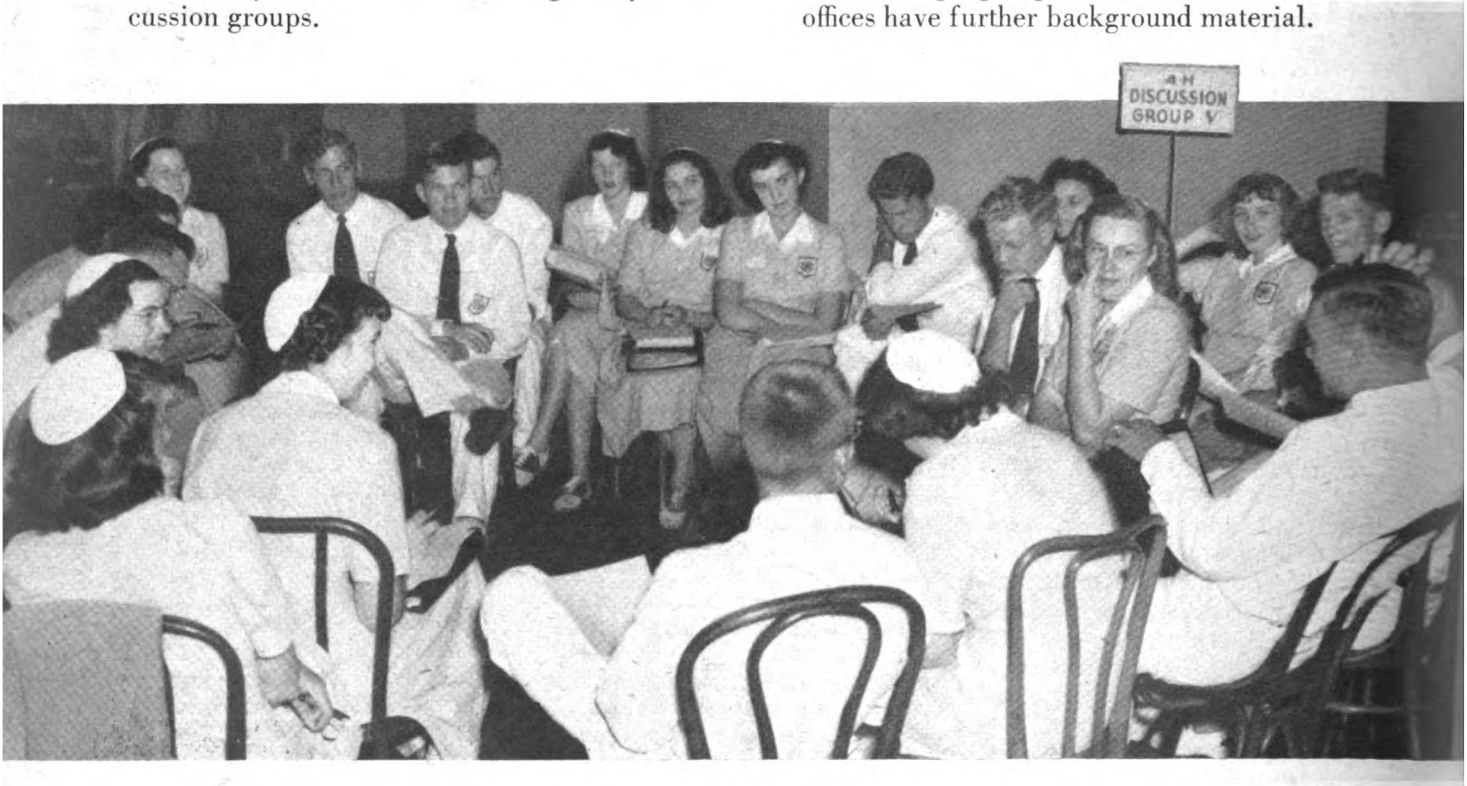
A World-Wide Discussion Program

How do the people of other parts of the world eat? Why don't they buy more of our surplus food? Can the world produce enough food to feed its people? What is our role in helping meet the world's need for food?

Those questions are vital to world peace, to our country, to our communities.

They are challenging questions for discussion at the 4–H, home demonstration, farm, business, and many other meetings in your community and at countless neighborly discussion groups.

The Food and People Discussion Guide, a pamphlet on our role in feeding the world, and other background material prepared by UNESCO, FAO, and cooperating governments will provide each of you, as extension agents, with much factual discussion material you can put in the hands of the proper local groups and leaders. We know that you will find many ways to put this material to work toward better understanding locally of the world-wide food and people problem. State Extension offices have further background material.



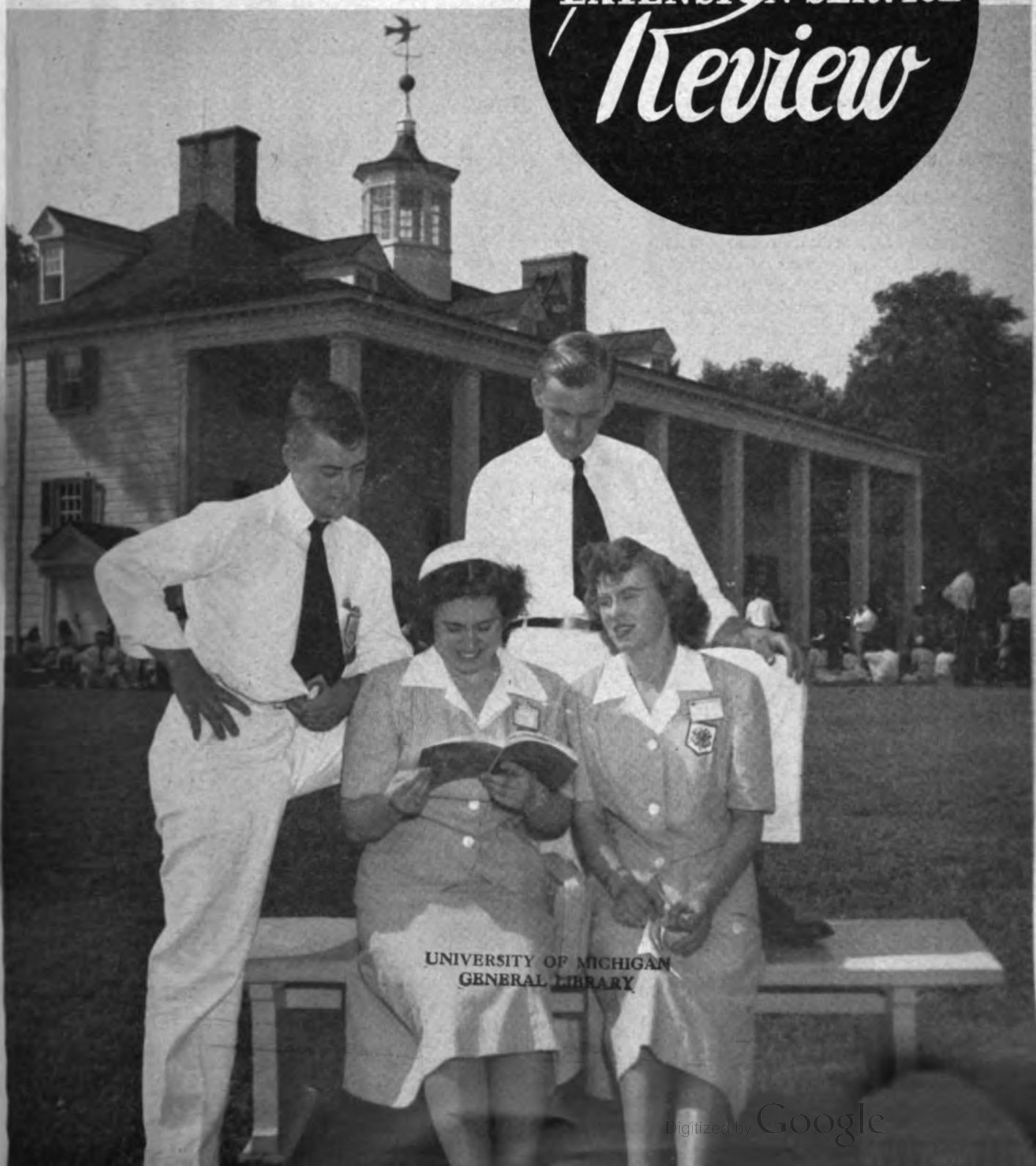
Help the people get the facts—They'll do the rest!

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950

JUNE 1950

National 4–H Club Camp
June 14–21, 1950

EXTENSION SERVICE Review



Next Month

● Land-judging contests in Oklahoma are a teaching technique developed by Extension Soil Conservationist Edd Roberts, who encourages participants to go out into the fields and actually feel the soil and personally determine its components.

● Five years after establishing its new personnel employment procedures, Texas is beginning to realize their value in terms of high-type, well-qualified, and resourceful workers. The technique adopted by Texas will be described next month.

● It took 85 exhibits of some 900 individual items to tell the story of 7 years of technical collaboration in agricultural research and development at the "exposición agrícola" in El Salvador. The exposition emphasized training local technicians, cooperation of Salvadoran and American technicians, and the benefits which accrued to agriculture as a result.

● The County Office Is a Show Window of Extension is the last in a series of articles that deal with factors that contribute to the efficiency of workers in the county agent's office.

● Extension Agents Visit the Beltsville Research Center, by Mena Hogan, field agent in home demonstration work, is an article that will take you to the Department's laboratory in nearby Maryland. It will point out some of the progress you can expect to see when you visit the Center.

● Every year since 1941, Ohio has held week-end camps for men at Camp Whitewood in Ashtabula County. Next month, Charles Haas, district supervisor, writes about the planning, organization, and value of the camp, both to participants and to Extension.

● How a sewing center in Massachusetts was developed out of gratitude for the help received from the home demonstration program is one of the features in July.

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Front Cover Page: *Delegates to National 4–H Club Camp, 1949, visiting at Mount Vernon. Photograph by George W. Ackerman.*

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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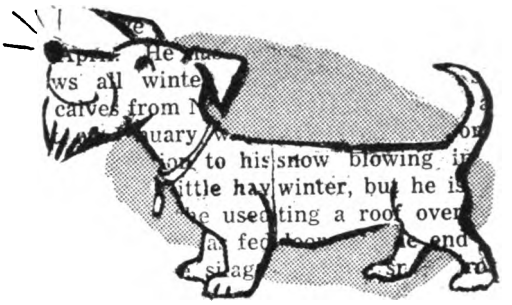
Use Your "Nose for News"



Agent William F. Cockburn of Dunn County, N. Dak., tells how he used his "Nose for News" in his extension job.

SINCE starting a weekly news column about 5 years ago in the local county paper, I find that at least 50 percent of my office callers refer to something printed in my news column. The number of callers coming to my office has also increased, and those calling for the first time frequently do so because they have read the news column. I believe a majority of people in my county must be reading that column.

It is not only farmers who stop me to talk about something written in the news column but businessmen too often go out of their way to tell me about one of their clients who is carrying out some of the extension practices I have recommended in the hope that I will put it in the paper.

There is no doubt in my mind but that a timely, well-written news story can be an important factor in carrying out a county extension program. Next to a regular radio program, newspaper stories probably reach more people than any other method a county agent can use. If news stories are timely, well-written, and published regularly, people watch for them and read them.

Because women have read the news they ask for a home demonstration club in their own community. Boys and girls have become interested in joining a 4–H Club after reading news items about what 4–H Club members are doing.

Sometimes a news story can be used to interest a man in carrying out some change in methods you feel he should make. If in talking to him he agrees that it might be a good idea, I write a little news item about his situation and the plans he has for making the most of his resources. Usually that man will do his very best to carry out just what you recommended. Many of the people who ask you for information can be used as source material for such a story.

The best stories grow out of casual conversations. When you get to talking to a man about his farm and the work he is doing there and asking his opinion about different crops and methods, without ever letting him know that you are out after news, you get the best articles. Let the man tell his own story. Write up your notes after the story is told. This method enables you to write up the story for your column if it turns out to be a good one; and if, on the other hand, you decide not to use it, he will never know you wanted a story and will not be offended if it isn't published.

However, I never write a story about anyone without his permission to use it in my column. This applies particularly to stories about what happened on a farm, which neighbors might criticize. For example, if the story is about insects in grain caused by too much moisture when combined, the situation requires careful handling; and the man should know what you are writing. Another case might be the farmer who gets rat bait because his buildings are poorly constructed for rat control. It can usually be handled satisfactorily, but let the man know what you are saying before he reads it in the paper.

The best stories "just grow" as County Agent Cockburn talks to a farmer.

The best stories just grow when I am visiting over a cup of coffee or listening to a group discussing some practice or method. I then try to write the story just as I hear it but covering the whole story as to why, how, and what the results were. I try to keep it short and always make it his story and not mine.

News stories must be timely if they are worth your time in writing them. You may have to hold a story for several months before putting it in a news column. Every project in a program of work is worth at least one news story during the year.

To get everyone reading your weekly news column, spread your stories over the entire county. Write about individuals and organized groups in every community rather than writing too many articles about a few individuals or groups, even if they are doing outstanding work. Never miss getting your weekly column into the local papers if you are going to keep your readers. If you are on time with your news each week and it contains stories about local people, you do not have to worry about competition for space from other groups or agencies.

One good device for easing the job of newswriting is to make a calendar listing the projects to be given publicity and when the stories should be written. A glance at this calendar every week serves as a guide and stimulator of ideas.

In summing up, I would make five suggestions to an agent: (1) Tell the individual's own story; (2) make your column timely; (3) cover the entire county; (4) make stories short—not more than two or three paragraphs; and (5) be on time with your news.

887134—50

A Four-Point Training Plan

F. E. ROGERS, State Extension Agent, Missouri

THE Missouri Extension Service is supporting the training program in four major ways. These are (1) administrative backing for pre-service and in-service training, advanced study, and professional improvement; (2) the active backing and support of the county agents' association, the home agents' association, and Epsilon Sigma Phi; (3) the planning and carrying out of a professional improvement program by the individual worker; and (4) advising college students who are or may be interested in cooperative extension work.

Administrative Backing

"Every extension worker needs a definite program of self-improvement if he is to 'grow' on the job, and some time should be allotted for this improvement," said Director Burch at the 1949 Missouri Annual Extension Conference. He advised agents to think about plans for professional improvement and to discuss these plans with their State extension agent. These plans might include work toward a master's degree, refresher courses at the regional summer schools or at Missouri University, books to be read, special training needed, or other things needed to strengthen their work as the agent sees it. He said: "It is only when we know your wants that we can effectively give the help you need in your professional improvement plans."

Another evidence of administrative backing is the grant of $50 for travel and subsistence granted by the Board of Curators of the University on May 9, 1950. Effective this June it is available to extension workers who have had at least 2 continuous years of experience and who attend a summer session of at least 3 weeks at an institution approved by the Director of Extension and the Dean of the College of Agriculture. Not more than 40 will be eligible in any one year, and no one can receive the grant oftener than once in 3 years.

The efforts of the professional improvement committees of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the county agents' association, and the home agents' association have been combined into a joint committee which suggests that each member of the extension staff work out a professional improvement program for himself. The training opportunities can then be set up, insofar as possible, to meet the needs as indicated by staff members.

A questionnaire sent to members of the staff suggests that each think ahead for the next several years and indicate the things he would like to do or things for which he feels a special need, even though the "when" is uncertain. The questionnaire asked for: (1) The subject or field in which the worker is interested; (2) the main professional activities the worker has already carried on; (3) the additional professional improvement activities he is interested in, such as educational trips, books, conferences, workshops, professional group meetings, extension field courses, correspondence courses, summer school, sabbatic leave, master's degree.

Two-thirds of the county extension workers in answering the professional improvement questionnaire indicate they are interested in attending summer school, and approximately one-half of them want to take sabbatic leave in the future for advanced study. Fifty-five percent of those answering the questionnaire say they want to get a master's degree. Sixty-three percent of them are interested in taking educational trips; 47 percent are interested in attending workshops; and 47 percent are interested in attending professional group meetings.

Missouri extension workers believe in planning a professional improvement program for themselves just as they believe in assisting farm families to plan their balanced farming programs. At the present, 37 members of the Missouri extension staff have planned a program for an advanced degree and have taken part of the courses that are required. Eight Missouri extension workers and two from outside the State have already received a master's degree in extension from the University of Missouri.

The University of Missouri offers a master's degree in extension. Many extension workers seem more interested in working for a master's degree when they can get it in their specialized field of extension. Not only are Missouri extension workers interested, but several from outside the State have planned their master's programs in extension at this university.

A committee composed of representatives from the graduate school, the college of education, and the college of agriculture have outlined suggested courses for this degree. Courses are suggested in the following groups: (1) Extension education, (2) sociology, (3) economics, and (4) a subject-matter field in which there is a special interest.

The candidate for the degree selects those courses that are of special interest to him or that will help to meet his needs as an extension worker. A committee of instructors is then appointed by the graduate dean to assist each candidate working toward his master's degree in extension. This committee approves the courses and gives the final oral examination. A member of the Missouri extension staff serves as chairman of the advisory committee. The other members of the advisory committee are determined by the student's special interest.

Courses which fit into the extension degree are given each year at the special summer session for extension workers which is being held this year from June 12 to July 8.

Advising College Students

Students in the Missouri College of Agriculture are learning about cooperative extension work and are getting acquainted with State extension workers under an advisory system which has been operating for the past several years. State extension agents have served as official advisers to boys who had a special interest in extension work for the last 5 years, and the State home demonstration leader has advised the girls interested in home

economics for the last 2 years. During this time, 242 boys and 43 girls have been extension advisees. Of this number, 74 have graduated from the university; 46 of these have applied for extension positions, and 38 of them have been employed by the Missouri Extension Service. Thirty-three of these are working at present in the Missouri Extension Service. At least six other advisees are serving as extension agents in other States.

Of the 30 boys who will graduate at the end of the present semester, 18 have made application for assistant agent positions.

Although Missouri University does not offer an undergraduate course in extension, this plan of advising students who are interested in extension work enables the State extension agents to recommend those courses that in their opinion will give the best training to prospective extension workers. In addition to the basic science courses and the technical agricultural subjects, a suggested curriculum for extension work includes courses in public speaking, agricultural journalism, psychology, and sociology. The curriculum under which these advisees are enrolled requires them to take at least 50 hours in subjects other than agriculture.

An important feature of the advisement program is the opportunity to observe the students during their 4 years in college and to become acquainted with them even before they apply for Extension positions.

Washington Tells Missouri "Now You Show Me"

MISSOURI is commonly regarded as the "show me" State, but the Washington Extension Service reversed the procedure when it asked Director J. W. Burch and State Agent Amy Kelly to spend 3 days in the Pacific Northwest explaining the "balanced farming" program to the specialist staff of the apple State. It might have been because so many Missourians were a part of the Washington extension staff. Gathered together here are members of the Washington extension staff who call Missouri their home State and the "show me" visitors. From left to right are Earl Hope, Washington extension dairyman; E. V. Ellington, Washington director; Mrs. Marjorie Lusk, Washington clothing specialist; Mrs. Frances Oleson, home agent in Snohomish County, Wash.; Director Burch of Missouri; Miss Kelly of Missouri; Mrs. Florence Allen, home agent in Pierce County, Wash.; Miss Inez Eckblad, Washington nutritionist; and Dr. Mark T. Buchanan, director of the Washington Experiment Stations.

My 4–H Project for World Peace

My 4–H projects extend from my own club in Maryland to the center of war-torn Europe. My pen pal, Vera Bechynova, of Czechoslovakia, is one of my projects. Vera is just a few months older than I am. She is studying to be a druggist. During the 2 years we have been writing she has told me about her school and what she is studying—about her piano lessons and her work as a girl guide.

At Easter time she told me of their interesting customs and sent me some lovely hand-decorated eggs. She says that on Easter Monday or Red Monday the boys come and whip the girls lightly with a whip of osier or willow. The girls then present the boys with eggs painted in various colors. Each girl must get a whip in the spring to be wealthy throughout the year.

After writing for nearly a year, Vera asked me to do something for her. She wanted some cigarettes for her father who is captain on the police force. In return she sent me a beautiful doll dressed in national costume. In return for a Christmas package of food in 1947 she sent me a Czech hand-cut glass vase.

I only hope that some day Vera can come to America and see our 4–H Clubs in action. Fostering such friendships as this between youths of various nations is something we 4–H members can do toward building world-wide understanding.—*Amy Fry, 4–H Club member, Gaithersburg, Md.*

Improving Farm Woodland

Through Alabama's farm woodland improvement contest, Tuscaloosa county 4–H Club boys are displaying real leadership in forestry management. More than 50 boys taking part in the contest are learning the importance of farm woodlands for a cash crop, for fence posts, and for building materials on the farm. The contest is based on a 1-acre woodland plot for each 4–H member.

According to James Cooper, assistant county agent, the boys will be judged on the following points: protection, selection and marketing, utilization, stand of timber remaining after harvest, and records.

Teamwork Transforms the Community

WHEN the Haywood County Community Development Program was organized about a year ago, the ultimate objective of the program was "Better Living for Rural People." Anyone doubting that this is being accomplished should visit any of the 23 organized communities in this western North Carolina county and see for themselves.

Nowhere in North Carolina, and probably few, if any, places in the United States has there been such an overwhelming display of interest in community improvements as that shown by the people of this mountain county. That is the opinion expressed by many agricultural leaders and others who have observed the progress that the Haywood folks are making.

Why was the community development program started, and who was responsible for its organization? County Farm Agent Wayne Corpening says it was organized for the following reasons:

"In order for Haywood County to keep its place as one of the leading counties in North Carolina there are certain economic and social problems which must be met. It is necessary to think and act together to adequately meet them. (1) It is almost impossible for individuals working alone to make the necessary progress, but there is no limit to what an organized community can do. (2) The leadership of a community must come from within the rural community itself. Outsiders may advise, assist, and inspire; but only those within the community can develop it. (3) For the full development of an agricultural area, both the farmers in the rural communities and the businessmen in the towns must plan and work together for their mutual benefit."

With these facts in mind and a determination strong enough to overcome most any obstacle, the people began to work. Mr. Corpening stated that the people in the communities did the major part of the planning and established their own community boundaries. The county extension office served in an advisory capacity but allowed the people to take the initiative.

When the program was organized it was set up on a competitive basis. The First National Bank of Waynesville agreed to give $1,000 in prize money to the communities making the greatest improvement within the first year. The competitive spirit and the desire to make their communities better places in which to live led farmers and homemakers and boys and girls into a whirl of community activities.

The Haywood folks have seen a year pass since their organized efforts began to function. During that year they have seen almost unbelievable transformations of the countryside around them. People in each of the 23 organized communities worked hard to make many of the improvements. They were unselfish in their contributions of labor, material, and capital for such projects as church repairs, development of community recreation centers, and beautification of cemeteries.

Competition naturally played an important role as the people went about planning the program of work in their respective communities. However, the thoughts of winning first prize money of $500 was of minor importance as compared to their evaluation of the improvements that would be made throughout the community. Proof of their interest in the program and the progress that neighboring communities were making was evidenced by the number of folks who took part in a series of community tours. These tours were so arranged that the people in each community would be host to the people in another community for an all-day visit. A total of 5,653 people took an active part in the tours. This was an average attendance of 246 at each tour. In addition to visiting more than 300 farms and studying the operations being carried out on each of them, the

Nearly 6,000 people took an active part in one of the all-day tours which each community featured.

group also enjoyed a well-arranged program of recreation during each tour. Every resident in one community, except two who were sick and in bed, attended one of the tours.

Gov. W. Kerr Scott helped mark the end of the first year of the community-development program recently when he was accompanied on a tour of several of the communities. He later spoke to a large gathering of Haywood folks before presenting prizes to the winning contestants.

Ratcliffe Cove community, one of the smaller communities by reason of mountain ranges "which sets it apart as an empire of its own," won first place in the contest and a check for $500. Second place honors and a check for $300 went to the Iron Duff community. White Oak community won third place and a check for $200.

Just a few of a long list of improvements that were made in the Ratcliffe Cove community during the year include: New homes built, 10; homes remodeled, 24; grade A dairy barns built, 3; barns remodeled, 11; refrigerators bought, 10; electric sewing machines bought, 6; electric water systems installed, 6; washing machines bought, 12; and trees grafted, 1,500.

People entering the Ratcliffe Cove community will see a large black-and-white highway marker bearing these words: "You are now entering Ratcliffe Cove Community, Motto, 'A Better Community for Better Living'." Similar signs tell the visitors when they are leaving the community. Another guide for visitors, as well as an addition to the beauty of the countryside, is the painted mail boxes with names of their owners legibly printed on a small board swinging under the boxes. All the boxes and standards are painted white with the names lettered in black.

To place a dollar-and-cents value on the improvements that have resulted from this organized program would be next to impossible, says Mr. Corpening. Actually, there is still much work to be done and many more improvements to be made. But with the continued interest that the folks have shown during the past year, there is all reason to believe that the income and living standards of farm families in Haywood County will continue to climb.

How Not To Feed a Pig

BILL RECTOR, County Agent, Guadalupe County, Texas

GUADALUPE COUNTY is a corn-hog producing area in south-central Texas where raising hogs is practiced on nearly every farm and the 4-H Club boys are following in their parents' footsteps.

When I met with the Elm Creek 4-H Club boys, we talked about a project for the club to sponsor. Someone suggested that we feed out some pigs to show folks how not to do the job. The Parent-Teacher Association and E. C. Carpenter, school superintendent, put up the money for the demonstration. The boys gathered scrap lumber and made pens, two self-feeders, and a water trough. They then bought two 8-week-old crossbred pigs—"Mutt" and "Jeff"—from Bobby Carley, a club boy leader.

On November 1, the pigs went into the feed lot. Jeff weighed 37 pounds and Mutt, 38 pounds. A sodium fluoride worm treatment got them off to a good start.

The 38-pounder, Mutt, was put on a ration of shelled yellow corn plus all the water he could drink. Jeff's ration was made up of shelled yellow corn, salt, mineral and protein supplement, consisting of 40 percent tankage, 40 percent cottonseed meal, and 20 percent alfalfa leaf meal. He also had water from the same trough as Mutt.

The store-bought feed was high, as everything was bought by the sack. The protein supplement was mixed by the boys. But the difference in the pigs soon began to show up. Poor Mutt was nervous, kept his pen rooted up, and after 68 days of feeding showed a daily gain of only one-third pound. Jeff was flourishing, with a good disposition and less tendency to root up his pen. He had made a daily gain of 1½ pounds.

Before the Guadalupe County stock show last spring, several of the boys took Mutt and Jeff to Sequin and put them on show in front of the courthouse. More than 700 people saw them in about 4 hours. Another 2,000 saw them at the show, and the typical comments were, "I don't believe it," or "I wouldn't believe it unless I saw it."

The feeding of Mutt and Jeff ended with the county show on March 2. Jeff weighed 210 pounds while Mutt was standing still at 60 pounds.

I think we had a good demonstration that a hog fed only corn is a losing proposition.—*From Texas Extensioner.*

Regional Extension Summer School for Negro Extension Workers

A regional summer school for Negro extension workers has been arranged by the southern extension directors. It will be held at Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Tex., August 7–25, 1950. Housing, meal facilities, classrooms, library, and recreational opportunities are excellent. The course program will be the equal of any extension summer school. Information on graduate credit, enrollment, and other details may be obtained from Dr. E. B. Evans, president, Prairie View A. and M. College, or Joe L. Matthews, administrative assistant and economist, Extension Service, A. and M. College, College Station, Tex.

● "Learn and Practice Farm Safety Rules!" That's the message that will be emphasized during National Farm Safety Week, July 23 to 29. And it's a message that cannot be repeated too often or too loud.

Yearly farm accidents—many of which could be prevented—take the lives of 17,500 persons, according to statistics released by the National Safety Council. Add to this the appalling fact that a million and a half are disabled and 35,000 buildings are destroyed each year by fire, the annual losses represent about a billion dollars. That's a lot of money. In fact, it's the equivalent of an annual tax of $35 per year on every farm resident in the country.

System in the

"BETTER housekeeping would help," advised a specialist when consulted by one of our Federal Extension Offices which suffered from overcrowding and confusion. It was a rude awakening to hard-working and faithful extension workers, but it really was the only way to improve operational efficiency with the facilities at hand. Overcrowding and duplication of effort develop little irritations among staff members. They are Extension's "growing pains." When the number of employees increases and the work grows by leaps and bounds, a system is needed to avoid duplication, misunderstanding, wasted effort, and oversight of important things. Reduction of the greatest possible number of activities to routine and division of responsibility are the natural answers to these problems. It is no longer possible for each agent to work in a county independently of the other agents.

The manner of working out these routines and divisions of responsibility is often more important than the actual decisions as to just what shall be done and who shall do it. In cooperative extension work the percentage of professional employees to others is higher than in industrial or commercial situations. Yet, even industrial concerns are finding that in working out job specifications and relationships in a factory best results come when all persons concerned have a part in reaching the decisions. Working out desirable actions administratively and circulating them as orders is just not acceptable.

Understanding Responsibilities

The first step in bringing system and better relationships into a situation is to have each worker understand his responsibilities as well as the responsibilities of others with whom he is associated and their joint responsibilities. In the county extension office there is opportunity to develop and maintain this understanding through the weekly staff conference. Probably the best approach to such understanding is to have each agent make lists of four different types of jobs. In the first group include his own responsibilities. In a second list include those where all should work together, both in planning and carrying them out. In a third group include those activities which each can carry on in support of activities which are primarily the responsibility of another worker. In a fourth list place those in which all have an interest but which one can do for the entire group at a saving of time and effort. These lists may then be considered in a staff conference and adjustments worked out so there is general agreement about what each shall do and how they will aid each other.

The last group will require most careful consideration. In this group will fall such activities as setting up the county budget, obtaining its approval, and administering it; the employment and general supervision of secretarial and stenographic help; representation of the county extension office on important committees in which all are interested, but on which only one may serve, and many other similar responsibilities. In the interest of efficiency and minimum duplication of effort, decisions need to be reached through staff conferences concerning who can best carry each responsibility for the entire office. It will probably not always be the same person. The person designated has a great responsibility. He needs: (1) To prepare himself to represent the office through advance discussion with the other members of his staff, (2) to faithfully represent the viewpoint of all members of the staff rather than his own personal viewpoint, and (3) to keep the other agents fully informed concerning progress or results of his activities. In those offices where this has been worked out most successfully, the agents more nearly resemble a committee with the person carrying the responsibility as chairman.

Another whole group of problems revolve around the secretarial and clerical staff. Here the development of routine which will relieve the agents of attention to details is important. This starts when new personnel is employed. Usually the best-managed offices have someone, preferably one of the girls, who is the office manager. Such a person can become invaluable. She consults with the agents on office matters, keeps the minutes of the weekly staff conference, and brings up problems on office routine. In the larger offices she can do the first weeding out of applicants for clerical jobs, referring persons whom she considers qualified to the administrative head of the office and to the person for whom the new employee will work, for final decision. This is the best time to develop a clear understanding with new employees concerning their duties. This person is the natural adviser and trainer for the new employee in her work.

Where the budget permits, it is preferable for each agent to have his own clerical assistance. As the number of agents has increased, however, clerical assistance has not kept pace.

ounty Office

is the fourth in a series of les on the Extension e. Previous articles have with lay-out, the office erence, and a survey of the immediate problems.

KARL KNAUS
Field Agent, Central States

This means that there must be a rather definite understanding among the agents and the secretarial staff concerning division of clerical time among the agents. Equitable and satisfactory division of time of the clerical staff is often an excellent test of the quality of management in the county office.

Handling the mail is an important job in each county extension office, which should become routine. The time is past when the good agent has time to open and sort his own mail. Good management principles suggest that the mail for the office be received at the desk of one clerk, that she open all incoming mail and distribute it to the persons to whom addressed. Sometimes the mail for each agent is distributed to the person who does his secretarial work. She, in turn, will (1) sort the mail, handling such routine requests as she can without the attention of the agents; (2) place requests of high priority where the agent can give them prompt attention; (3) refer high-priority mail to another member of the staff if the agent who would ordinarily handle it is away for a few days; and (4) collect second-, third-, and fourth-class mail for later attention. Outgoing mail will be collected at one desk and made ready for dispatch.

Inadequate files or a filing system which does not fit the needs of an office is often the reason for poor housekeeping. Continuous exercise of judgment as to materials which should be filed for future use and what should go immediately to the wastebasket has much to do with keeping a tidy office. Filing is another office job which can be reduced to routine. A good system provides for (1) all filing done by one clerk; (2) a tray on each agent's desk in which is collected all materials to be filed; (3) filing at a certain time each day, preferably early in the morning; (4) some sort of record of materials removed from the files.

An appropriate place for the agent to keep current materials with which he is working may also be a housekeeping problem. Most agents like to have a working file handy to their desk. Many use a one- or two-drawer regular letter-size cabinet on casters. Others use the large drawer in their desk. This latter is not satisfactory unless the drawer can be placed on roller bearings because of the difficulty of opening or closing it. The problem with a working file of this type is to keep it cleaned out often enough to be sure that it contains only current working materials and does not contain materials which should be in the regular files.

Enter Dates on Calendar

Keeping the office informed concerning dates and the whereabouts of the agents is another problem which had best be reduced to routine. One of the best devices is a large calendar on which are placed all dates as they are made. This automatically calls attention to conflicts, especially if dates made away from the office are entered on the calendar immediately upon return. Then, forming the habit of telling the office secretary where you may be reached each and every time an agent leaves the office will save her much embarrassment and protect the agent from criticism. Experienced county extension workers will think of many other instances where the work in the office can be expedited.

It is the observance of the little things that usually adds up to satisfactory working situations. The office will operate more smoothly if more jobs of the type here mentioned can become routine and, eventually, habit. Couple good routine with a good system of interoffice communications so that each may know what the others are doing, and we have the best situation for getting our respective jobs done in a manner which will bring credit to our Service.

Clean Up in Hawaii

Members of the Pulehu boys 4-H Club on Maui in the Hawaiian Islands celebrated 4-H Club Week with a unique contest. They picked up nails and broken glass from the roads and vacant lots of the village. In 2 days they picked up 1,144 pounds, 635 of nails and 509 of glass.

The boys were divided into teams each trying to outdo the others in the amount collected. The winning team, led by club leader, Toshio Umetsu, collected 274 pounds of nails and 146 pounds of glass, or 84 pounds per member.

Close behind the winners was Wataru Kurosawa's team with a total of 183 pounds of nails and 142 of glass, or 81 pounds per member.

The third team, led by Suguru Takahashi, collected 399 pounds of nails and glass, or 79 pounds per member. The boys did the work in 2 days.

● PEREZ GARCIA (right), assistant director of extension, accepts bronze plaque on behalf of the Extension Service of Puerto Rico from Director M. L. Wilson. The plaque, a symbol of the Department's Superior Service Award, is for "outstanding contributions to the welfare of rural residents of Puerto Rico in a relatively few years of operation and under unusually difficult conditions." The group award to Puerto Rico under the Department's Special Awards Program was announced by the Secretary last year.

Ready for Retirement?

ARE YOU ready for retirement? Have you made some definite plans for what you are going to do? Or, like all too many older workers, are you just drifting into retirement without some well-thought-out ideas on how you are going to make this period of your life interesting, productive, and richly satisfying?

To help extension workers who are faced with this problem, Alpha Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi at Montana State College is laying the ground work for an organized effort aimed at preparation for retirement.

As in all good extension projects, Alpha Chapter is launching its program by first analyzing the situation. This will be done by means of surveys in which two questionnaires are being used. One is a chapter survey in which each chapter will be asked to furnish certain information. The other is a retired employee survey in which retired extension workers will be asked for certain information and their ideas on what might be done to aid an employee in getting ready for retirement.

Plan for Purposeful Activities

Members of Alpha Chapter feel that in too many instances the retiring worker is not prepared for the separation from his regular routine when retirement time arrives. A few have well-laid plans for purposeful activities that will make the retirement years among the richest and most satisfying periods of life. On the other hand, many others dread the approach of retirement because they do not know what they will do with the greater leisure time.

Alpha Chapter feels that unless the worker enters his retirement with some well-planned activities in mind, those years are very likely to be ones of restlessness, boredom, and dissatisfaction.

In its questionnaire to chapters, Alpha Chapter is asking each chapter to tell how many of its members are retired and how many have been retired for varying periods of time. The chapter also wants to know how many of the retired members had a definite objective when they retired and how many developed one after retiring. Then Alpha Chapter would like to know how these retired employees spend their time, i. e., part-time work, hobbies, travel, or writing. Concluding the questionnaire are questions concerning minimum retirement age; what, if anything, is being done to help workers prepare for retirement, and what might be done along this line.

From retired employees Alpha Chapter wants to find out what might be done to help folks get ready to retire and what unanticipated conditions and situations arose after retirement which others might experience and which might change previously made plans for retirement.

After the questionnaires are returned they will be analyzed and used as a basis for a program to help Montana Extension Service workers in the upper age bracket to make plans for their retirement.

Color Slides of Flannelgraphs

MILDRED B. SMITH

Consumer Education Specialist, Connecticut

FLANNELGRAPHS have been very useful in consumer education work in Connecticut. Now we are going one step further and are making colored slides of the flannelgraphs to use when we are showing other slides.

The flannelgraph that we use has for its background a piece of wallboard, 28 by 42 inches, covered with bright blue cotton flannel. The parts that I use at meetings of consumers are pictures of fruits and vegetables, as colorful and luscious looking as seed catalog illustrations, and descriptions of qualities to look for in selecting produce. After discussing quality and perhaps varieties of one vegetable or fruit, I add to the flannelgraph a card showing the months when the product is most plentiful in Connecticut.

I have used this flannelgraph at meetings of vegetable producers as well as consumers. It gives them an idea of the kind of information that we are presenting to consumers.

Recently, we have photographed the flannelgraph with a 35-millimeter camera, using color film. The blue background of the flannel and the natural colors of the fruit or vegetables make bright and clear slides. Now we can present the same pictures as the flannelgraph when we are showing other slides. The bulky wallboard can sometimes be left in the office, and our illustrative material can be shown to even more consumers than before. These slides are, we hope, the beginning of a series of slides for consumers which will illustrate buying practices, different types of retail stores and stands, varietal characteristics, grades and quality of perishable food products.

Have You Read?

FOREVER THE LAND. Edited and Illustrated by Russell and Kate Lord. Harper, New York, 1950. 394 pp.

● A testament of faith is a welcome and refreshing thing today.

We find one in this chronicle of the movement toward conservation of land, water, and man, that was set and kept in motion by the society of the Friends of the Land, through promise and postponement and through years of encouraging achievement. Entwined as a core fiber in this chronicle is the story of the persistent loyalty to the idea as exemplified in the work of Russell and Kate Lord.

After years of writing on and illustrating rural subjects, with recurring periods of country living whenever their activities permitted, they have written and compiled and illustrated this attractive volume. They wrote the chronicle which knits the whole together. In the compiled parts are writings under such well-known names, to mention a few, as Liberty Hyde Bailey, Hugh Bennett, Louis Bromfield, Stuart Chase, Morris Llewellyn Cooke, Jonathan Daniels, Chester Davis, Dos Passos, Gifford Pinchot, and J. Russell Smith. There are also prose and verse by those who have presumably been discovered or developed as writers by them—James Simmons and Byron Herbert Reece, for example; and there are observations and philosophies by country people who do not think of themselves as writers but whose sincerity seeps through every paragraph.

All of this compiled material has been appearing in that individualized and flavorsome quarterly, The Land, which has been edited and illustrated by the Lords, under the auspices of the Friends of the Land, for 9 years.

Articles, verse, stories, and sketches are among the compilations. They revive the past, castigate or celebrate the present, and look into the future. Enthusiasms and a few regrets are here, both sides of agrarian controversies, quiet remembrances of things and ways that are gone and bold plans or ideas for the years that are to come.—*Caroline Sherman, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A.*

"Farming in the Fifties" in South Dakota

THOSE who see South Dakota's traveling exhibit like it—like its informative value, its interesting arrangement, and its clever illustrations that show clearly and concisely some of the anwers to the farmers' problems in a changing world. As a matter of fact, they, the farmers and homemakers, like it so much that college president F. H. Leinbach has received letters from over the State commending its educational value.

"Farming in the 1950's" was expertly prepared under the direction of a committee with W. E. Dittmer, district extension supervisor, as chairman. Its bulletlike presentation is aimed to promote greater diversification in South Dakota farming, especially in light of about 25 percent reduction in corn and wheat acreage and the need for an effective grassland agriculture to better maintain fertility of the soil. It has long been felt that the State should have a higher acreage of feed crops, alfalfa, sweetclover, soybeans, tame grasses, and the like. The exhibit graphically suggests how to obtain these goals.

The traveling exhibit donned its 7-league boots the latter part of January, with Milo Potas and John Gerken, visual aids specialists, at the helm. In every county it attracted large crowds—this in spite of below-zero weather and, in some instances, icy blizzards. For 26 days at county showings, nearly 18,000 persons attended. The large attendance was due to advance planning on the part of the exhibits committee and the county agricultural and home demonstration agents. Press, radio, a 30-foot street banner, posters, and other public information media were used to direct attention to the exhibit well in advance of its display. The exhibit ended its late winter tour early in March at Farm and Home Week.

The nine-panel exhibit covered such subjects as crops, soil management, livestock feeding, dairy, poultry, weed control, and corn borers and was designed to promote discussion and questions by persons who viewed it. Before each panel an extension specialist wearing a crisp white-linen jacket was stationed to answer questions and discuss individual problems with farmers.

On the tour, 24 counties were covered from January 20 until March 3. The strenuous schedule was strictly adhered to. Only 1 day was missed, and that was at Bowdle, the "Snow Capitol" of South Dakota, which was isolated by a bad storm. The 1- and 2-day showings, erecting and dismantling the exhibit, and traveling at night was a very tough assignment, but the specialists and the agents say it was worth it.

Changing Extension Philosophy

B. L. GILLEY
Community Organization and Planning Specialist, Virginia

AN ORGANIZATION, as any other form of life, changes as it grows. The Smith-Lever Act, which was passed by Congress in 1914, gave birth to the present educational agency known as the Cooperative Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service. Through the new agency, for the first time, local families of each county, the agricultural college of each State, and the Federal Government could coordinate their effort toward the development of a better rural life in general.

Improvements in rural life were to be accomplished, in part, through the efforts of practical-minded agricultural teachers—county farm and home agents—who would show the farmers and the farm women on their own farms and in their own homes how to apply the new knowledge in agriculture and home economics to their everyday problems, that crops and livestock might be grown more efficiently and marketed with more profit, the net income of the farm family increased, and the standard of living raised.

You can readily see that the impetus for the organization of the Extension Service was economic; and for that reason, emphasis was placed for many years on the mere acquiring of improved farm and home practices.

Today the objectives of the extension work cover much more ground. All phases of rural life are considered. This change did not occur all at once. As early as 1930 the late Dr. C. B. Smith, for many years Chief, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, U. S. D. A., stated the objectives as follows:

1. To increase the net income of the farm family through more efficient production and marketing and better use of capital and credit.
2. To promote better homes and a higher standard of living on the farm.
3. To develop rural leaders.
4. To promote the mental, social, cultural, recreational, and community life of rural people.
5. To implant a love of rural life in farm boys and girls.
6. To acquaint the public with the place of agriculture in national life.
7. To enlarge the vision of rural people and the Nation on rural matters.
8. To improve the educational and spiritual life of the rural people.

Emphasis has steadily shifted from the first-listed objectives to the latter ones. More and more we have accepted the fact that our job is more than just the teaching of new practices and techniques—that even more important than the changed practice is the changed man. Therefore, the real aim of extension work becomes the development of the man through participation in worthwhile enterprises. Can we state it rather simply in another way and say that our job today is to help rural families help themselves? Is it our job to develop family cooperation; to train and educate both the young people and the adults to know that this is the procedure they should use when planning things that will affect, influence, or concern the other members of the family? Can we say with County Agent Paul Gwin in the December REVIEW that the home is the basis of democracy; and that if we cannot and do not work together as a family unit in planning the business, the pleasure, the conveniences, and the educational program of the entire family, we cannot expect good cooperation in developing effective community, State, and national activities?

Inspiration and Guidance

I believe we can best do our job by first leading the family or families to be problem-conscious, but we must go even beyond that. We must also stimulate and inspire the families to take some definite action toward the solution of their problems, both family and community problems. The definite decision to use a certain procedure in attacking a specific problem and the activity necessary to bring about the desired results should come from the family or families themselves. Our contribution to the cause of problem solving should be of an informing, stimulating, inspiring, and of a guiding nature—or, we might say, helping the families plan their program instead of trying to implement our own program.

The Quality of Leadership

Extension agents are really educators—extension teachers of the agricultural colleges. The farm, the home, the community, and the county are all in our classroom. We are obligated to take our information and make our services available to all the rural people of the county irrespective of their economic status. We pride ourselves on being leaders in the agricultural field, but sometimes we find ourselves being led—led to the place where we spend all our time in rendering a personal service to a few individuals in the county. The quality of leadership is not measured by the amount of work we do ourselves in the county but by the amount of work we are able to get other people to do.

The lack of a planned extension program in a county can very will drive agents to doing personal service work. Rather than be idle, we vaccinate hogs, dock lambs, make rugs, or bottom chairs, usually for the small group of individuals who, either directly or indirectly, control the purse strings of the county. All rural people are taxpayers in one way or another, and the fellow who lives in the backwoods merits the services just as much—and needs them even more than the one who is chairman of the county board of agriculture or the council of home demonstration clubs. Too much time in personal service is guaranteed to put the agent periodically or constantly in "hot water." The appropriation of county funds for the extension work invariably becomes an annual controversial issue.

The special interest or commodity groups have served and are serving in many counties of the various States as the organization through which the extension program is carried to the people. Even though many new farm practices and more efficient

methods of production and marketing have been adopted by such groups, we must admit that too few people are directly benefited by the extension program. Those rural families who are reached through the special interest or commodity group are often those who need our help the least because those groups are usually made up of the best dairymen, the best orchardists, or the best poultrymen.

The home demonstration clubs of the county may be made up of the most efficient homemakers within the county—the ones who are already adept at sewing a fine seam or who excel in preparing nutritious and balanced diets for the family. The homemaker who has to use newspaper for wallpaper, who has no rugs on the floor, who has no kitchen sink, who has furniture that is obsolete and worn may not join the home demonstration club because of the fear she has of the group meeting in her home. Yet she is the one that really needs the help of the home agent.

The value of using the special interest or commodity group as a vehicle for the extension program in the county should not be minimized, but it might well be supplemented advantageously with an over-all organized community group with a membership made up of the families of the community. Through such an organization the extension agents—county agent and home agent—can help the people develop a program that will bring all the families of the community closer together, to work as a unit in making plans, to attend meetings together, to confide in one another, and to cooperate in both work and play. Families of this type are contented. They respect and honor the organization that will help them develop this family unity and family spirit. They will build stronger communities and stand for true democracy in government.

Extension work has grown in the past 30 years. Have we reached that stage of maturity when most of us can say with Agent Gwin that we will spend more of our time in developing boys and girls, men and women, to have the proper attitude toward one another, to trust one another, to cooperate in planning their business and pleasure, whether it be in the home, the community, or a larger group?

Growth of a Visual Idea

THE Com N. Tater family is giving Texas families some amusement as well as good ideas on what goes into good family relationships.

The idea of dramatizing family situations with the now well-known Texas Tater family came to Mrs. Eloise Trigg Johnson while visiting a 4-H camp where a county judge gave a talk on the Tater family, pulling them one at a time out of a paper bag.

The possibilities in this device struck her forcefully, and soon she had enlisted the help of Extension Illustrator Tom Bishop to bring to life the Tater family in a series of flash cards which she used successfully with large audiences.

Soon she felt the need of making these visual aids more accessible to county home demonstration agents in teaching this subject matter. Jack Sloan, visual aids specialist, was called in and made a series of 2 x 2 slides by photographing the flash cards. To date, these slides have been shown 165 times to 4,655 persons, and the demand is increasing.

The slides still did not reach all of those who would profit by the example of the Tater family, so Frances Kivlehen, publications editor, was consulted; and recently a leaflet called "Family Harmony" began to carry the message to a much larger audience through 12 sketches of the various members of the Tater family, from Baby Spec Tator, Grandfather Meddy Tater, 6-year-old Immy Tater, and teen-age Hesi Tater.

Young Farmers' Conference

YOUNG farmers and young farm women are as keenly interested as their parents in current major problems affecting their farms and homes, judging from the recent sixth annual Schuylkill County Young Farmers Conference held at Pottsville, Pa.

Extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College, who were discussion leaders, said that the topics, which ranged from falling farm prices to rural health, were applicable to any section of the State and other States as well.

Men made a detailed study of farm prices and price supports, efficient marketing methods, farm pond construction for fire safety and other uses, and other problems relating directly to their own farms.

They had the assistance of their county agents, Harry J. Poorbaugh and Robert N. Houston, in developing their program. The young women were aided by their home economics extension representatives, Nelle Stasukinas and Gwendolyn Kriebel.

Both men and women participated in the discussions, and both groups requested that the conferences be continued. Plans were initiated for the seventh meeting in February 1951.

Four of the farmers, Ralph Musser, Pitman; Robert Loy, Pine Grove; Franklin Hart, Ringtown; and Claude Yost, McKeansburg, with Sam Dohner, Schuylkill Haven, as moderator, presented a panel discussion on effective farm marketing methods.

Guest speakers included Dr. A. B. Lewis, Washington, D. C., consultant for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Judge Henry Houck, Shenandoah; Dr. Eula Eno, Pottsville physician; H. R. Randall, Shamokin, contractor, and these Penn State specialists: Robert B. Donaldson, Kenneth Hood, C. Howard Bingham, and Marguerite Little. Randall addressed a joint session of farmers and the Pottsville Rotary Club.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Good News for Berry Buyers

Have you ever bought a box of berries and found below the top layer a mold spread all through the berries? This is disappointing and costly to the housewife, but it is an even more serious problem to growers and processors. Sound berries, picked into fungus-infested boxes, frequently mold while being transported from the fields to processing plants or to fresh fruit markets. ARA scientists have developed a wax treatment of the boxes which promises to eliminate this trouble. The treatment consists of dipping the boxes in molten wax, which penetrates the wood and covers the surface with a film impervious to the fruit juices. This film also makes it easier to remove infected organic matter when the boxes are washed between trips to the field. The treatment, therefore, causes the boxes to last longer as well as reducing spoilage. The scientists are now studying the possibility of using fungicides before or during the wax treatment.

Treat the Egg and Save the Chick

Hatcherymen can begin controlling Newcastle disease in chicks before they are even hatched, if they follow the recommendation of our poultry specialists. This calls for dipping the eggs for 5 minutes in a solution of sodium hydroxide (common lye), quarternary ammonium disinfectant, or sodium orthophenylphenate. The egg-treating idea was advocated by the hatcherymen themselves, so the department scientists followed through with tests to see what effect, if any, there would be on the hatchability of the eggs. They used a 2-percent solution of sodium hydroxide, a 1-percent solution of sodium orthophenylphenate, and a 0.1-percent solution of ammonium. In none of these tests was there any noticeable effect on the hatchability of the eggs. They followed the usual precautionary measure of thoroughly cleaning and disinfecting the incubator before the hatching eggs were put in. Many hatcherymen have already adopted this means of keeping their incubators free of infection and in preventing the disease from getting into the new batch of chicks through contamination from the outside surface of the hatching eggs.

Plants Have Savings Accounts, Too

The amount of reserve materials in the stubble and roots of various forage plants is a valuable guide to their ability to make a come-back following mowing or grazing. Our Pasture Improvement Laboratory has found some surprising differences in these amounts. Food reserves in roots and stubble decline following clipping or grazing, because they are used by the plant in starting new growth. Later, as growth proceeds, the plant replaces the materials in its food bank to tide it over the next period of adversity. Mowing or grazing before sufficient restorage of these reserves weakens the plant and eventually leads to its death. In selecting species or strains of pasture plants which will withstand close grazing or frequent clipping, plant breeders select those with the ability to restore their reserves rapidly.

Dual-Purpose Insecticide Next?

Insecticides that make plants toxic to insects and then break down into harmless substances are what our entomologists are searching for just now. They've found the chemicals that will answer the first requirement, and now they're testing them to see if they will answer the second. If they do, we will have an entirely new approach to insect control. These chemicals, called "systemic poisons," can be put in the soil or on the seeds or the plant foliage. The plants absorb and distribute them to all parts through the sap. Insects feeding on the treated plants are killed. The chemicals that have proved most likely to do the trick are derived from calcium phosphate rock, one of the basic ingredients in our common fertilizers. Wouldn't it be something if the insecticide changed into phosphate fertilizer?

Shorter Time for Sweetpotato Curing

Sweetpotatoes can be cured in 3 or 4 days under southern conditions instead of the customary 10 to 15 days by providing high temperatures. This not only reduces expense and labor but also offers the possibility that market spoilage of freshly dug sweetpotatoes can be reduced by curing them before or during shipment.

About People . . .

● With the turn of the century, two New York county agricultural agents celebrated half a century of service. They were CLARENCE SLACK, Washington County agent, and CHESTER C. DAVIS, Orange County agent. Both are Cornell graduates, and each has been in extension work for 25 years.

Sixteen Extension Workers Receive Department Awards

SIXTEEN employees of the Cooperative Extension Service were among those who were presented with Superior Awards by Secretary Charles Brannan on May 25. The Superior Service Award is one of the highest honors the Department can bestow upon its members and, as the name implies, is given for outstanding and meritorious work.

Listed below, alphabetically, are the extension workers who were honored and the text of their citations:

PAUL B. BARGER, Ext., Waterloo, Iowa

For his contributions to local, State, and national 4-H Club programs; for establishing a pattern of community organization; and for organizing and carrying out an excellent program of agricultural development in his county.

WALTER H. CONWAY, Ext., Washington, D. C.

For his effectiveness in carrying out the fiscal aspects of the cooperative extension program through his ability to influence States to adjust their budget programs, thus building a solid foundation for cooperative work.

CORA COOKE, Ext., St. Paul, Minn.

For her contribution to the development of Minnesota's modern, scientifically managed poultry industry which was motivated by her educational program and carried on through organized groups of women and their leaders.

C. B. CULPEPPER, Ext., Tifton, Ga.

For improving methods of cultivation, fertilization, and seed selection in his county; rejuvenating the peach industry; assisting State and Federal Governments in tick eradication; and by emphasizing the need for improved swine and dairy cows.

HELENA DILGER, Ext., Davenport, Iowa

For exceptional enthusiasm and skill in developing county extension programs based on the needs of farm families, and for inspiring rural people to assume responsibility for working out their own problems.

VAN B. HART, Ext., Ithaca, N. Y.

For exceptional ability and zeal in developing and maintaining a well-balanced farm management program with special foresight in adjusting to changed conditions, and for his pioneering effort and accomplishment in the field of farm finance.

ALFRED BAILEY JOLLEY, Ext., Dallas, Tex.

For his contribution to the enrichment of rural life through his successful advocacy of scientific farming; his foresight in developing farm demonstrations and group activities to provide increased farm incomes; and for his ability to train young extension workers.

ARNE GERALD KETTUNEN, Ext., East Lansing, Mich.

For his vision, perseverance, and leadership which has been instrumental in building one of the Nation's most effective 4-H Club programs.

ARNOLD W. KLEMME, Ext., Columbia, Mo.

For his work which has had a profound influence on the farm population in Missouri to practice soil management and conservation.

WILLARD A. MUNSON, Ext., Amherst, Mass.

For cultivating a fine sense of common purpose and cooperation, a true perception of the real nature of marketing problems, and a wholesome respect for the highest technical and professional standards among the agricultural population of a highly industrialized area.

HAROLD C. PEDERSON, Ext., Minneapolis, Minn.

For his ability to analyze farming and rural living problems, and to organize self-help programs to overcome them which have greatly improved living situations in his county.

MINNIE PRICE, Ext., Columbus, Ohio

For exceptional initiative in developing rural leadership and for her home economics leadership in organizing and planning educational programs that have served as an inspiration to other extension workers.

EDWARD FRANKLIN RINEHART, Ext., Boise, Idaho

For revolutionizing the pattern of livestock development to meet the needs of the people and conditions of the West; and he was influential in helping cowmen and sheepmen look upon each other as a neighbor.

KENNETH F. WARNER, BAI, Ext., D. C.

For perfecting a successful laboratory machine, widely used for measuring the tenderness of meat; and for developing and teaching methods of extension instruction and demonstration.

WALLACE EDWIN WASHBON, Ext., Salamanca, N. Y.

For exceptional ability, zeal, and leadership in developing an extension program involving farm management, forage crops, and cooperative effort of farmers.

FLORENCE E. WRIGHT, Ext., Ithaca, N. Y.

For her teaching, vision, industry, and leadership that enriched the rural home-improvement program in New York and nationally.

Young People Take Rural America Overseas

At the dawn of this century young people knew their neighbors in other lands only by what they read or heard. Today, in 1950, they travel by streamlined ocean liners and transoceanic planes to visit, work, and play with their neighbors across the sea.

This month, under the International Farm Youth Exchange Program, 44 members and former members of the 4–H Clubs are leaving by chartered plane to spend the summer in the rural areas of Europe. In exchange, 50 young men and women from abroad are here to study our rural homes and agriculture, learn our customs, and acquaint themselves with our culture.

JULY 1950

As one way of teaching soil saving in Oklahoma, teams of men and boys go into the fields in land-judging contests

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EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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Next Month

● Uel D. Thompson, assistant animal husbandman, Texas, explains in the August issue how a simple gadget encourages better livestock feeding. A pair of cotton scales, 6 cigar boxes, and 11-hook-and-eye screws compound an effective demonstration.

● In-service training in New York State keeps extension agricultural engineers abreast of new developments and practices with which they should be acquainted. Paul R. Hoff tells how the program is conducted.

● County Agent Dino R. Sivo, Kitsap County, Wash., wanted to use the medium of radio to keep farmers and homemakers up to date, but the distance and Puget Sound prevented a regular program, until he hit upon the idea of a direct cable. Today, the extension staff presents a 15-minute show, three times a week, from the county agent's office.

● Dreams can become realities, as County Agent Virgil N. Sapp, of Jasper County, Mo., has discovered. He had always wanted larger quarters to better serve the people in his county, but he had to go to summer school before he "hit" upon the proper approach.

● Women of Warren County, Va., took top honors in the rural division of the Bing Crosby parade. Their prize-winning float was a recreation room, developed through ingenuity, planning, and cooperation.

● Mrs. Alice Oliver, first Negro home demonstration agent in Mississippi, retired this year with the respect and affection of the entire extension staff who know her and have seen her work. Her life has been an inspiration to thousands of her own race.

● Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder pays tribute to 4–H Club work and the Cooperative Extension Service at the fifth annual 4–H achievement banquet at Craighead County, Ark.

Men from all walks of life enjoy eating together and discussing topics of the day.

Men Enjoy Camping, Too

CHARLES HAAS, District Supervisor

Agricultural Extension Service, Ohio State University

CAMPING is not just for young people and the women; men enjoy it, too. Camp Whitewood in Ashtabula County in the extreme northeast corner of Ohio has been holding rural men's camps for 9 years. In 1941, after 1 year of camp operations at Whitewood, county agents thought the men of the five-county area, Ashtabula, Geauga, Lake, Portage, and Trumbull counties, would be interested in a 1-day camp. A week-end camp has been scheduled, the first week end in August, every year since 1941.

Men from every walk of life attend the camp. Bankers, rural mail carriers, businessmen, insurance agents, elected officials, and farmers live together in one happy family from Saturday afternoon to Sunday afternoon. Campers arrive about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and usually limber up with a ball game before supper. No formal program is planned. After the evening meal, competitive horseshoes, ping-pong, archery, and sometimes a short nature trail hike occupy their time.

A good campfire program is planned by a committee. The campfire is usually built around some central theme of a current nature. Most of the men participate in the campfire ceremonies. Following this event, a commercial concern often furnishes movies in the main lodge; cards and inside games occupy their time until late in the night.

On Sunday morning, after breakfast, the play-offs in all competitive sports occur. About 10 o'clock they all congregate for a long nature hike through historic Warners' Hollow. After an hour of strenuous hiking, they reach Vesper Hill where all religious services are held. For about half an hour they rest and listen to an inspirational talk given by some disinguished person. The setting is perfect for meditation. The hike continues on for about half a mile to the lodge where the cooks have a chicken or steak dinner ready for them. After Sunday dinner, many of the men stay and visit or continue with their games.

It is an annual occasion at Whitewood—the men look ahead to it from one year to the next. At the last meal, they elect their committee for making arrangements for the next year's camp. County agents work with them and usually serve as directors of the camp. The program, however, is left entirely to the planning committee.

The values of such a camp are beyond measurement. Better understanding of problems, wider acquaintances, and greater appreciation of extension work are gained. The setting is ideal for developing good public relations. Although stiff from vigorous exercises, most men report complete mental relaxation. Seeing a banker break down in dignity or a farmer excel as an orator can happen only in the realms of camping together.

Youth Manage Their Own Camp

The 4–H camp for Los Angeles County, Calif., is handled by 4–H Club members themselves. Ray Copeland, 19 years old and a county All-Star, was camp director for the June 17–24 camp. Some 50 older 4–H Club members from the county comprised his staff and assumed responsibility for the camp program. 4–H alumni were invited to attend camp the first 2 days along with the older club members. The rest of the week was for regular 4–H members in the lower-age groups. Nature study and handicraft were taught, and all kinds of athletic activities were a part of the youth-planned and managed camp.

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The County Office

Is a Show Window of Extension

KARL KNAUS, Field Agent, Central States

Last article in a series on the extension office which has considered such problems as lay-out, daily routine, the office conference, and similar matters that contribute to the efficiency of the workers there.

CRITICISM or praise often comes from unexpected sources. Actions, innocent enough in themselves, have far-reaching results. Dr. C. W. Warburton, former Director of Extension, used to tell us of an agreement failing to materialize between Extension and one of the other agencies which would have been advantageous to both agencies. This happened because an editor thought the county agent was once discourteous to him. On the other hand, I sat in a smoking room of a Pullman car one evening and overheard a county agent grandly praised as the person to ask for reliable, unbiased information and untiring help with farm problems. These are but illustrations of how every act may start ripples which reach unknown shores of public relations.

The county extension office can promote good public relations in many ways:

Often we fail to realize that the county staff may be the only personal contacts which many people have with the State agricultural college or the United States Department of Agriculture and that these institutions are judged by these contacts. In a democracy it is certainly worth-while for citizens, particularly young people through their 4–H Clubs or other extension work, to know and respect a group of public workers like extension agents.

The personal contacts of the members of the office with the public may bring either good will or criticism for the whole service. The office secretary who sits nearest the entrance has the first opportunity to make a good impression on the caller. When he enters she can promptly show interest, inquire concerning the purpose of his call, answer his questions, or quickly refer him to the agent who can give him the exact information or other service desired. If the particular agent the caller wishes to see is busy, then there needs to be some provision for a comfortable place in which to wait. Pleasing exhibits, reading material, a comfortable chair, and a place to sit out of the way of the office traffic will help make the waiting period less irksome. Farm people are reticent about discussing their affairs in the hearing of others; thus, although a private office takes extra space it is essential if farm people are to talk freely of their problems. Such an arrangement adds to the good impression.

It is well, too, if the routine office work can be done in space less open to the public. Typing, filing, mimeographing, envelope stuffing, and such operations are often annoying if done in a waiting room or a private office. Nothing is much more disconcerting to satisfactory conversation than being required to talk above a clacking typewriter or a continuous string of interruptions by the telephone. The noise can be avoided by the typists being separated from the conference rooms or by the use of noiseless typewriters. Telephone callers can be courteously promised a prompt return call.

The arrangement and general appearance of the office has much to do in gaining the respect of the public. Clean, well-lighted rooms, neat desks, files, and bulletin cases, and a few attractive posters or exhibits are more pleasing than if old calendars, charts, soil samples, and stacks of papers and bulletins are permitted to accumulate. Even the dress of the office staff, if inappropriate to the work to be done, has its effect on the impression of the Extension Service gained by the public. I well recall how proud I was of a group of county agents who visited Beltsville a year or so ago. I arrived at one of the meeting places a little ahead of this group. Soon they came in, dressed in khaki trousers and shirts, dark ties, and rough shoes. They gave the appearance of alert, sincere men busily engaged in obtaining at the National Agricultural Research Center the best the center had to offer for the use of farm people in their respective counties. They were dressed in a manner befitting the specific job at hand that morning—visiting the fields and barns at the center.

Fully as important as the foregoing are the personal contacts of the office personnel with the public—the manner in which they do their everyday work. On the average, county extension agents spend 39.2 percent of their time in the office. This is the place where extension action usually starts. Here meetings are planned; teaching materials, news stories, and radio scripts are prepared; visual aids and demonstration materials are developed; bulletins are distributed, and soil samples and pressure cooker gauges are tested.

The agent's office is the place where more than 8½ million farm men and women call in person in the course of a year, where more than 7½ million call by telephone. Contacts by mail are even larger. When we realize that every letter, every office call, every telephone call has its possibility of building good will or bringing criticism for the Extension Service, we can realize how important it is that these services be rendered in the most courteous and efficient manner.

The speed with which information is found or the manner of conducting committee meetings, of giving out bulletins or other printed information all have their effect. Routine "reminder" procedure may need to be

(*Continued on page 119*)

"Point 4" in Action

THE "Point 4" program of technical assistance is really nothing new in some parts of the world. Since before the war, the United States Department of Agriculture has been helping improve the agriculture of Latin America. Seven years of technical collaboration in agricultural research and development was dramatized in the "exposición agrícola" or open house at the Central Nacional de Agronomia in El Salvador.

It took 85 exhibits of some 900 individual items to tell the story. Pictures, working models, full-size facilities, and live models were used as visual aids. For example, in the field of poultry, actual range shelters, range feeders, automatic water troughs, and such were made in the shops. Scale models of poultry houses and pictures to show handling of flocks showed another side of the poultry business. Balanced rations and their effect on egg production were shown by real birds.

The Soil Conservation Section's run-off plots were, undoubtedly, the most striking and popular displays. The exhibit, which was a joint effort of the soil conservation, agronomy, and engineering departments, showed working models and live material.

During the 3 days of open house more than 2,000 visitors registered. They were divided into small groups and given a conducted tour of the exhibits. The Extension Service distributed some 4,000 bulletins, 600 plans for buildings and equipment, and 3,350 pounds of seed. In fact, it was so popular that the Minister of Agriculture authorized the showing in other parts of the country. So it was mounted on railway cars and exhibited in 10 important agricultural centers.

The exposition emphasized the training of local technicians, the cooperation of Salvadoran and American technicians and the benefits which accrue to agriculture as a result. Extension is represented in the staff of five American technicans by Vernon D. Bailey who now has made a good start toward setting up a corps of county agricultural agents. He will be remembered by some extension workers from his days as a county agricultural agent in Colorado. The exposition was reported for the REVIEW by another member of the staff, Jeff E. Flanagan, chief engineer who formerly was a government agricultural worker in New Mexico.

Subdirector of El Salvadore's agricultural station greets exposition visitors.

El Salvadore's agricultural station demonstrates best ways to conserve soil.

Texas Screens Its Applicants

To Get Able, Resourceful, Efficient Workers

JOE L. MATTHEWS, Administrative Assistant

TODAY, 5 years after establishment of new personnel employment procedures, the Texas Extension Service is beginning to realize the value of these methods in terms of the high-type, well-qualified, and resourceful workers who have been added to the county extension agent ranks. The large turn-over in personnel during and immediately following the war emphasized the need for a strong recruiting program. This situation was further aggravated by the competitive market created by the demand for qualified agricultural college graduates to fill jobs in industry and government.

The need for workers was great, but still greater was the necessity to fill vacancies with qualified personnel. That is why, in 1945, just after the close of the war, we embarked on a new recruiting program that we felt could be relied on to fill vacancies in the county agent staffs with reliable, efficient, and capable workers.

Certain principles and assumptions are basic to the application and screening procedure. It is assumed that personality, education, and background are important factors in the ability of extension workers to do the job. Selection of employees is based on human judgment; therefore, the more systematic and objective the judgment or judgments the more reliable the decisions which are based upon them. In order best to make comparisons between applicants, the procedure should take into account the same factors in every case, and if possible all applicants should be examined by the same evaluator.

To improve the personnel program required a complete revision of personnel records and procedure. The application procedure consists of submitting a written application and later having a personal interview. The application form calls for personal data such as information about education, experience, military service, and the names of three references. An official transcript of the college record and a small photograph are required to accompany the application. Questionnaires are sent to the persons given as references. The complete file is then examined to determine if the applicant meets the standards for employment. This eliminates large numbers of applicants whose qualifications do not justify the time and effort of the final screening process.

Applicants who appear to be qualified are asked to report for a personal interview. They are asked questions to obtain background and other important items of information not contained in the file. Their personality is appraised. Following the interview, record and evaluation forms are filled out by the interviewer. Interviewing an applicant, recording the interview, and evaluating the application requires from 40 minutes to 1 hour.

In the interview record form space is provided for appraisal of personality items such as appearance, physical characteristics, voice, poise, self-expression, self-confidence, intelligence, ambitions, and general fitness for extension work. Each of the 9 personality items contains 5 descriptions. The one best describing the applicant is indicated on the form by the interviewer. For evaluating the personality, each item is given a value of 1 to 5 points according to the description which is checked. The maximum possible score on personality is 45 points. The total score for personality determines the evaluation on the scale as poor, fair, average, very good, or excellent.

The application file is evaluated on the same rating scale as to background, education, and references. The applicant's background is analyzed as to rural or urban rearing. Consideration is given 4-H or FFA experience and accomplishments. Actual farming experience and the extent of the applicant's acquaintance among rural people in his home community are recorded. Recreational and avocational interests are checked.

The high school experience is evaluated as to scholastic achievement, athletic participation, activities in school and community groups, and employment during high school. The college record is evaluated in terms of major course, quality of work, basic technical courses, courses in extension and educational methods. Consideration is also given to activity in campus organizations and employment during college.

References are evaluated as to quality and source. Quality is rated on the same scale as personality and background. References are classified as to occupation of the person. They are graded according to college teaching faculty, high school staff.

business, former employer, farmer, county agent, or other.

For the purpose of comparison, applications are appraised in four areas of qualification—personality, background, education, and references. A general rating is given each in a summary evaluation table at the end of the form. Below the table space is provided for the evaluator to make his recommendation and write any comments about the application. Applicants are classified 1, 2, or 3, based on the ratings in the table. Applications with three or four checks in the excellent column are classified in the first group. The second group is composed of applications with two or more checks in the very good column and not more than one in average or below. All others are placed in the third group. Generally this group contains applications which are considered average or below. Class one applicants are approved for employment. A small number of the best-qualified men from group two have been hired.

Student applicants are further screened before employment by inviting a group of those best qualified to meet with the extension supervisory and administrative staff. The meetings, at which staff members act as hosts and serve refreshments, usually last 2 or 3 hours. The meetings allow the supervisors who are furnished with a list containing the qualifications of the applicants in advance to become acquainted with them. After the meeting each supervisor turns in his list with a check mark opposite the names of a specified number of persons whom he would like to employ in his own district. The number of names checked is equal to the estimated number of men needed to fill county vacancies until the next college graduation date. Thus the judgment of the supervisors is introduced into the screening process.

Before spring and winter graduations college heads of agriculture departments send the names of the five top students to the Extension Service. Applications are later checked to determine if they are from the top students.

The final step in the screening process takes place during apprenticeship training period in a county. This was begun in 1946 on a trial basis. Under the program the new recruit receives 3 months or more training, working with an experienced county agent, before being given a regular appointment as an assistant agent. Here both the county worker and the supervisor have an opportunity to appraise the new worker's performance.

County Office Is a Shop Window

(*Continued from page 116*)

set up so that promises made by office secretaries in the absence of the agents will not be pushed aside or forgotten. The one unforgivable error in public relations is to fail to follow through on a promise of information or other service. Failure in one small detail may offset many efficient and faithful services. A characteristic of these small detail failures is that they are cumulative and often receive attention not justified by the individual acts.

Considered attention to these many little details of service, with a smile, helps to bring fuller public appreciation of importance of having a Cooperative Extension Service operating in every county.

To Grow—To Market—To Use

Two cotton projects are being sponsored for 4–H boys in Georgia this year in order to provide members with the latest information on growing, marketing, and using this crop.

Any club boy with an acre or more of cotton as a 4–H project may enter the cotton production project.

A cotton production and marketing demonstration project will enable club members to prepare and present 15- to 20-minute demonstrations on producing, marketing, or using cotton on the farm. In this demonstration project the 4–H member is not required to grow any cotton if he demonstrates a use for cotton on the farm.

College scholarships, savings bonds, cash prizes, and free trips to the Mississippi River Delta area to study cotton plantations in operation are the awards for those doing the best job.

AUSTRIA

A Demonstration in Extension Programs

DEAN A. L. DEERING, on leave from his post as director of extension work in Maine for 4 months, returned from Europe early in May. He, Director Paul E. Miller of Minnesota, and A. H. Maunder of Nebraska have been on an ECA assignment since mid-January surveying extension work in the Marshall Plan Countries. Dean Deering felt greatly encouraged by recent developments of extension work in Austria, particularly in the fields of 4–H and home demonstration work.

Dean Deering points out that Austria, about the size of Maine, has a population of 7 million people. The country is divided into 9 provinces which correspond to large counties in the United States. "In one of the best of these," he says, "there were 23 women doing extension work on the farm and in the farm home. In the homes they demonstrate food preservation, sewing, and kitchen improvement. They also give farm girls instruction in milking, poultry and pig management, butter and cheese making, and other farm work."

Club work, which began about a year ago in Austria, is rapidly expanding. "Today," Dean Deering says, "there are more than 500 clubs with more than 13,000 members. The membership is composed largely of young men between the ages of 16 and 35, but the membership of girls will soon become general."

Public-Spirited

The public-spirited Chapel Hill Homemakers Club, Crittenden County, Ky., recently focused their attention on the local school. They cleaned the school grounds, painted the building inside and out with two coats of paint, scrubbed floors, washed windows, bought window shades and also an ice box which they kept supplied with ice during the summer. They saw that the school's drinking water was tested and presented the school with a first-aid kit.

Land-Judging Contest

Give the Feel

LAND-JUDGING contests in Oklahoma teach the principles of "soil saving" by taking the people out of stuffy rooms, where they study books and charts about the soil, into the fields where they study the soil itself. This teaching technique has been emphasized by Extension Soil Conservationist Edd Roberts who encourages the men and boys participating to get down and actually feel the soil and personally investigate its components.

"It's just like livestock judging," says Mr. Roberts when asked about his land-judging program. "We have teams and substitute fields for animals."

Since its beginning, 8 years ago, at the Guthrie, Okla., Experiment Station with 25 4–H Club boys, the land-judging contests have expanded from youth programs of identifying soil profiles to both youth and adult programs in which land quality is determined through checking such factors as erosion, slope, and physical condition as a basis for determining proper use of the land. Ninety-one contests have been held in the State, with 19,000 participating.

Other Agencies Assist

This is the way the land judging is done: Fields for various classifications are selected before the contest day. Through the county agricultural agent's office, representatives from various agencies interested in this work are invited to train as leaders and each assists in the contest at a definite field assigned to him. These leaders usually consist of representatives of all agricultural agencies in the area. They study the selected fields the day before the contest so they can answer questions which contestants might ask about particular fields. They also review score cards and the placing sheets used.

Mr. Roberts depends on the soil scientists and the technicians of the Soil Conservation Service for technical advice and official placings on land capability classes and treatment needed for each field.

Following orientation of the leaders the county agent calls the meeting for the contest the following day. At this time the whole group of farm people are brought together for a discussion on land classification and characteristics and explanations of the contest. The contestants are divided into small groups and taken to the fields where they move through the various fields "judging the land."

The printed sheets which Roberts supplies the teams include a placing sheet which identifies the contestant by name and address. On this sheet the contestant checks the surface texture, subsoil permeability, depth of surface soil and subsoil, slope, erosion by water or wind, and recommended treatment. Along with this sheet comes a legend for the land treatment which helps the contestant decide just what he would personally recommend. The tabulating card for the contest is a score card by which the leaders tabulate the actual score of the individual.

Roberts believes that the idea of the contest, which was originally designed for young boys but has grown to include adults today, entices many of the contestants to work at the project with greater fervor than they would on an ordinary field trip. Working in competition to show their ability in figuring the potential value of a farm or range offers a greater challenge.

Program Is Expanding

A plan which began 8 years ago is expanding before the eyes of its founders. Proof that the program is expanding comes in the form of many letters that have been received from 22 States and Puerto Rico asking for information and teaching methods to

Fields are divided showing characteristics of the soil to help the contestants in classifying the land and in making recommendations to improve it.

Garvin County was the first to make th classification available to both adul

he Soil

aid in setting up a program in the various States and communities. Roberts was invited by Paul Haines, extension soil conservationist in Texas, to attend the April 21–22 program which initiated the land-judging training school plan in Texas.

Still greater evidence of the growth and importance and interest in the land-judging contests is shown in the number of contests now being held in Oklahoma. The annual affair at the Guthrie Experiment Station shows that 835 contestants entered in 1949—quite an increase over those taking part in the same program which had 25 entries 8 years ago.

Land-judging contests have been held in almost every soil conservation district in Oklahoma. The county agent and the board of supervisors of the soil conservation districts use this method as an educational training event on soil and water conservation.

The unusual success of this educational technique is due largely to the cooperation of a great many persons in many different agencies and organizations.

Much of the inspiration and the idea of the land judging are attributed to Dan Diehl, southwest district agent of Extension Service in Oklahoma. Much of the success of the land-judging training programs and contests, especially in the adult group, is due to Alton Perry, Garvin County agent, who conducted the first adult contest and program on a practical basis in the field. Agent Perry was aided in this by Technicians Louis Derr, Sam Lowe, and Wesley Meinders of the Soil Conservation Service in the Pauls Valley area.

Knowing the Soil

Harley Daniels of the Red Plains Experiment Station at Guthrie gave valuable help in setting up the overall program.

The soil conservation and land-judging program has been commended by many leaders as "an educational means of knowing the soil, a teaching method with lots of merit, and an institution in itself."

The man who has barely time to answer his correspondence and attend to his office work, Edd Roberts, is in the field a great part of his time, teaching and leading farm youth and adults in this land-judging program.

"I see them studying the soil, feeling it and seeing it, and thinking seriously over the answers they will give; and it really doesn't matter who wins the contest. It is the facts, figures, and ideas the young and old take home with them and put to use to build a better Oklahoma and a better Nation—this is the force that encourages me to stay with the project," Roberts says.

4–H Club boys receiving ribbons as the high 10 individuals in the land-judging contest from a member of the Guthrie Chamber of Commerce.

**Roberts method of teaching soils and land
l youth with county-wide soils "rodeo."**

Farm boys of all ages compete in the contests. Above a group is shown at the Red Plains Conservation Experiment Station at Guthrie.

From Appreciation

Sewing Center Grows

These women are proud of their sewing accomplishments.

ON APRIL 11, Mrs. Betty Pause's sewing center celebrated its first anniversary with open house to the people of Adams, Mass. We mention this, not because birthdays are unusual but because Betty Pause's sewing center is most unusual. It developed out of gratitude for the help she had received from extension home demonstration work.

The Women Wanted It

But let's start at the beginning. In January 1949, Evelyn Streeter, Berkshire County's home demonstration agent died of cancer. A major county-wide program in tailoring was scheduled to start February 1. Several leaders decided that the "show must go on." They called Mrs. Louise McCarry, assistant home demonstration agent, and offered to serve in any way possible. As a result of the active interest and cooperation of these women three sewing centers were set up in Adams, Sheffield, and Pittsfield. Seven local leaders took the responsibility for teaching. They met once a week for 6 weeks with Mrs. Esther Cooley Page, State clothing specialist. At the end of that time each had made a garment and was fully equipped for the teaching assignment ahead.

Twenty groups, with a total membership of 136 women, were enrolled at the sewing centers. They made 136 coats and suits, 62 of them being the first such garments ever made by the homemakers. By making these garments the women made an estimated saving of more than $2,000.

The sewing center in Adams, under the capable leadership of Mrs. Pause, is an outgrowth of the county-wide clothing project taught by the Berkshire local leaders.

Mrs. Pause has been a local leader in northern Berkshire County for 16 years.

In March 1949 the idea occurred to her to establish a sewing center where local clothing clubs could meet and where individual homemakers might come to receive special instruction or even to use machines which were not available at home.

Rooms and Equipment

Searching about, Mrs. Pause found two unoccupied rooms and promptly persuaded her husband's boss to let the club have the space for a sewing center. Her husband made a giant-size work table. She and her son engineered the donation or loan of three old foot-treadle sewing machines, which were reconditioned under Extension Service instructions. Irons and padded ironing boards, cupboards for supplies, and miscellaneous items were furnished.

An oil cook stove, percolator, camp refrigerator, and dishes were added to make it convenient for the workers to have lunches or suppers at the sewing center.

Wholesale Prices

Another special service offered is that of buying buttons, shoulder pads, and unusual items of that sort. These are bought at wholesale prices and resold at cost to the members who visit the sewing center.

Many folks help in the program, but Mrs. Marguerite Careau is Mrs. Pause's most able assistant. An average of 30 women a day visit the sewing center. Many drop in for a pattern, others to get information on how to hem a dress; and some come in the morning and use the sewing machines all day.

Regular Extension Service sewing classes are held one night a week during the winter. This boosts the number served even higher.

To the woman who is interested in making ends meet, the sewing center has been a great boon. It is open from 7:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the afternoon every day except Sunday and until 9 or 10 in the evening on the day classes are held.

The sewing center is operated on a nonprofit basis. No fee is charged for information or use of the sewing center as a place to work.

Defraying Expenses

To help defray expenses an apron made from left-over cloth is auctioned off each week, and a different member of the class is assigned the responsibility to make the apron.

Mrs. Pause does dressmaking and sewing on the side to get extra money to defray the expenses of heating and lighting the sewing center. Personally, she receives no salary. Her pay, she says, is the feeling of satisfaction she receives from serving the women of the town. Adams is a mill town; and the women, who have little money to spend for clothing, appreciate her work.

Extension Agents Visit
the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center

MENA HOGAN, Field Agent, Southern States

"I HAVE a new respect for all the research that is back of what I try to teach."

"What painstaking work goes on in all the experiments."

"It was nice to meet the folks who write our U. S. D. A. bulletins."

"I have a new appreciation for the possibilities in my own job."

These and similar remarks were made by 30 Virginia home demonstration agents following their 2-day stay, May 18 and 19, at the Agricultural Research Center at Beltsville, Md.

The comments are typical of those by extension agents all over the country who are fortunate enough to be able to see for themselves some of the research under way at this great center.

Actually, since the war, an increasingly large number of agents and farm people have come. North Carolina Extension Service chartered busses in 1948 to send 150 white home demonstration agents for a 4-day stay in Beltsville and the Capital City. Later, 47 Negro home demonstration agents from North Carolina came for the same period. Other States, including Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, and Rhode Island have also sent groups. Similarly, groups of county agricultural agents have come from many States.

It is always interesting to note how appreciative Beltsville officials are of its extension audiences. "We realize," C. A. Logan, superintendent of the station, said, "that our great opportunity to interpret research to farm people is through the Extension Service, the educational arm of the United States Department of Agriculture and land-grant colleges."

I always observe, too, how very well organized is the work they present to the agents.

The visit of the Virginia agents, for example, illustrated both these points very well. When the five Virginia cars arrived, R. C. Jones, dairy husbandman, was out in front of the dairy industry buildings to greet us. Mr. Jones remained with the group as guide and instructor until noon when he turned the agents over to Mr. Logan who took them to the plant industry area.

As we progressed from one project to another, those in charge of the particular phase always pointed out the application of the subject to Virginia's problems—showing that they had given some thought to the visiting group and its interests in preparing their program for the day.

"This applies particularly to your apple area in Virginia," C. S. Weigel said in telling of work on insects that were particularly troublesome. Similarly, Mr. Jones called attention to the value of certain breeding work under way at the station. In this case it was the cross-breeding of Brahma (Red Sindhi) cattle to dairy ones, the aim being a dairy animal high in production but with greater resistance to southern heat.

While in the dairy division, Dr. A. M. Hartman talked to the group about the discovery of the new growth factor now termed Vitamin B-12. Actually, Dr. Hartman had been responsible for many of the early developments in the discovery of this nutrient. The home agents were much interested in this account and asked many questions.

Later, in the poultry division, E. H. McNally again referred to Vitamin B-12 as he told of the introduction of this vitamin into the basic diet of chickens. In this instance, the nutrient had been added through the addition of cow manure to the ration.

The visit of any group to the Beltsville Center comes about as the result of much planning. In this instance, Maude Wallace, assistant director in charge of home demonstration work in Virginia, had expressed the desire of the home demonstration agents to see experiments both in agriculture and home economics. "Particularly those in agriculture," she said, "which

(*Continued on page 125*)

Thirty Virginia home demonstration agents sample American-made Swiss cheese as H. R. Lochry, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, explains some of the processes involved.

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"It Was Fun— Those Thirty Years"

LESTER A. SCHLUP, Chief, Division
of Extension Information

George Ackerman, indefatigable extension photographer for 30 years who retired on May 31, 1950, with more than 50,000 educational photographs to his credit.

SURE enough it must indeed have been great fun to blaze an unparalleled picture trail through 30 eventful extension years in the Ackerman manner. For almost a third of a century, George Ackerman eagerly rattled down back roads in agents' cars, poking resolutely into out-of-way places, and taking pictures that beckon the mind. On May 31 he retired, leaving to us a heritage of some 50,000 photographs taken in every State. He said that "it was all fun," and we believe him. We believe him because he has demonstrated an unusual facility for bringing lightheartedness as well as energy to the steady flow of his creative talents.

You will see his eloquent pictures in bulletins, magazines, and books of every variety. They have been used in film strips, on posters, and in exhibits, both in this country and abroad. His set of demonstration pictures giving suggestions on how to take 4–H photographs has been translated into a Swedish bulletin. The pictorial display, "Tricks of the Trade," has been used at extension training meetings in about half of the States. His exhibit of rural pictorial scenes was displayed at the Smithsonian Institution and then shown at farm-and-home week in a number of States. It is a dull week when one or more of his pictures are not published somewhere. As Editor Louis Franke of Texas stated: "The pictures you took here are still in active use and, as far as I can see, will be for a long time—when we start looking through the files to fill a request, it seems we haven't anything to top the Ackerman series."

The Ackerman pictures have played a definite part in the evolution of rural photographic art. He began to breathe warm rural living into his photographs at a time when city photographers were still portraying the farm as either of the hayseed or of the nostalgic, old-oaken-bucket variety. As George Ackerman traveled the sometimes dusty back roads with extension agents and became better acquainted with farm people, he struggled constantly to portray truly and clearly the authentic progressive spirit of rural life and the improved practices of farming and homemaking. The results of his picture-taking helped mightily to raise the standards of rural photography.

His photographs record the genuine satisfactions of hard farm work, the adventure of trying out new seed and new equipment, the joy of working with growing things, of a plowed field in springtime, of a golden harvest of grain, the pride which a young farm boy feels in owning a calf or a young farm girl feels in her first efforts to make a dress, farmers taking part in town meetings, big-time farming operations, the wholesome homeyness of farm homes, the efficiency and beauty that farm women bring into the home, the gracious hospitality of the farm family.

He studiously avoided faking any part of a picture or "posing" pictures rather than recording the real thing. He balked, for instance, at taking a picture of a 4-H Club member's brother with his calf because the member himself was in school. George will vouch that his pictures are accurate in detail and true to the spirit of rural life as he visualized it.

In earlier days he carried a trunk weighing 200 pounds. Armed with his heavy view camera, his bulky tripod, and the voluminous black cloth under which he retreated to compose his picture, he was ready for business. He was under that black cloth when an Arkansas bull, out of patience with the whole proceeding, suddenly rolled him, his tripod, and big camera unceremoniously across the pasture.

Speaking of bulls always reminds George of the North Carolina bull which failed to meet his picture appointment. The young agent who had George in tow went down in the pasture to look for the bull. Soon the bull was pawing his way up the road, the glint of fire in his eyes, and exhaling brimstone. Behind him the young agent pelted the bull with rocks to keep him moving in the right direction. Finally he was in the pen. The agent then turned to George and said: "You'll have to go in and take his picture by yourself. He's mad at me."

In attaining the proper pictorial perspective, Ackerman has had to climb water towers and buildings, stand precariously on fence posts, and assume all kinds of difficult and fairly dangerous positions. Although he has had some miraculous escapes from serious accidents, his immunity to them over 30 years has been due primarily to his agility and careful observance of safety rules which he learned early the hard way.

In the old days, the plate holders had to be reloaded each night in a stuffy bathroom with every crack tightly sealed, or, perhaps, in the landlady's broom closet. If nothing else offered, the operation was conducted in bed under the bedclothes. As the newer cameras became available, he, too, got smaller, faster cameras, packed his pockets full of filters,

infra-red, indoor and outdoor color films, and other gadgets. In recent years, he carried a speed graphic for black-and-white pictures and two cameras loaded with color film. Nevertheless, he frequently longed for the "simplicity" of the good old days when a man "knew what he was doing."

More than 100 extension workers wrote to him when they heard he was retiring. Many wrote, as did George Johnson, Pennsylvania's well-known extension photographer, that "Your inspiration to me and to hundreds of other extension workers in doing a better job of pleasing, realistic photography has been of inestimable value to us personally and to public service." Louis True, director of publications in Montana, stated: "Once in a while I get interested in something ultra-modern in photography. Then I drag out the pictures you took for me. They provide proof that some of the new things may be faster, easier to use, and more convenient; but the results are not quite so good."

In late years George has teamed with his wife, Clara Bailey Ackerman, in a highly effective writer-photographer combination which has produced excellent illustrated stories of extension accomplishment.

Although he now leaves the active lists and retires to pursue photography as a postman's hobby, to build some of those convenient cupboards he has been photographing in farm homes, and to grow a garden, he still says he will always "have Extension deep in my heart." His 50,000 photographs are a historical asset to agriculture and to Extension. They are tangible evidences of rural progress achieved by county extension agents and of hard, expertly applied work invested by George Ackerman in rural extension photography. "And it was all fun," he still insists.

● MRS. WILLIAM H. BROOKS and MRS. C. A. DOTY, twin graduates of the Colorado A & M College class of 1900, returned to their alma mater on June 9 for the annual "50-year" reunion, held in connection with commencement exercises. Mrs. Doty retired only 2 years ago after more than a quarter of a century of service to rural women as county home demonstration agent in New Mexico.

Extension Agents Visit Research Center

(*Continued from page 123*)

apply to our home dairying, home poultry, and home food production work in Virginia."

Accordingly, arrangements were made through the Federal Extension Service with Mrs. Zelta Rodenwold of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and Glen Briggs of the Agricultural Research Administration.

The first day was devoted entirely to such agricultural subjects. Included in the program were investigations in making cheese, current nutritional investigations (animal), producing quality in egg and meat in poultry, use of new insecticides, breeding of vegetables to produce quality and disease resistance, and other topics.

At the request of the Virginia home demonstration agents themselves, the day spent in the research laboratories of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics was largely devoted to nutrition. Work under way with the B vitamins, quantity cookery, and the school lunch were all of interest to the group. But the part that brought a great many questions came as the home demonstration agents saw the famed U-shaped kitchen for the first time. Although each had helped farm families adapt this plan to the farm families' needs, this view of the real kitchen brought more than average interest.

"Functional clothing," two movies—Research for Better Living and Truly Yours the Dress that Fits—completed the day's program in home economics.

"A truly memorable day," they seemed to echo, as they prepared to return to their counties—for some, as far as 450 miles away. It had been a very full 2 days they would all have agreed. To most of them it had also seemed a most worthwhile 2 days.

"There is little doubt," said Ann Wills, district home demonstration agent-at-large, who accompanied the group, "that each agent will go back to her county with renewed interest in her job of bringing the latest and most reliable information to the rural people of her county."

New Seed Farm

Donation of a 435½-acre seed farm to NDAC marks "another milestone in the agricultural progress of North Dakota," says Dr. H. L. Walster, dean of the school of agriculture and director of the NDAC Experiment Station. The station will administer the newly acquired property.

Donors are the North Dakota Crop Improvement Association and hundreds of farmers and businessmen whose contributions made the purchase possible.

Acquisition of the farm, easily accessible to the college and experiment station, on a soil of high fertility and easy to handle in all parts of the growing season "will make possible earlier distribution in effective quantities of pure seed of standard varieties and of new and promising varieties of cereals, flax, and other crops," said Walster.

"The scale of farming in North Dakota is so large that when a farmer gets a new variety he must get enough of it to seed a substantial acreage. Under such conditions he is much more likely to maintain the stock of seed pure than when he gets just a bushel or two. Past experience has shown that when small quantities of new varieties are released, there is a tendency for their identity and purity to be lost.

"The new seed farm, dedicated to increasing and distributing good-quality seed, will have its seed stock carefully inspected each year by the State Seed Department whose personnel work in close cooperation with the experiment station. Seed stocks that go out will be properly identified.

● State 4-H Club Leader Wakelin McNeel retired from the Wisconsin staff on June 30, rounding out a career of 28 years. "Ranger Mac," as he is known to thousands of Wisconsin school children, for many years directed 4-H forestry and conservation activities and has encouraged the school forest movement. Seventeen years ago he originated the Ranger Mac radio program which won for him the George Foster Peabody award for the best educational radio program in 1942. Mr. McNeel will receive an emeritus rating.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Zinc Sulfate Cures Poisoned Peach Trees

Arsenical poisoning of peach trees growing on old apple land has been greatly reduced by the application of zinc sulfate in combination with high nitrogen fertilization. Besides reducing the amount of arsenic absorbed by the trees, the treatment seemed to increase their tolerance to a higher level of arsenic in the leaves. Arsenic injury in peach trees planted in old apple land shows up in midsummer as a brownish-red color along the leaf margins. Later these discolored spots die and drop out, giving the peach leaves a shothole appearance. Sometimes in severe cases the entire tree becomes defoliated. So far, our fruit scientists believe that one application of 10 pounds per tree of zinc sulfate with continued high nitrogen fertilization will correct arsenic injury and bring about the recovery of the infected trees.

Forage Seed Mixtures Made to Order

How many different species of hay and grass seed should be mixed for one planting? That is an old question, but a change in attitude has come about recently. A "shotgun" compounding of pasture and hay mixtures used to be common, based on the theory that if one kind doesn't hit the target, another likely will. All too often, in 2 or 3 years only 2 or 3 species would be left out of an original load of 8 or 10. Our forage crop specialists are still advocating the use of just as many species of grasses and legumes as ever, but not all in one mixture. For example, a farmer may have orchard grass and Ladino clover in one field, alfalfa and bromegrass in another, and the old standby mixture of Kentucky bluegrass and white clover in another. He may insure midsummer grazing by having a field of Sudan grass. This emphasis on the right mixtures makes it necessary to find combinations of "companionable" plants. Our Pasture Laboratory is accumulating detailed information on the strong and weak points of the various forage crops in an effort to find strains worth increasing for wide use.

Greenbugs Meet Waterloo

Greenbugs in small grain can now be controlled for the first time. Parathion and tetraethyl pyrophosphate do the trick—parathion in both cool and warm weather, tetraethyl pyrophosphate when the temperature goes above 75°. Both insecticides are highly poisonous to man and animals and must be handled with great care by persons experienced in handling and applying dangerous chemicals. Greenbugs, often called plant lice, occur nearly everywhere in this country but cause most destruction in the winter wheat regions. They have been increasing for the past 2 or 3 years, and growers in the Central Wheat Belt lost millions of dollars worth of wheat last year because of greenbug infestations. The insecticides can be applied from either airplanes or ground equipment. The experiment station or Extension Service can advise farmers as to the need for treatment and its timing.

Undesirable Honeydew

Honeydew is a pleasant-sounding word, but it spells trouble and expense for the cotton processor. A carbohydrate substance excreted by aphids onto the growing cotton plant, honeydew causes the fibers to cling to the processing equipment, forming a sticky mass which must be removed at frequent intervals. This slows down the manufacturing operation and causes the mill owners needless expense. Chemists at our Southern Regional Research Laboratory developed a method of detecting honeydew on cotton, based on a chemical reaction. When put through the test, honeydewed cotton gives a dark, wine-red, or purple color; uncontaminated cotton a pale-pink or pale-violet color. Although the new method involves chemical reagents and requires care in its application, it can be used by persons with no chemical training or experience. Hence, routine checks for honeydew on cottons may be made by mill workers, brokers, or others. By mixing small amounts of the honeydewed cotton with large amounts of clean cotton, much of the trouble can be eliminated. The real solution, of course, is to get rid of the aphids, and other scientists are working on that.

More Good News on Jersey X Red Sindhi Dairy Cows

How to find dairy animals that can keep up milk production during the hot summers in the deep South continues high on the research priorities of our dairy scientists. Preliminary trials at Beltsville show that the Red Shindhi from India is able to pass on to its offspring the ability to withstand heat. They put a Jersey, a Holstein, a Red Sindhi, and a Jersey-Red Sindhi crossbred in a room with controlled temperature and gradually raise the heat until the animals began to show definite distress. The Holstein had to be removed from the room when the temperature reached 95° F. and the Jersey at 100°. The Red Sindhi-Jersey crossbred could take 105°, and the Red Sindhi was still comfortable when the controls were cut off. The significant point is that the Red Sindhi-Jersey crossbred apparently had inherited the ability of its Red Sindhi-Jersey parent to tolerate the additional 5 degrees of heat.

Housewives Out of the Kitchen

This year the homemakers clubs of Green County, Wis., under the leadership of Home Demonstration Agent Mamie Tillema, have begun their soil conservation work. But let the editor of the Monroe Evening Times tell you about it in his editorial of last October 13:

"The homemaker club movement never ceases to amaze those who are not alert to the resourcefulness of the average rural area housewife.

"Another such surprise was in store for the uninitiated this week when Green County's homemakers, all 52 clubs, became the first in the State to adopt soil conservation as a regular project.

"And to back up their promise, the homemakers made an inspection tour of various examples of conservation programs now under way on Green County farms. They made sure they were informed about the project, and we can be certain they'll make sure their families are informed about soil needs, come next February.

"Such awareness of necessity for safeguarding the heritage of the farm industry, Green County's wonderful soil, is to be commended by everyone in the community. We hope the homemakers' leadership will inspire other organizations to give thought to the soil program, as individuals and as groups.

"It has been a long time now since the housewife came out of the kitchen, but we probably never realized just how far she had emerged until the homemakers took the pioneering trail."

Leaders Trained

Twenty-one 4–H tractor schools held the past winter and spring in North Dakota were attended by 355 adult and 4–H project leaders. The leaders are using their training to present information on tractor adjustment and care at local meetings of their clubs.

Tractor training for 4–H Clubs has been provided during 4 of the past 5 years by the Extension Service. In this time more than 2,500 club project leaders have received instruction.

Citizenship Programs in Utah

LAST fall, Utah held a number of county-wide citizenship recognition programs for young men and women who for the first time were eligible to vote.

The purpose was to honor those men and women who had turned 21 years of age and to instill into them and other citizens a greater appreciation of democracy and the privilege of voting.

Names of new eligible voters were obtained by the county agents, and special invitations were sent to them to attend the program. The general public was also invited.

The program, arranged locally, usually began with a processional. A color guard, county and community officials, and new voters entered the assembly hall and marched to reserved seats in the auditorium. After the invocation, group singing of patriotic songs, and the pledge of allegiance, new voters were introduced by an eminent citizen.

Two 5-minute talks on "What liberty and freedom mean to me" were given by a young man and a young woman. "The opportunities and responsibilities of citizenship" was discussed by some outstanding guest speaker, and a citizenship pledge was recited by one of the new voters. The meetings closed with a patriotic song, sung by the audience, and the benediction, followed by a patriotic postlude, played by a high school band.

Joan Howell

Donald Foltz

● DONALD EUGENE FOLTZ, assistant county agent of Vigo County, Ind., and JOAN MARGARET HOWELL, 4–H Club agent in Clatsop County, Oreg., were awarded the 1950–51 National 4–H Fellowships. Announcement was made during National 4–H Club Camp.

The fellowships are provided cooperatively by the Extension Service and the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work and are given annually to a promising young man and young woman engaged in 4–H Club work.

Foltz was an honor student at Purdue University where he received a B. S. degree in agriculture with highest distinction. He has been engaged in his present position since 1947 and has concentrated on 4–H Club work.

Miss Howell holds a B. S. degree from Oregon State College. She is enthusiastic, enjoys working with people, and has been instrumental in initiating many phases of the club program in Clatsop County, where she has been employed since 1947.

Mr. Foltz and Miss Howell will arrive in Washington, D. C., the latter part of September to take up their fellowship studies.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950

Harvest Safely • • •

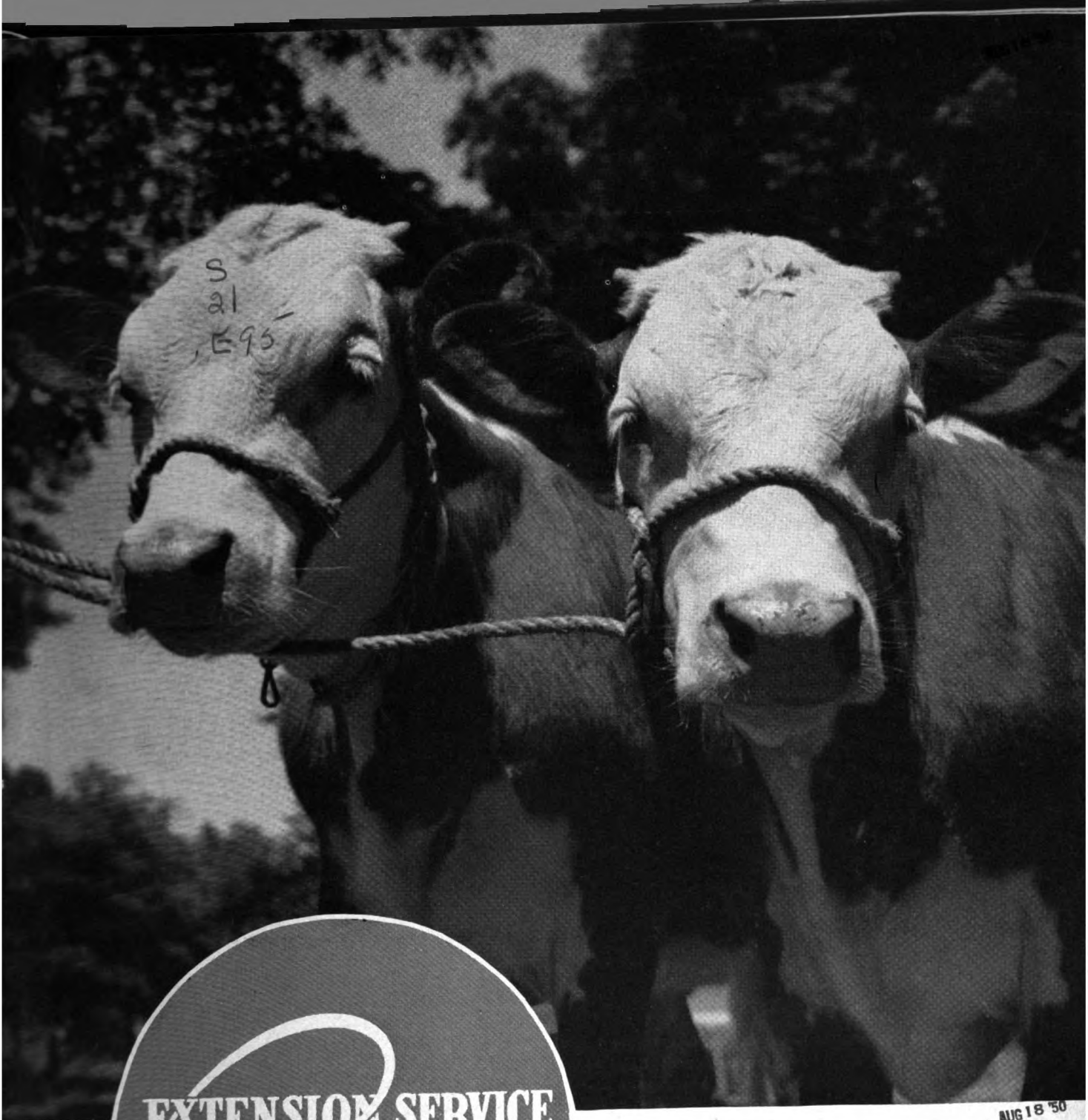
and Enjoy the Fruits of the Harvest

During the busy season farm accidents reach the highest point of the year. This is the time to be especially careful with machinery and tools.

A proclamation by the President of the United States calls the widespread occurrence of preventable accidents a matter of national concern and designates the week of July 23, 1950, as National Farm Safety Week.

President Truman calls on all organizations and individuals interested in farm life and the welfare of farm people to join in a continuing campaign to promote safety of workers on the farm.

National Farm Safety Week is a good time to sponsor safety contests, demonstrations, safety talks, and discussions.



EXTENSION SERVICE Review

Can You Tell Us Apart?

Story on Back Cover

AUGUST 1950

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EXTENSION SERVICE Review

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

VOL. 21 AUGUST 1950 NO. 8

Prepared in the Division of Extension Information

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Next Month

- From a humble beginning 10 years ago, *"Actualidad Agricola,"* Puerto Rico's daily farm and home radio program has grown in stature. Farmers and their families set their radio dial to their favorite station to get the latest agricultural and homemaking information. In the September issue, Nieves Diaz explains some of the techniques that have made the radio program so popular.
- "Build it Yourself," Georgia tells its Negro farm families, and then goes about showing them how to build and remodel homes and farm structures. Planning, implementation, and method demonstrations used at the second annual housing school held this year is explained next month.
- Today 4–H Club work is a growing organization in the Trust Territory of the Pacific. Club work began there during the war, expanded, and now there are more than 300 boys and girls who are enrolled as 4–H Club members and carry 4–H projects. As Director H. H. Warner of Hawaii says: "The Extension Service, through its work with boys and girls in 4–H Clubs is helping to implement President Truman's Point 4 program of aid to underdeveloped areas."
- Next month Lydia Fohn-Hansen takes you with her on a field trip along the Alaskan Highway. She will point out along the route some of the problems involved in an effective home demonstration program, and why it will take many women, many homes, and many seasons to subdue Alaska's millions of acres of wilderness, if ever it is to be conquered.
- Negro Extension Buildings Move Ahead in Mississippi, by Jack L. Flowers, a feature next month, tells of the progress that has been made in housing extension workers.
- For each television show, Eleanor Loomis, consumer marketing agent of the Minnesota Extension Service, has an audience of at least 50,000 people. That's one of the reasons why she believes that radio and television are perfect media for teaching good marketing practices. But she does not rely solely on them. She describes how consumer education is organized in the Twin Cities—Minneapolis and St. Paul.

In-Service Training for Extension Agricultural Engineers

PAUL R. HOFF, Extension Agricultural Engineer, New York

THE field work of the agricultural engineering extension program in New York is conducted largely by 12 district extension agricultural engineers. Each district engineer is assigned to a group of from 4 to 6 counties, depending on the area and the type of agriculture. He maintains his headquarters and residence in his district. He is responsible to the department of agricultural engineering at the New York State College of Agriculture for his subject matter and teaching methods.

Local schedules and activities are arranged through close working relationship with the county extension agents in his district and the State extension office. Three of the four subject-matter specialists, including the project leader, who are stationed in the department of agricultural engineering devote a high proportion of their time to preparing material, planning new work, and working with the district engineers in the field.

This organization of extension work presents a responsibility to both the extension and the resident members of the department of agricultural engineering to maintain an in-service training program that is adequate to keep the district engineers informed about new developments and practices with which they should be acquainted. Another phase of in-service training is the on-the-job training of new men preparatory to going into a district. This latter is accomplished satisfactorily by allowing a new engineer to spend 4 to 6 weeks working with several of the experienced engineers, plus a generous amount of help from specialists for a few weeks after he goes into his district.

In-service training is accomplished by a series of conferences of 3 to 5 days duration each. Four to six a year are usually called. During 1949 five training meetings were held. The first, held during May in a muck-land section of the State, was a review of various phases of farm drainage. The second conference, also held in May, was used to give the district engineers instruction in radio presentation and news writing. The department of extension teaching and information at the New York State College of Agriculture gave the instruction and furnished educational material for this conference.

The annual extension conference was the third in-service training school of the year. The fourth conference, held in June, was to bring the men up to date on the newer types of field pick-up hay balers and forage harvesters. Manufacturers' representatives were on hand to give instruction in adjustment and field operation. The final training of the year reviewed refrigerated apple storages, dairy-barn construction, and heating equipment for large brooder and broiler houses.

At a training conference for New York district extension agricultural engineers manufacturer's representative demonstrates field adjustments of a new model pick-up hay baler.

Irrigation Practices

Of necessity, the training conferences must be brief and to the point. The subject matter covered is chosen usually from requests made by the district engineers and is organized to be applicable to the problems which they encounter. Presentation is based on the assumption of a good agricultural engineering foundation on the part of the district engineers. Instructors are drawn from whatever sources will give the best results. During the spring of 1950 the engineers were brought in for a 3-day course in irrigation practices. Instructors for this school came from a variety of sources. The agricultural engineering department furnished several, and the departments of agricultural economics, vegetable crops, and pomology also furnished instructors. The Geological Survey and the Soil Conservation Service contributed instructors, as did several manufacturers of irrigation equipment.

(Continued on page 143)

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Moniteau County Beckons to High School Girls

LILLIAN WESTMEYER
Home Demonstration Agent
Moniteau County, Mo.

THEY went to a tea—40 high school girls—many for the first time. For days the questions at school were: What shall we wear? How do we act? Do I have to wear a hat and gloves? But in spite of their doubts they wanted to go and did—all 40 of them.

It was the third annual tea sponsored by the home economics extension clubs of Moniteau County for high school and senior girls, held at California, Mo., on April 11.

The girls came from all four of the high schools in California, Tipton, Jamestown, and Clarksburg. The first year, only the home economics students were invited, but for the last 2 years all of the senior girls were asked to come.

Upon arrival the high school seniors were greeted by the decoration and reception committee, and each was presented with a lapel ornament of plastic measuring spoons tied with plastic ribbons. They were also given a copy of the University of Missouri booklet, You Too Can Be a Home Demonstration Agent.

To Interest Girls

The dual purpose of the tea is to interest girls in home economics careers and, at the same time, to observe National Home Demonstration Week. It was held several weeks in advance of Home Demonstration Week to avoid conflicts with end-of-the-year school activities.

A candlelighting ceremony, recognizing the five extension clubs organized in the past year, was part of the program. Mrs. D. W. Clay, president of the county council, wrote the script and directed the ceremony. Others taking part were Mrs. Dorothy Lewis; foods and nutrition instructor, University of Missouri; the presidents of the two clubs instrumental in organizing the new clubs, the presidents of the five new clubs, and I as their county home demonstration agent. An exhibit depicting the theme, Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World, was set up in a prominent place.

Tea was served by Mrs. D. W. Clay, president of Moniteau County Council of Extension Clubs (back to camera) and Mrs. H. P. Stonner, vice president of the council.

The girls, as well as the women, were much interested in what Mrs. Dorothy Lewis, the speaker, had to tell them. Mrs. Lewis selected as her topic "Careers in Home Economics" and pointed out that there are more than 100 different jobs opened to girls trained in this field. She emphasized that there was no better training for life than home economics for either a career girl or a homemaker.

The Vaughn sisters, Charlene and Imogene, accompanied by Mrs. Nellie Monogan, entertained with vocal selections; and Mrs. Luther Higgins entertained at the piano as tea was being served.

When the afternoon was over all the girls knew much more about opportunities in home economics; they had a better understanding of the home demonstration program of the Extension Service; and, lastly, they will have no doubts about attending a tea in the future.

● Home demonstration clubwomen of El Paso County, Colo., have embarked on a study of mental hygiene which has opened a whole new line of thinking. They began with musical therapy, stressing music, crafts, dramatics, and recreation. The program will continue through 1950 among groups especially interested. Other phases of mental hygiene will be considered by clubwomen throughout the county at monthly council meetings. They are also making a study of cancer, heart disease, and rheumatic fever and are investigating the relationship between dental problems, soil conservation, and nutrition.

Direct Cable Solves Broadcasting Problem

AL BOND, Extension Radio Specialist, Washington

A MILE of salt water between the county seat and the county's only radio station hasn't stopped the extension staff of Kitsap County, Wash., from doing a bang-up job of farm broadcasting.

It's really 10 miles as the jalopy flies from the county agent's office in Port Orchard to Radio Station KBRO in Bremerton. The two towns are on opposite sides of Sinclair Inlet in Puget Sound. But County Agent Dino R. Sivo, the management of the radio station, and the county commissioners have demonstrated Old Man Euclid's theorem that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

The radio station has installed and maintains a telephone cable from the main studio to the county extension office. When the county courthouse was remodeled the commissioners built an acoustically designed broadcasting studio in the county agent's office; and Agent Sivo tapped his budget for $300 to buy the three necessary microphones, radio preamplifier, and a wire recorder to use for farm-recorded interviews. The equipment can also be used as a public address system.

The extension staff presents a 15-minute "show" three times a week at 12:30 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays beamed at the farm homes of Kitsap County. If any program deserves more than 15 minutes, the station permits the agents to encroach on the following 15 minutes of recorded music. Tuesday's program is usually devoted to agriculture, Thursday's to home economics, and Saturday's to 4-H Club work. Associate Agent Marcelone B. Wiley and Assistant Agents Harold Poor, Jr., and Leonard H. Otto all participate in the programs along with County Agent Sivo. Visiting specialists are "pressed" into service, either "live" or "recorded" as their schedules dictate. Program responsibilities usually are planned in 2-month blocks.

The whole thing started early in 1948 following a suggestion made by Sivo at an extension radio-press training meeting. The Bremerton station had opened in May of the previous year. Both the station management and the County Extension Service realized the importance of a radio service to farm families, but the difficulties of the 10-mile trek had them stymied.

Sivo suggested the possibility of the telephone line to his office. The station management agreed to this expense, and Sivo dug into his budget for the equipment.

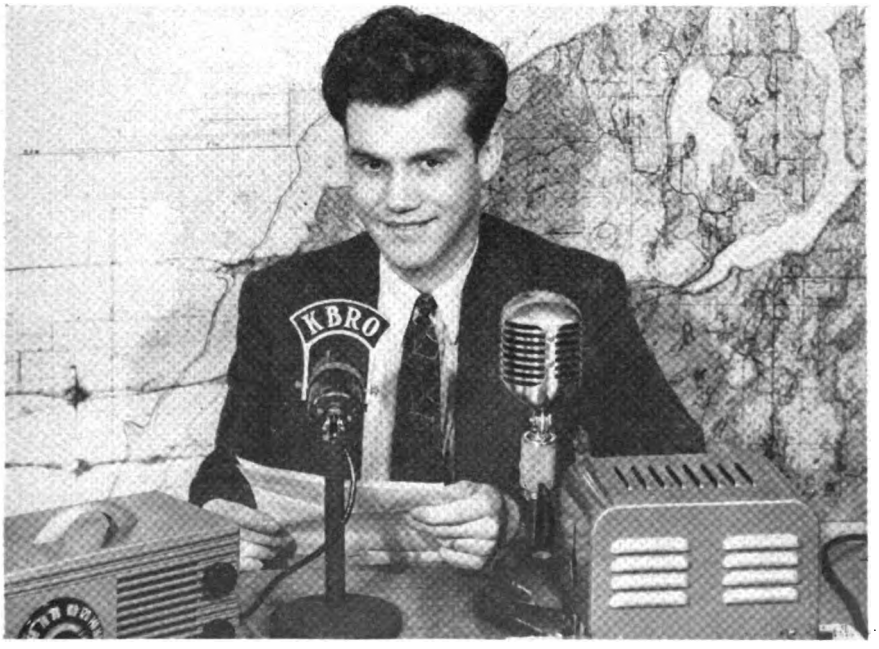
The programs frequently cover more than one subject to add variety. In addition to the subject-matter information, the agents operate a "farm calendar" on each broadcast to call attention to farm meetings. They restrict these calendar items to farm or home "business meetings." They rule out social gatherings for fear they will be snowed under with requests. One device they use as a time saver is to answer on the air typical requests for information that have been received by mail during the week.

This is one answer that Sivo gives to the perennial question, "Doesn't radio take too much time from your regular work?" Using this trick and other time savers, the Kitsap County Extension staff usually takes only a half to three-quarters of an hour to prepare a program, much of which is broadcast from notes without a written script. Of course, when a farm or home recording is used, that takes more time. But usually it is tied in with a regular farm visit or farm meeting, so the time can't be entirely charged to the radio program.

The radio station management and the farm people of the county are well pleased with the arrangement.

Jack H. Rogers, general manager of Radio Station KBRO, Bremerton, has this to say on the public service

(Continued on page 143)

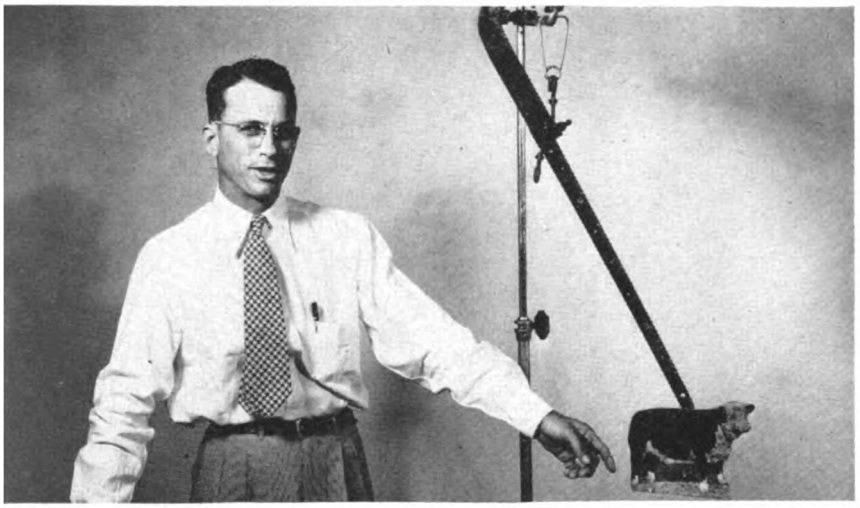


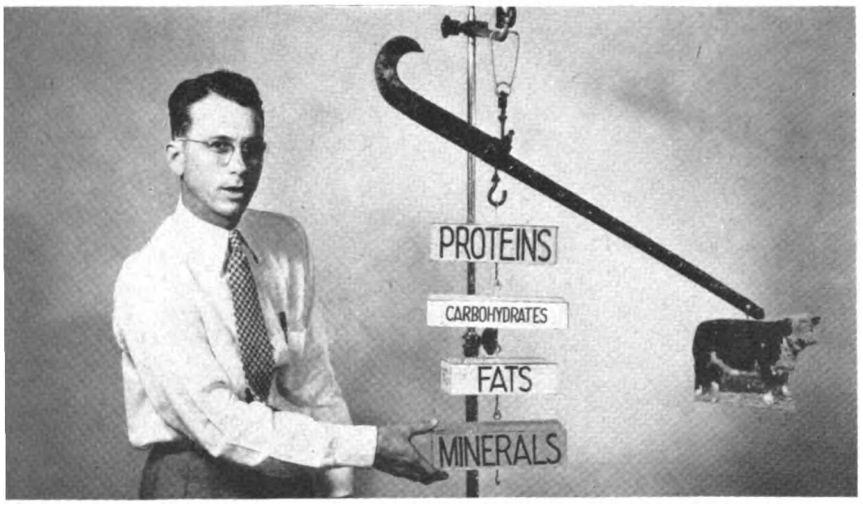
Assistant County Agent Harold Poor, Jr., takes to the air. Also shown is some of the equipment purchased by the Kitsap County Extension Service as their part of the cooperative broadcasts.

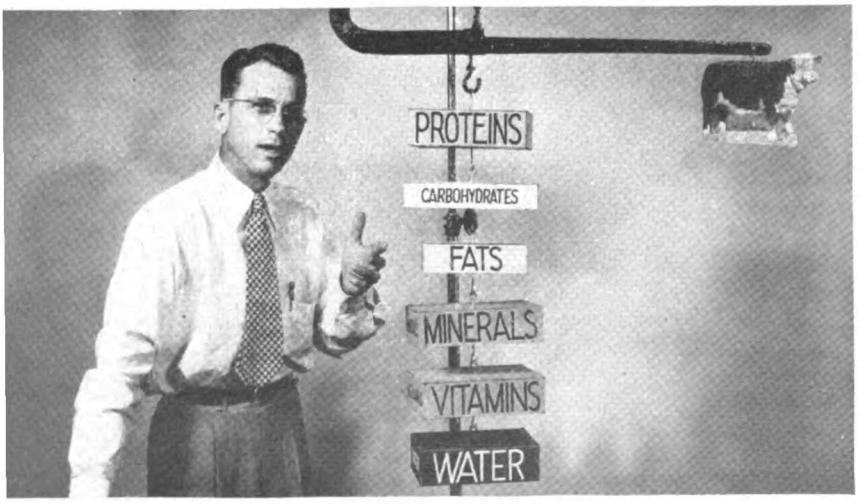
Here's a Simple Gadget That Tells a Story

UEL D. THOMPSON

Assistant Animal Husbandman
Texas







A PAIR of cotton scales, 6 cigar boxes, and 11 hook and eye screws make it easy for me to encourage better livestock feeding in Texas.

In the first place, when an animal husbandman carries a pair of cotton scales around with him and starts off a discussion of balanced feeding with them, the audience wants to see what is coming next.

The scales are first suspended from whatever is feasible and the picture of the calf suspended on the end of the beam. This gives a downhill appearance and emphasizes that livestock feeding is a downhill enterprise unless certain practices are followed.

The first box, proteins, is placed on the scale; and a discussion follows of the place of proteins in the feeding program—those feeds, either homegrown or purchased, which supply protein, and what protein does in the animal's body. In Texas, we are encouraging a grazing program to furnish this important nutrient.

Each box is labeled—carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins, and water—and as each is suspended from the scale the subject is discussed as thoroughly as necessary for that particular area of the State or as fully as time permits.

Each time a box is hung, the beam rises a little. When the last box is put into place the scales balance.

This device may be used equally well under a shade tree on the farm or ranch, in an auditorium, or in the county courtroom. I have used it with 4-H Club boys, with adults, and in county agricultural agents' district meetings. Teaching a balanced feeding program is a rather technical and difficult job. This aid has assisted me to get across an old story in a different way.

Alice Oliver Retires

MAY M. CRESSWELL

State Home Demonstration Agent, Mississippi

ALICE CARTER OLIVER, district agent in charge of Negro home demonstration work, 1917 to 1950, is retiring this year. She was the first Negro home demonstration agent in Mississippi. Her first salary was $1 per year, and her first task was to organize groups of women and girls to study better homemaking practices in Coahoma County. This was in 1917. Less than a year later, Alice was placed in charge of organizing home demonstration work for Negro women and girls in the counties of northwest Mississippi. Her work was so successful there that, as provision was made for the expansion of extension work, Alice was named district agent in charge of Negro home demonstration work in Mississippi.

On March 1, 1946, when the number of counties employing Negro home demonstration agents had grown to 50, the second district agent was appointed. This district agent, Daisy M. Lewis, was given supervision of half the counties; and, like other Mississippi home demonstration agents, she had been selected and trained by Alice Carter Oliver.

The career of Alice Carter Oliver in extension work has been unique and her service outstanding. She was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1887, the youngest child of Mose and Lucy Carter. She attended Greenhill public school in Frankfort and Kentucky State College. Later she took advance courses at Cheyney Training School in Pennsylvania and at the University of Illinois. Alice taught for 6 years in the schools of Frankfort, coming to Sunflower County in 1910 where she engaged in social service work with the Negro people at Stephensville. In 1911 she married George H. Oliver, superintendent of Negro schools in Clarksdale. For a while Alice served as supervisor of home economics under the Jeanes Fund and for several years taught in the Negro schools of Clarksdale.

George and Alice Oliver were highly respected by both white people and Negroes in the county and the surrounding Delta. They were leaders among the Negroes and had the confidence of the white citizens of that area. Having observed the work of white home demonstration agents and realizing that her own people might improve their living conditions through work of this kind, Alice Carter, in 1917, applied to the director of extension, E. R. Lloyd, through Susie V. Powell, State home demonstration agent, for permission to organize groups of rural Negro women and girls in agricultural and homemaking projects. Alice's first compensation was $1 per year, with the use of the franking privilege. Her first groups were organized in Coahoma County.

She found that the white planters readily understood the needs of the Negro families and, for the most part, were in sympathy with her efforts. Near the end of her first year, Alice's efficient service was recognized. She was given a salary and the title of district agent in charge of Negro home demonstration work. Her district consisted of 17 counties in north Mississippi.

Alice visited boards of supervisors and told them of her work and of the needs of her people. In many instances she was able to convince them that the services of a Negro home demonstration agent would be a valuable asset to the county. When asked how she, an unknown Negro worker, managed to get an audience with these boards, Alice said: "Many times I got in through the front door of the board room by seeing a supervisor's wife or some other influential white lady at the back door. Sometimes she would put on her hat and go with me to meet the board."

When Alice accepted the dollar-a-year job in 1917, she was the lone Negro home demonstration agent in Mississippi. This year, as she now retires, there are full-time Negro home demonstration agents in 54 counties, working with 21,121 4-H Club girls and as many adult women. These women and girls are striving to improve their homes and the family's standard of living through the adoption of better practices in homemaking, gardening, poultry raising, and marketing. They are learning the importance of sanitation, of healthful living, and of good family and community and race relationships. Most of the 54 home demonstration agents are college graduates, trained in home economics. Some of the older ones who do not have their degrees have, nevertheless, had special training courses in home economics and are strengthened by years of successful work in the field and under the supervision of Alice Carter Oliver.

Alice's health has failed now so that she must live quietly, giving up the hard travel schedules which took her into the highways and byways of Mississippi. She retires with the respect and affection not only of all the Negro extension workers but of the entire extension staff who know her and have seen her work. Her work has been so outstanding that often she was called on to go to other States to tell about the progress of Negro extension work in her State. Alice will be missed, but she leaves behind her a sound organization and a staff of trained conscientious workers who have the interest of the Negro people at heart.

In a farewell letter to the State office, Alice expresses her gratitude and her affection for her white coworkers in the Extension Service. She writes: "It has been a privilege to work with you, and I shall always be grateful for the kindness you have shown me and the support you have given me in my work." "Please, Ma'm," Alice adds, "call on me if I can ever be of service in any way."

Alice's retirement marks the close of a useful career. She served with humility but with dignity at all times. Her life has been an inspiration to thousands of her own race and to us, her coworkers who have watched her tireless efforts, her enthusiasm, and her loyalty to her people and to her work.

● CONSTANCE JOSEPHINE BONSLAGEL, State home demonstration agent in Arkansas since 1919, died Sunday, May 21, from cerebral hemorrhage. She had worked as usual the week previous. Before 1919, she served as home agent in Mississippi.

Editorials in newspapers throughout the State of Arkansas paid tribute to her service, not only to Arkansas but to the Nation.

Commented the Arkansas Democrat: "Her fine achievements for our rural people, from which we all gain, are a measure of the State's loss in her death. She stressed equally the economic and cultural needs of rural life in a rounded, vital program, and she brought rare gifts to her work . . . She had faith in people, believing that tomorrow can be better than today. In Miss Bonslagel's passing, death reveals to us how great a soul a human body can house."

Many honors were conferred upon Miss Bonslagel throughout her 33 years of service in Extension. She was the first State home demonstration agent to receive the U. S. Department of Agriculture award for superior service in 1948. During 1947 she was cited by the Southern Agricultural Workers' Association for distinguished service to southern agriculture. In 1940, she was named "Woman of the Year" by the Progressive Farmer.

In 1928 she was sent to Europe to study agricultural conditions in six European countries.

Miss Bonslagel was born and reared in Mississippi. She was a graduate of Mississippi State College for Women and had done graduate work at Peabody College for Teachers, Columbia University, and Tulane University.

● Some of the color slides which won international recognition for DR. GEORGE F. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania State College were shown recently in New York City upon invitation of the New York Color Slide Club as one of its series of "prize slide programs."

Seventeen of Johnson's most popular 2 x 2's in pictorial and nature salons were lent for this purpose.

One of the 20 leading salon exhibitors in America, as listed in "Who's Who in Color Slide Photography," Johnson has had 53 color slides accepted in 21 international exhibits during the present season. These include exhibits in London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Washington, D. C.

● ROBERT P. TRASK of Cambridge, Mass., the Nation's first county 4-H club agent, died April 15 in the New England Medical Center in Boston.

Mr. Trask began 4-H work in 1915 as club agent in Hampden County, Mass., later transferring to a similar position in Middlesex County. For 12 years he was secretary and general manager of the Topsfield Fair and served as superintendent of the 4-H dairy show at the Eastern States Exposition for 10 years. At the time of his death, Mr. Trask was director of the Division of Plant Pest Control and Fairs of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

Housing Clinics

During June a 1-day farm housing clinic was held in each of eight counties in North Dakota as a supplement to individual services provided in the counties by county and home demonstration agents.

A farm engineer and a home management specialist were on hand at each meeting, and farm families planning housing improvements were given special assistance. County extension agents were in charge of the meetings.

● On May 31 CECILE GEBHART, home economics extension representative in Lycoming County, Pa., closed her desk after a successful career of 26 years. Miss Gebhart developed the educational program in Lycoming County and in the nearby counties of Clinton, Tioga, Potter, and Cameron. Since 1936, she has worked exclusively in Lycoming County. Under her guidance, homemakers throughout the counties adopted many new practices that improved their homemaking and family living.

Miss Gebhart has returned to her home near Hart, Mich., where she helps her brother in their fruit business. Later she hopes to go into interior decorating work.

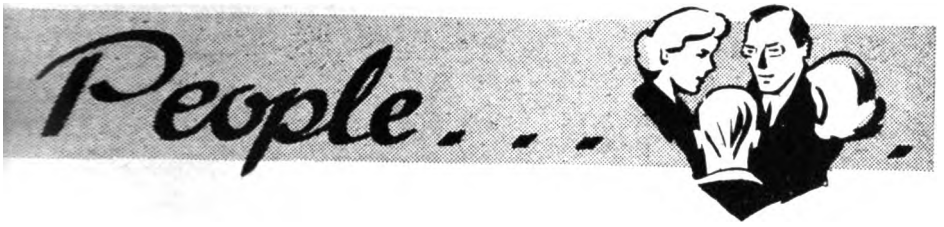
Abou

● At the sixty-first annual commencement of Salem College, West Virginia, RUSSELL H. GIST, State agent of West Virginia Extension, was honored with a degree of doctor of agricultural science. This recognition of an extension worker by a non-land-grant college is a tribute to the work done by Gist.

● IVA MAE GROSS, assistant State 4-H Club leader in New York, left for Germany in June to help with the organization of a 4-H program for older girls in the Wurtenberg-Baden province.

● ARMINE W. WALDROP became home adviser in Los Angeles County, Calif., in June, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of LOUISA DOWNIE. Miss Waldrop received her master's degree in home economics from the University of Arizona this year and her bachelor's degree in 1936 from the University of Illinois. Among the positions she has held is that of home adviser in Illinois.

● DEAN AND DIRECTOR H. P. RUSK of Illinois was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of science by the University of Missouri in June. Last year he received an honorary doctor's degree from Purdue University.



Weather Kept Agents on the Jump

Nature's pranks in North Dakota this year kept the Extension Service and many of its agents in 51 counties on the jump. Snow, blizzards, blocked roads, and livestock feed problems were responsible for many emergency activities by extension workers this year, reports Director Haslerud.

The Extension Service teamed up with the Red Cross and National Guard in helping to relieve trouble brought on by unseasonable snow, flooded streams, fouled-up highway and rail transportation, and livestock feed shortages as late as May. County extension agents in their counties and the State Extension staff assembled information from farm families on assistance needed, located sources of livestock feed, arranged for transportation, and provided technical information on feeding and management.

Earlier, during the winter, the feeding of balanced livestock rations was accomplished. Farmers who put the suggestions into practice say their breeding stock came through the winter in better shape. Building up of larger livestock feed reserves on farms in the form of silage and hay supplies seems to be good insurance, says the director.

Plan Farm-to-Market Roads

A farm-to-market road plan for Big Horn County, Wyo., has been completed with 14 local comittees composed of 60 men elected by people in their respective communities.

Arvil D. Ashment, Big Horn County agent, said that committeemen will prepare maps showing present land use, soil types, present road systems, and recommended future road systems. Estimates of crop and livestock production and tonnage hauled will be made. In addition, farmers and ranchers in each community will be listed.

When the maps are completed, they will be returned to the county agent to be drafted into master maps.

The Bureau of Public Roads, Wyoming State Highway Department, and the Board of County Commissioners of Big Horn County are supporing the program.

Extension Progress Parades

More than 10,000 people, among them business and civic leaders, Congressmen, and national press and radio representatives, thrilled to the gigantic spectacle of some seventy-odd floats that dramatized the excellent extension service in Nash County, N. C. As the throng jammed the short, main street of Nashville, on May 22, there unfolded before them a saga of modern rural life.

Attractive, well-planned, colorful floats that at once held the aura of carnival gaiety and at the same time displayed the skill of the modern farm and up-to-date farm home, depicted such milestones in agriculture and home economics as convenient kitchens, landscaped homes, balanced farming, child care, recreation for young folks, and many other phases of farm life in the twentieth century.

County Agent M. E. Hollowell gave a running explanation as the parade passed the reviewing stand. He and his two assistants, the home demonstration agent and her two assistants, as well as Home Demonstration Agent Effie Vines Gordon, retired, should take a bow. The legislators, governors, agricultural leaders, newspaper and radio representatives, and other guests, who attended the premiere performance of "Waves of Green" in the evening, will long remember the big things being done by the up-and-coming rural people of Nash County, N. C. As Director Wilson remarked, no one could witness the parade without knowing that a mighty good Extension Service had been at work down there for a good many years.

The impact of the event might be summed up in the words of Frank Jeter, North Carolina's extension editor: "It was one of the most dramatic presentations that I have ever seen in a small community."

• DR. FRANKLIN S. HARRIS, president-emeritus of Utah State Agricultural College, and Hoyt Turner left by plane the middle of July for Iran, where they will work on problems of agricultural improvement in connection with the United States programs of technical cooperation. Both men have had varied foreign agricultural experience. Dr. Harris has a first-hand knowledge of the agriculture of Japan, China, India, Greece, and countries of the Middle East. From 1921 to 1945, he was president of Brigham Young University, and for the 10 years preceding was professor of agronomy and director of the State agricultural experiment station. Mr. Turner, former head of the department of food preservation at the University of Georgia, recently returned from Ecuador where, under the auspices of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, he assisted the Ministry of Agriculture in strengthening rural agriculture.

Tested by Experience

THIS bulletin display rack developed through years of experience in building and improving such racks contributes a great deal to convenience and efficiency in our office.

My first bulletin rack was in the office in Sheboygan County, built with the help of a carpenter back in 1925. It worked so well that we built another with some refinements which served us well until 1942, when I moved to Eau Claire County. There two were built which proved equally satisfactory. The rack shown above is one of three in my present office.

The first ones were built with shelves instead of drawers for the storage of surplus bulletins. The drawers are much more satisfactory. The two outstanding and unusual features are the slight slope of the pockets for the bulletins and the narrow strips of plate glass used to not only hold the bulletins in place but to permit readily seeing the titles.

Although not a part of the rack, I still have a device which has been used on all the racks to put in the numerous L-head screws. This is simply a bolt of the proper size, cut off and filed to fit into my automatic screw driver. With a hacksaw I cut a slot cornerwise in the head of the bolt, and it's almost a pleasure to spin the L-head screws into place.

We find the metal handles or drawer pulls more convenient than the wood type. The space at the top of the rack is provided for cards to indicate the kind of bulletin or circulars below.—*S. S. M[illegible]sen, county agricultural agent[illegible], Wis.*

Agent's Professional Improvement Passed on to the People

COUNTY Agent Irvin B. Perry returned to his job in Cortland County, N. Y., following the 1949–50 fall semester at Cornell University convinced that his sabbatic leave had offered a real opportunity, the benefits of which he hopes ultimately to pass along to the people themselves. First, he says he gained up-to-date additional information that can be integrated into his extension work; and secondly, he feels that in view of his studies he can evaluate the program he has carried on for the last 19 years and make adjustments where needed.

Agent Perry's decision to take a complete course in housing was based on an intimate understanding of the housing problem in rural areas. Farm families rarely build or remodel homes more than once during a generation, he points out, adding that he believes they need more help than has ever been available to them. He wanted to be in a position to render what service he could when called upon.

During the fall term the course dealt with the essentials of housing, covered the whole broad field, and emphasized its social aspects. Next, followed a course in farm structures which, Agent Perry says, gave him a better understanding of the engineering problems involved in erecting satisfactory farm structures. Later he attended classes in rural social problems and public policy which took up the operation of Government agencies and their attempt to meet rural social needs.

Generally, Mr. Perry says, the farm home receives less attention than other farm buildings. It is only natural, he points out, that the farm buildings which contribute to the cash income should receive first attention. However, he says, it seems that there should be some correlation between the type of buildings farmers and farm workers live in and their general attitude toward their business or work, the satisfactions they get from their vocation, their efficiency as farmers, and the effect on them as citizens.

Agent Perry, with a realistic view to improving the housing situation in Cortland County, has already undertaken steps to put into practice what he studied and learned at Cornell. He has tackled the problem of housing of the dairy farm labor forces. With a committee established for the purpose, 5 towns were selected and surveyed. Housing conditions on 54 farms and 81 houses or apartments in which hired workers lived were recorded. Agent Perry believes that this will give him a solid foundation from which to build an effective housing program in his county. Later on, he hopes to use the results of the survey as a basis for his thesis in getting a master's degree.

In a report to Director L. R. Simons, Mr. Perry wrote: "I am very grateful that I had the opportunity to take sabbatic leave and do some real studying. I feel that it was an opportunity for professional and personal improvement that I can pass along to the people in terms of better servicing their needs."

Featuring Drainage

Tile drainage for land improvement hit a new high in Venango County, Pa., in 1948; and indications are that farmers may set another record this year, according to the county agricultural agent, E. G. Ifft.

Last year 70 farmers in 16 townships installed 192,076 feet of tile to drain wet spots on their farms. Sixteen of the 70 were among 36 farmers who had put in 115,205 feet of tile in 1947. The total for the 2 years, 307,281 feet, or 58.2 miles, is the equivalent of the distance from Franklin down the Allegheny River to Kittanning.

Draining wet spots enables farmers to reclaim fertile land for cultivated crops or permits earlier spring work in the fields and the planting of

longer-season crops. They are finding from experience, Ifft states, that the cost of the ditching and tile installation is being defrayed fully in from 1 to 3 years from increased crop yields.

The biggest boon to the work is traction ditchers, which open trenches 10 to 12 inches wide and up to 5 feet deep and at a rate, under favorable conditions, of a half mile a day. The county agent assists both the farmers and the ditcher operators, who are doing custom work in addition to taking care of their own farms, by helping them locate the source of seeps, in making the drainage layouts, pooling orders for tile in carload lots, and in installation of the tile.

Some of the ditches are draining land never before ditched; others supplement drains installed 50 or 75 years ago. All the old drains were put in by hand, a method no longer feasible because of high labor costs. Because good land drainage enhances the appearance and value of their land, farmers regard it as an important conservation program.

Photography as a Hobby

A hobby that helps his work is what Russell S. Anderson, associate county agricultural agent of Hartford County, Conn., spends most of his leisure time playing around with. Photography, chosen a number of years ago because it could be learned without respect to the weather and could be used at his convenience, has proved to be a valuable aid for his educational work with farmers.

Anderson is building up a file on technical subjects. One series is on management practices which will result in greener pastures and higher-quality hay crops; another is on diseases and results of malnutrition in vegetable plants.

He has also taken many color pictures of 4-H activities and is especially interested in doing character studies. He won first prize in a New York Herald Tribune contest for a study of a farmer sharpening his scythe, and a photo of a postmaster sorting mail brought him honorable mention in a photographic contest. Many of his pictures of Connecticut farm scenes were used in Odell Shepard's book, Connecticut, Past and Present, as well as in school textbooks and encyclopedias.

For portraits, Anderson uses a 4 by 5 camera which he finally decided on as the best all-around one for black-and-whites. For color slides of vegetables, hayfields, and the like, he uses a camera owned by the Hartford County Farm Bureau. He develops his own film, using pyro-metal developer.

On some days when he's busy with his camera, it may be that Russ doesn't know whether he's working or playing!

4–H Members Hear Secretary Snyder

Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder (center) paid tribute to 4–H Club work.

A LARGE audience sat enthralled as the program of the Fifth Annual 4–H Achievement Banquet of Craighead County, Ark., unfolded before them on May 29. Enthusiastically the audience applauded as 4–H members who had distinguished themselves in their project work were presented with awards by Mrs. George Booker, acting home demonstration agent; John M. Cavender, county agent; and his assistant, William O. Butler.

Secretary John W. Snyder of the U. S. Treasury, who delivered the principal address of the evening, paid a sterling tribute to 4–H Club members in particular and to the Cooperative Extension Service in general. "Surely no finer program has ever been devised than that being carried forward by 4–H Clubs," Secretary Snyder said. In commenting on the benefits of the 4–H organization he said: ". . . the Nation has been greatly strengthened through its accomplishments."

Secretary Snyder, who is a native of Jonesboro, Ark., paid a handsome tribute to extension work when he said: "The Cooperative Farm Extension Program in which 4–H Clubs are affiliated has been an important factor in bringing the farms of eastern Arkansas to their present fine production. County, State, and Federal Governments have joined forces, here and all over the country, to help farm people with their problems—to teach them the values of conservation, crop rotation, and livestock improvement."

Agents Get What They Want

HALF of the field staff of the Michigan Cooperative Extension Service have a definite interest in graduate study. This interest in graduate training is not confined to younger staff members, as 31 of the 80 agents definitely interested have been employed by Extension for more than 10 years. Twenty-four agents would like to start their graduate work before July 1, 1950, so that they could take advantage of the G. I. bill.

They won't get it quite that soon, but in the fall the new graduate major in agricultural extension will be offered at Michigan State College.

The course will be flexible and, in most cases, tailored to fit the needs of the individual. Study under the major would include courses in two or more fields of study, such as technical agriculture, social science, techniques of communication, and agricultural extension.

The survey which led to this new development was conducted by John T. Stone, Michigan specialist in charge of extension teaching courses. It brought returns from 105 of the 194 county extension workers.

More than 4 out of 5 agents answering the inquiry want a general graduate major that permits them to take a wide selection of courses in a number of different departments. Only 11 indicated that they preferred to specialize in 1 or 2 fields of interest.

Stone remarks that this reflects the nature of county extension work. "Farm and community problems are constantly changing, and they involve not only an understanding of the broad science of agriculture or home economics but of people and national affairs," he commented.

High on the list of courses chosen by extension agents as those they would like to take included those in agriculture and home economics, social science, journalism, news writing, radio, and public speaking.

"Interest and a recognized need for graduate study is one thing, but as the agents so clearly point out in this survey the problem of actually taking the necessary time away from their jobs is not easily solved," Stone pointed out.

As a partial solution to this problem, 84 agents said they would like to take 4 credits of graduate work per term if provisions could be made for them to take some of their graduate work while on the job. If organized evening classes could be offered at several locations over the State for extension workers, some felt it would be possible for more to continue their academic training.

Because of the many problems involved in taking full-time graduate study for credit toward a master's degree but with an interest in improving their professional competence, some agents proposed an alternative. This would be a "certificate of academic accomplishment" to those agents who earn 20 to 24 graduate credits. It would fill the need, they thought, of those agents interested in a chance to learn more about their job and with a desire to have their increased efficiency recognized in promotion and salary adjustments.

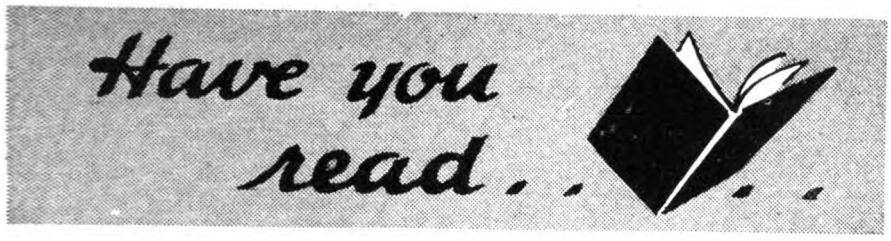
The agents listed (1) increase in salary, (2) relief workers to carry on the job while they are doing graduate study, (3) provisions for scholarships, and (4) leave of absence with pay as the primary incentives the administration could provide to encourage graduate study by field staff members.

Big Plans Afoot

THERE'S something cooking in London where Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Iowa (left), president of the Associated Country Women of the World, recently discussed plans for the Triennial Conference to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, September 9–16, 1950. At the receiving end is Mrs. Mary Grigs Messer, home editor of the London "Farmer," whom many extension workers will remember on her visit to this country 7 years ago.

Few visitors have covered more ground or made more friends in their travels than Mary Grigs, the charming and earnest exponent of English journalism. After her return she married the editor of her paper and now has a little daughter. She is taking an active part in planning for the conference in which some 250 American women, more than half of them representing State home demonstration councils, will participate.

The four Danish women's organizations playing the part of hostess for the conference have sent a warm welcome to prospective delegates. Their Majesties Queen Ingrid and Queen Alexandrine have accepted the role of conference patronesses. Four tours of various lengths and costs have been organized for the American women. They will leave on the S. S. *Washington* August 23 from the port of New York.



SOME SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN. Nina Ridenour, Ph. D. Isabel Johnson National Mental Health Foundation, Inc. 1949. 72 pp.

● The present-day concern of mental health is again emphasizing the crucial importance of the early years of childhood in the formation of wholesome and happy personalities and the development of responsible citizenship. At the same time, this very emphasis has added to the confusion of parents who are earnestly seeking guidance in helping their little folk grow up as emotionally healthy people. They can welcome such helpful publications as "Some Special Problems of Children, Aged 2 to 5 Years," which pulls together in one pamphlet eight leaflets which have proved useful since their publication in 1947. The topics are: When a Child Hurts Other Children, When a Child Is Destructive, When a Child Uses Bad Language, When a Child Won't Share, When a Child Still Sucks His Thumb, When a Child Still Wets, When a Child Masturbates, and When a Child Has Fears. These are vital and everyday problems of normal children with which most parents are concerned.

The pamphlet will help them understand the causes of such behavior and find sound ways of correcting them as well as the behavior.—*Mrs. Lydia Ann Lynde, extension specialist in parent education, U. S. D. A.*

HOW TO MAKE YOUR FARM PAY. Carl C. Malone, farm management specialist, Iowa State College. Iowa State College Press. 371 pp.

● A book on the practical problems of managing a farm for profit, it deals with farming in the Midwest.

The 13 chapters deal with problems of farming in the Midwest, from "who should farm" to "looking ahead round the family table." Many operating and management problems are clearly presented and the principles that should be taken into account in their solution. Necessary considerations to the development of complete farm plans for the short and long runs are properly woven in sequence as the farm family would logically think them through.

The book is written primarily for farm operators in easily understood language. It will prove of equal value to county agricultural agents, vocational agricultural teachers, college teachers, professional farm managers, credit agency representatives, and other people working with farmers. This is one of the best books on practical farm management that I have seen.—*Luke M. Schruben, extension economist, North Central States.*

Selected Rural Fiction in 1949

Compiled by Caroline Sherman, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

HUNTER'S HORN. Harriette Arnow. Macmillan Company, New York. 508 pp.

Can claim a place among the best rural fiction. It is intensely regional, but the author invests it with universality partly by her ability to take people as they are. It has vivid storytelling, fast but strictly rural incident, vibrant localization, animated and very real characters, insight and humor and compassion, and excellent writing and word painting. The setting is deep in the southern Appalachians, and the time is in the 1930's.

WEST OF THE HILL. Gladys Carroll Hasty. Macmillan Company, New York. 248 pp.

Possibly this book is next in value to As the Earth Turns, on Mrs. Carroll's shelf of rural novels. Story is of the awakening of an unlearned girl and of a backward and isolated community in Maine, a generation ago, but it has clear implications for today as to the power of good and the necessity for brotherhood. Wholesome and sincere but not otherwise exceptional.

THE PRIMITIVE. Feike Feikema. Doubleday Co., New York. 460 pp.

First in a projected robust trilogy which is to carry a young contemporary giant of rural Iowa through the struggles of developing mind and manhood. This volume covers his stumbling but revealing years at a small midwestern college. Rather rough stuff, and prolix and undisciplined in writing, but the book has power and drive, like Feikema's earlier, This Is the Year.

HOUND-DOG MAN. Fred Gipson. Harper & Brothers, New York. 247 pp.

Worth while as a genuine and diverting relief from pressures of the times. Footloose, irresponsible, and fun-loving, Texan to the core, this man is a Pied Piper for restless boys and hunting hounds. But he does not limit his adventures to them as he roams his native swamps and hamlets, for party-gatherings and home-cooked dinners draw him like magnets.

THE WAY WEST. A. B. Guthrie. William Sloane Associates, New York. 340 pp.

Taken together with The Big Sky (by same author in 1947), we have a very human saga of broad sweep and effective writing that carries our western country through the eras of the untamed hunting and trapping mountain men and then the great trek to Oregon. If followed by others of the historical chain, they should not be missed.

ROWAN HEAD. Elizabeth Guthrie. Whittlesey House (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc.), New York. 301 pp.

Dramatic tale of suspense and intensity that is conditioned by its isolated setting on a noble headland of the Maine coast and a fanatical devotion to all the headland has stood for. But shipbuilding and the forest rather than farming support the leading family and the neighborhood. The story has romantic invention and a strong sense of place rather than typicality or interpretation.

Science Flashes

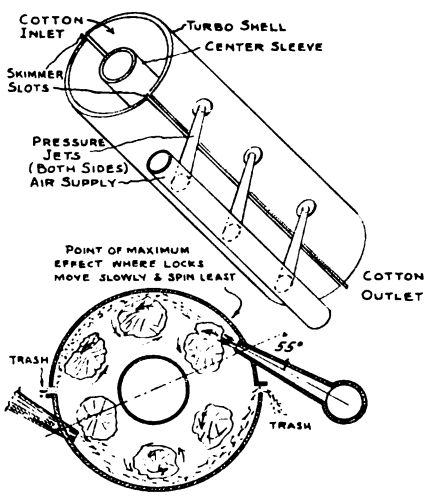
What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Elusive Vitamin C

Ascorbic acid is a temperamental vitamin. It decreases in peas as they increase in size. In experimental plots the Surprise variety had a higher ascorbic acid content than Wasatch. High nitrogen applications reduced the ascorbic acid content of Marglobe tomatoes but had no effect on the Earliana variety. Apparently the reduction was caused by the more luxuriant foliage which shaded the fruit. Adding manganese sulfate to the soil had no effect whatever on the ascorbic acid content of peas, tomatoes, or rye plants.

New Seed-Cotton Cleaner

A new device for removing trash from seed cotton is the answer of research to the problem of increased trash resulting from mechanical harvesting. Developed by the Batelle Memorial Institute under an RMA contract, the device consists of two concentric cylinders (one within the other). The cotton to be cleaned passes through the ring-shaped space between the cylinders. In the cleaning operation, air from a number of small pressure jets entering through the outside cylinder blasts any foreign material from the locks of cotton, which are held by their own inertia until they begin to whirl. This process is repeated again and again. The dislodged trash is then skimmed off through the offset or skimmer lips. Our cotton ginning laboratory at Stoneville, Miss., will have responsibility for translating these new principles into practical use.



Simpler and Cheaper

Whether an oil is more suitable for use in paints or in foods is determined by the iodine number of the oil. If the iodine number is high, the oil is better for paints; and if it is low, the oil is better for food uses. Heretofore, the iodine number has been determined by an expensive refractometer operated by a skilled technician. The equipment costs about $2,000. The Production and Marketing Administration in cooperation with the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., in an RMA research project, has developed a hand refractometer for simple, rapid determination of the iodine number of flaxseed and soybean oils. It costs only about $200 and requires no particular skill in operating it. Both the old and new devices give the measurement of oil quality in about 5 minutes. The new device will soon be available commercially.

Big Three in Pig-Chick Rations

A new and cheaper dietary supplement for pigs and chicks has been discovered in a combination of aureomycin (one of the new medical antibiotics), vitamin B_{12}, and another new compound derived from phenylarsonic acid. Chicks at 6 weeks of age had gained at the rate of 0.36 pound for each pound of feed consumed when fed an experimental diet containing these substances. A sampling of records over the last 10 years showed these chicks had gained faster and more efficiently than chicks of the same strain in any other experiment and with any other diet. The importance of the discovery hinges on the fact that pigs and chicks cannot fully utilize the cheaper and more abundant vegetable proteins such as soybean and cottonseed meal like cattle and other ruminants. Therefore, the high energy rations now fed pigs and chicks contain the more expensive animal proteins such as liver meal or fish meal. Our poultry people say much more work has to be done before feed formulas can be announced for use on farms.

Jumping Hurdles

Disease control in crop plants is not the simple, seasonal sifting, or spraying of sure-fire fungicides that many people think it is. A disease-control chemical has to meet many standards besides killing the particular disease. Plants and seeds vary in how much chemical they can take, so there must be a margin of safety. We must know the effect on germination, and any adverse effect can't be very great. The chemical can't be too corrosive on machinery. It must not have injurious effects on people, and it can't even be very disagreeable to the operator. The chemical must spread well and be so fine as to stick tight to the seed without being sticky. Its composition must be stable. And last—but not least by a long shot—its final success depends on what the cost is per pound or pint. Just to show how patient people really are, though—more and more chemicals have come into use for seed and seedling protection.

Home Recreation on Parade

Women of Warren County, Va., took top honors in the rural division of the Bing Crosby parade with a prize-winning float designed as a family recreation room. The parade was a special feature of Bing Crosby Day in Front Royal in April. The 30,000 people who lined the streets cheered and applauded as float after float hove into sight.

The Warren County float was a product of ingenuity and cooperation. Carpenters gave their time; a local contractor donated lumber; a lumber yard, the use of a truck; nails were gathered from here and there; and back of it all was the time, energy, and imagination of Mrs. H. J. Koester and her committee of the Front Royal home demonstration club.

Recreation Theme

The float depicted a family recreation room with members of a family group engaged in recreational as well as useful activities. Pop and son were refinishing a chair to be caned; Mom was working on a braided wool rug; little sister, seated on a hooked rug before the fireplace, was playing with her dolls; and Grandma was doing just what grandmas love to do, making a patchwork quilt.

The home demonstration colors, blue and white, were carried out in the apron of the float, with blue crepe paper strips over white sheets which formed the background. "The Home—the Fountainhead of Democracy," theme of the Virginia Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, was printed in blue and red on a strip of white shelf paper. Grandma's quilt was red and white; red, blue, and gray predominated in Mom's rug; and Pop, son, and little sister wore red jackets, which felt mighty good in the March winds that ushered in April. "Welcome, Bing" signs in red, white, and blue were placed over the doors of the cab.

As the floats were getting into parade formation, the Negro driver, who regularly operates the lumber yard truck, added the finishing touch—two American flags on the front bumpers.

In-Service Training for Engineers

(Continued from page 131)

Because the district engineer is the authority on agricultural engineering in his district, the active in-service training program is absolutely necessary. He cannot specialize in his field as can a person engaged in teaching or research or as can be done by some extension specialists, but he must be familiar with developments in all phases of agricultural engineering almost as rapidly as they occur.

Direct Cable Solves Broadcasting Problem

(Continued from page 133)

aspects of the agricultural program: "We at KBRO count this service to the rural residents of our listening area as one of the major public service accomplishments of the station. And the program not only has appeal for a farm audience, but the homemaking and gardening material used on the show are of such a nature that it has a broad appeal for the city dweller as well. The major task with such a program is to keep the level of enthusiasm at a high peak. If the extension agent's staff will put real effort into planning and presenting such a show, it can be of great value to the listeners as well as to the station and the agricultural program."

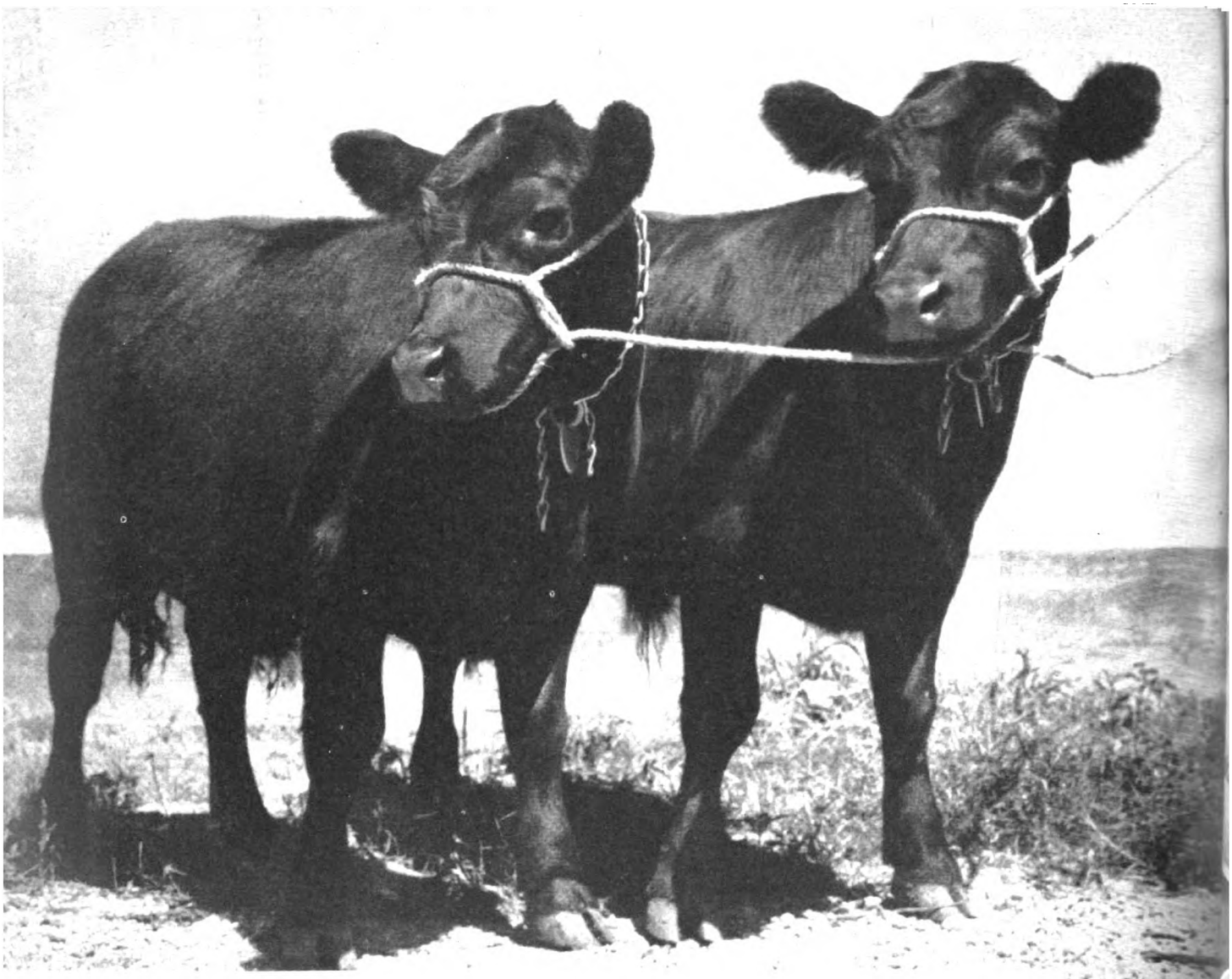
Wayne Blankenbiller, Kitsap County poultry breeder, says: "The program gives us the latest developments in agriculture without delay. It also gives a good medium for notification of meetings in which farmers are interested. I also believe the broadcast time is the best for most farm folks in our local vicinity. Other communities should take heed and follow the example of Kitsap County."

Mrs. R. W. Rickey of the Sheridan Heights Homemakers reports that she is a regular listener to the extension programs. She says: "The broadcasts are a friendly visit from the Extension Service to our homes. These programs help to keep me informed of dates of coming events and programs, as well as helpful hints in better homemaking."

County Officer Magazine Features Extension

The County Officer Magazine, house organ of the National Association of County Officials, with its feature on home demonstration work in July, completed a series of articles on the extension organization.

As the name implies, the association has a membership of some 5,500 local government officials, to whom the magazine is distributed. The January issue of the magazine featured an article entitled "Your County Extension Agents" and, in May, an illustrated article on 4-H Club work.



Even Our Mother Can't Tell Us Apart

We, as IDENTICAL TWIN CALVES, and our buddies on the front cover are being used in nutrition studies at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., as an economy measure. They tell us that a vast saving of feed is evident when 2 calves can do the work in feeding tests that would otherwise require 40 calves.

Identical twins have the same inheritance and will, therefore, respond similarly to the same environmental conditions. For the same reason one twin may be fed a certain ration and the other one used as an ideal control. Differences thus obtained between identical twins are due to the conditions of the experiment, while differences between related or nonrelated calves on the same experiment may reflect differences in inheritance.

One pair of identical twins on the same experiment, with one used as a control, will, therefore, yield more authentic information than 20 less closely related pairs of calves. The Bureau of Animal Industry now has 7 pairs of identical twins, of which 6 pairs have already been started on feeding trials.

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

Fire Prevention Week . . .
October 8–14, 1950

SEPTEMBER 1950

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EXTENSION SERVICE *Review*

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Front Cover

● **Smokey, the bear cub who was burned in a New Mexico forest fire, thanks Hopalong Cassidy for his help in preventing forest fires. Hoppy transcribed a series of public-service messages on forest fire prevention in cooperation with the Advertising Council, State foresters, and U. S. Forest Service. In appreciation, C. M. Granger, Acting Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, presents Hoppy with a placard, making him a member of Smokey's Club of Who's Who in Forest Fire Prevention. This cover page cannot be reprinted without permission of William Boyd Enterprise.**

Next Month

● How the chorus of nearly 2,500 farm women from Indiana sang their way into the hearts of Washington folks is one of the features in September. Members of the huge chorus are Hoosier mothers, wives, and daughters, who gathered together from home economics club choruses in 84 of the State's 92 counties.

● Get Everyone Into the Act is the philosophy of Ben Newell, Marion County, Oreg., agent. That's one reason the tansy ragwort control campaign under way in his county has met with such success. You will want to read about it next month.

● What Is a Sound Program D. M. Hall, of Illinois asks, and then goes on to give you his concepts of an effective program. "Behind every sound program is a set of objectives," he says, later cautioning that "objectives do not motivate a group unless they are understood by all."

● Many farmers are borrowing money on farm mortgage security to finance changes in their farm pattern. Next month, J. R. Isleib, Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, explains how Credit Aids Adjustment to Changing Agriculture.

● Do we fear a short supply of food? Are we afraid prices for food will go up? Next month, Marshall A. Thompson, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, cites facts and figures, assuring us that there is no prospect of a shortage of food in the months ahead, nor are prices expected to average much higher this year, if any higher, than they were in 1949.

10 Years of Farm Broadcasting

NIEVES DIAZ, Radio Editor

"*Actualidad Agricola,*" a new feature on farm radio in Puerto Rico . . . How the farmers and housewives get daily up-to-date information . . . Fresh down to earth reports on good farming and housekeeping . . .

IN THE EARLY DAYS of June 1940, there went on the air for the first time in Puerto Rican radio history the words that were going to open a new horizon to farmers and housewives in their desire to have news and information on modern agriculture and home management. These words were: *"Actualidad Agricola, el programa de la finca y del hogar . . . Una presentación del Servicio de Extensión Agricola de la Universidad de Puerto Rico y el Departmento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos . . ."* Or, as it would sound in English: "This is *'Actualidad Agricola,'* a program for the farmer and his family . . . A daily presentation of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Puerto Rico and the Department of Agriculture of the United States . . ." From that day on, almost all the farmers and farm families of Puerto Rico have set their radio dial on their favorite radio station at 5:45 p. m., Monday through Friday, to hear all kinds of information of interest to them. Fresh up-to-the-minute farm news, official weather reports, market prices, homemakers' chats, hints on fertilizers and new insecticides and fungicides, new developments on scientific agriculture, and other information are brought to the people. Sometimes the voice of a fellow farmer who has achieved sucess in his hog raising or poultry business or has done well on his farm might be heard, speaking direct from his *"Batey"* (his front yard), a miracle of the modern portable tape recorder. The story of a new era in farm broadcasting in Puerto Rico was beginning its first chapter!

(Above) In the mountains of Puerto Rico where aromatic coffee is produced, the microphones of "Actualidad Agricola" pick up the words of an experienced coffee grower. (Left) Miguel Lopez and Nieves Diaz, extension radio editors, interview Jorge Besosa, poultry farmer for listeners throughout the Island.

Since its inception, *"Actualidad Agricola"* program has been a steady presentation, day in and day out, labor days or holidays. More than 3,000 broadcasts have been aired; more than 800 hours of broadcasting time; almost 1,000 out-of-studio pick-ups in the field. The story of Puerto Rico's farm and home program is a story of a continuous effort to keep farmers and housewives informed and served on agriculture and homemaking topics.

In the intimate refuge of the studio, as well as in the open,tropical sunny places far out in the mountains and plains, the microphones of *"Actualidad Agricola"* have been and are working hard to tell the listeners the news, information, or human interest story they want to know. More than 4,000 farmers and housewives, as well as elder members of 4–H boys and girls clubs have had at least one opportunity to talk through our microphones. This farm program is nowadays a familiar institution among our farm people. Every day, in their homes with their families, or in the rural *"tiendas"* (small roadside stores), with their fellow workers, the farmer waits for our program and hears our news and information about agriculture and homemaking.

Actually, the Puerto Rico Agricultural Extension Service depends on three radio editors to launch its information and educational program through the air. They are Miguel López and Miss Elsie Calero, assistant radio editors, and I. The "Actualidad Agricola" radio program goes through 14 stations, practically blanketing the whole island from north to south and from east to west.

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Consumers Learn Marketing by Radio, TV

JOSEPHINE B. NELSON, Assistant Extension Editor, Minnesota

RADIO and television are perfect media for teaching good marketing practices and wise food use to consumers. Moreover, they are an extremely effective means of reaching large numbers of people.

So thinks Eleanor Loomis, consumer marketing agent for the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service in the Twin Cities area—Minneapolis and St. Paul. And she practices what she believes.

In the first 7½ months Mrs. Loomis was on the job—November 16–June 30—she participated in 19 TV shows on two Twin Cities stations, KSTP and WTCN. On one of these stations she has a regular monthly half-hour spot; on the other she does a 30-minute telecast every week. For each television show she has an audience of at least 50,000 people.

It's hard work preparing for television, Mrs. Loomis says. For example, here are some of the things she did for one telecast on pork. First, she shopped for the best buys in pork. She bought a whole pork butt and some pork tenderloin. She had the tenderloins frenched into patties and some slices of the pork butt ground for pork balls. The morning before the show she cooked the pork at home: barbecued the pork butt, made pork patties and baked them in squash halves, baked the frenched pork tenderloins with apple and onion dressing. During the show she demonstrated the preparation of each of these dishes, then brought out the finished product.

In addition, she had looked up charts which she could use to show consumers the different pork cuts and how to prepare them. It took time, also, to organize the script which she ad libbed.

But TV is worth every minute of preparation it takes, Mrs. Loomis is convinced. Her conviction is based not only on the evidence of thousands of requests for marketing information and recipes that come in response to her programs but also on the knowledge that the average person learns better through both eye and ear than through either one alone.

From the middle of November until the end of June, Mrs. Loomis took part in 24 radio broadcasts on 6 radio stations. She appears on WCCO and KSTP once or twice a month, on other stations at irregular intervals.

When the Best Buys program, sponsored by the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service, went into full swing in June, promoting locally grown fruit and vegetables through radio and press, Mrs. Loomis began tying in her radio and television shows with it.

Once a week on KUOM, the University of Minnesota station, she discusses best buys for the day and week, giving tips on buying for quality and giving pointers on how to use best buys in daily menus.

One value of these broadcasts is to tip off the consumer as to the most advantageous time to buy fruits and vegetables for canning and freezing.

When the first home-grown asparagus was brought to the farmers' markets in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Mrs. Loomis featured asparagus on a television show. During Minnesota Strawberry Week in June, through her television shows and radio programs, she interested consumers in using berries in dozens of intriguing ways and in processing and freezing them. She did the same for raspberries, gooseberries, and currants as they came on the market.

In addition to encouraging the purchase of locally grown products, Mrs. Loomis keeps consumers informed of all foods in plentiful supply, emphasizing those high in nutritive value and those which are kind to the budget. She has stimulated the consumption of pork, lard, eggs, and chicken when they were plentiful and reasonably priced. Subjects of a few of her broadcasts show the wide range of treatment she has given plentiful foods on radio and TV: "All From One Pork Chop," "Plenty of Pork," "Grades of Ham," "More Eggs for Your Money," "Marketing Eggs," and "Eggs Go A-Partying."

But if radio and television are important media for getting marketing and nutritional information to consumers, so is the bimonthly bulletin

(Continued on page 155)

Eleanor Loomis, consumer marketing agent in Minnesota, does regular television shows featuring best food buys.

Missouri Uses Visual Aids To Teach Principle of Club Program Planning

ANITA DICKSON, State Agent

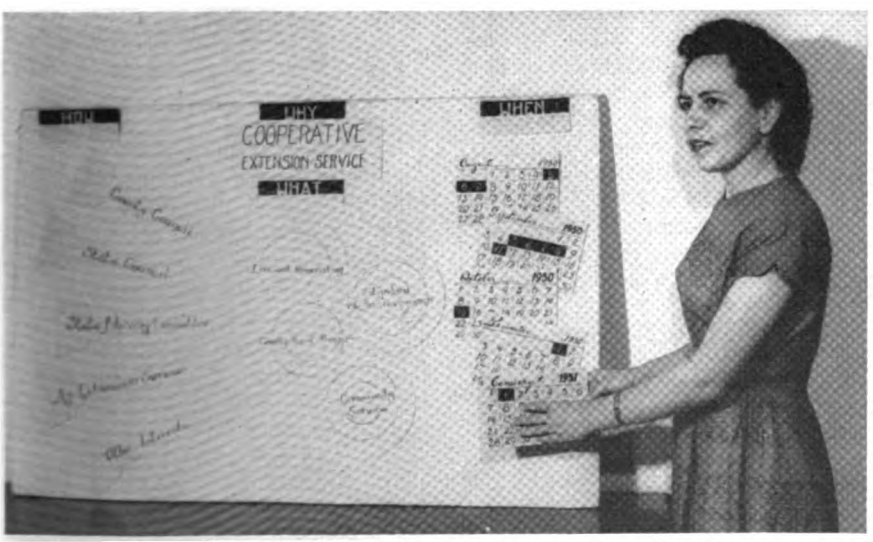
CLUB PROGRAM PLANNING—a topic sometimes considered dull—was given new life by State agents in Missouri through the use of a flannelgraph.. The flannelgraph was used at a series of district conferences to help home economics council presidents understand the principles involved in planning club programs. This method was decided on to liven up the topic and to give the 5 State agents approximately the same material for use in their respective districts. Approximately 100 county council presidents and their home agents heard the illustrated talk at the 10 conferences held May 9 through May 24.

The flannelgraph was mounted on a 36- by 54-inch piece of beaverboard. Bull's-eye targets were used to symbolize what clubs should try to accomplish through their club program or the goals. Helps for accomplishing these goals (the ammunition) were symbolized by arrows. Monthly calendars suggested when some of the planning activities, or events related to them, might take place. Targets, arrows, and calendars were made of yellow construction paper, with black letters for easy visibility. Although there was some variation in the emphasis given to particular items, all five State agents used the following talk outline:

Why.—Local people have some responsibility in planning for extension club programs. The cooperative nature of extension work was stressed here.

What.—Club programs are aimed at certain objectives.

1. Educational programs to increase efficiency in homemaking.
2. Programs aimed at solution of problems in county rural program.
3. Programs aimed at helping to reach the standard of achievement.
4. Programs aimed at some community service objectives.



Vernie Backhaus, State agent, uses flannelgraph to illustrate club program planning.

How.—Programs are initiated in various ways.

1. State home economics council.
2. County home economics council.
3. State advisory committee.
4. Agricultural Extension Service.
5. Outside interest.

When.—Planning activities occur at various times during the year.

State council meeting, August 5 and 6.

District advisory meeting, September 5 to 11.

Topic selected for specialists training meetings, October 15.

Club goals and other programs planned by January 1.

State agents will continue to use the flannelgraph at meetings in counties without home agents.

● MICHIGAN'S largest 4–H Club is right in the shadow of one of the Nation's largest industrial plants in a suburb of Detroit. The Dearborn 4–H Garden Club ended its first project with 384 of the 438 members completing the project to the satisfaction of the leaders.

Ray Lamb, urban 4–H Club leader for the Detroit area, says 1,550 of the 1,684 urban 4–H Club members completed initial projects, and he is highly enthusiastic over the first 8 months of 4–H Club work in the city area.

Simon Babel, Dearborn school teacher, assisted by five adult and four junior assistant leaders, handled the big Dearborn Garden Club. Members were brought to the garden plots outside Dearborn twice a week in school busses—some from as far as 3 miles away.

Every member completed a 3-day vegetable garden judging school held late in the project year.

Build It Yourself

Georgia's Program To Give Negro Farm Families the Homes They Dream and Talk About

Interest mounted as the week wore on, with the fellows on the job and mortar ready before the whistle sounded for work.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago the idea of building your own home was almost unheard of; it was so much of a novelty, in fact, that it was sure to make the feature section of the Sunday paper. Today more and more young people, and some not so young, are getting tired of living in old run-down shacks and are going to build or improve their own homes themselves. Since the end of World War II more than 90,000 families have moved into homes built entirely or partly by themselves. It is, of course, the obvious solution for anyone with good health, a small income, and a strong desire for a home of his own.

There seems little chance that the cost of either building material or labor will go down in the immediate future. As there is no way to reduce the cost of materials that go into a house without using inferior products, the solution is rather obvious: Cut out, or at least cut down, the labor cost which is more than 60 percent of the total cost of construction.

With all this in mind, the Negro agents of the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service are combining their various manual skills and efforts to help rural people to actually realize those comforts and conveniences in the homes they so often dream of and talk about.

The Second Annual Housing School was held this year at the State 4–H Club Camp, Dublin, Ga., May 15 to 19.

The purpose of these schools is to teach rural leaders and older 4–H Club members, through a series of method demonstrations, how to do simple jobs in construction. By no means are the schools intended to replace professional workmen with these trainees, but they are aimed to help these people become more determined and "good home" conscious, so to speak.

Prior to the housing school a selected group of farm agents was called together and briefed on certain jobs to be taught. Fortunately, there are among the farm agents a large number of skilled workmen such as bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, painters, and electricians. As a result of this available technical skill the high cost of employing qualified personnel to teach these jobs is eliminated.

Forty-three adult leaders and older 4–H Club boys were in attendance at the second rural housing school. They were taught to make and lay cement blocks, lay out foundations for houses, pour concrete footings, build wood structures, paint, wire for electricity, and do general plumbing. Simple step-by-step demonstrations were given in all of these jobs. The trainees were permitted to actually do the work themselves, thus carrying out the familiar saying, "learning by doing."

Joining the group of men on the last 2 days were women leaders and older 4–H Club girls. These women were taught to build kitchen cabinets and lawn chairs, do interior painting, and sand and finish floors. Like the men, they were taught through a series of demonstrations and actual participation. Twenty-three women attended.

Evaluation of Work

These schools were designed to carry with them a twofold purpose. The primary objective is to teach the elementary procedures of general construction such as planning the home, selecting a suitable site, and actually doing the job. The second is to take advantage of these training procedures by utilizing the materials used for practice demonstrations for permanent constructions. That is, instead of "putting up" and "tearing down," work is done on those projects which are drawn up for permanent development on the present camp site. A saving of about $500 was realized through this effort.

Tree Profits Used in 4–H Camp

One-time tax-delinquent land on Algonquin Lake in Barry County, Mich., now is producing good dividends for the Barry 4-H Club Camp. Of 40 acres acquired in 1941, the club has planted more than 10 acres in white and red pine. A few trees were sold last year, but the real harvest began this year. The club sold about $1,000 worth of the trees to the Battle Creek YMCA for re-sale there. Profits will be used to build a new well, dock, and boats at the camp and to help paint the camp buildings, reports E. F. Schlutt, county 4-H Club agent.

Negro Extension Buildings

move ahead in Mississippi

A MODERN $36,984 agriculture brick building and curb market to be the center for Negro agricultural extension work in Yazoo County was opened recently, climaxing 16 years of progress in bringing improved farming and homemaking methods to the rural Negro population of that county.

Similar progress has been made in two other Delta counties, Washington and Bolivar. Formerly used by the county health department, the Washington County Negro extension quarters at Greenville provides a well-equipped kitchen, large meeting room, and adequate office space.

The Bolivar County Negro extension building at Cleveland is a 24- by 60-foot concrete-block structure. Seating capacity of the assembly room is about 100 persons. Equipment for foods demonstrations by the home agent includes a gas range, electric refrigerator, deep-freeze unit, sinks, and floor cabinets.

Efficiency of extension teaching will be greatly increased through use of the new facilities at Yazoo City, stated Negro County Agent D. W. Lindsey of Yazoo County. This agent began the Negro extension program in the county in 1934.

"After spending 5 years in a 1-room office with floor space 12 by 18 feet, I first discussed with farm leaders and the Negro home agent during the year 1939 the possibilities of setting into motion a cooperative movement which would establish a building for extension work and which also could be used as an educational center for Negro farm people," the Negro county agent said.

The building was adopted as a county-wide objective for the year 1949, after the project had been dropped during the war years. The Yazoo County Negro Farm Bureau sponsored the effort.

A total of $4,984 was raised in an initial drive with the cooperation of Negro farmers, civic organizations, and business firms. This money was used to buy a 80- by 90-foot building site and to pay an architect.

Realizing that funds raised would not be adequate to complete the projects, the Negro county extension agents and a committee of 11 leaders presented the blueprints and specifications to the county board of supervisors and asked for their cooperation. In August 1949 the supervisors voted to construct the building with public funds.

After the $26,049 building contract was let, the site was deeded to Yazoo County by the Negro Farm Bureau. The entire project is county property, and all expenses of its operation and upkeep will be borne by the county.

Total cost of the agriculture building and curb market was $36,984.

The main two-story structure is 24 feet wide and 61 feet deep with a 40- by 24-foot wing for the curb market. It is of modernistic concrete, brick, and steel construction. All floors are covered with asphalt tile.

Seating 160 persons, the demonstration room on the first floor is being used as a meeting place by various Negro rural groups. On the stage in this room is a kitchen equipped with water heater, electric range, double drain sink, and electric refrigerator.

Other demonstration room equipment includes a 16-millimeter motion-picture projector with accessories, a conference table, and 150 folding steel chairs. Shades will be provided to darken the room when pictures are shown during the day.

Separate offices on the second floor are provided for the four regular Negro county extension workers, county agent, home demonstration agent, assistant county agent, and secretary. The secretary's office includes a small lobby and adjoining workroom, and an additional small office is available for the general use of farmers.

Rest rooms and an electric water fountain are on the second floor. All windows are fitted with venetian blinds.

The curb market is used to teach processing and marketing to farm people, who can sell surplus products

(Continued on page 159)

Modern $37,000 agriculture building and curb market at Yazoo City, Miss.

Washington County Extension Building at Greenville, Miss., has kitchen, meeting room, and office space.

Get Farm Fires Before T

NINETY-FIVE MILLION dollars in farm fire losses last year! Besides these losses 200,000 fires burn and scar millions of forested land every year! Some of these fires are man-made, and many more could have been prevented had hazards been eliminated.

National Fire Prevention Week, October 8 to 14, gives us a special opportunity to emphasize to farmers and homemakers the importance of giving attention to hazards and eliminating them.

Last year, along with their regular and emergency programs, extension workers assisted 679,849 farm families in removing fire and accident hazards. Definite training in fire and accident prevention was given to 509,858 4–H Club members, and 708,627 farmers cooperated in prevention of forest fires.

A few examples of fire-prevention work carried on in 1949 have been taken from annual reports of State extension workers.

Fire Wardens

County extension agents all over Oregon were active in cooperating with fire wardens, local officers of the United States Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and the Keep Oregon Green Association.

Several agents helped to organize new rural fire-protection districts, and in November 1949 there were 114 of these districts organized, all but about a dozen being in western Oregon. They are supported by a tax levy averaging 2 to 5 mills on the assessed valuation of the district. The districts usually have contact with a town central to the area, which then procures and operates the equipment to serve the rural residents through the town fire department.

Owing to the scattered nature of the settlements in central and eastern Oregon, rural fire-protection districts cannot be organized to the extent that is possible in western Oregon. Extension agents in the region are, therefore, more active in various ways in improving the reporting of fires and in encouraging preparations by individual farmers and by organizations to have equipment for fighting fires. High-pressure spray rigs are reported to be increasing on farms, and farmers are encouraged to have these ready to go to fires.

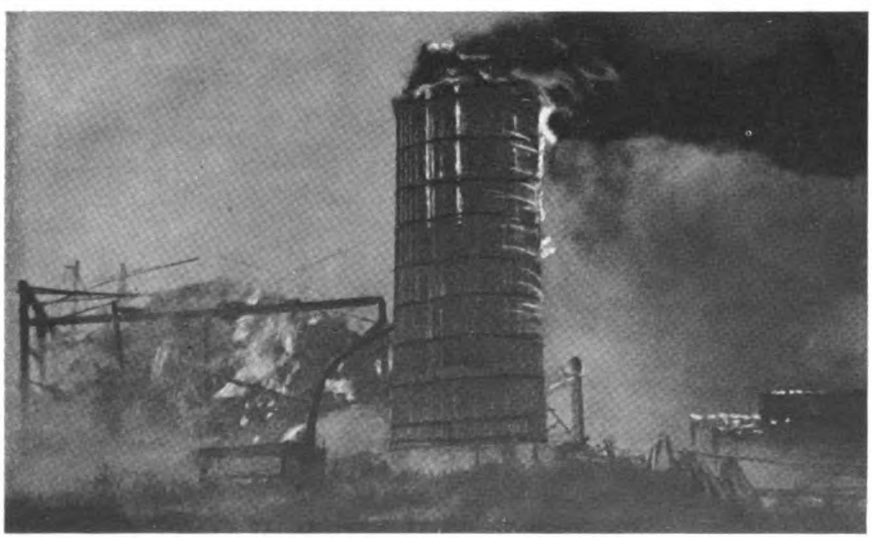
E. W. Foss, Maine extension agricultural engineer, says that the fire-prevention and control program of 1947–48 was still producing results, with towns organizing fire departments for the first time and then purchasing or building new equipment. At least two counties had organized county firemen's associations, with the ultimate purpose of providing for more mutual assistance and sponsoring training programs.

In Maryland there are 190 fire companies that are serving rural areas and between 5,000 and 6,000 active firemen taking part in the operation of the 190, mostly volunteer, fire companies. The project specialist arranged for a fire-prevention and fire-fighting demonstration to be put on as a part of the program for 4–H Club Week. County 4–H fire-prevention programs have been started.

As part of their 4–H Club program, 3,576 club members, representing 408 clubs in North Dakota, took an active part in the fire-prevention program.

The rural fire-prevention program was carried on in 18 Iowa counties, with 301 schools and 2,416 students making 3,839 inspections. They found 4,882 hazards and removed 2,043 of them. They also discussed fire hazards with 2,458 of the owners and presented 132 fire-prevention programs to 1,711 people.

During the year various cooperating volunteer companies gave demonstration meetings of fire-fighting runs in Hunterdon County, N. J. In this county block numbers have been painted on barns and other struc-



Farm buildings on fire in Machias, N. Y.

A 10-mile an hour wind drives

Start

tures identifying the location of the farm. Training work with volunteer fire companies is acquainting the membership with the location of farms and the fire-fighting facilities on the separate farms. The drive for the establishment of fire ponds continues, and many have been added during the past year.

Although forest-fire prevention is largely the responsibility of the State division of forestry in South Carolina, extension workers urge farmers to recognize their individual responsibility in fire protection on their own farms. In the eastern part of the State they encourage farmers to make use of the heavy equipment owned and operated by the State division of forestry for plowing fire lines where needed and practical. The farmers pay for this service on a per-mile basis on either single or double lines. Many farmers are plowing or maintaining fire lines with their farm tractors and disk harrows.

Demonstrations on fire control were held in several sections of Wisconsin to acquaint farmers and other rural leaders with the value of high-pressure fog. Small buildings were erected locally, and fires were allowed to develop to their height before water was applied. The particular fire shown in the picture at right required approximately 60 seconds and 60 gallons of water to bring under control. The low water requirement is one of the important factors to be considered in fighting rural fires.

The Oklahoma Division of Forestry and the extension forester's office have accepted a joint responsibility of organizing rural areas for fire protection. The division has an intensified fire-protection program on a little less than a million and a half acres and an extensive program on nearly 2 million more acres. The Extension Service has contributed in an educational manner in the area of intensive fire protection and has definitely taken the leadership in calling organization meetings in this area. After the initial step is taken in the organization of rural fire departments the division of forestry continues to give these groups guidance, lend them tools, and generally keep them active. At the close of 1949, 36 rural fire groups had been organized in 5 counties.

Overloaded Electric Circuits

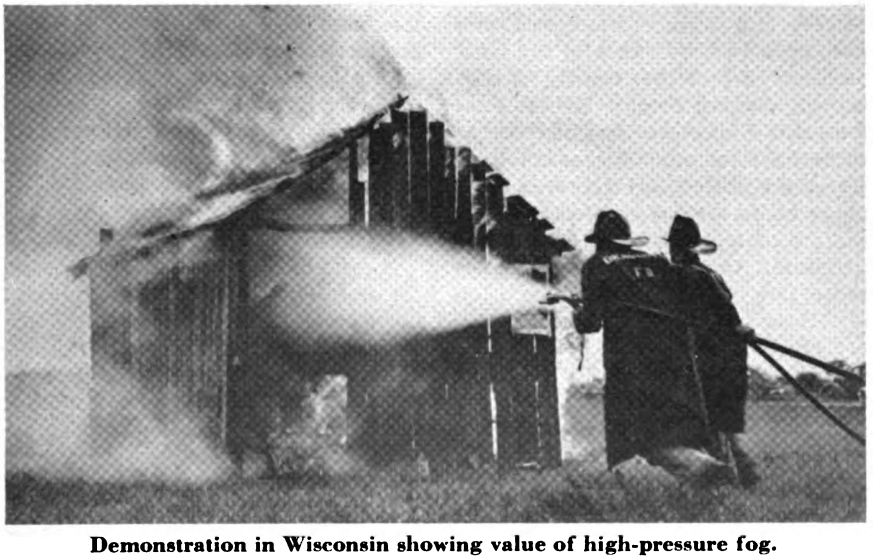
An effective demonstration on overloaded electric circuits was given in Illinois. A small asbestos-board house was used to show the significance of an overloaded circuit and the hazards involved, as a demonstration of what could happen when people bought more and more appliances without providing extra circuits. The windows in the house would be set afire by means of a special switch, when the circuit's fuse had been replaced by one that was too heavy, or by placing a penny in the fuse box. Reports came in that people who saw this demonstration went home and checked their fuse boxes for pennies, tinfoil, and fuses larger than they should be. One man said after one of the housing series demonstrations: "If I had seen that demonstration 2 years ago, it might have been worth $10,000 to me as my house burned from that very cause."

Cotton Fires

Cotton ginning specialists and other extension workers in the Cotton Belt are concentrating their efforts on the industry-wide cotton fire-prevention program. Their 1950 fact sheet emphasizes having good equipment to fight cotton fires and the importance of good housekeeping in and around cotton gins and storage houses. The National Cotton Council's figures show that cotton destroyed by fire last year was sufficient to produce more than 30 million men's shirts. Cotton fire losses last year amounted to more than $1 a bale on the entire American crop. Eighty-six percent of all warehouse fires last year were

(Continued on page 155)

ne in this California forest fire.



Demonstration in Wisconsin showing value of high-pressure fog.

Members of the Saipan 4-H Club Council, representing the three boys' clubs and three girls' clubs on that island. There are now more than 300 4–H Club members in the trust territory of the Pacific.

4-H Clubs on Islands of Pacific

More than 300 boys and girls in the trust territory of the Pacific are now members of 4–H Clubs

THE SPARK PLUG behind this movement has been the Extension Service at the University of Hawaii College of Agriculture. The "4–H seed was planted" during the war when H. H. Warner, Extension Service director, was on Saipan, Tinian, and Guam managing huge farms for the production of fresh vegetables for the Armed Forces in the forward areas. Other Extension Service employees and former employees who have promoted 4–H work in the trust territory are Paul Gantt, Ashley Brown, Richard Lyman, Robert Burton, and Genevieve Feagin. All of these have, at one time or another, served the United States Navy in some phase of its work connected with the welfare of trust territory natives.

Antonio Cruz and Ignacio Benevente now have general supervision of 4–H work in the trust islands. Both are on the agricultural staff of the military government. Mr. Cruz is stationed on Guam, Mr. Benevente on Saipan. Years ago Mr. Cruz studied agriculture at the University of Hawaii. After the war he returned to Hawaii and served as assistant extension farm agent in east Oahu from 1946 to 1948. Mr. Benevente spent 4 months in Hawaii in 1947 where, under the supervision of Extension Service staff members, he learned how to carry on 4–H work.

In 1948 Fred Jans of the Federal Extension Service in Washington, D. C., visited Saipan and presented 4–H Club charters to clubs organized by Mr. Benevente.

"Home food production and a better knowledge of nutrition are the primary need of underprivileged peoples," Director H. H. Warner points out. "The Extension Service, through its work with boys and girls in 4–H Clubs, can well constitute the 'landing force' in helping to implement President Truman's Point 4 program of aid to underdeveloped areas."

A central leadership plan has been set up for the 4–H Clubs on the various islands of the trust territory, according to Mr. Cruz. Clubs on each island have their own 4–H council composed of club officers. Volunteer club leaders also have their own council. This organizational pattern closely follows that of Hawaii and most mainland States.

"The Agricultural Department of the trust territory government hopes the clubs will encourage the consumption of home-grown foods and prepare the boys and girls to use other local products efficiently," Mr. Cruz writes.

On Saipan an outstanding job has been done by the 140 members of 4–H Clubs who have transformed an unused plot of land into an area of maximum productivity.

Poultry and swine raising have also been important 4–H projects. Members of 4–H girls' clubs have learned sewing and some cooking.

Wayside Beauty

Three "flower cities" in Wyoming are laying the basis for fame as spots of beauty, reports W. O. Edmondson, State forester and horticulturist. Basin, the "Lilac Town," purchased 500 lilacs and 500 tamarisk shrubs and planted them in groups along all highways entering the city, in parks, in yards, and in private gardens. The "Rose Town" of Lovell has planted thousands of roses in the past few years, and the "fever" is spreading to other nearby Big Horn Basin towns. Thermopolis, the "Flowering Plum Town," is just getting started with a few plantings made this year but heavy planting will begin in 1951.

Farm Fires

(Continued from page 153)

caused by fire-packed bales, and cotton fire losses cost the industry as much as the compression charge on last year's 16 million-bale crop.

In Arkansas more than a million acres were placed under protection in 1949. In all sections of the State county extension agents and the extension forester have worked in a cooperative fire-prevention program with the resources and development commission, division of forestry, and the Keep Arkansas Green Association.

Radio has its place in the fire-prevention program. An effective radio transcription was made at the scene of a hay mow fire in a barn in Connecticut while the firemen were getting the fire under control. Firemen, as well as local farmers, had an opportunity to say something on the broadcast. George W. Crowther, Connecticut extension agricultural engineer, believed that this was particularly effective because it was a real news item and it was used on the air the same day the fire occurred. A newspaper article with pictures on the front page of the paper came out the same afternoon. This article contained all the information a farmer needed to protect his barn against fire by spontaneous combustion.

It was also a good follow-up to a news article that had been written for the Sunday newspapers throughout the State only 3 days before the fire. The information in this article was credited with saving this $20,000 barn by the farm owner. A neighbor showed him the article, and on checking the temperature he found it above the danger point. He immediately called the fire department to stand by and started to haul water. When the fire broke out it was smothered and kept under control until it was put out. It was also timely as it occurred during Farm Safety Week.

H. N. Colby, New Hampshire agricultural engineer, worked with Harold Adams, editorial assistant, in preparing a transcription which was used by six radio stations in New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Home demonstration agents were also busy on fire prevention. In 35 Florida counties 3,136 women and 3,730 girls were enrolled for demonstrations in safety and fire prevention. Assisting in the program were 426 leaders, and 1,091 method demonstrations were given at 694 meetings. Approximately 10,000 families were assisted and encouraged to remove fire and safety hazards, and nearly 4,000 people in 36 counties received definite training along this line of work.

At home-improvement schools in Kansas the farm structures specialist and architect repeatedly stressed fire prevention and safety. Fire-safe materials for construction, insurance rates, proper building arrangements, and water systems with sufficient capacity to give adequate fire protection were emphasized.

Destructive fire is a menace to life and happiness anywhere, but especially is this true on farms because less help can be summoned to control farm fires. The ever-present menace of farm fires can be met most effectively by organized effort in which education and extension work play an important part. Farm fire departments are making new records for prevention of fires as well as for fighting fires.

Contest for Rural Fire Departments

One effective aid available to extension workers is the contest for rural fire departments conducted by the National Fire Waste Council, which started July 1, 1950. The contest is open to any fire department serving rural areas, but *only such fire department service as is rendered to farming areas may be considered for contest purposes.* For further information inquire of your local chamber of commerce, which should have a copy of the rules.

This contest is based on many years of experience of the National Fire Waste Council, which has conducted contests for all city fire departments in the United States, in six classifications according to population. The agricultural committee of the National Fire Waste Council is sponsoring this additional contest to encourage the extension of fire protection to more farms.

The contest is highly educational to local people, for it features fire prevention as well as fire fighting. The agricultural committee hopes that the farm fire-fighting contest will furnish a valuable incentive for organized effort in the activities county extension agents are already carrying on so effectively in cooperation with other local organizations promoting farm safety and the protection of farms from the menace of fires.

Marketing by Radio, TV

(Continued from page 148)

or newsletter, sent to a mailing list of 400. Key people in home economics, education, welfare work, radio and press, extension agents, restaurant managers, retail grocers, and members of consumer marketing project committees are included on this list.

Marketing and nutrition information on rhubarb, asparagus, lard, pork, chicken, green vegetables, and fruits has been given in the bimonthly bulletin. People receiving it use the information on radio, for the press, for demonstrations, in the classroom, in house organs, and for lectures. Through this process of relaying information, a total of more than a million people are actually reached with each issue.

In her consumer marketing work, Mrs. Loomis has not neglected talks and method demonstrations before groups. In the first 6 months she gave 10 method demonstrations before more than a thousand consumers, 30 talks on consumer education to about 3,000 people. During the summer she has talked at women's and 4-H camps on consumer education, stressing preservation of plentiful foods to increase the nutritive value of the family food supply and reduce its cost.

To make Mrs. Loomis' work more effective, a consumer group is being organized to act as an over-all advisory committee. The group will be made up of representatives from the University of Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service and agricultural economics division, Retail Grocers' Association, Twin Cities Vegetable Council, and homemakers.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Johnson Grass Fights Back

Johnson grass is developing immunity to 2,4-D weed killer. This grass, which was introduced into the South as a forage crop more than a century ago, has spread widely as a weed in cane, cotton, and other fields. ARA agronomists have been trying 2,4-D, applied on the soil surface, to reduce the emergence of Johnson grass and other weed seedlings in surgarcane fields. Suspicious of surviving Johnson grass plants, they saved the seed of these plants and grew it to see how the next-generation plants would react to 2,4-D treatment. They found resistance to the 2,4-D was twice as great as in those of the previous generation. So it now looks as if chemical weed control is another field in which we must always look for something new, just as we have had to do in meeting the attacks of fungi and bacteria and in our fight on houseflies and mosquitoes developing resistance to DDT.

Drying Shelled Corn

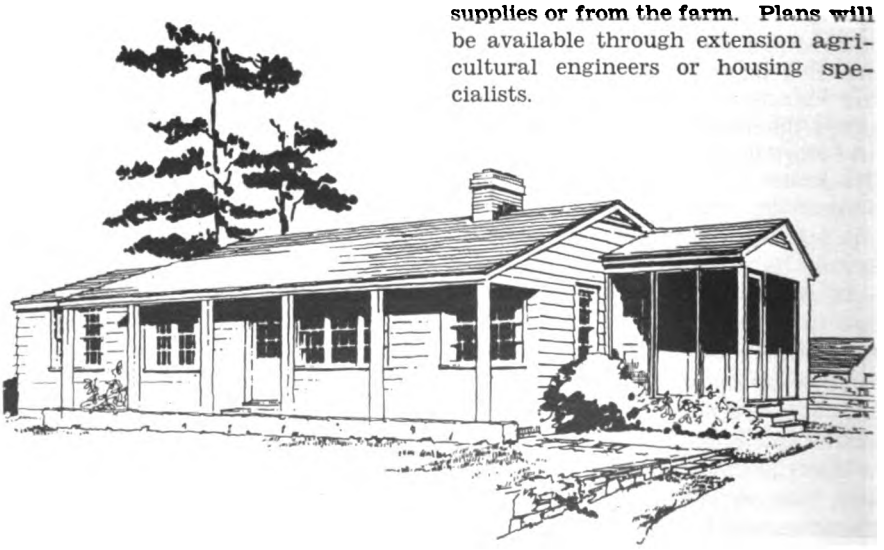
Drying of shelled corn as well as ear corn is necessary in some areas of the country almost every year to avoid damage through spoilage in storage. In tests last winter, our engineers reduced the moisture in stored shelled corn 1 to 2 percent at a drying cost of 1 to 2 cents a bushel. Grain stored in farm-size bins of 2,000 to 3,000 bushels capacity was successfully dried by forcing air through a perforated floor beneath the grain with farm-size portable crop driers. Lightweight auger-type handling equipment proved best for loading trucks from the bins and for transferring corn from one bin to another. Corn stored in large 25,000-bushel quonset-type storage buildings was dried with two portable driers, one attached at each end of a duct system installed on the floor of the building. Agricultural engineers are convinced that development of efficient drying methods for shelled corn will be an important step toward use of field harvester-shellers.

Big Future for Dallis Grass

Dallis grass would be the most important summer-growing perennial grass in the South except for its susceptibility to ergot. It is high-yielding and palatable and does well in combinations. Unfortunately, our domestic seed is almost all ergot, and Dallis grass seed now has to be imported, mostly from Australia. Our plant breeders have been working overtime on this, and they now have ergot-resistant strains that look promising. These ergot-resistant plants are the result of an ingenious piece of breeding work which involved maintenance of temperatures at just the right level and control of the day-length or light period to bring about flowering at a specific time.

Big Living in a Small House

A FARMHOUSE may be small, but it need not be inconvenient or uncomfortable. There has been a tendency in the past to regard the small house as merely a condensed version of the larger house. The result has frequently been a rectangular "box" divided into a series of cubicles, each barely adequate, often inadequate, for the necessary activities of the family. Our engineers, in cooperation with State agricultural colleges, have recently developed several farmhouse plans of the minimum type with provisions for essential activities. Privacy is provided, but the traditional concept of completely partitioned-off rooms is modified for spaciousness. Hall space is kept to a minimum, but traffic ways are so planned that they do not encroach on work areas. Entrances are convenient to drive and farm buildings, and the kitchen has a view of the farm buildings, drive, and highway where possible. Construction and material are simple but durable and readily obtainable from local supplies or from the farm. Plans will be available through extension agricultural engineers or housing specialists.



Trip Along the Alaska Highway

"I'M TIRED of moose meat," said the chairman of the program committee of the "Tok-a-Tan" Homemakers' Club. "Would you (the home demonstration leader—Lydia Fohn-Hansen) show us some new ways to fix it? I'll furnish the meat, and we can have a demonstration meal."

Another spoke up, too. "And all this fresh fish. I have some frozen pike in the locker, but we are tired of it already."

That was all it took to decide that the next meeting should be a demonstration meal. The leader had arrived for the annual visit prepared for such an event with a box full of bulletins: Alaska Berries, Fish Cookery, The Hunter Returns With the Kill, The Wheel of Good Eating, For Wilderness Wives, and a lot of farmers' bulletins and leaflets. With these for reference, a menu was selected designed to cover the greatest number of principles of cookery if not of nutrition. It included tenderized moose steak, fish sticks, savory butter, green salad (with fireweed sprouts and willow catkins), browned potatoes, butterscotch meringue graham cracker pie, and baking powder biscuits.

The committee arranged for a place to meet, helped with preparations, served the food, and helped with clean-up. The hostess brought out her best hand-embroidered linens and sterling silver. Bridge tables were gay with field-flower bouquets of polomonium, bluebells, shooting stars, and lupine. Nineteen women sat down to eat and listen to the words of wisdom from the home demonstration leader. They wrote down recipes, asked questions, and exchanged ideas on many perplexing problems of living in Alaska.

At Northway, 40 miles beyond Tok, the demonstration was repeated with a group of 10 women from the homemakers' club participating. With only an annual visit from the Extension Service, these clubs, 300 miles from Fairbanks, have continued to hold their membership and take an active part in adding more than a touch of friendliness and hospitality to wilderness homes.

Along the highway from the Canadian border to Fairbanks there are as yet no fields of waving grain, no lowing herds of kine. There are, instead, timber and tundra, snow-capped mountains, million-dollar bridges over turbulent rivers, and a road (almost completely paved) diminishing to a dot on the horizon or swinging abruptly around a bluff or over a hill. Here and there, log cabins, tourist camps, roadhouses (hotels), Alaska Road Commission camps, tank farms where maintenance crews guard the oil pipeline from Whitehorse to Fairbanks, and, in ever-increasing numbers, small clearings and garden patches indicate the homes of homesteaders.

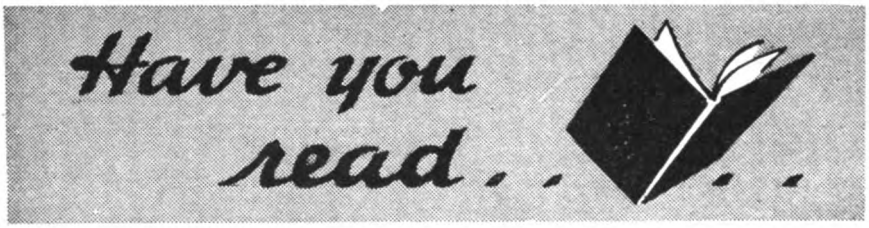
It will take many women and many homes and many seasons to subdue Alaska's millions of acres of wilderness. Perhaps it will never be, but in the meantime Alaska women find many things to enjoy and to challenge the best that is in them. There is the fun of building, of gardening, of hunting fossils, of taking kodachromes, of preparing for the stimulating change of seasons, and meeting the impact of a mixed and varied population—tourists, miners, natives, trappers, saints, and sinners from all walks of life.

Not all can take it. After 10 years of successful chicken ranching one farmer is selling out—too much work, no fun, and no school for the children. The next owner will start all over with more neighbors, more chance to live a well-rounded life, especially if the Extension Service can bring to the homesteaders not only information but the neighborliness of a homemakers' club.

Awards Made at Cornell

CORNELL CHAPTER of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary fraternity for extension workers, makes its annual awards for outstanding accomplishments of 1950 by members of the New York Service.

Left to right: Nell B. Leonard, assistant editor, receives award for written project—her bulletin "Let's Prepare a Publication." Bert Rogers, 4-H Club agent of St. Lawrence County, award for over-all extension project. He was honored for accomplishments of past 20 years. Mrs. Katherine Doyle, home demonstration agent of Broome County; award for oral project, her radio programs for homemakers. Prof. L. M. Hurd, chairman of the ESP selection committee, made the presentations at a picnic for members and Extension Service summer session students at Cornell.



FARM WOOD CROPS. John Frederick Preston, formerly Forest Inspector, United States Forest Service, and Chief, Forestry Division, U. S. Soil Conservation Service. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York. 1949. 302 pp.

● Farm Wood Crops was written primarily for use as a textbook for forestry students and others who may have some knowledge of the subject. The author states that the book is "a technical guide to the development of a farm woodland enterprise integrated with the farm business," and goes on to say "for the most part it attempts to outline the philosophy of handling a woodland in its relation to the farm."

The text is written from the national point of view; but, because of the great diversity of forest conditions and problems in the United States, it does not attempt a comprehensive treatment of the subject. The author, of necessity, emphasizes general principles and recognizes that many gaps are left in the subject matter. Such chapters as Financial Value of Woodlands in the Farm Business, Problems of Forestry on the Farm, Farm Planning Involving the Woodland, and Practices on Farm Woodlands contain much pertinent information and should be helpful in giving the student a better perspective of farm forestry and the necessity of looking at it as a part of the farm business. This point is not generally appreciated by forestry students and should be emphasized, especially with those contemplating work with farmers.

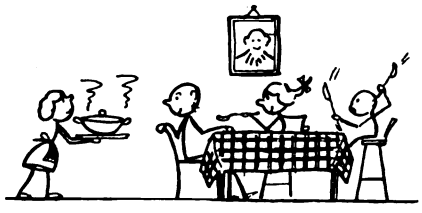
The author presents, as a part of his philosophy, a pattern for assisting woodland owners which divides forestry assistance into three categories or levels and suggests the public agencies that can assist at each level. This pattern and the discussion of building a farmer clientele should stimulate thought, but some questions may be raised and weak spots pointed out by those intimately acquainted with educational methods and techniques of reaching farm people.

Farm Wood Crops discusses principles, gives essential subject matter, and suggests an interesting pattern for an agricultural approach to forestry on the farm.—*W. K. Williams, extension forester.*

HOW TO TURN IDEAS INTO PICTURES. H. E. Kleinschmidt, M. D. National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, Inc., 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. 1950.

● This is a helpful little package for all those who would like to "say it in pictures" as well as in words. The author, Dr. H. E. Kleinschmidt, has produced and used many visual aids during his years of work in health education. Now in this booklet he offers "visual shorthand, a simple code for the transmission of ideas."

After saying "anyone who can write can develop the technique," he shows how. First he believes it is necessary "to cultivate the art of seeing." Examples are given of the picture possibilities in subjects usually considered abstract. One of these is taken from a case work agency's report in which a not too successful effort has been made to emphasize the point that the agency is a "family" one. Here is Dr. Kleinschmidt's suggestion as to how this could be done: ". . . there is warmth in that word 'family'—why not accentuate the idea by an illustration? Where do we see the family in full blossom?" The answer, of course, is at dinner, so he suggests we start by drawing a dinner table, and



then "add a chair and put Father in it. Then a high chair with Junior. Sister sits at the side. Mother, the darling, comes in with a big bowl of steaming spaghetti. Now we experiment a little with the reactions of these people. Turn all eyes toward Mother. Let Junior bang his spoon. Hang a picture of Grandpa on the wall. Make checks in the tablecloth (to indicate this is an everyday occasion). What does it matter that there is only one dish for supper? Do we need cups and saucers? Where is Mother's chair? All unnecessary, for these visual shorthand symbols say 'family' with all its charm despite the lack of detail."

Thus the reader receives a good idea of the mental approach to visual shorthand and is ready to tackle the actual construction of it. As most of its people and animals are basically "stick figures," it is just a matter of varying the strokes used to print the word "TO." Simplified proportions of the human figure as well as its actions are dealt with. Several pages are devoted to the human face, its features, its changes of expression.

A few pages are also given over to the many devices cartoonists use for purposes of identification and action. For instance, a Mexican wears a sombrero, a diplomat a homburg. A woman wears a skirt. Put an apron on her, and she becomes a housewife. If she wears a hat and carries a handbag, she is out of doors. If she also holds an open umbrella over her head, we guess it is raining; and if a few slant lines are added to the drawing, we know it is.

There are several pages of symbols for tools and equipment used by human beings and suggestions for drawing them. No attempt is made to delve into the subtle problems of shading and perspective, but several paragraphs go into the principles of composition involved in making even these simple sketches.

All in all it's a fine publication, and one that should be helpful to workers in the fields of education and publicity. Those who take its suggestions to heart may never turn out masterpieces, but they will be able to save words, add life and clarity to their letters, publications, and talks, and at the same time have fun.—*Gertrude Lenore Power, Art Editor.*

About People . . .

● DEAN and DIRECTOR T. B. SYMONS of the University of Maryland retired in September, culminating a career of 48 years, in which he guided extension forces and farm people through two world wars. The service the dean has rendered to the university and to the agriculture of his State might best be summed up in the words of President H. C. Byrd: "You have not only erected to yourself a monument of brick and stone, but you have erected a much more enduring monument in the indelible imprint you leave on the hearts of those who have benefited by what you have done." The new agricultural college building which has been occupied since 1948 has been named Symons Hall.

Dr. Symons began his work at the University of Maryland as assistant entomologist nearly a half century ago. In 1904 he became professor of entomology and zoology, ascending to the deanship of the school of horticulture 8 years later. When Congress created the Cooperative Extension Service, his leadership, personal qualifications, and ability were recognized; and he was named director of the Maryland Extension Service. For the past 13 years he has also served as dean of the college of agriculture.

At a dinner in his honor his coworkers had this to say: "You have built a solid foundation on which we may carry on in your tradition. You have always loved and served the highest and best. As you go into a new but broadening sphere of activity we wish you ever-increasing happiness and success." Thus, T. B. Symons, the man Maryland came to know, love, and respect, retired after an illustrious career.

● DR. EVELYN L. BLANCHARD reported for duty as extension nutritionist on the Federal staff of the Cooperative Extension Service in June. Dr. Blanchard, who has been in the nutrition field for a number of years, received her Ph. D. degree from the University of Iowa. Before taking over her present appointment she was extension nutritionist on the New Mexico staff.

● DR. ERNEST CORY, head of the entomology department and assistant extension director at the University of Maryland, was recently awarded the "Gold Medal of Achievement" by the American Orchid Society for outstanding contributions to the development of orchidology.

● DIRECTOR PAUL E. MILLER of Minnesota left from New York by plane the middle of July to assume responsibilities as chief of the ECA special mission to Ireland, succeeding DEAN JOSEPH E. CARRIGAN of Vermont. In view of his overseas assignment, he has resigned as a member of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor. Associate Director Noble Clark of Wisconsin has been appointed a member of the commission in his place.

DEAN CARRIGAN, while on leave of absence from the University of Vermont, has served as chief of the ECA mission to Ireland since September 1948 and will resume his duties as director of extension and dean of the college of agriculture. In appreciation for his work, the National University of Ireland conferred upon Dean Carrigan a degree of doctor of economic science.

● Farm and home improvement tours in eight North Dakota counties were arranged by county and home extension agents during June to generate interest in making farm homes more convenient and attractive.

The tours were in the northeast fourth of the State where Harper J. Brush, district supervisor of the Extension Service, is in charge.

Good tree plantings and shelterbelts, home fruit orchards, landscaped farmsteads, modernized kitchens, bathrooms, newly decorated home interiors, utility rooms, and electric installations were demonstrated on the tours.

● On June 30 C. C. CALDWELL, Hamilton County, Ohio, 4-H Club agent, closed his desk after 33 years in extension work. On the eve of his retirement Agent Caldwell was honored at a special program arranged by the Hamilton County 4-H Advisers' Organization at Mount Healthy High School. Included among the gifts of remembrance was a bound file of personal notes written by his many friends.

Negro Extension Buildings

(Continued from page 151)

there without paying a fee. Facilities of the market are a 40- by 14-foot concrete floor for general use, a processing room with necessary equipment, storage room, and toilet.

"Farm people are already showing a new enthusiasm, a new pride in farming which ultimately will result in a better understanding of their problems, and a better rural living for those who grasp the opportunities which are being offered," the county agent declared.

Fire Prevention Strengthens the Nation

LET'S take part in National Fire Prevention Week, October 8–14. This week is proclaimed each year by the President to focus attention on fire prevention throughout the Nation.

Last year farm fire losses amounted to 95 million dollars. About a fifth of the value of the farm is destroyed, as an average, each time a farm fire gets out of hand.

The fire in this picture got a fast start when sparks landed on a flammable roof. Farmers, usually located far from organized fire-fighting equipment, have particular need for fire-retardant roofing on all main buildings.

Approximately 200,000 fires burn and scar millions of acres of forested land every year in the United States.

Nation-wide, 9 out of every 10 fires are caused by man and are therefore preventable.

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OCTOBER 1950

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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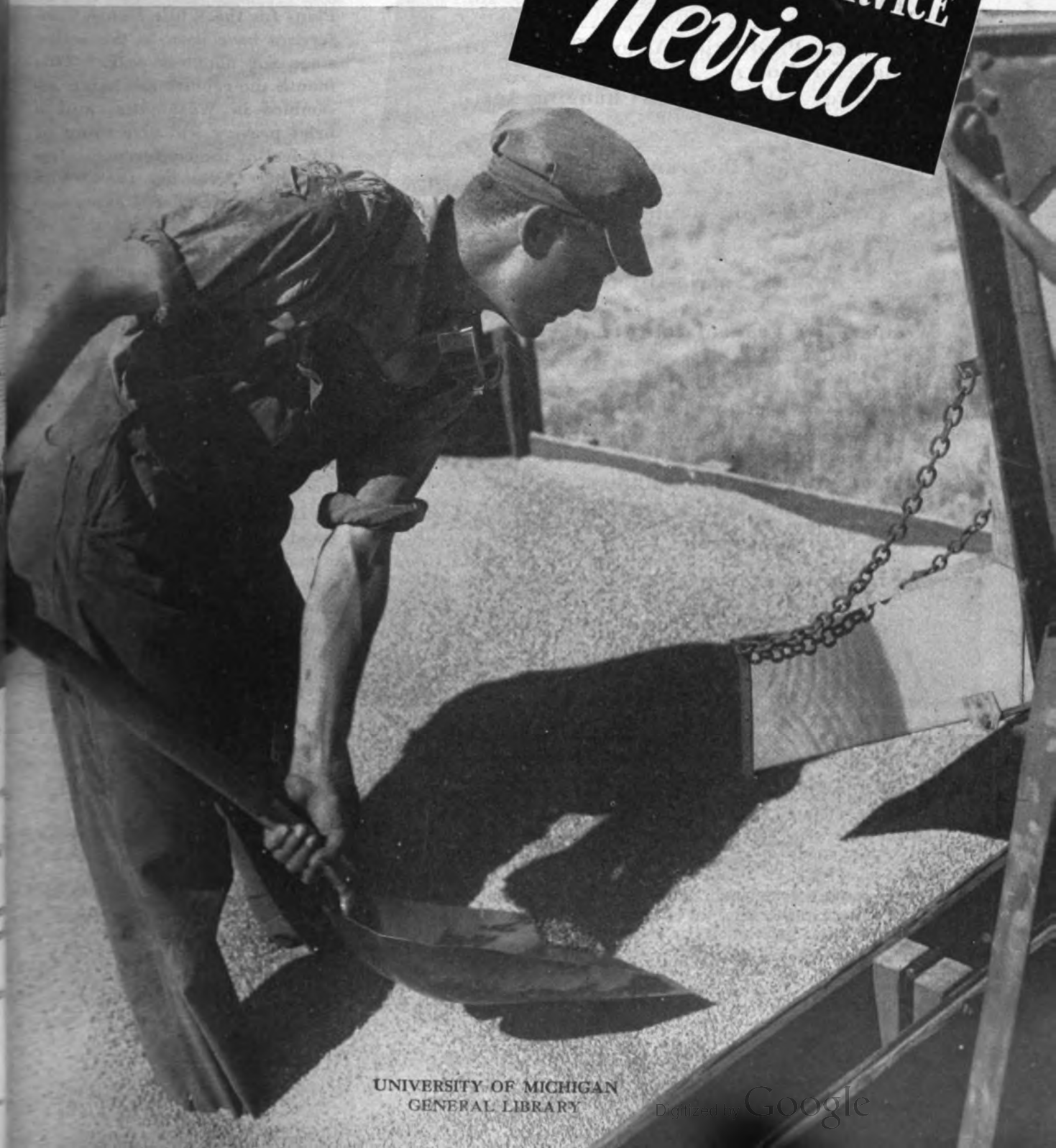

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Next Month

- In November, two special fall events will be featured: a preview of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, December 3–7, and National 4–H Achievement Week. Plans for the White House Conference have been in the active stage for about a year. This month the reports are being assembled in Washington and a brief preview will give some of the feel of the conference. Immediately following the White House Conference, extension workers will hold a meeting of their own to talk over how the findings and recommendations of the larger meeting can be implemented in their own regular program.
- 4–H achievement is really impressive when you add up the figures from all parts of our broad country, as is done in an article in the next issue. It makes good background for any 4–H talk.
- How can a young mother do a good job with her children, be a good homemaker for her husband, and still fulfill her obligation to the community? A panel of young New York homemakers pooled their ideas and experiences for the benefit of their fellow homemakers at the county-wide fall rally in Ulster County. Everice Parsons reports on some of their suggestions.

National 4–H Achievement Week, November 4–12, 1950, will be held to honor the accomplishments of the nearly 2 million 4–H Club members on their 1950 theme, "Better Living for a Better World."

Get Everyone Into the Act

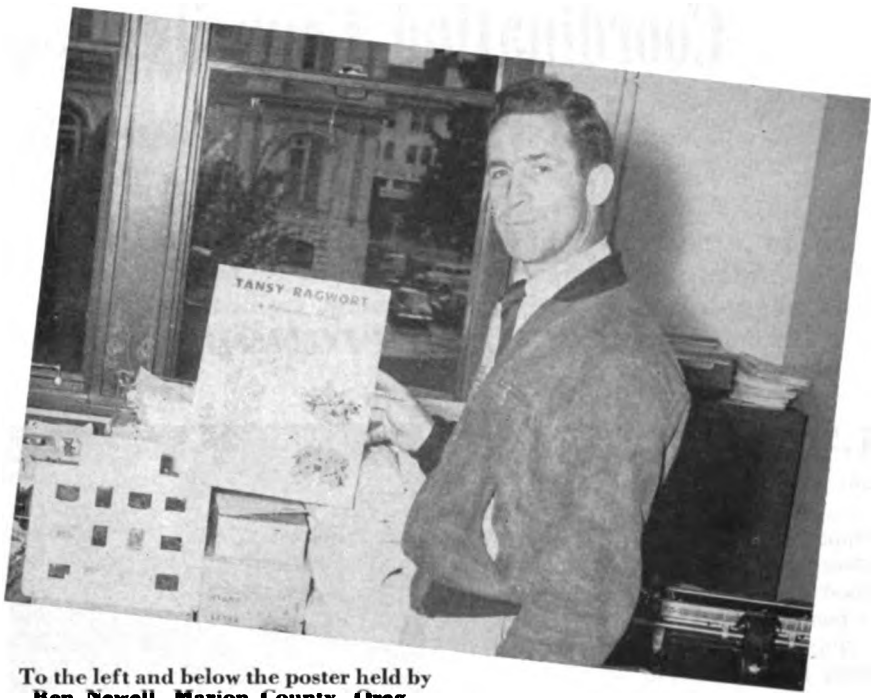
"TO GET something like a weed control campaign under way, it helps to beat all get-out to have lots of folks helping you."

That's Ben Newell talking. Not lazy, the Marion County, Oreg., extension agent was referring to the tansy ragwort control campaign under way in his county.

"A year ago," he continued, "our land use committee estimated that 7,500 acres of some of our better pasture lands were infested with the weed. You know tansy ragwort is a poisonous plant. It kills horses and cattle. We were losing more animals than anyone likes to admit, but it was just one of those things everyone learns to live with. Some folks attempted control; too many didn't. That is," he added, "until our committee got to working on it."

With the assistance of the county extension office, the committee busied itself with plans. The best approach, they decided, was to have the county under provisions of the State law made into a weed-control district. Thus, their first move called for a petition to be presented to the county court asking that the district be declared. Big talk! Five years ago, a similar move had been undertaken only to have it die at birth—absentee landlords and local farmers poohpoohed the idea. Object lesson: Have lots of folks know "how" and "why" before you act.

To acquaint county residents with the tansy ragwort threat, Newell and others in the county extension office held a series of community meetings during the late summer of 1949. As part of their campaign, the chairman of the land use committee appointed a subcommittee. This group, pushing the weed-control district idea, rounded up 400 signatures of persons owning 50,000 acres of land and presented their petition to the county court.



To the left and below the poster held by **Ben Newell, Marion County, Oreg., extension agent, is a slide viewer with field scenes of tansy ragwort taken in the county. It was kept lighted during office hours to acquaint visitors with the weed problem. More than 300 posters similar to the one held by Newell were distributed as an aid to county farmers in recognizing the tansy threat. After the educational program, which included meetings, demonstrations, radio talks, farm visits, an effort by the local land use committee, a weed-control district was organized.**

On March 26 this year, the court acted, declaring a county-wide district and appointed a county weed-control inspector.

Enter Jake Neufeldt onto the tansy ragwort scene. Despite high-sounding legal phraseology which gave him law-enforcement privileges, Jake set out to do a little educational work of his own. Within 2 months he called on 600 of the county's 5,200 farmers. He talked tansy ragwort, showed farmers the weed, repeated control measures, took orders for pack sack sprayers which were provided at cost, and mentioned the fact that the county PMA committee paid three-quarters of the cost of material for tansy ragwort control.

Oregon's weed-control law gives authority to post farms with a notice to destroy noxious weeds, and unless it is done the court will ask a commercial sprayer to do the job, then add the cost to the tax roll.

Education, the extension way, is better. Newell and Neufeldt potted more than 100 tansy ragwort plants and exhibited them with a small placard identifying them in seed stores, banks, service stations, country stores, and obviously, the county extension office. They also worked up a three-color 11½- by 14-inch poster and distributed more than 300. To keep printing costs down they "sold" their idea to surrounding counties in the tansy ragwort area and pooled an order for 2,000.

News stories? Five of them, plus two circular letters as well as local features and pictures, were worked out with local newspaper folks. The county, State, and a railroad are cooperating on cleaning the tansy plants from their rights-of-way.

"Your choice of a weed-control inspector is important," concludes Newell. "He's got to be something of a diplomat as well as pretty well informed on what he's talking about. But, get a good man, and lots of folks working on a problem like tansy ragwort—or any other problem—and you've got the problem more than half licked."

Coordinating Councils in Mississippi

Are Products of Close Cooperation

CLOSE COOPERATION among the various agricultural agencies in the counties is not only possible but is in actual operation in many Mississippi counties. The Pearl River County Coordinating Council is a good example of the cooperation that is possible.

This council, formed in 1936 to promote coordination of the work of the various agricultural agencies, is composed of representatives from the Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Production Credit Association, the county health department, county board of education, vocational agriculture, veterans' instructors, county home demonstration council, county farm bureau, and county livestock association.

In addition to the regular members of the council, the five commissioners of the Soil Conservation Service, the three committeemen of the Production and Marketing Administration, one farmer elected by each community as a member of the farm and home council, and the president of each home demonstration club, are invited to attend the monthly meetings of the council.

The council studied the three major phases of agriculture in the county—forestry, tung, and livestock, including poultry and dairying. Results of these studies, along with later developments of the agricultural experiment station, were placed in the hands of the different agricultural agencies for study.

Some of the accomplishments that can be listed as direct results of the work of this coordinating council, according to J. M. Sinclair, agricultural extension agent at Poplarville, are the

A money crop—V. H. Loveless, State Forestry Commission; J. S. Therrell, extension forester (pointing); L. V. Holiday, owner of farm; and T. H. Howell, assistant county agent in forestry, are shown inspecting some of the 200,000 acres of forest in Pearl River.

organization of the Pearl River Livestock Association and the purchase of 22 registered beef and dairy cattle foundation herds for members of 4-H clubs and Future Farmers of America.

"One of our boys, Virgil Ladner, who started out with 5 producing-herd registered Jerseys, now owns a herd of approximately 30 head of producing cows and has carried on a balanced farm and home program in cooperation with his mother and father," the agent stated.

L. D. Davis, another of the boys helped by the coordinating council, is now, after completing several years in 4-H Club work, a star farmer in FFA. He owns and operates a registered dairy herd of aproximately 20 cows.

A full-time forester was employed in cooperation with the Extension Service to be in charge of fire protection of some 200,000 acres of land. "It was largely due to the work of this forester and the coordinating council that this past season 1,045,000 seedlings were planted," said Mr. Sinclair who pointed out that these were mostly slash pine.

Perhaps the greatest single development of the coordinating council has been its pasture program. Approximately 5,000 acres of crimson clover and white Dutch clover were established with Dallis grass, Bermuda grass, or fescue on beef and dairy farms, he declared. Serecia lespedeza was seeded on 10,000 acres, and approximately 10,000 acres of temporary winter grazing crops consisting of small grains and clovers were planted and utilized the past season.

Numerous community improvement projects and events are also carried on under the leadership of the coordinating council and the county livestock association, which is the leading farm group of the county.

Meetings of the council are held monthly in the agricultural conference room adjoining the extension offices, and 25 to 40 members usually attend. The meetings consist of discussion of problems and special projects of various agencies or organizations, and plans are mapped out for joint participation in programs of common interest and county events or improvement projects. The council and the livestock association have a plan of local leadership whereby all neighborhoods are easily reached with information about activities or programs.

"Although it's true that agricultural development in Pearl River County is in its infancy, a coordinated program of all farm and home workers based on land-use findings can result in successful farming and homemaking in this area," the agent said.

"The county extension agent could not have done the job alone; neither could any other agency. But with all the agencies in the county working together, through their combined efforts, progress has been made in farming and home and community living."

Wisconsin 4-H Clubs
Train Citizens for Democracy

At the suggestion of A. F. Wileden, rural sociologist of Wisconsin, James S. Spero, of New York, gives us a summary of his research study of the citizenship training contribution of 4–H Clubs in Dane County, Wis. Mr. Spero studied agriculture and rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin, receiving his master's degree last June. He received his bachelor's degree at Yale University.

THE 4–H CLUBS in Dane County, Wis., were recently the subject of a study to find whether some of the principles voiced by the national, State, and county organizations are actually put into practice in the local clubs. The subject of the study was the citizenship training contribution of 4–H Club work.

Citizenship training for democracy was defined as the development of an awareness in 4–H Club youth of their responsibilities and duties as participating members of a democratic action group. The study was designed to show whether these 4–H Clubs only teach the skills of agriculture and home economics or whether they help to develop better citizens.

The study was made with the full cooperation of the Wisconsin State club office and the Dane County Agricultural Extension Service. The information for the study was obtained through a questionnaire that was mailed to the senior leader of every 4–H Club in Dane County. Club meetings were also observed, and many leaders and members were interviewed.

Of the 47 4–H Clubs that were active in Dane County at the time the study was made, 85 percent returned completed questionnaires. The results of the study revealed a great uniformity in the methods and procedures used in the clubs. In general, it was found that the 4–H Clubs in Dane County, Wis., are organized and run in a democratic manner and provide a good citizenship training program for the farm boys and girls who are members of them.

The leaders do not dominate the group activities of these clubs. All the leaders who returned the questionnaire stated that they offer guidance in the club meetings rather than acting as chairmen at the meetings or taking part in them. Eighty-seven percent of the clubs studied operate through committees. Of those clubs, 75 percent of the leaders offer guidance in the committee meetings.

Democratic methods are used in most cases for the choosing of the clubs' committees. In only a small percentage of the cases studied does the leader choose the committees. Most clubs have their committees elected by the members, appointed by the club officers, or made up of volunteers. The leaders also act in an advisory capacity in regard to the selection of the club members' projects. In no case studied did a leader state that he selects the projects for his members.

The internal organization and procedures of the 4–H Clubs in Dane County were also found, in this study, to be democratic and to help develop their members into better citizens. In every club included in this study, the officers are elected by the club members. In one-half of the clubs studied, the officers receive some special training for their jobs.

These 4–H Clubs offer many opportunities for their members to participate in the citizenship training phase of their programs. Many clubs have rules to prevent the officers or committee members from serving in the same positions continuously. The club members also, in the main, plan their own activities. When planning their annual picnics, 85 percent of the clubs studied make their plans through a committee which submits them to the club for approval or make their plans in a meeting of the whole club. In no case are such plans made only by the club officers, parents, or leaders.

Dane County's 4–H Clubs work with other groups in their communities. In this way the boys and girls get to know the activities of other organizations and learn to work with the people in them. All the clubs studied have the active support of the parents of the members. In addition to this, 55 percent of the clubs have an advisory council made up of interested people in the community.

Two-thirds of the 4–H Clubs included in this study work with at least one other organization in their community. More than 40 percent of them work with more than one such group. Thirty percent of the clubs have received some form of sponsorship from one or more community groups.

These clubs carry on many community service activities. Of the clubs studied, 85 percent carry on at least one such activity. Fifty-five percent carry on more than one, and more than 30 percent of them carry on three or more. Among these activities were such things as community health, safety, and recreation programs. These activities help to make the boys and girls aware of their responsibilities to their communities.

It was found in this study that many factors may have an effect on the type and amount of citizenship training that takes place in 4–H Club work. The factors of the size of the club and the average age of the club members appeared to be of some importance. The relations of the clubs with other groups and the internal

(*Continued on page 178*)

High Farm Production Means Backlog of Food for Now

and Favorable Potential for Increased Needs

Since the country is concerned about the food situation we have got the latest for you from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, based on information supplied by Marshall A. Thompson, information specialist.

WHEN the guns began to shoot in Korea, a glance at the records showed the farms of the country were more ready than ever before for large-scale production to supply our food needs. Supplies on hand, in the Nation, are large. Production from this year's crops and livestock is expected to be relatively high. And capacity to increase production in the years ahead is substantial.

For 6 years straight, 1944 through 1949, farmers harvested wheat crops of well over a billion bushels, and the estimate for this year is again close to a billion. No such record for such a period of years has ever before been made. In each of the last 2 years, farmers have turned out corn crops of more than 3 billion bushels. Prospects indicate a 3-billion-bushel crop again this year. Since the end of the Second World War, farmers have been turning out year after year at least a fifth more in total food production than they produced in 1941, the year that we entered the war. This high production means surplus and near-surplus supplies for normal times; ample supplies for times of trouble.

Food grain crops this year are expected to total within about 150 million bushels of last year's large production. Carry-over stocks of wheat July 1 of about 417 million bushels were about 30 million more than the July before Pearl Harbor. Corn stocks next October 1 are expected to be more than 950 million bushels, a new high, and about 50 percent above 1941. For feed grains as a whole, the 1948 output set a new record, and with 1949 production above average, supplies for the 1949–50 season are of near record proportions. Feed supplies in the 1950–51 season will also be close to record high—both in total and per animal unit. There is a heavy carry-over of feed grains, dominated by the record stocks of corn. To carry over stocks will be added a fairly large corn crop, a very large oats crop, the near-record out-turn of sorghum grain, and a sizable but below-average crop of barley.

And so the record runs. There were nearly 12 percent more cattle at the beginning of 1950 than in 1941—80.3 million head now, as compared with 71.8 million in 1941. There were 60.4 million hogs January 1 this year, as compared with 54.4 million just before the war. Numbers of chickens are up sharply from pre-Pearl Harbor levels. Although the number of cows kept for milk production is almost a million less than before Pearl Harbor, production per cow has increased so that a new peak in milk production is in the making this year.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that supplies of food in the United States this year are large enough to maintain the civilian food consumption rate per person at the same high level as in 1948 and 1949, even allowing for some increase in military procurement of food during the remaining months of this year.

Production of food this year, we are told, will be about 38 percent above the 1935–39 average and at least a fifth above the year 1941—a year when we considered ourselves very well fed. In other words, production of food this year is expected to total very nearly the same as last year, which was a year of high income and fairly high consumption.

It is further pointed out that stocks of storable foods are fairly substantial.

In addition, exports of food from this country have been smaller so far this year than during the past few years, and are expected to continue smaller because of improved food production abroad. Of course, there has been an increase in population and there are more mouths to fill than before Pearl Harbor; but on the basis of these supply estimates, the average United States civilian is expected to consume about 11 percent more food this year than he averaged during the prewar period, 1935–39. And the consumption rate will be somewhat higher this year than in 1941, the record year before our entry into the war.

It is recognized that the demand for food has strengthened this spring and summer but that has been due largely to the general rise in economic activity. Except for what is spoiled, it takes little more to feed a soldier in Korea than in California or Kal-

USDA meat grader Thomas Carroll, using a harmless vegetable substance, runs the roller grade along the back of a beef carcass.

amazoo. Some food is lost in battle, of course, and moderately large supplies must be kept on hand for our fighting forces. But the increase going to our troops when compared with the total supply, will be relatively small. The principal effect of the Korean situation on the food outlook for the next 6 months is likely to be the strengthening of consumer demand, as employment and consumer incomes rise with the impact of an accelerated defense program. Through the first half of this year, military procurement of most foods for troop use and civilian feeding in occupied areas was actually at a lower level than in the same period of 1949. Although mobilization will be stepped up, military purchases are not expected to have a substantial effect on the over-all demand for food products this year.

Shipments abroad, plus military takings, then, are not expected to dig an unusually big hole this year in the Nation's food supplies. Current indications are that such takings will total about the same as in 1949. And, right here, we are reminded also that the Department of Agriculture has substantial stocks of some foods purchased under price-support programs. These surplus stocks of foods have been held in storage and could be made available to the Armed Forces if needed.

Discussing the supply situation more in detail, BAE tells us that supplies of most livestock products are about as favorable as last year and somewhat better than in the years before the Second World War. Wheat and corn crops are expected to be smaller than last year but carryover stocks are very large and supplies of cereal foods for the coming year will be plentiful. Record supplies of grain will also be available for livestock feed and for export. Fruit crops, particularly citrus, peaches, and pears, are smaller than last year. However, fairly large stocks of processed fruits and vegetables are available from the 1949 packs, and the output in 1950 will be about equal to that of last year.

With feed supplies plentiful, hogs could be fed to heavier weights than those marketed last year, and the production of grain-fed beef also could be increased. The number of cattle on feed at midyear in 11 Corn Belt States was 34 percent greater than a year earlier. Larger supplies of fluid milk could be marketed—if consumer demand increases—by cutting down on the manufacture of dairy products that are in surplus. And the production of some canned fruits and vegetables could still be increased to meet stronger demand.

Do we fear a short supply of food? We are assured there is no prospect of a shortage in the months ahead. Are we afraid prices for food will go up? They have gone up in recent months, we are told, and they may still go a little higher, but food prices are not expected to average much higher this year, if any higher, than they were in 1949.

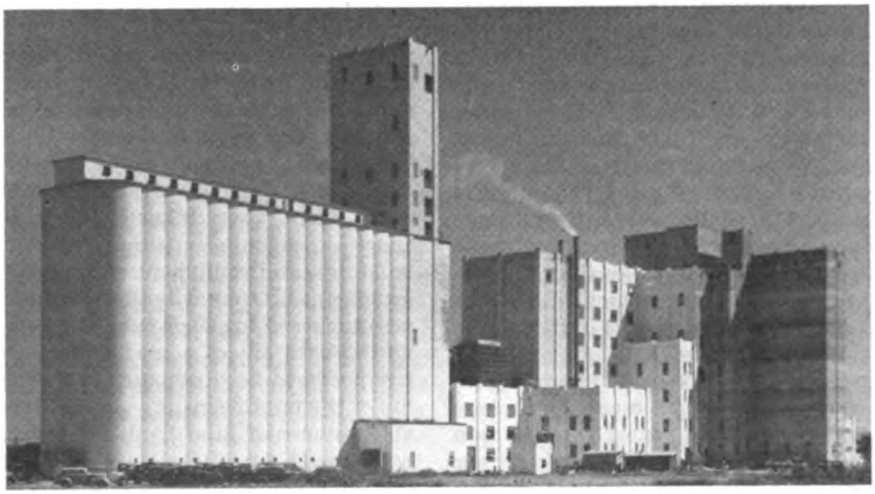
The Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that "scare" buying and price increases in food since the Korean conflict began are similar to those occurring in 1939 after war began in Europe. In that year, the buying receded and prices declined as soon as consumers realized that food supplies were adequate.

In terms of prices paid by farmers for food, it is pointed out that a record high level was reached during the second and third quarters of 1948. The index then (1910–14=100) was 261. But in the second quarter of 1950, the level was down to 238, and allowing for the increases that are now taking place on account of stepped-up economic activity, it doesn't seem likely that prices paid by farmers during the remainder of 1950 will get back to the record levels reached in 1948. Furthermore, prices paid for food in 1950 as a whole are not likely to vary much from the average of 1949.

Not only do we have large supplies on hand and near-record production in sight for this year, but given average weather, our farmers are prepared by reason of increased efficiency, more and better tools and machines, and

(*Continued on page 175*)

Bumper 1949 corn crop found permanent storage space short. Farmers put up temporary cribs.



Grain elevators, such as the modern structure pictured above in Tarran County, Tex., house the Nation's record supply of grain. Again this year experts forecast huge supplies will be available for livestock feed and export.

Credit Aids Adjustment to Changing Agriculture

J. R. ISLEIB

Land Bank Commissioner
Farm Credit Administration

A COUNTY agent in making the suggestion that a field of cotton or wheat should go into pasture runs into a current problem and perhaps the question, "How much will it cost?" And still another, "Where can I get the money to buy grass seed, fertilizer, fencing, and more livestock?" The county agent may then have the problem of suggesting available sources of credit.

Many farmers are borrowing money on farm mortgage security to finance changes such as these in their farm pattern. Most farmers borrowing to make a shift usually need a rather long-term loan; one that can be repaid from the earnings of the enterprise financed. The 12 Federal land banks, through 1,200 national farm loan associations, are financing shifts in much the same way that they finance other improvements to farms and buildings and the purchase of land. Land bank loans are especially adapted to this type of financing because they can be made for a long period, up to 40 years; yet they can be repaid at any time the borrower has the money. This flexibility makes them particularly adapted to financing projects that may not yield a sizable income immediately.

What is the answer to the man who asks about shifting to a new enterprise? Just this: If the prospects are that it is a good shift which will eventually increase his income and thus enable him to pay off his loan in a reasonable number of years, make the shift. If the farm loan association and the land bank are satisfied that the farmer's plan is a sound one, and the farm is adequate security, he should have no difficulty in obtaining a land bank loan. But it must be an undertaking that will assure a good income after the shift is completed.

REFINANCING SHORT-TERM DEBTS

Another purpose for which many land bank loans are currently being made is to refinance short-term debts, shifting these debts to a longer-term basis. Many farmers have greatly extended their short-term indebtedness. Some have financed the purchase of machinery, improvements, buildings, and equipment with short-term loans. Ordinarily the indebtedness incurred for such purposes cannot be paid out of a year's earnings but needs to be distributed over the life of the improvement. A considerable volume of land bank loans has been made for these purposes and the refinancing of short-term debt in the past few years. With these debts on a longer-term basis, farmers have found it easier to get the short-term credit necessary to finance current production needs.

LOAN LIMITATIONS

Many farmers are able to meet their longer-term credit needs with land bank loans. The land banks and farm loan associations, however, operate under laws that define the purposes, size, repayment, and other provisions of loans. Strict adherence to these provisions is important, not only to the farm loan association, land bank, and the borrower, but to the persons who provide the money to make the loans. The funds to make loans are obtained from investors who buy land bank bonds. These bonds are not guaranteed in any way by the Government. The Land Bank System is entirely owned by the farmer-borrowers.

What are some of the limitations on loans? First, the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, specifies that a loan cannot exceed 65 percent of the appraised value of the farm for agricultural purposes, and a loan cannot exceed $100,000, whichever is lower.

What is normal value? It is defined as "the amount a typical purchaser would, under ordinary conditions, be willing to pay and be justified in paying for the property for customary agricultural uses, including farm-home advantages, with the expectation of receiving normal net earnings from the farm."

Land bank loans may be made for long periods up to 40 years. So normal net earnings are based on expected income from the farm in both good and bad years. A loan made on this basis should be sound. But over a long-term period a lot can happen to a farm, a farmer, and the trend of prices. The Land Bank System, in doing the difficult job of forecasting future trends, is able to use to advantage its lending experience of 33 years. Appraisers study past experience closely in arriving at the normal agricultural value of a farm. They take into consideration changes in types and methods of farming, trends of prices, production, and costs. Studies of land values frequently result in a broadening of the services of the banks in some areas. In other areas the studies may demonstrate that land bank loans are being made on too full a basis for the real welfare of either the borrower or the lender. After all, if a lender lends a farmer too much money, the lender may take the loss; but the hardship the farmer-borrower must go through is usually much more serious.

Normal agricultural value gives farmers a good basis for credit, regardless of whether the current sales price of land is high or low. With a loan on this basis a farmer will have less difficulty in repaying it when his farm income is lower. Likewise, his basis for credit in periods of depression is enhanced because loans are not based on depressed land values. In this way, the land banks and associations are able to gear their credit service to farmers' needs regardless of the economic weather.

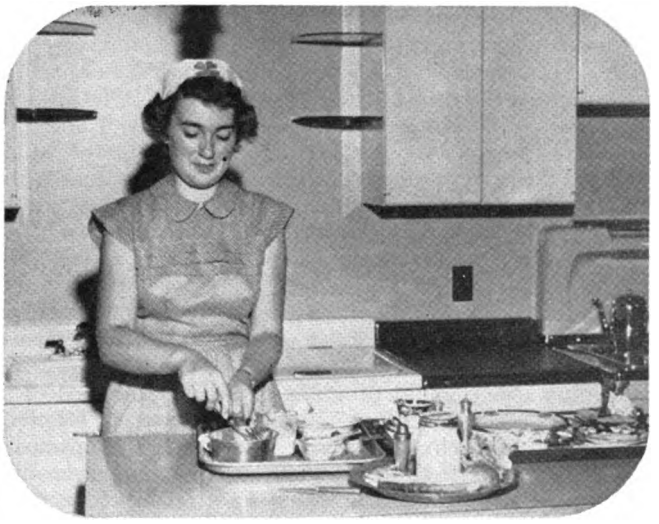
The farm loan associations and the land banks are continually meeting the needs of a changing agriculture. One notable example is the change to power farming and the financing of the additional acreage needed to make adequate-sized farms.

LOANS FITTED TO NEEDS

Within the policies followed by the cooperative mortgage credit system, it has been possible to finance many farmers who are faced with the problem of making rather drastic changes in their farming operations. These farmers have found land bank loans fitted to their needs. The amortization plan by which the loan is repaid in small annual or semiannual installments over a period of years along with the interest lifts the burden of having to make large repayments in any one year. At the same time, a farmer can repay any part of his loan or the whole loan at any time. Also, he can make payments into a future payment fund in good years which can be used to meet installments when farm income is low.

The farm loan associations and the land banks make up a farmers' cooperative credit system. The notes and mortgages taken by the land banks are the security for the bonds that are sold to investors and that furnish the funds for loans. In order to keep the favorable market established for these bonds, the banks must maintain a strong financial condition, and their loan policies must be sound. Such policies enable the farm loan associations and the land banks to provide credit on favorable terms to a large number of farmers.

Land bank loans are made on sound principles backed by years of experience. The banks serve agriculture constructively and should be a continuing influence in the direction of a more stabilized agricultural economy.



Philippa Gleason, 16, 120-Bustlers 4–H Club demonstrated a summer luncheon on television over a Minneapolis-St. Paul station early in the summer.

4-H Club Members on Television

4–H Club members in Hennepin County, Minn., are regular featured performers on television shows over TV station WTCN, Minneapolis-St. Paul.

What's more, the county home agent, Elizabeth Burr, manages to work these television shows into her training sessions to enable 4–H'ers and others to see the demonstrations being presented over TV.

During the past summer club members have put on more than half a dozen demonstrations for the Twin Cities television audience.

Some of the demonstrations they presented included Learning How To Use our Minnesota-Grown Foods, Keeping That Freshness in Vegetables, How To Grow Strawberries, Summer Luncheons, Preparing Food for the Freezer, and Controlling Insects in Your Garden, and Care and Handling of Bees.

Miss Burr works closely with the club members in preparing material for the television shows and follows through by being with them during some of the shows. All the demonstrators have had previous practice and experience before 4–H Club groups.

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What Is a Sound Program?

D. M. HALL, Specialist in Agricultural Extension, Illinois

THE PHILOSOPHIES of extension workers are changing and can be expected to continue to change, as Gilley observed in the Extension Service Review for June. Philosophies grow out of the circumstances under which people live; thus we can expect different people to have different philosophies. We seldom find the value-attitudes of the organizers the same as those of the administrators of a generation later. Neither do we often find the attitudes of administrators identical with those of the clientele or of the personnel assigned to carry out the program. If we ignore these facts, we become confused over the inconsistencies we see between the stated objectives and the procedures followed.

Behind every sound program is a set of objectives. When these are not stated, then each person involved either assumes that all the others have objectives identical to his, or he attempts to achieve his own ends by flying under false colors. Neither is a safe practice. Objectives do not motivate a group unless they are understood by all.

It may be hard to ignore the prestige and recognition seeking of the officials and the personnel; but if we can, and then realize that the clientele, those persons being served, are the "all-important" persons in an extension service, then it seems easy to agree upon general objectives to guide us. We identify the program of the people built by the people for the people as a democratic program.

Planning always begins with a problem. Before action is taken to transform the idea into a plan, three things must take place. First, the objectives must be clearly understood; second, the path to the goal must be determined; and third, a strategy must be developed. If the mass of people concerned are involved in these steps, a democratic program may be built.

Democratic philosophy. In America, we claim a democratic philosophy directs us. A democratic philosophy seems to consist of two parts:

1. *Social responsibility.* The pioneer demanded freedom as his first want, but the moment he formed a family or other group he assumed responsibility to it. The solution of most of man's problems are found in group life. We live in groups; we belong in groups, but our group life has not always been successful. True democracy sanctions social groups, but it maintains that groups are justified only if they strive for efficiency, oppose unfair monopoly, and work for the good of all. A great deal of power is often delegated to the officials of groups. Power over things means power over people, and power reduces freedom unless those to whom it is delegated discharge the greater social responsibility which it entails. Responsibility to the whole group is the first principle of democracy.

2. *Individual development.* Democracy expects every person to develop his individuality up to the limits of his capabilities. A democratic society must discover all it can about abilities and then provide the most favorable environment in which each may develop.

Of course this means that we must first agree upon the minimum specifications for a citizen. The literature is full of generalities, but much too little time is being devoted to the specific characteristics. Let us set the stage for the discussion by defining the good citizen as being well informed, as being creative rather than acquisitive, as being productive rather than idle, saving rather than destructive, generous rather than selfish, and trustworthy, understanding, fair, and willing to change. Let us define him as possessing the virtues of determination, dependability, cooperativeness, and progressiveness.

Thus we have set up our human resources as our most important resources. People are our objectives, and we expect to see desirable changes in them as the results of our efforts. Our facilities for effecting these changes in people are the soils, the plants, the animals, the equipment, the machines, the buildings, and the supplies. Our tools are facts, interests, and skills. And our problem is to become skillful in using our facilities and tools to develop acceptable attitudes in people and to teach them to think straight. Subject matter only gives us our tools; method is our skill in using our tools. And our objectives are desirable changes in people.

Working Objectives. Objectives that are too broad do not furnish handholds by which we can take hold of our job. We must not fritter away our time with intangibles. We must more specifically answer the question, "What are desirable changes in people?" Let us try by giving four answers.

1. Every person should be socially acceptable and civically responsible. There are many characteristics of a good citizen. We could become bogged down by their number. Let us name just four, and if we make some progress in attaining them, we shall have done a good job—in fact, a very good job.

a. A good citizen is dependable. He does not fail to do what he agrees to do when he agrees to do it. He is accurate, trustworthy; he accepts responsibilities and discharges his obligations. He is fundamentally honest.

b. A good citizen is determined because he has goals. But merely having goals is not enough; they must be personally useful and socially acceptable, as dictated by facts and sound judgments.

c. A good citizen is socially effective. He is understanding and considerate of the convictions of others and thus is able to participate in the activities

of a group without becoming a dissenter or a tyrant. He is fair; he believes in fair prices, fair costs, fair play, and a fair deal for everyone. He is willing to carry his share of the cooperative responsibilities of the group, and he plans his activities to profit with, rather than from, the social order.

d. A good citizen is progressive. He realizes that changes have been made and that in changing the world, just as in reconstructing a building, he must cast many odds and ends into the discard. Discarding old ideas leaves some persons confused. To avoid confusion, one must remain flexible and accept an attitude that permits one to make adjustments as the world moves on.

2. Every person should be healthy. Children have a right to inherit healthy bodies, and society is responsible if they fail to grow strong and vigorous. We must not only teach health facts, health skills, health habits, and health attitudes, but we are obliged to legislate and enforce certain health rules and practices. There are four parts to a health program. The first is concerned with body growth and nutrition. The second is concerned with the development of a strong heart, efficient lungs, a good digestive system, normal sense organs, and freedom from disease and body defects. We call this organic fitness. The third is known as motor fitness and means muscular development and coordination. It expects each to possess a high degree of agility, balance, endurance, flexibility, and strength. Of these, endurance seems by far the most important, and few of our present generation are keeping fit in this respect. The fourth factor is the ability to protect one's body against danger. This means knowledge of disease prevention, sanitation, insect control, and skill in first aid and safety and ability to swim. No health program can be considered adequate if it omits any part of these four factors.

3. Every person should be an efficient and satisfied worker in some useful occupation. It is good to work. Work has built, written, spoken—in fact, has accomplished all that has been done. Our greatest need is

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Indiana Farm Women Sing in the Nation's Capital

T. R. JOHNSTON, Extension Editor, Indiana

Albert P. Stewart, director of musical organizations at Purdue, and the chorus at a rehearsal on the Capitol grounds.

TWO THOUSAND FOUR hundred and eighty-seven Indiana farm women sang their way into the hearts of several thousand Washingtonians July 12. The occasion was "Indiana Day" at the National Capital Sesquicentennial observance.

These farm women, about 100 or so of whom had their husbands "tagging along just for the trip," as one of them jocularly put it, had the time of their lives. Most of them rode the 600 to 800 miles from different parts of the Hoosier State to the National Capital in 5 special trains. Others made the trip in chartered busses, and still others drove their own cars. All in all, nearly 3,000 persons journeyed to Washington July 9 and 10 to be there on the 11th and 12th. The folks on the banks of the Potomac heard some mighty good singing from those on "the banks of the Wabash" and got something of the results of one phase of extension work which involves more than 60,000 women in Indiana, a third of these on farms in the State.

This huge chorus, directed by Albert P. Stewart, director of musical organizations at Purdue and the daddy of the county home economics chorus idea about 15 years ago, provided the musical background of The Hoosier Heritage, an hour-long program, which was more than a cantata. It was written by Jack McGee and unfolded the life and work of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet of the people who had the ability to tell in most fitting fashion the story of rural life in Indiana from about 1870 until his death in 1916.

Gov. Henry F. Schricker, who with the writer was a guest on one of the five special trains, three of which were in the care of a former extension editor, Glenn W. Sample, who is now with the Indiana Farm Bureau, represented the State in the prologue, and Bruce McGuire, of the Purdue music staff, served as narrator. The entire program was presented on the lawn near the Capitol Building, with the

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MAKING

Sparks Interest

Measuring and tearing the blue material.

Pressing the design from the pattern.

Centering the white design onto the blue.

Enthusiasm for having United Nations flags dis
and girls who helped to make these flags.

With the United States flag flying alongside the
in Korea, Americans in all parts of the Nation
directly related to their everyday interest and

These Maryland farm women are only a few o
performed a patriotic service in making flags i
almost a reverent silence as the sewers worked
what the United Nations means to each and eve
which the United Nations flag stands.

The program was headed by a National Citizen
Farm organizations, home demonstration club
labor, women's, youth, and other groups, all w
Nations should have.

The women discuss the United Nations as they

F FLAGS

United Nations

in every community ran high among women

of the various countries participating in the war
enly became aware that the United Nations is
ty.

undreds of thousands of women and girls who
or of our boys in Korea. Sometimes there was
deep thought. Then they would discuss just
of us, always emphasizing the high hope for

mittee for United Nations Day.
l Clubs, and veteran, patriotic, school, church,
together, demonstrated the unity that the United

sample flags for each State extension office.

Machine stitching the design onto the field.

Cutting around the center white design.

Looking over the progress they had made.

Women Give Years of Volunteer Service to a County

IN HAMPDEN COUNTY, Mass., there are 201 members of the "Order of the Pearls." Their service adds up to many years of volunteer effort to make Hampden County a finer place in which to live and work and raise a family. The "Order of the Pearls" is a unique custom of honoring women who have given at least 10 years volunteer service as local community leaders under the county extension service.

151 LEADERS HONORED

Sixteen years ago, Mrs. William G. Dwight of Holyoke, chairman of the home demonstration extension committee, and the late Mrs. Lillian Stuart Chase, then county home demonstration agent, felt that the wonderful women leaders who had brought so much into their communities should have some recognition. They wanted to give the leaders something that would be definite, something that would be more visible than a card or diploma which could be tucked away in a drawer. They wanted something that would be more feminine and would have quality of beauty. After a good deal of study they decided that a strand of pearls would be just right. So the "Order of the Pearls" was set up in 1934 by Mrs. Dwight; and, through her thoughtfulness and generosity, this honor has been bestowed on 151 local executive and teaching leaders who have done not less than 10 years service as county leaders. Mrs. Dwight has brought into the "Order of the Pearls" fold 50 others, trustees and league officers, county, State, and Federal agents who have helped make the pattern of extension work reach across the Nation.

It was an honor for the Hampden County "Order of the Pearls" that Florence Hall, field agent, home demonstration work for Northeastern States, was inducted into membership in our group this year.

A very pleasant occasion was planned for the 1950 midsummer meeting of our executive committee. This year Mrs. Dwight was hostess to 66 guests, mostly executive committee members, at the luncheon marking the home department's thirty-fifth birthday party.

The "Order of the Pearls" is a pretty ceremony. This year Molly Higgins, Hampden County home demonstration agent, read the citation as Helen Hinman, associate home demonstration agent, fastened the pearls around the throat of each woman being honored; and Mrs. Dwight personally welcomed each leader into the "Order of the Pearls."

Following is the citation of Mrs. Ernest Hall of Agawam whose citation is typical of the leadership assumed by women in various home demonstration projects over a 10-year period: 1940, home grounds improvement; 1941 and 1942, nutrition; 1943, vice chairman of community group; 1944, vice chairman, magic in housekeeping, variety in wartime meals, sewing machine clinic; 1945, chairman of community group, Christmas gift kit, clothing, have fun at home, associate executive committee member; 1946, chairman, Christmas gift kit, make a coat, three square meals a day, make a dress, executive committee member; 1947, chairman, canning, telephone, bureau for food preservation, slip covers, executive committee member; 1948, chairman, Christmas in the home, community meals, executive committee member; 1949, chairman, Christmas in the home, slip covers, executive committee member; 1950, chairman, hooked rugs, executive committee member.

Mrs. Dwight, along with the late Horace A. Moses, founder of the Hampden County Improvement League, which is Hampden County's Extension Service, has been a guiding light in the "Order of the Pearls" and in the entire home demonstration program in Hampden County and in Massachusetts.

Editor and publisher of Holyoke's outstanding Transcript-Telegram, Mrs. Dwight writes daily for her newspaper, has been a member of the board of trustees for county aid to agriculture since its formation in 1919, a director of the University of Massachusetts, and founder of women's clubs throughout western Massachusetts. Two years ago, at the time of Mrs. Dwight's retirement as chairman of the home department executive committee after 30 years service, the women of the county published and dedicated a cookbook in her honor. Leaders such as Mrs. Dwight are an important factor in making home demonstration work what it is throughout the country.

More than a Century Ago

One of the interesting features of the twenty-ninth Rhode Island State 4-H Club camp at Kingston was a historical review of the development of 4-H Club work. The production, under the direction of Roger K. Leathers of East Greenwich and Ella Fazzarelli of Oakland, Md., covered the early demonstration meetings undertaken by Horace Greeley in 1840, the beginning of organized boys and girls clubs, and the canning club started in 1910 by Marie Cromer in South Carolina. The plan concluded with the development of 4-H Club work since 1914 and its expansion into the largest rural youth organization in the world.

Mary Keown Will Be Missed

MARY ELLEN KEOWN, State home demonstration agent in Florida for nearly 14 years, died August 11 at her home in Tallahassee.

Miss Keown had a long and distinguished career in the Extension Service. She entered this work in 1916 as home demonstration agent in Pinellas County, Fla. Later she became assistant State home demonstration agent in Alabama, then field agent for the Southern States for the Federal Extension Service. For 4 years she was director of educational advertising for the National Association of Appliance Manufacturers, traveling to all parts of the country and making contacts with colleges and universities.

While on loan from the Florida Extension Service to the United States Department of Agriculture from January 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, Miss Keown established home demonstration work in Puerto Rico.

She spent 4 months in the British Isles, where she introduced the steam-pressure canner in the poultry canning program of Ireland through the Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland.

In 1921 she organized the American Home Economics Women in Business Section of the American Home Economics Association and was its first national chairman.

Miss Keown served on the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the Committee on 4-H Club Work of the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service, and the American Home Economics Association committee on professional training for extension workers.

1945 WOMAN OF THE YEAR

After the Second World War, she was among representatives of more than 40 countries attending a conference in Washington on extension methods in war-torn countries of Europe and Asia.

An associate in Florida writing of her said, "Our State home demonstration agent believed wholeheartedly in the value of extension work * * * It became her vocation and her avocation, absorbing her interest; challenging her intelligence, training, and experience; stimulating her creative ability; and inspiring her to achieve new heights in the vision of comfort, culture, influence, and power in the rural and urban homes of Florida. We shall not soon meet her like."

Miss Keown brought to her work a rare combination of humor, indefatigable energy, and ability of a high order. Her death will be a great loss not only to Florida and the South but to the entire Nation.

In naming her Woman of the Year in 1945, the Progressive Farmer drew the following picture of Miss Keown. " 'Sure, she steals your heart away,' —that's Irish-descended Mary Ellen Keown with her vital personality, her happy faculty for working well with people, her ability to organize, her ease and fluency in speaking, her fine sense of humor and her fund of Irish stories."—Prepared by Mena Hogan, field agent, from material sent by J. Francis Cooper, extension editor, and Ethyl Holloway, district home demonstration agent, Florida.

High Farm Production

(*Continued from page 167*)

better farming methods to do a better production job than ever before. We have never been better prepared with food than today; and no country has ever been better prepared in land and tools and in the skills required for production.

Farmers are now producing far more than they produced before Pearl Harbor. Since the end of hostilities in 1945, farmers have been turning out, year after year, at least a fifth more than in 1941. It was just last year, in fact, that farmers set a new all-time high in total production—40 percent above 1935–39.

Unquestionably, if it became necessary, they could expand production to still greater heights. The extent of the increase would depend a lot upon the weather and upon how much equipment and supplies farmers could get. The building of stronger defenses might bring shortages of needed farm equipment, but with the machines already on hand and their increased knowledge of how to produce, farmers could push their output substantially above what it is today.

We must remember that farms are better equipped now than they were at the close of the Second World War. They are stocked with newer and better machines of all kinds—tractors, milking machines, combines, mechanical corn pickers, mowing machines, and other items. Tractors, for instance, have more than doubled since 1941—from 1.7 million to more than 3½ million. Combines last year totaled 590,000, as compared with 375,000 as recently as 1945. The total of 365,000 mechanical corn pickers at the last estimate was more than double the 1945 total and almost 3 times that for January 1942—and so on.

The increased production on United States farms has been made with fewer workers. During the war, farm population underwent a sharp shrinkage—some workers went to war, others to factories. By 1945, there were 5 million fewer people liv-

(*Continued on page 182*)

Dreams Can Become Realities

DREAMS do come true, not through the assistance of a fairy godmother, though that sometimes happens, too, but mostly when a county agent like Virgil N. Sapp of Jasper County, Mo., puts his shoulder behind the wheel.

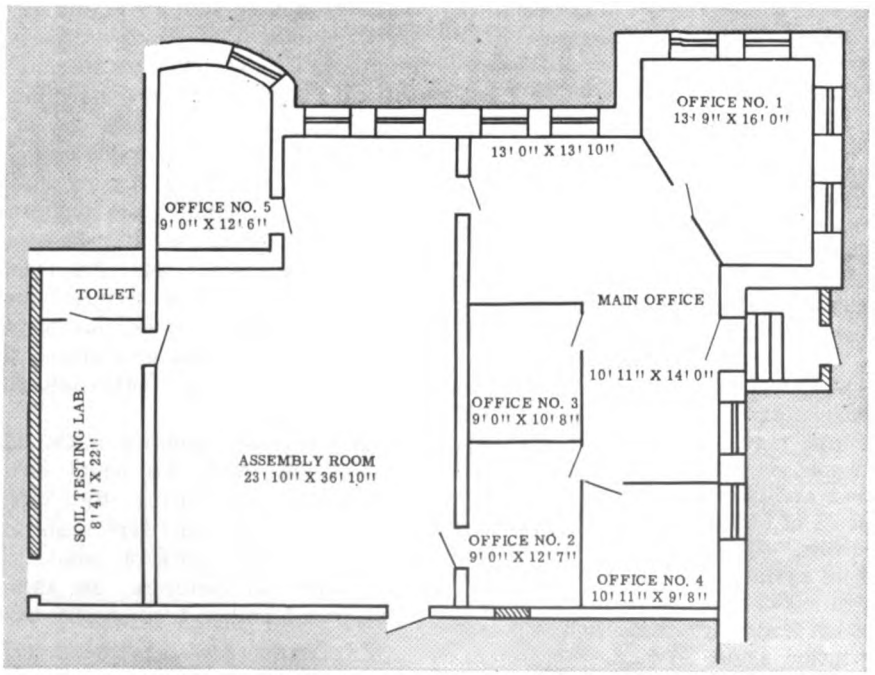
Last year, while attending summer school, County Agent Sapp visualized enlarged quarters for the Jasper County extension office. It wasn't too easy to put down his vision on paper, but he did, and he handed the paper in for the term.

Time passed, and Sapp kept his dream alive. He spoke with influential people in the county about it and sought their advice and help. Soon he had them believing in his dream. Members of the chamber of commerce, the county court, and the local sponsoring body became interested and offered their suggestions. Sapp proved to them how adequate office space would pay dividends to the farmers, farm women, and youth in terms of better service.

The county sponsoring body requested Sapp to put his plans down on paper. He presented the group with his term paper which they reviewed. They added another room to the plans, and the matter was laid before the members of the county court who requested Sapp to supply justifications for the larger improved quarters. He rewrote his term paper. The county court approved his recommendations for expanded office space and instructed an architect to draw up plans according to Sapp's specifications.

The fulfillment of Sapp's vision was realized almost a year later when the county extension staff took over their new headquarters. Open house was held from 1 to 4 p. m. the last Saturday in May. More than 200 visitors came to the office and inspected the new quarters. The 3 members of the county court and the president of the county sponsoring body participated in a special radio program originating from the newly remodeled office. They told the people in the county about the new quarters.

Dreams do come true, even now. But fulfillment rests largely upon cooperation. By getting others interested in his plans, seeking their advice, and following their suggestions, County Agent Virgil Sapp acquired what at first seemed impossible—a new and up-to-date modern office.



Farm Women Sing

(*Continued from page 171*)

floodlighted Capitol dome in the background. The sweet music from the throats of 2,487 women, who had had considerable training each week for some years in their county home economics chorus rehearsals or programs, in this setting was something that even Washington folks, accustomed to superlatives, enjoyed and "raved" about. It was that good.

The day before the concert the women witnessed the unveiling of a bronze plaque by one of their number to commemorate the planting of a sycamore tree on the Capitol grounds by the late Daniel W. Voorhees, long a United States Senator from Indiana and often dubbed "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." Mrs. Bert Macy, of Buck Creek, Ind., mother of Music Director Stewart and member of the Tippecanoe County home economics chorus, which was the first of all the county units to be formed in the United States, was accorded the honor of unveiling the plaque.

GOVERNOR PRAISES EVENT

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, United States Senator Homer E. Capehart, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, president of the Indiana Society of Washington, which cooperated in staging the event, all spoke at the plaque unveiling.

The celebration was the first really big event to be put on by any of the States in connection with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Capital City. It was quite fitting that those enrolled in extension project work from Indiana should be called upon to represent the State. The official designation of this responsibility came from the Governor of Indiana, who has long been an ardent supporter of extension work and all that it implies. He was loud in his praise of the event and praised the "vocal storming of Washington" by his fellow Hoosiers.

The Indianapolis Star paid an editorial tribute to the women for their sparkling performance.

Farm Women's Gifts Aid Hospital

CARMEN BREAZEALE

Miss Breazeale is owner-editor of the Natchitoches (La.) Enterprise. She is a volunteer service chairman of the American Red Cross for her parish and, as such, is the parish representative on the hospital council. She, the home agent, and home demonstration club members make a fine corps of philanthropic workers in Natchitoches Parish.

Teamwork between these two gets things in the Natchitoches community done in a big way. Carmen Breazeale, editor, Natchitoches Enterprise, and Mrs. Mamie T. Mims, home demonstration agent, are a good pair of civic workers. Miss Breazeale gives much space in her paper to the home demonstration program under way in her parish.

WHEN it was decided to supply each patient in the Veterans' Administration Hospital in nearby Alexandria with a bag of home-made candy and a holly wreath made of evergreens and red berries, tied with a large red bow, I knew whom to call upon to have our parish, Natchitoches, come through with its assignment.

On arriving in Natchitoches, I went immediately to Mrs. Mamie T. Mims, home demonstration agent for Natchitoches Parish, and outlined the plans for the Christmas program, adding that, in addition to the 75 wreaths and 100 bags of candy, about 20 dresses for little girls aged from 2 to 12 years were needed. Mrs. Mims, as she had previously done, called in members of the parish council of the home demonstration clubs and explained the project. Mrs. Ben Moreland, of Powhatan, one of the council officers, had gone to the hospital meeting, so she was well informed about the making of the wreaths. She demonstrated the work to those present under Mrs. Mims' direction. The entire quota of wreaths, candy, and dresses was apportioned among the club members, all of whom were clamoring for even more than their share. As a result, nearly double the number of wreaths, bags of candy, and dresses were sent in to the hospital.

When Eastertime arrived, again Mrs. Mims came forward and, through personal contact, provided hundreds of cut flowers to take to the hospital so that each patient could have beside his bed on Easter morning a lovely basket of flowers donated by the members of the home demonstration clubs.

Not being satisfied with assisting in special projects, Mrs. Mims suggested to her clubwomen that when they put up their preserves, jellies, and pickles, each put aside some of the best ones to be taken later to the hospital, where the majority of patients are tubercular and need additional sweets. So, as a result, several times a year many boxes of preserved figs, peaches, plums, pears, mayhaw, blackberry, dewberry, and grape jellies, and sweet and sour pickles of all kinds, are taken to the hospital, where they are given for prizes and furnished for additional lunches and between-meal snacks. The gifts have done a great deal to help the patients, who appreciate so much the touch of home.

One of the most successful results of Mrs. Mims' efforts and mine, combined, was collecting enough coupons from coffee, packaged by a local firm, to get a large electric coffee urn. It was taken to the hospital and is in constant use by the workers at ward parties and big affairs. The preserves and jellies are enjoyed with the coffee. All this was made possible by the parish-wide cooperation of the group of women under the direction of Mrs. Mims.

Agents' Trophy

MANITOWOC and Sheboygan Counties shared Wisconsin's trophy for 1949's best county agent project. Outagamie County won possession of the trophy for the best assistant county agent's project.

The county agent trophy was won by the work of G. W. Lycan, Sheboygan County agent, and John Buchholz, Manitowoc County agent, for their help to farmers in organizing the Lake Land quality egg marketing cooperative.

Gale Vandeberg, Appleton, won the trophy for his work in a safety project.

The county agent trophy was purchased 8 years ago by county agents in 16 eastern counties, to be presented to the county agent in the district each year who had the best extension project. Both counties have won the trophy before.

The assistant agent's trophy is only in its fourth year.

The Lake Land cooperative now handles about 500 cases of eggs a week which are federally graded and sold, packaged in cartons, on a quality basis.

In Outagamie County's safety project, 4-H members inspected more than 1,000 farms, marking hazards with a large skull and crossbones sign which stayed until the hazard was removed.

Pig in a Poke

IT took considerable teamwork, plus a big fat pig, to do it; but the 27 members of the Joy home demonstration club in Murray County, Okla., raised the $276 they needed to beautify their club room and schoolhouse.

After holding a pie supper and other money-raising activities, only to find themselves short of the required cash goal, the project chairman, Mrs. C. W. Thomas (center) suggested the sale of chances on a pig. Club Member Mrs. Sam Harrison (right) donated the pig, and the group raised an additional $122 through this pig raffle sale.

The new venetian blinds added to the schoolhouse and clubroom are being tried out by Mrs. Dee Thompkins, president of the club (left). The furniture has been renovated, and all woodwork repainted.

Wisconsin 4-H Clubs

(*Continued from page 165*)

organization and procedures of the clubs show some evidence of being influenced by these two factors.

The results of this study show that the 4-H Clubs in Dane County, Wis., offer a good program to develop better citizens of those youth who are members of them. These clubs do more than merely train young people in the skills of agriculture and home economics. Through the club program and activities, the boys and girls learn more than skills. They develop an awareness of their duties as responsible citizens living in a democracy. They learn to work and plan together in a democratic manner to gain the ends they desire. They also learn to work with other individuals and groups in their communities.

This study offers scientific evidence in a field where very little is known at present. The literature on 4-H Club work states that this organization develops better citizens and does not exist solely for the purpose of teaching skills. One phase of training better citizens is that of teaching them how to function in a democracy. It was shown in this study that, at least in this phase of club work in Dane County, the principles and goals of the 4-H Clubs are not merely voiced by the national and State offices but are actually put into practice in the local clubs.

This article is only a brief summary of the study. The study was done as a master's thesis in the department of rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin, and a copy of it is available at the university library.

Farm Pictures Tell Story on Outdoor Screen

A "drive-in" idea to spread extension information was used to advantage by County Agent R. Q. Brown, of Mississippi County, Mo.

Earlier this year, Brown took a series of color pictures on several Mississippi County farms that told stories of good soil and crop management. He later had these pictures made into color transparencies.

Realizing that farm families cannot take time during busy summer days to see their neighbors' progress, Brown decided on the "drive-in" idea. He set up a series of night meetings during August in 12 Mississippi County townships, mostly in schoolhouse yards.

The pictures were projected on a large, outdoor screen, while Brown discussed them. Parking was arranged so that the farm folks could see and hear without getting out of their cars. The big feature of these outdoor meetings was that the whole family could attend during the early hours of the evening without dressing up. But in case of rain, the meeting was held in the schoolhouse.

County Agent Brown says that the "drive-in" farm meetings have been very successful and have been a big help in showing the value of good farm practices.

Quality Eggs Televised

Consumers in the Philadelphia area got a good look at quality eggs on their television screens. Amos Kirby, farm director for WCAU, Philadelphia, on his weekly TV show presented two 4-H poultry club members from Bucks County, Pa.

Catherine Hausman, Quakertown, Pa., and Walter Jamison, Newton, Pa., opened the show with a big wire basket of eggs. In response to the question from Kirby on how they got such good-looking eggs, these young poultry growers displayed baby chicks, cockerels, pullets, and finally well-grown hens.

Miss Hausman and Jamison candled eggs, weighed them, packed them in dozen cartons, and showed the difference in quality by breaking a high-quality and a low-quality egg side by side on a pane of glass. Viewers of the show said they could see plainly the difference between high- and low-quality eggs.

New Life for Old Pastures

Renovating old Kentucky bluegrass and clover permanent pastures is a paying proposition. Experiments at Beltsville over a 5-year period have shown a 50-percent increase in production. The renovating process is roughly this: The pastures are limed, manured, and then torn up with a heavily weighted disk harrow, usually in the fall. Early the next spring about 500 pounds per acre of 0–14–14 commercial fertilizer is broadcast, the pasture double-disked, harrowed again, and reseeded with a mixture of bromegrass, alfalfa, red clover, and ladino.

Do you know

HAROLD GALLAHER
a forester and a teacher

UP IN THE OZARKS, in Dent County, Mo., to be specific, there's an extension forester who has been successful in getting farmers to adopt sound woodland practices. He is Harold Gallaher—reared on an Ozark farm and now a trained forester and agriculturist. And he is successful because he is showing farmers that farm woodland improvement is a necessary part of a well-balanced general farming plan.

If you are not familiar with Dent County, you'll want to know that it has more than 1,600 farms, with a verdant timber forest of nearly 110,000 acres. On an average, this means about 70 acres for each farm. Since Dent County forest lands were logged off commercially some 50 years ago, farmers have paid scant attention to the stands of trees which grew on the cut-over areas. These trees were taken for granted; even, at times, looked upon as a nuisance. For one thing, the Ozark farmer had for many years waged a vigorous battle against engulfing hardwood sprouts on his farming and pasture lands.

At the outset Gallaher faced the difficult task of convincing the people that they should care for their woodlands and thus capitalize far more than they realized upon this slow-growing crop. The perplexing problem of how to get and hold the attention of the farmer in a farm forestry educational program was the first that had to be solved before any kind of educational program could get under way. But, remember, we called him an agriculturist. Gallaher realized that the carrying capacity of pasture land in Dent County could be doubled, in some cases tripled, by soil testing and use of the right fertilizers and seeding with adapted pasture mixtures.

"On much of the pasture land in Dent County the carrying capacity can be doubled or tripled by soil testing and proper soil fertilization," reports Gallaher, "and sometimes I have found it easier to get farmers interested in the possibilities which their

Farmer learns to tally timber.

farm woods offer by first working with them to improve their present pasture system. Getting cattle and hogs on to good pasture and out of the woods is one of the first steps toward better timber management."

Forester Gallaher has found he can do a better job if he has a clear picture of the entire farm. He makes it a point to acquaint himself with the potential possibilities of the farms he visits and, if called upon, can readily outline a balanced farming program. The 4–H Clubs have also furnished another avenue to reach the adult. Last spring six 4–H Clubs in the county started pine-tree plantations. The project attracted more than 100 people beyond the 4–H age; and Gallaher did not fail to have the people take away some knowledge of woodland management.

As a teacher, Gallaher realizes the value of visual aids in his educational work. At meetings, which are held for the most part in the evenings, entire families attend and are taken on tours of forests and see effective timber management via motion pictures and slidefilms.

Last spring Gallaher conducted a livestock meeting. For the demonstration, he chose a farm with about 40 acres of timber. In the morning he demonstrated beef calf dehorning and castration, but in the afternoon he took the entire party into the nearby forest and together they worked out a management plan for farm woodlands. The many phases of woodland improvement were pointed out and discussed. Since the meeting, all the farmers who attended have mapped out a simple program to fit their needs. More important, though, they have started improvement work on their own woodlands.

Here Gallaher would like to interject a word for the students who may be thinking of entering forestry work. He believes that they will find it profitable to take some related agricultural subjects. "More than an education in forestry," he cautions, "is needed to get a good job done."

Gallaher recognizes the tremendous value of cooperation and attributes much of the progress that has been made to the splendid cooperation of other agencies, such as the U. S. Forest Service and the Missouri State Conservation Commission. Last year, with the cooperation of these agencies, an annual conservation week was inaugurated in Dent County. During the week hundreds of people heard discussions, saw movies, and exchanged ideas and information on the conservation of natural resources.

Today in Dent County, timber is a good cash crop. But Gallaher looks to the future for the bountiful resources of the forests to be fully realized. The oncoming generation, through the efforts of the 4–H Clubs, the schools, and other organized youth groups, will have a better understanding of woodland management. It is only then, he believes, that the forests will receive the full attention they deserve.

● VERDA MAE DALE was appointed extension housing specialist in Massachusetts on August 15. She will help families with the planning and building of new livable, low-cost homes and will assist others in remodeling or improving their old homes. Miss Dale was graduated from Kansas State College in 1938 and received her master of science degree from Cornell last June. Before entering Cornell she was a county home demonstration agent in Missouri and served as home demonstration agent-at-large for a year with the Extension Service at Cornell. Miss Dale was a captain in the WAC's during the Second World War.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Refined Honey

Honey producers will find a market for their low-grade honey if the honey industry adopts methods developed by our Eastern Regional Research Laboratory for refining dark or strong-flavored honey. The laboratory scientists find that treating low-grade honey with bentonite, a special type of clay, gives a product with milder but characteristic honey flavor. They also have devised a charcoal process to make a completely deflavored honey sirup. Both these products are wholesome and nutritious and contain the same amount of sugar as the original honeys but lack the strong flavor. The honey investigators believe that refined sirups from this low-grade honey can be marketed profitably. Deflavored honey sirup, particularly, should prove useful to the tobacco industry and to manufacturers of confectionery, bakery products, beverages, and other foods. This research, therefore, could create a demand for the annual crop of 5 to 10 million pounds of low-grade honey which producers now have difficulty in disposing of.

Electricity and the Egg

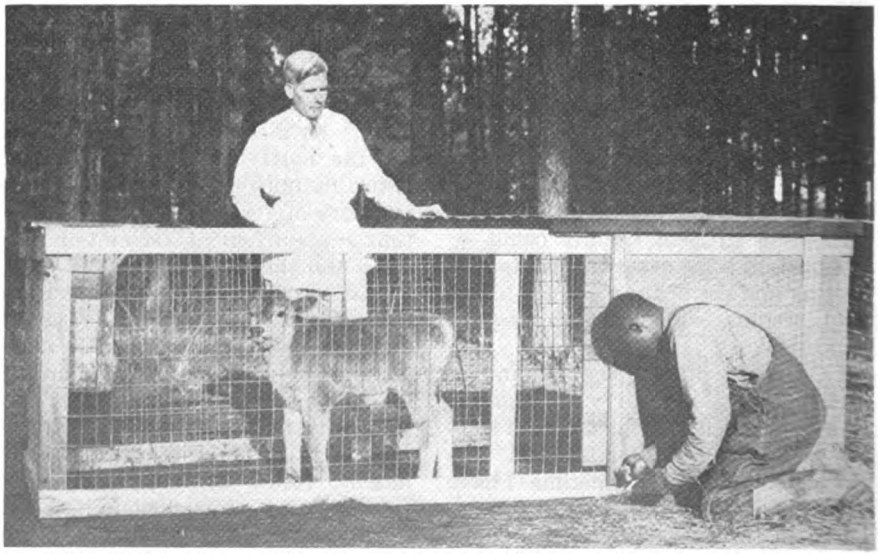
Farmers who have electricity available may find some interesting new uses for electric energy on farms as a result of USDA research. Our scientists are studying the effects of bactericidal radiation on the growth of young chicks and on egg production. They are treating hybrid seed corn with ultrasonic (high-frequency sound) radiations and are determining quality of shell eggs through electrical conductivity. In cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations, they are studying dielectric heating for drying corn, alfalfa, and rice. These are big words—describing basic research—but when spelled out, they could mean higher egg production, more efficient chick growth, and better methods of drying small grain.

Story of the Bees

We're becoming more and more aware of the importance of bees in alfalfa-growing areas. Here's a story that will convince the most doubtful. A 132-acre field of alfalfa near Davis, Calif., was used last summer for a demonstration. The owner had grown hay on the field for 6 years. The stand was running out, and he had decided to plow it under. However, he was induced to gamble on a seed crop—his first. The field was given a weed spray and one application of DDT to control the lygus bug. At least six colonies of bees per acre were distributed through the field at the beginning of bloom. Pollination was attributed wholly to honeybees. The field produced 1,120 pounds of thresher-run seed per acre—four times as much as the State average, which was 275 pounds of clean seed last year.

Moving Day for Dairy Calves

Portable pens for dairy calves are cutting losses from coccidiosis and other diseases as much as 65 percent. Young dairy calves are particularly susceptible to coccidiosis, white scours, and pneumonia if they are not adequately protected. Losses often go as high as 75 percent. Scientists at the Agricultural Research Administration's regional animal disease laboratory, Auburn, Ala., constructed small portable pens, 5 by 10 by 3 feet, and tried them out for several years. Deaths from all causes reached only about 11 percent, even though the calves were deliberately inoculated with coccidia. The only labor involved is moving the pens uphill to a fresh site once a week,—a job that can be done easily by 2 men. In Alabama alone, more than 300 of these pens were used on 80 farms last year. The dairymen say their calf losses dropped from as high as 75 percent to less than 10 percent. Working plans for these portable pens may be obtained free from the Auburn laboratory.



Sound Program

(*Continued from page 171*)

for more of it. A full-functioning economy depends upon well-trained workers and upon an expanding technology. Our national goal should be to produce all the things that people really need at prices so low that all could buy, and with incomes equitably distributed so that no one will be shut off from consumption except those who refuse to work. To accomplish this sort of objective, we must first change our attitude regarding work. Not so long ago I heard a banker complaining about the indolence of workers, and as I was leaving the bank I saw in his window a card stating "One good investment is worth 10 years of hard work."

A well-adjusted worker is a happy and efficient worker, but workers can not do all the adjusting. Part—in fact, the major part—is the responsibility of management. This fact was clearly brought out by the War Manpower Commission in its four foundations for good relationships:

1. Let each worker know how he is getting along.
2. Give credit where credit is due.
3. Tell people in advance about changes that will affect them.
4. Make the best use of each person's abilities.

We should start in making efficient workers by setting up more effective services for ability testing, counseling, training, retraining, and placement; and when workers are ready we must have jobs ready for them.

Jobs depend upon industrial expansion. Conditions seem ripe for the greatest era of advancement or the greatest depression we have ever known. Only resolute and courageous planning can save us from skyrocketing to our disaster. We must think forward, not backward. We must gather facts as the basis for new decisions and to allay the fears of businessmen about the future. Fear is the major reason for unemployment, business stagnation, and job dissatisfaction. Fear and hate and lack of concern for the welfare of others are the basis for our national tensions. The remedy for fear is faith or facts. Faith is the consequence of our hopes. Facts are the result of research. Let us support technological, socioeconomic, and educational research as the second move in obtaining vocational efficiency and economic development.

4. Every person should have some recreational interests. Recreation is not the first objective of life. The world's work must be done even though it be difficult and routine. Yet, when the body is tired and the spirit dull, then man needs recreation. Leisure should not be considered as time killing but as an opportunity for creative adventure. We expect everyone to have earned the right to play, but we run into difficulties when we try to prescribe the exact use of his playtime.

Democracy asks that its citizens place the common good ahead of individual privileges.

On the basis of the underlying philosophy and on the basis of the four working objectives, we are able to judge the comprehensiveness of a program. These objectives seem to serve equally well for community programs and for individual farm and home programs. They seem to answer the question, "What is a sound program?" Our next job, however, is to take steps to put the parts of such a program into operation.

A New Zealander Tells It

It is quite unusual for a reporter of the home demonstration club to write about herself; but I am doing so, to tell about the wonderful people I call neighbors and friends.

I have been in this country nearly 4 years, and am not an American citizen yet, but hope to be real soon. The last 2 years I have resided in Oklahoma City. When I moved out here to Aviation Acres the people really opened their hearts and took me in. I entered into their club and activities as if I had known them all my life; it was wonderful to find no stiffness about them as found in my country. When I was sick they visited me, brought me little things, and did my work for me. Everyone goes by first names, and no one "arches" her back about this; it is an accepted American custom. I am truly proud to be a part of this club and organization and to live where people are so friendly to me. To a stranger in a strange land, friends mean so much; if everyone would extend the hand of friendship to others as these people have done for me, everyone would be mighty happy. Homesickness doesn't bother me at all now, although I'd love to see my mom and dad again. However, these people keep me contented and busy helping in their club and other activities, so there is no time for being lonely.—*Mrs. E. W. Bottrell, reporter, Aviation Acres Home Demonstration Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.*

Film for Children

A new agricultural film designed to interest children in life on a farm and to show them how modern farming methods outproduce the old farming techniques has been shown in Washington, D. C., schools recently with great success.

Mrs. Fayette Dow, who wrote the script and produced the film, has introduced a method of training elementary grade school children to become a living sound track in the presentation of the film. The script is printed on colored cardboards; and the children, with the use of tiny flashlights, read the parts assigned to them.

The actors in the film are none other than five young relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Dow who have spent six successive summers at the Dow farm in western New York State. As the film progresses one watches the children grow in stature as well as interest in farm life and assume new duties about the farm, raking hay, feeding chickens, planting the home garden, and driving tractors or operating other machinery under adult supervision. The older children evince great interest in the United Nations, and excellent shots of Lake Success and some of the peoples represented there are shown.

This film may be obtained from the Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., on either a purchase or rental basis.

About People . . .

● MRS. LEONA MACLEOD became Michigan State home demonstration leader on September 1, replacing Rachel Markwell, who resigned last fall. After 4 years as Oakland County home demonstration agent, Mrs. MacLeod was extension clothing specialist for 7 years. Since 1945 she has been a member of the resident clothing staff.

● ACTIVITIES of the newly formed Grant County, Wis., Swine Breeders' Association will be financed from the proceeds of a donation gilt sale recently held for 4-H Club members and Future Farmers. County Agent George Dehnert, who helped organize the association, says the growers brought in 21 gilts that brought nearly $500. The average price was approximately $23 a head.

● GEORGE DUSTMAN, Wayne County, Ohio, agent, was one of seven men honored recently by the Wooster Rotary Club for their contributions and services to Wooster and the community. In part, the citation presented to Mr. Dustman read: "There has, perhaps, been no person who has influenced agriculture in Wayne County to a greater degree than has George Dustman. * * * Every resident of Wayne County has benefited through George's sojourn with us to a degree known only to his intimate associates."

● JOHN W. MITCHELL, USDA Extension agent, was recently awarded the honorary degree of doctor of humanities by Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., in recognition of his contribution to rural life in the South. Editorially commenting upon the award, the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Mitchell and his high accomplishment since he entered extension work in 1917. He makes his headquarters at Hampton Institute in Hampton, Va.

● THERESE WOOD, associate professor of food and nutrition, Cornell University, sailed July 15 for London, where she taught women techniques for canning meat and poultry in the pressure canner. This was a 3-week project sponsored by the Farmers' Weekly, an English newspaper. She later planned to visit in England Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France. She also attended the meeting of Associated Country Women of the World at Copenhagen.

We Live Here

Eastern relatives and friends traveling in Colorado like the new road signs that home demonstration clubwomen are erecting in many counties this year.

"In Montezuma County, projects started by the home demonstration council in 1948 will please the mail carrier, too," says Mrs. Sylvia Lee, home demonstration agent.

Committees from various home demonstration clubs were appointed to install mail boxes of the right type on the correct side of the road, and the proper distance off the road. They stenciled easily read names on the boxes. Now when tourists drive down the road in Mancos or Lakeview communities they know exactly where the Frenches or Bryans live.

The road signs are a follow-up of the mail box project, not only in Montezuma County but in many other counties. The women listed names of all farmers and ranchers living on each cross road. Then, at the junction, or crossroads, they erected individual signs such as "R. T. Smith, 6 miles," grouping them one under the other. The advantage, they point out, is that when the farmer moves you remove only one sign and substitute another for the new family. In some instances there are as many as 26 names appearing on one post. The homemakers even treated the posts, but they did draft manpower to dig the post holes and to install the signs.

High Farm Production

(*Continued from page 175*)

ing on farms than in 1940. Some returned after the war but the census of 1950 is expected to show substantially fewer people on farms than in 1941.

Back in 1940, one farm worker could supply about 11 persons in the United States and abroad. By 1945, 1 United States worker could produce enough to supply about 15 persons.

The tractor is one of the main items making possible increased production. Because tractors can work faster and longer than draft animals—around the clock if need be—farmers can get their work done even when they are short of help or are delayed by bad weather. Furthermore, the decline in horses and mules since 1941 has made about 15 million acres available for growing products for human use. In the longer period, since about 1920, some 60 million acres formerly used for horse feed have been released for growing food and other products for human use. Significantly, the great upsurge in farm production during and since the Second World War came about with only a minor increase in acreage harvested. The total for 1949 was 356 million acres, up only 6 percent from 1941. Harvested acreage this year is down to an estimated 339 million, very nearly the same as in 1941.

Measured in terms of long-term potential capacity, as well as in terms of supplies on hand and in sight, there appears to be plenty of food ahead. And the productive might of American farmers stands out prominently among all the essentials of national security.

Potato Man Praises Salaman's Potato Book

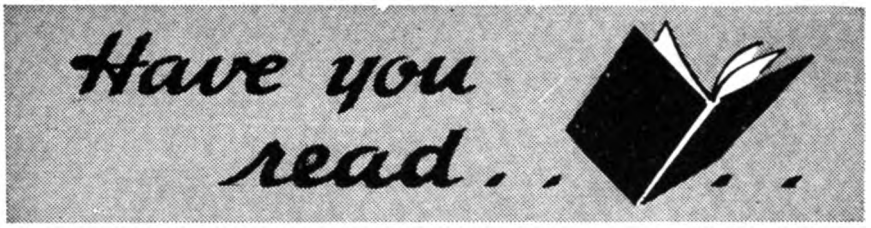
When Dr. F. J. Stevenson writes a favorable review of a potato book, it is a foregone conclusion the subject is the white or Irish potato and that it really is a good book. He has just done such a review for the Agronomy Journal on The History and Social Influence of the Potato, by Redcliffe N. Salaman, late director of the Potato Virus Research Station, Cambridge, England, describing the book as "Most comprehensive" and a "scholarly presentation of the various subjects covered." It is published by the University Press of Cambridge, England.

Stevenson, in charge of potato breeding work of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, says the potato geneticist will be much interested in the discussion of the species and the place of origin of the first introductions of the potato into Europe. The book indicates that the first varieties to reach the British Isles belonged to the *Solanum andigenum* species and not to *Solanum tuberosum*, the present widespread commercial species which the author describes as a wartime food hardly second to wheat and "our sheet anchor against vitamin C deficiency."

According to Stevenson, Salaman breaks down many long-held notions. For example: He shows that Costellanos was the first white man to find and describe the potato—not Cieza de Leon, long given the credit. He disproves the legend that Sir Francis Drake introduced it into Ireland and presents evidence that Sir Walter Raleigh may have been the one responsible, at least indirectly.

Many of the early notions about the potato as a food that are recorded by Salaman, Stevenson says, seem fantastic, but, he adds, "no more absurd than some of the notions held at present."

The review brings out that the chief interest to students of political science, sociology, and economics is the book's 20 chapters that deal with the social, political, religious, and economic conditions and changes influenced by the crop—"both a blessing and a curse to Ireland" (most food for least labor, but gave excuse for lower wages, and blight-caused famine. But there were other causes, and author and reviewer question if blight should get the chief blame.) A different potato picture is painted for England, Scotland, Wales, and Jersey (the island) where it "contributed much to the welfare and happiness of the people."



TEACHING AGRICULTURE. Hammonds, Carsie, Professor and Head of the Department of Agricultural Education, College of Education, University of Kentucky. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1950. 353 pp.

● Although this book is designed for teachers of agriculture in classroom situations, it has much of value to extension workers. The philosophy of the book is illustrated by these excerpts from the introduction: "Vocational agriculture under Federal vocational acts is below college level," "agricultural extension . . . has its own purposes which are largely vocational in nature . . .," "vocational education of the right kind increases production per person. People can have only what they produce. When people produce little per person they can have but little per person."

The chapters on the Learning Process and the Teaching Objectives are excellent statements which remind the reader of Dr. Paul Kruse and Dr. Gladys Gallup at extension workshops. In fact, Dr. Kruse read critically part of the manuscript for this book.

Likewise, the chapters on Using Problem Solving in Teaching, Developing Manipulative Abilities, and Developing Attitudes contained material which is most useful to extension workers. Of course, interpretations and adaptations have to be made because the writer develops his material from a classroom point of view.

The chapter on Extension Teaching of Agriculture is quite superficial and leaves the impression that it has been included because of a desire to mention all teaching done in the agricultural field. On the whole, here is a book which expresses in a very understandable way many aspects of teaching. Extension workers will find this book useful as a guide to improvement in extension teaching.—*Cannon C. Hearne, extension educationist, in charge, personnel training section, Division of Field Studies and Training, U. S. D. A.*

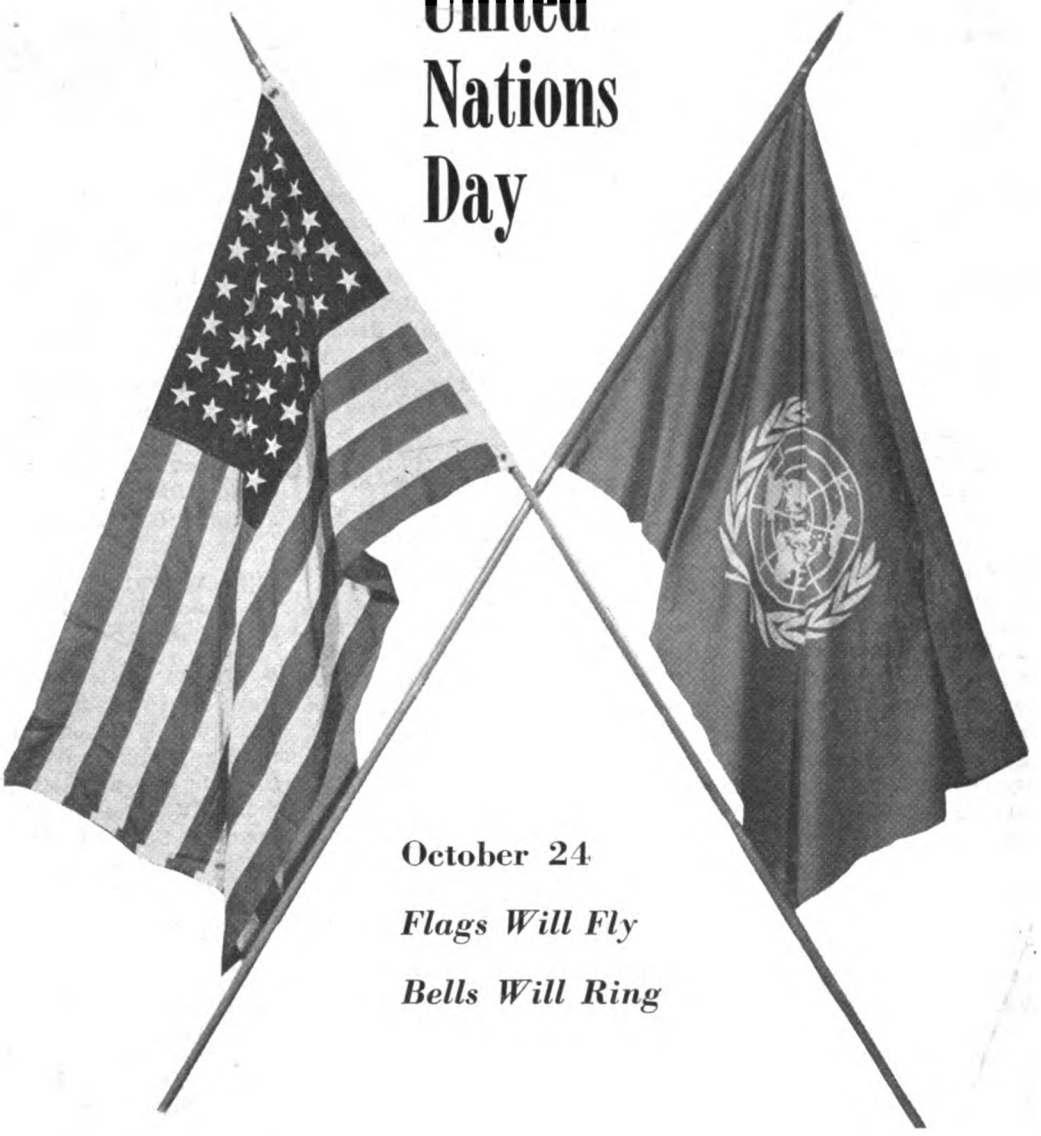
THE YOUNG TRAVELER SERIES. Phoenix House, Ltd., Charing Cross, London. 1948.

● If you are looking for children's travel books published since the Second World War, you will be interested in the Young Traveler Series published by Phoenix House, Ltd., 58 William IV Street, Charing Cross, London, England. In these books children visit South Africa, New Zealand, the United States of America, Holland, Switzerland, India and Pakistan, China, Canada, and France.

Two of the series have been written by members of the Associated Country Women of the World, Liesje van Someren, of the Netherlands, known to many American rural women as Mrs. Alicia Putland, and Mrs. Meier, of Switzerland, who serves on the staff at ACWW headquarters, in London.

All the books have been written since the end of the war, and are up to date geographically and historically. They will serve a useful purpose in acquainting the children of the United States with the modes of living, the customs, background, and current problems of the peoples of other nations. The books seem best suited to the needs of children between 12 and 16 years of age, although grown-ups also will find them enjoyable reading.—*Helendeen Dodderidge, information specialist, PMA.*

United Nations Day



United Nations Flags, which we in Extension helped thousands of women and girls throughout the country to make, will fly on United Nations Day, October 24.

Bells will ring in churches, schools, city halls, and other places throughout America and Europe on United Nations Day as a part of the Crusade for Freedom.

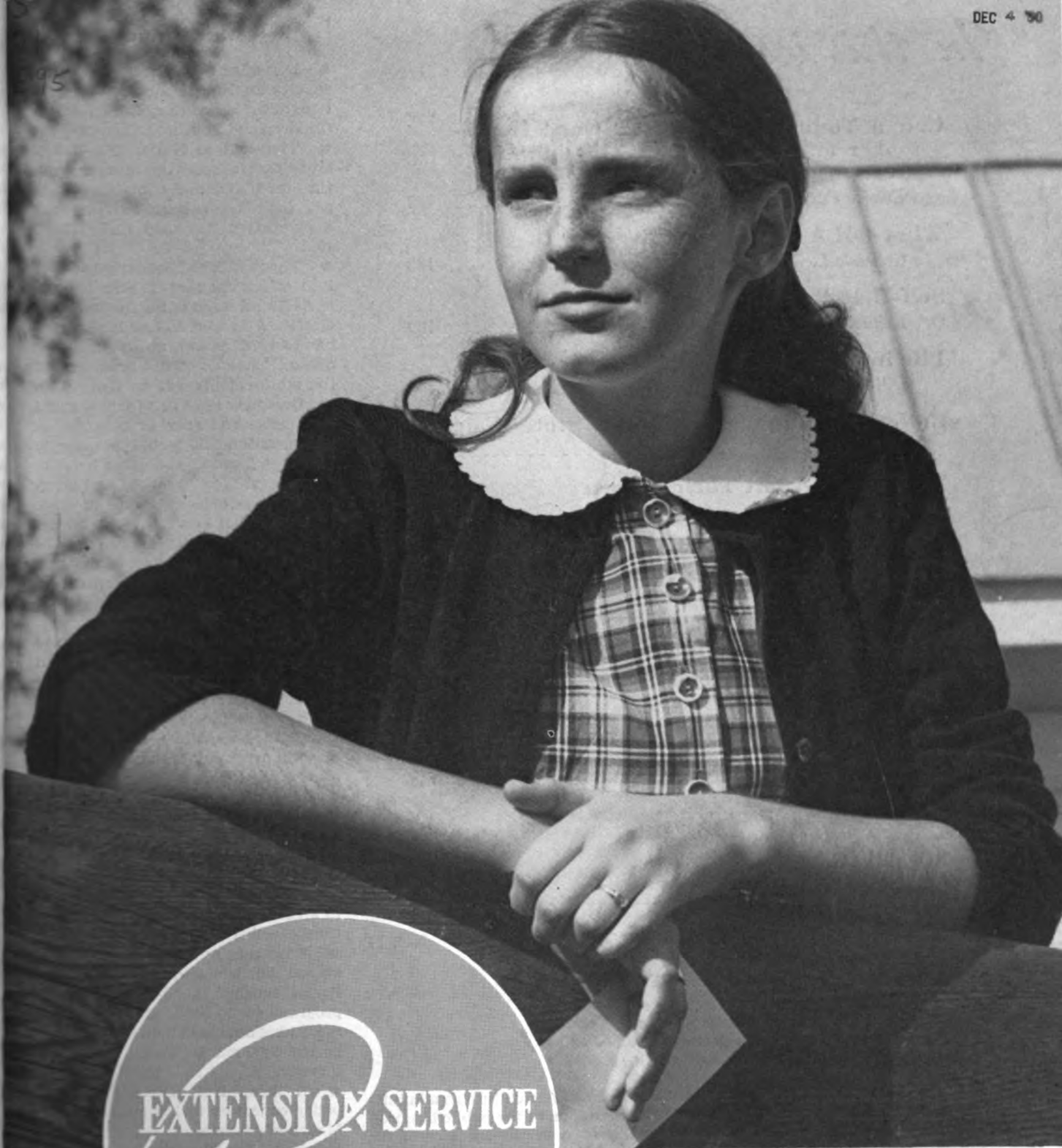
All this will be done along with the world-wide Food and People discussion program to give widespread expression to the feeling of the American people about the situation in which we and the rest of the world now find ourselves.

The bell is a symbol of peace and freedom and faith throughout the world. It was selected therefore to play a major role in the international observance of United Nations Day.

When the bells ring out on United Nations Day, October 24, say a prayer in your church, in your home, in your heart for the United Nations—

Our Best Hope for Peace and Freedom

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950



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EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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Next Month

- December 8–12, Extension conference to implement the recommendations of the Midcentury Conference on Children and Youth.
- The 1951–52 National 4–H Fellowships are again announced, with time for eligible 4–H Club members to get their credentials together and apply before the dead line, May 1, 1951.
- The new Social Security Law goes into effect January 1 and includes agricultural workers for the first time. Questions on who is eligible and what has to be done are, no doubt, in the offing. The gist of the program and the requirements will be featured in the December issue in a form that will be concise and easy to consult. In the meantime, it would be wise to learn the location and office hours of the nearest social security and internal revenue offices. Some of these agencies must serve several centers over a wide territory and so may be open only on certain days of the week or month. Acquaintance with these local representatives gives a good source for additional information.
- When some 2,000 women from 40 States converged on Biloxi, Miss., in mid-October for their twelfth annual meeting they developed a program of work which indicated some of the things they want in a home demonstration program. What they did and some of the implications for extension workers is reported by Clara Bailey Ackerman for the stay-at-homes.
- The market news service is one of the most appreciated services of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. What it is and does will be featured in an article and on the back page of the December issue.
- Wisconsin school forests are well known, but when the Boston School Forest finished a 13-year planting program on 80 acres of land it was something unusual which has been reported by Fred B. Trenk, extension forester.
- A thoughtful article on public policy education in Extension by Art Mauch of Michigan is the result of a talk he made at the Nebraska annual extension conference. The reasons for undertaking activity in this field and some of the problems involved are discussed.

This husband understands and cooperates.

Young homemakers discuss outside activities.

Can a Young Woman

Be a Good Homemaker and Take Part in Outside Activities?

EVERICE PARSONS, Home Demonstration Agent, Ulster County, N. Y.

YOUNG homemakers can and do take part in community activities in Ulster County, N. Y. For many years their interest in the Extension Service was limited to child and family life study clubs, but within the last 5 years a growing number have enrolled in other phases of the homemaking program. They have joined established groups that have been running for years, and have made a place for themselves with their spontaneity and enthusiasm. They like to learn from those older than themselves, and the older ones like to learn from them too.

Many of the younger women have proved responsible and excellent leaders. Because of their ability we asked a panel of them to discuss at the county-wide fall rally, the controversial topic "Can a Young Woman be a Good Homemaker and Take Part in Outside Activities?"

The four young women who made up the panel ranged in age from the early to the late twenties, and had one to three children each. When asked to participate, they sent in pertinent questions which served to coordinate their thinking in advance.

These young women defined a "good" homemaker as a woman who makes her house a home. Her family comes first. In her home you find love and harmony among family members. This situation is not just something that happens but is planned and worked for.

She takes part in community activities that benefit her family, either directly or indirectly. This means that she has to choose in terms of what she expects to get from the activity and consider the time it requires her to be away from home.

What can she find of value outside her home? New ideas, new attitudes, friendliness, comradeship, they said. One young woman, a newcomer to the community, declared she had made no friends in the year she lived there until she met them through extension service activitities. Outside contacts make her housework more pleasant. She has something to look forward to and to think about later. Then, too, even though she has enjoyed being away for a few hours, when she returns, home looks much better to her.

They find that study clubs give the homemaker help with her children. Hearing women discuss their problems is both comforting and reassuring. One's own children seem more normal and one's troubles minimized. The social hour is an enjoyable part of all meetings.

The attitude of the husbands toward their wives being away was a most important factor in determining whether or not they could engage in outside activities. Their own husbands, they said, liked the idea, were proud of their accomplishments, and wanted to hear all about each occasion when they returned home.

As to the time required to be away from home the panel members agreed the homemaker could participate in activities during school hours in moderation, if the children are of school age. If they are of preschool age, there will be happier children, less friction at home, fewer undone chores for father, if the mother attends meetings after 8 p. m., when the children are in bed. Occasionally small children may be left with another mother. By taking turns with

(*Continued on page 198*)

What Our 4-H Achievements Represent

GERTRUDE L. WARREN, 4–H Club Organization

NEARLY 2 million 4–H Club members are being honored during our National 4–H Achievement Week, November 4–12, for accomplishments that exceed, at the midcentury mark, those of any previous year. Made up of the individual accomplishments, often small, of boys and girls in many communities, the totaled figures are impressive and significant: 100,000 acres in gardens; 1 million head of livestock; 9 million birds in poultry projects; 16 million quarts of food preserved; 30 million meals prepared; with comparable increases in most of the wide variety of activities that 4–H Club work now includes.

Assurance that this gain is on a substantial basis is given by the continued increase in the percentage of club members who completed their work. Percentage of completions in 1946 was 76.12. Now it has climbed to 77.8 percent, and this has been accomplished even though it is combined with a continued increase in the number of young people enrolled.

All extension workers can take pride in this record for all have contributed to it. With our thoughts turned to the year ahead, the problems it brings, the many new responsibilities to youth and parents, we can profitably set down some of the factors that have contributed to our ability to make this record.

ADVANCED TRAINING FOR 4–H WORKERS

For some years, summer school courses for additional professional training have been available to extension workers carrying on 4–H Club work. Additional numbers of agents have been able to take such courses the past 3 years through the scholarships provided by the Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., especially for county 4–H workers. Two scholarships of $100 each were given to each of the 12 Northeastern States in 1948. In 1949 and 1950 a similar number in addition were made available to the 11 Western States, Alaska, and Hawaii. The two National 4–H Fellowships, provided annually by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service, have returned to the work with youth a number of extension workers whose study in Washington continues to enrich the programs in many States.

RESEARCH IN METHODS

In keeping with the Extension Service's belief in the importance of research in improving our methods of work, we have been making studies of 4–H Club work for many years. We have, among other phases, studied our selection, training, and use of voluntary local leaders. Studies have included parent cooperation and other factors that affect the vitality of 4–H Clubs. Results of this continuing research are made the subject of a series of pamphlets to be pondered by extension workers, of articles in professional magazines, of extension conference discussions, and of texts for summer school and other professional classes. We can see the beneficial effects of this earnest endeavor on the part of extension agents in the steadily rising quality and extent of the 4–H Club program.

TRAINING FOR LOCAL LEADERS

This past year 38 percent of all extension leader-training meetings were for those working with youth. On an average, each local leader attended three training meetings. Methods pertaining to both subject matter and organization were included in programs for these meetings. As one means of encouraging and helping the voluntary leaders, a large number of States have county organizations of local 4–H leaders. Some States have district and State organizations for their local leaders with meetings at regular intervals. Regularly issued house organs for leaders are published by several States. Recognition of leaders' service through the presentation of special pins and certificates has been featured both locally and at State 4–H events. Moreover, it has been increasingly the practice to include the voluntary leaders in general dis-

(*Continued on page 197*)

Ali Aran of Bursa, Turkey, joins in the discussions of a group of National 4–H Camp delegates.

Self-Help Pays Dividends

KENNETH R. BOORD

Assistant Extension Editor, West Virginia

IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, W. Va., Helvetia-Pickens community is getting a first-hand sample of how self-help pays dividends.

The community joined West Virginia's Rural Community Development Program (now the Country Life Program) in 1948. Sponsored by the Extension Young Men and Women Club, organized in November 1946, Helvetia-Pickens won a third-place award and a cash prize of $100, a gift of the Upper Monongahela Valley Association.

What did they do with that $100? It started a "kitty" for a community health service.

DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Located in a remote spot in the mountains, the community has a problem of getting adequate health facilities. For instance, it's a long trip to the dentist's office—so many families simply do not make the trip.

The Young Men and Women Club members realized that fluorine treatment—now recognized by the dental profession as an important step toward preventing tooth decay—would mean a great deal to the dental health of the community's children. Thus, it was decided that all children of school age should receive this treatment. Dr. Tom Cox of Elkins came over and explained about dental health in general and about fluorine treatment to prevent tooth decay. A poll was taken at the meeting to see how many children would like to have the treatment. The poll showed that 121 children needed the treatment.

Dr. H. L. Gaston, of Buckhannon, who formerly had practiced dentistry at Pickens, when asked to help readily agreed. In individual cases, the full treatment costs around $12. Dr. Gaston agreed to do the job at $3.50 per child.

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(*Continued on page 197*)

What Our 4-H Achievements Represent

GERTRUDE L. WARREN, 4–H Club Organization

NEARLY 2 million 4–H Club members are being honored during our National 4–H Achievement Week, November 4–12, for accomplishments that exceed, at the midcentury mark, those of any previous year. Made up of the individual accomplishments, often small, of boys and girls in many communities, the totaled figures are impressive and significant: 100,000 acres in gardens; 1 million head of livestock; 9 million birds in poultry projects; 16 million quarts of food preserved; 30 million meals prepared; with comparable increases in most of the wide variety of activities that 4–H Club work now includes.

Assurance that this gain is on a substantial basis is given by the continued increase in the percentage of club members who completed their work. Percentage of completions in 1946 was 76.12. Now it has climbed to 77.8 percent, and this has been accomplished even though it is combined with a continued increase in the number of young people enrolled.

All extension workers can take pride in this record for all have contributed to it. With our thoughts turned to the year ahead, the problems it brings, the many new responsibilities to youth and parents, we can profitably set down some of the factors that have contributed to our ability to make this record.

ADVANCED TRAINING FOR 4–H WORKERS

For some years, summer school courses for additional professional training have been available to extension workers carrying on 4–H Club work. Additional numbers of agents have been able to take such courses the past 3 years through the scholarships provided by the Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., especially for county 4–H workers. Two scholarships of $100 each were given to each of the 12 Northeastern States in 1948. In 1949 and 1950 a similar number in addition were made available to the 11 Western States, Alaska, and Hawaii. The two National 4–H Fellowships, provided annually by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service, have returned to the work with youth a number of extension workers whose study in Washington continues to enrich the programs in many States.

RESEARCH IN METHODS

In keeping with the Extension Service's belief in the importance of research in improving our methods of work, we have been making studies of 4–H Club work for many years. We have, among other phases, studied our selection, training, and use of voluntary local leaders. Studies have included parent cooperation and other factors that affect the vitality of 4–H Clubs. Results of this continuing research are made the subject of a series of pamphlets to be pondered by extension workers, of articles in professional magazines, of extension conference discussions, and of texts for summer school and other professional classes. We can see the beneficial effects of this earnest endeavor on the part of extension agents in the steadily rising quality and extent of the 4–H Club program.

TRAINING FOR LOCAL LEADERS

This past year 38 percent of all extension leader-training meetings were for those working with youth. On an average, each local leader attended three training meetings. Methods pertaining to both subject matter and organization were included in programs for these meetings. As one means of encouraging and helping the voluntary leaders, a large number of States have county organizations of local 4–H leaders. Some States have district and State organizations for their local leaders with meetings at regular intervals. Regularly issued house organs for leaders are published by several States. Recognition of leaders' service through the presentation of special pins and certificates has been featured both locally and at State 4–H events. Moreover, it has been increasingly the practice to include the voluntary leaders in general dis-

(*Continued on page 197*)

Ali Aran of Bursa, Turkey, joins in the discussions of a group of National 4–H Camp delegates.

Self-Help Pays Dividends

KENNETH R. BOORD

Assistant Extension Editor, West Virginia

IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, W. Va., Helvetia-Pickens community is getting a first-hand sample of how self-help pays dividends.

The community joined West Virginia's Rural Community Development Program (now the Country Life Program) in 1948. Sponsored by the Extension Young Men and Women Club, organized in November 1946, Helvetia-Pickens won a third-place award and a cash prize of $100, a gift of the Upper Monongahela Valley Association.

What did they do with that $100? It started a "kitty" for a community health service.

DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Located in a remote spot in the mountains, the community has a problem of getting adequate health facilities. For instance, it's a long trip to the dentist's office—so many families simply do not make the trip.

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(*Continued on page 197*)

Iowa Youths Find Out How North Carolina 4–H Members Live

BILL HUMPHRIES, Assistant Extension Editor, North Carolina

IF A NEW STYLE of square dancing sweeps the Midwest soon, it will be only one of many results of a unique 4–H Club exchange project started last summer by boys and girls of Washington County, Iowa, and Haywood County, N. C.

The second phase of the project was concluded in late summer when 46 Iowa club members returned home after spending a week in western North Carolina's scenic and prosperous Haywood County. Previously, in July of last year, 38 Haywood boys and girls had spent a week in the land of the tall corn.

The exchange, first of its kind to be tried in the United States, was designed to broaden the understanding of rural young people in the two counties. Leaders agree that results have far exceeded expectations.

For example, many of the Iowans came to Haywood County expecting to find nothing but shacks, run-down mountain farms, and "a bunch of hillbillies." Instead, they went home convinced that Haywood is "a wonderful section."

They were impressed with the scenic beauty of the mountains, the neatness and attractiveness of their hosts' homes, the scientific farming methods used. Most of all, they were deeply touched by the cordial hospitality they received on every hand.

"Never have I seen such friendly people," one visitor declared. "Why, they'd give you the shirt off their back if you asked them to."

The group included 26 girls, 20 boys, Home Agent Ruth Foster, Assistant Farm Agent Gus Alsip, and 2 neighborhood leaders, Mrs. Donald Robinson and Mrs. Melvin Booth. The youths were chosen on the basis of their record in 4–H Club work.

After an 800-mile drive by bus from Washington, Iowa, the visitors arrived in Haywood about midafternoon Monday. They were met at the county line by a motorcade of 29 cars carrying representatives of virtually every organization in the county. The group drove into Waynesville, down the main street, and to the courthouse lawn, where music was given by the Waynesville High School band and refreshments were served.

The boys and girls were assigned to various homes throughout the county for the week. Many stayed with youths who had been their guests in Washington County last year.

On their "free" days, they spent their time doing regular farm or household chores, getting to know host families, and attending small parties and picnics. Wednesday was devoted to a tour of the Biltmore estate near Asheville and a trip to Mount Pisgah. On Thursday, they were taken to several outstanding beef cattle farms near Waynesville and to the Champion Paper & Fibre Co. plant at Canton. That night they attended a performance of the Kermit Hunter pageant, "Unto These Hills," at the Cherokee Mountainside Theater.

The young guests from the Hawkeye State varied in their reactions to western North Carolina. One was struck by the fact that "the corn's taller than I figured." Another commented that "people sure live close together here." A third seemed impressed with the variety of crops grown in the mountains.

All agreed, though, that the week-long visit was one of the most enjoyable experiences of their lives.

Most of the boys were impressed with the smallness of the farms and how easy it is to make a living on them. They agreed that Iowa is more mechanized because its farms are larger and the land is flatter.

They agreed, too, that the region in and around the Smokies is as beautiful as any they ever hope to see.

Town and county officials, businessmen, and civic clubs joined hands with Haywood Farm Agent Wayne Corpening and Home Agent Mary Cornwell to see that the visitors had a good time. Picnics, barbecues, parties, and other recreational events were held almost every day during the week.

Center of many of the activities was the new 4–H Club Camp located at the branch experiment station near Waynesville. The camp's recently completed pool provided facilities for swimming parties, and the main dining hall was used for both eating and square dancing.

The "mountain shuffle" proved to be a tricky step for the visitors. But they learned quickly. At the square dance held Saturday night, prior to their departure Sunday morning, they swung their partners like old-timers as the figures were called.

Bulletin Booth Serves Iowa State Fair Visitors

FOR A PERIOD of one day's time at the Iowa State Fair this year we asked women who visited our home economics extension bulletin booth to answer a little questionnaire at the same time they signed up for the bulletins they wanted.

The questions were: "Before you visited the booth did you know about this bulletin service from Iowa State College?" "Do you live in town or in the country?" "Do you know your county extension home economist?" "Have you ever asked her for bulletins or other help?"

The home economics bulletin booth was set up in connection with county exhibits depicting various phases of the home economics extension program. Women who visited the booths and wished additional information to take home with them were referred to "The Bulletin Center" for help.

Of the 288 homemakers who filled out the questionnaire for us approximately 1 out of every 4 did not know that the college prepared bulletins and leaflets on homemaking subjects. Half of this group lived in town, and two-thirds of these women did not know the county extension home economist. This probably is not too surprising as it is only within recent years that there has been a trend toward reaching town homemakers with the home economics extension program.

Of the women who lived in the country, however, two-thirds knew who the home economist was, but some of this group had never asked her for bulletins or other help.

Visitors to the booth included a few women from the other States; and if they were not familiar with the extension service, they were advised that a similar program and publications of the same nature were available in their States.

Homemakers are not greedy about bulletins. They choose carefully and hesitate to order any bulletins which they think they may have on file at home. Many newcomers to the booth rather bashfully said: "I've ordered so many I feel selfish." And yet we knew that because they had spent from one-half to an hour's time examining bulletins on a busy sightseeing day at the fair they really wanted the booklets.

Many expected to pay for the bulletins and were surprised that the college provided this service free of charge except in the case of a few publications. Even in the case of booklets which carried a charge of 15 cents to 25 cents there was little hesitancy about spending the money.

County home economists and home economics supervisors assisted the home economics editors in manning the booth for the 8-day period. Commenting on the service of the booth, Mrs. Mildred Wellman, extension supervisor, said: "Always we are impressed by the number of persons stopping by who have no, or just a sketchy, knowledge of the college's desire to be helpful to all the peoples of this and other States. As they learn the real role of the home economist within the county and of the various other ways through which the college hopes to help homemakers and their families, the people are interested, impressed, and grateful. The supervisors feel that this bulletin booth is a splendid way of increasing people's understandings of the many helpful services offered by the Iowa State College."

POPULAR BULLETINS

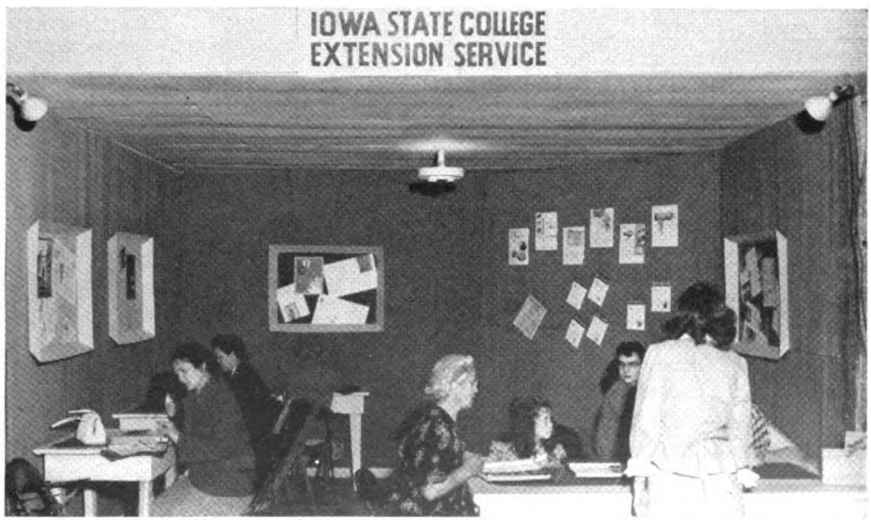
Foods bulletins led in popularity, with "Desserts, Delicious and Nutritious," "Teas, Parties, and Buffets," "Freezing Fruits, Vegetables and Prepared Foods," and "Good Salads" in greatest demand.

In family relationships, the most sought-after booklet dealt with "Home-Made Furniture for Children," largely because Scott County homemakers had presented an exhibit showing how children's furniture could fit into the home. Next in line came "The Road Ahead in Discipline," a bulletin which we had featured in a wall display.

In home furnishings, the majority of requests were for two booklets on how to renovate furniture—"Refinishing Furniture" and "Reupholstering a Chair at Home" (Oregon State's excellent bulletin).

A series of sewing leaflets rated most interest in textiles and clothing, and again the reason could be traced back to the fact that Dallas County homemakers had presented an exhibit

(Continued on page 195)



"We Eagerly Await Their Return"

James F. Keim writes that they surely will be glad to see the German Young Folks now returning after a year of living on American farms. Mr. Keim tells how he helped select the young folks coming to this country and of the high hopes with which they set out. Mr. Keim is well known to Review readers since prewar years, when he wrote of working with Pennsylvania 4–H Clubs, and now he keeps us informed of extension work in Germany, where he is Community Activities Adviser with the Agricultural Office of the Land Commissioner, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Germany.

WE WAVED good-by to our last detachment of rural youth as their train bore them away on the first lap of their journey to the United States. It was the end of months of hard work that began last February.

The Regional Agricultural Branch Panel had held 8 meetings at seven different points in Wuerttemberg-Baden. There they had interviewed some 300 farm youth from all parts of Wuerttemberg-Baden. We had helped the folks in the French zone set up a similar panel. They had interviewed at least 100 youth in the French zone.

The results were passed on to the Land Selection Committee which finally selected 120 from Wuerttemberg-Baden and 36 from the French zone. All information concerning them went to Bad Nauheim, and then to Washington. On the first of June, we finally knew that 83 had been selected from the American Zone of Wuerttemberg-Baden and 18 from the French Zone. On June 15, 56 boys and 41 girls were on their way to America.

Of course, our work is paralleled in all the rest of western Germany with 366 rural youth scheduled to go to the United States. Practically all of this group, destined for America to live on American farms for one full year, left during the last 2 weeks of June 1950.

This program started over a year ago as a result of chance conversation the writer had with "Bob" Zigler, a devout churchman of the Church of the Brethren, who from his office in Geneva, Switzerland, directed the Welfare Program of the Brethren Service Commission for western Europe. They also have performed some very good work in Poland and other countries, in those areas which now lie behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. Zigler came in to see me about bringing dairy heifers to western Germany for distribution to refugee families. As we discussed this, I remarked: "Mr. Zigler, I believe you would do more good taking boys and girls to the United States to live with farm families and have first-hand experience with democracy, than bringing heifers over here to western Germany."

Well, he liked the idea and recounted their experience with some Polish lads that they had taken to the United States when they were operating in Poland. Many extension workers will remember these Polish youth. He said, "Of course, I would like to take boys and girls of high-school age, not boys and girls ready for college, put them out to live with our good American farmers, where they'll learn to live and work and really learn democracy."

The idea grew. Officials in Frankfurt and the Cultural Exchange people in Bad Nauheim became interested. Meanwhile I wrote up a project and selected 40 young folks whom the Brethren Service agreed to sponsor. The Exchange Division accepted the offer and 41 young folks set sail for America last fall.

The program has caught on, and this year the USDA Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is also taking part in facilitating the assignment of farm youth from Western Germany to American farm families by working through the free-farmers' organization and the Cooperative Extension Service.

Is the program worth while? The possibilities look good at this date. We have a total of 47 youngsters among those now in the States. Letters and reports received to date would indicate that the lessons in democracy

Edeltraut Schwarzer, the youngest of Wuerttemberg-Baden's group.

Part of a group bound for the United (In center) James F. Ke

are taking root. What is also most encouraging is how well the young folks we have "over there" now have fared in attending our vocational agricultural high schools. Several report with pride how they made the class honor roll month after month. We have received invitations to graduations and one boy writes that he has been accepted for entry as a freshman at Michigan State Agricultural College for next year. Furthermore, their glowing accounts of their friendly welcome and their experiences with American farm folks make all of us feel proud of the American farmer and his family.

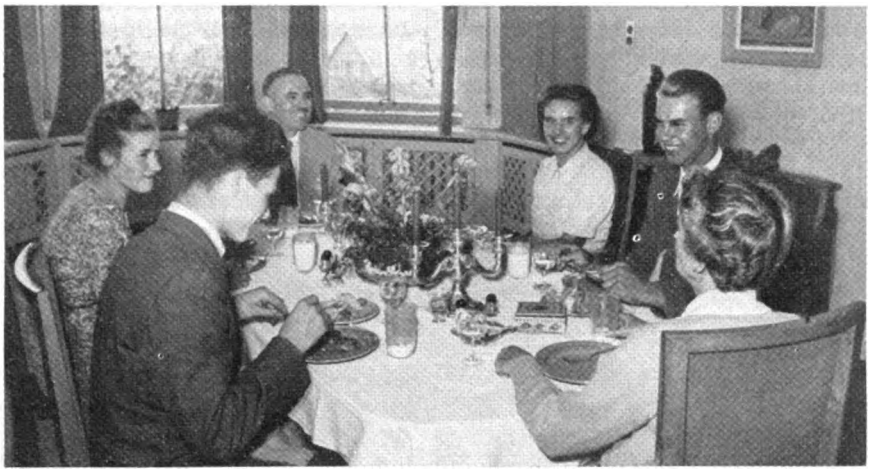
Among those returning this autumn we anticipate some very fine possibilities for rural local leaders.

A feature of the program which is also worth recording is that folks who have been to the United States have helped us in briefing the students for their forthcoming trip. The talks and information on the "American Way of Life" given at the briefing meetings have been an integral part of our efforts.

Parents of these young people, their local newspapers, and all of us who have had a part in setting these young people on their way are very proud of them and are eagerly awaiting their return.

As for those of us, who represent the American Way of Living, we believe that we are really building a democratic Germany.

A Land Selection Committee session, screening the applicants from the French Zone. At head of table, Mrs. E. Eliott, with selection committee on her left and other guests on her right.



Briefing meeting for agricultural student trainees on June 1, 1950.

, with their parents, brothers, and sisters.
mmunity activities adviser.

Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, land commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden speaks to one of the girls and mother.

Maine County Sets Up 4-H Livestock Foundation

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Maine, has something which has attracted considerable attention throughout the United States. And it was one of the first organizations of its type to be formed.

It's the Cumberland County 4–H Livestock Foundation.

Chairman and originator of the foundation is James A. Golden, Jr., of Portland, Cumberland County 4–H Club agent for the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Maine.

The basic purpose of the foundation is to help worthy 4–H Club boys who want to be dairymen or swinemen to get a real start in farming. The point at which this foundation differs from others of its type is that it tries to have the boy set up with a 10-cow herd by the time he leaves high school. This will permit him to go into business in partnership with his father or on his own at a relatively early age. To do this, the foundation often lends more than one animal to the same 4–H member.

Other purposes listed by the foundation are to aid in the promotion of better father-and-son farm partnerships or arrangements, to aid in keeping good farms productive and intact, and to assist marginal farms to become profitable whenever advisable and possible, to help improve the economic production of livestock products on farms where foundation animals are placed, to help improve the standard of living in the community through increased returns from livestock and making the products available to consumers, and to promote quality of 4–H Club work.

"We also feel that there's a real need for increasing dairy cattle numbers in Maine," says Golden. "As Francis Buzzell, chief of the division of animal industry, Maine Department of Agriculture, points out, 4–H animal projects can help halt the decline of the past 30 years in the livestock population of Maine."

The initial cost to the 4–H member for his calf or pig is the insurance fee. Later he gives the foundation the first heifer calf or three gilts from the first three litters. Animals thus returned to the foundation are lent to other deserving 4–H members.

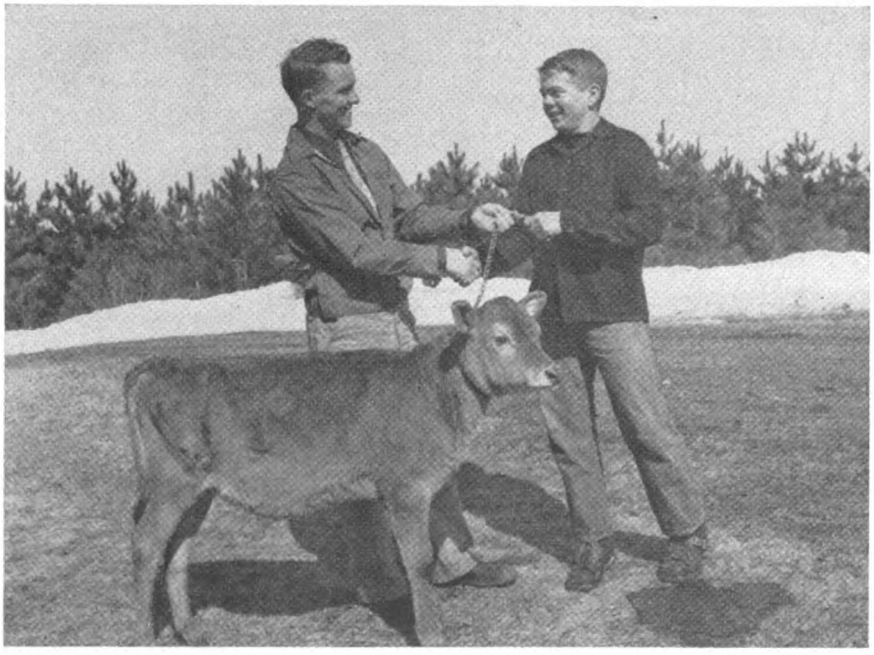
The livestock foundation was put into operation in March 1949, after more than a year of careful planning and organizing. Golden consulted farmers, the other extension agents, and other agricultural leaders, Extension Service specialists, Buzzell, and the commissioner of agriculture, A. K. Gardner. In general, they agreed that a need existed for a 4–H Livestock Foundation.

Gardner has commented, "I like to see young people interested in a practical way in Maine agriculture, particularly in the Maine livestock industry. This 4–H Livestock Foundation seems to do the job or offer the opportunity for the job to be done in a very effective manner. If we are to replace our relatively old livestock producers with young blood, we must begin early with youngsters and arouse their interest before they leave school."

Gardner described the project as "well thought out" and "very much worth while." He said that it should have the support of all those interested in Maine livestock as well as in Maine youngsters.

The foundation is administered by several outstanding dairymen in Cumberland County: Ray E. Gordon, Harrison A. Felch, Arthur D. Andrew, Roland S. Sanborn, and Edward L. Young, all of Gorham; Clinton F. Rines, of Westbrook, and Golden and County Agricultural Agent W. Sherman Rowe, of Portland.

Initially, the foundation was given



Clarence E. Gordon, 17, 4–H member from Gorham, is shown presenting the first heifer calf born under the 4–H Livestock Foundation plan to Kenneth M. Dunton, Jr., 15, of Gorham. Dunton was chosen to receive the calf by the foundation directors. The calf was born to an animal originally given to Gordon by the foundation. The mother of the calf in the picture, Homeland Basil Ethyl, on advanced registry test, made 3,670 pounds of milk and 176 pounds of butterfat in 112 days. She also was 4–H grand champion Jersey and placed second in the open classes at Eastern State Exposition in 1948.

a boost by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation that offered $7,500 for the purchase of 10 calves annually over a 3-year period. Southern Maine breeding associations, working closely with the 4–H Livestock Foundation, added a number of quality calves and will give more during the coming months. Henry Black, of West Baldwin, gave the first calf to the foundation. It was a Jersey sired by an outstanding bull.

Thirty-three animals have been placed through the foundation to date. They include Ayrshires, Guernseys, Holsteins, and Jerseys. Calves donated by the foundation must classify good or better in body conformation. They must be daughters of cows which have produced not less than 400 pounds of butterfat annually and sired by a bull whose dam had at least one record of 500 pounds of butterfat per year. All records for this purpose are on twice-a-day, 305-day milking basis. Animals given away are as far as possible above this minimum standard.

4–H members receiving the calves must agree to carry out good feeding, breeding, and management practices and do other things in their own best interest. The foundation requires that all these animals be covered by complete and floating coverage insurance, meaning that the animal is covered no matter what happens to it, even should it contract brucellosis. In case of the loss of an animal the insurance money is used to buy another animal of equal value to replace the one lost.

All foundation animals are registered and transferred to the boy in his name only. The foundation has a contract with the boy.

MONEY FOR WORK

Money for the foundation's work has been given by private businesses, service clubs, and local breed associations since the Sears-Roebuck Foundation initial contribution. So far the foundation has an investment of some $15,000 in 4–H animals, and that amount will keep increasing.

The directors are all successful dairymen and businessmen who are willing to make sacrifices to aid the program. They are glad to drop everything on their home farms and go on trips and hold meetings to further the foundation's work. Their services are purely voluntary. The directors were presented with certificates of recognition last October at their annual meeting.

The directors visit each boy every few months to see how he's doing and make suggestions for improvement. Any boy in Cumberland County interested in dairying as a career is welcome to apply to the committee for consideration for a purebred calf. Boys who have received calves to date come from Otisfield, West Baldwin, Gorham, Windham, West Falmouth, Cumberland Center, Freeport, Scarborough, and Pownal.

The directors believe that these boys must learn to compete under the same conditions that face adult dairymen in the county. By owning high-producing animals and carrying out the best management and breeding practices, they should be able to build an efficient and good-sized herd that can make money for its owner.

Eleven purebred swine have been placed with 4–H Club boys in the county so far, too. These gilts must be properly fed, kept by themselves, maintained clean and inoculated against disease, and complete records on the gilt and her litters must be kept. The 4–H member agrees to return to the foundation a total of three gilts 8 to 12 weeks old from the first three litters, with the foundation having first choice. These gilts must be registered by the member.

County Club Agent Golden and the directors and the county agricultural agent will put in many more hours of hard work in furthering the work of the foundation, but they believe it is accomplishing its purpose and is well worth the effort.

Bulletin Booth

(*Continued from page 191*)

on modern steps in sewing. A Washington County booth on a home sewing center aroused much interest in a leaflet on how to construct the center.

In the home management and housing field, requests for "Make Your Kitchen Modern," a remodeling booklet, were high. This bulletin has been displayed for 3 years and still in great demand. Other information which homemakers sought as a result of viewing a booth on legal matters pertaining to the family was on "Business Procedures for Women."

An agricultural booth, located adjacent to agricultural extension exhibits from the college served much the same purpose as the home economics booth. Members of the extension information staff and district extension supervisors were in charge of this booth. Orders placed by visitors at both booths were returned to the college each day in order that they could be promptly filled.

● This year's Coles County, Ill., 4–H Show was the largest ever held in the county. Earl Snearley says that more than 294 entries, consisting of 405 head of livestock, were displayed.

● KATHARINE E. BENNETT, assistant State leader in California, died at her home in Oakland on September 12 after an illness of several months.

Miss Bennett devoted her entire professional life to agricultural extension work. She served as county home demonstration agent and as assistant State home demonstration leader in Wyoming from 1917 to 1921, when she joined the California extension staff as home demonstration agent for two counties of the State. In 1943 she was appointed assistant leader in charge of the supervision of home economics work in the coast counties.

● ROBERT C. CLARK, specialist in youth work at Cornell University, has been appointed 4–H Club leader at the University of Wisconsin, succeeding Wakelin McNeel, who retired on July 1.

A former 4–H Club member, Clark grew up on a farm in Ohio and holds B. S. and M. S. degrees from Ohio State University, where he received the Danforth fellowship as a junior and the Vivian award as the outstanding senior in the college of agriculture. He served with the Navy in the Philippines and Japan from 1943 to 1946 and helped to set up and operate Naval Radio Tokyo for Admiral Ballantine and General MacArthur.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

Feed June Grasses in December

Research on making and storing grass silage is enabling dairymen to fit their herds to their pastures and avoid wastes that used to be almost unavoidable. With practically all pasture mixtures the spring growth is luxuriant and feed production tapers off during the hot summer months. On many dairy farms the herd has been limited to the capacity of July and August pastures, with the result that much of the high-quality grass of May and June has not been consumed. Use of grass silage makes it relatively simple for a good manager to keep more cows on his farm with adequate feed the year round. Under a rotation plan of grazing, a dairyman may have half a dozen fenced pastures that will carry his herd through the summer. In the spring flush he will need only three or four of these pastures. He can keep the herd off two or three until the grasses reach the stage most desirable for silage, then harvest and store them in the silo for winter feeding.

New Wheat for 1951

The new leaf-rust-resistant wheat, named Lee, is the result of 40 years research, in which plant breeders, pathologists, chemists, and explorers participated. Lee, a hard red spring wheat variety for the Midwest, is resistant to all the leaf-rust races known to be present in North America. Seed has been distributed for increase in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Canada, and supplies should be available for release to farmers in 1951. The new wheat was named in honor of Lee Alexander, who, for many years before his death, was foreman of the nursery plots at University Farm, St. Paul, where the new variety was developed.

More About Nematode Control

The more scientists learn about nematodes, the less they like them. Nematodes, or eelworms, work the same sort of mischief below ground that insects do above ground. They cause gall formation, distorted growth, spindling, dwarfing, crinkling of leaves, lack of vigor, dying branches, decay, and a host of other highly undesirable problems in growing crops. They are present in all soils that support plant growth. Increased use of soil fumigants for nematode control has raised the important question of their effect on the soil. Tests begun in 1946 with the dichloropropene-dichloropropane mixture (trade-named Shell D–D and Dowfume N) have shown no noticeable ill effects either on the soil or on crops. In fact, sweet corn on treated plots grew and produced normally through the 4 years, whereas that on untreated control plots declined sharply the fourth year, apparently because of an increase of nematodes or other noxious organisms.

Bigger and Better Bread

"The loaf of bread was bigger and more symmetrical, had a golden-brown, appealing crust and a softer and more silky texture. Eaten either as plain bread or toasted, it tasted much better." This is the way our dairy products scientists describe the experimental bread they made, in which they used 6 percent milk solids. Studying the use of milk and milk products in bread and other baked goods, they found that milk solids can be used in practically any type of baked goods and that milk improves the physical properties as well as the nutritional value. They also tried fluid whey, plain and sweetened condensed whey, and dried whey in sweet baked goods. When 6 to 12 percent of whey solids were used, the result was a soft, cakelike texture and an attractive brown crust color. The shelf life was longer, too. Whey for this purpose was specially treated. The ultimate goal of these studies is more milk in bakery products.

Old Rule Doesn't Fit New Hog

How to figure the dressed weight of hogs while they're still on the hoof has long been the $64 question with buyers of livestock for slaughter. As a rule, this percentage varies with fatness. However, some of the new meat-type hogs do not fit this rule. The new hog has been bred to yield greater quantities of lean meat and less fat. So the thickness of the fat on his back—the usual index of fatness in hogs—will not be an infallible guide to his carcass weight. Our hog scientists back this up with data on 32 hogs weighing about 225 pounds apiece. At a back-fat thickness of about 1.6 inches, for example, they found a variation ranging up to 5 percent in dressing percentage.

Forage Partners

Grass-legume mixtures are the No. 1 choice in the Northeast for use on pasture lands, with orchard grass taking the lead as a companion crop for ladino clover or alfalfa. Improved strains of orchard grass now under test look quite promising. Some have greater leafiness than standard orchard grass. They are more winter hardy and mature later, which means they will make better companion varieties for clovers or alfalfa and produce better hay, because they won't be quite so mature when the legumes are ready for the first cutting. Commercial quantities of seed of these improved orchard grasses will not be available for some time.

4-H Achievements

(*Continued from page 188*)

trict and State extension events as well as to provide special programs for their needs. Last year voluntary leaders, themselves, guided 4–H members in the 450,000 meetings held by these members.

Extension workers agree that an important part of 4–H training can be carried on best at camps. In 1945, the 4–H Clubs in slightly more than 2,000 counties had the use of camping facilities, in many cases the property of the 4–H Clubs. By the end of the past year, the number of counties with such equipment had increased to 2,554. The fact that each year the 4–H members and their leaders in these counties have had an opportunity to obtain special training and to talk with members and leaders from other clubs in their county has undoubtedly contributed to the enthusiasm and ability of the boys and girls and to the interest of other boys and girls and their parents in the activities of the 4–H Clubs.

Camp sites for State-wide or district use have been completed in postwar years in several States through the cooperation of interested groups, including the 4–H Club members themselves. Among those recently completed or under way are Kansas' Rock Springs Ranch; Illinois' Memorial 4–H Camp; Camp Schaub in North Carolina, serving the western part of the State; the Southeast Missouri 4–H Camp, serving 13 counties; the Camp in Scott Able Canyon, N. Mex., serving an equal number of counties; and Camp Harry Daniels, near Orangeburg, S. C., to which each of the 33 counties in which Negro 4–H Clubs are organized send 70 boys and girls for a week's training. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia, Iowa, and other States have sites in view or bought, plans drawn, subscriptions under way, and other milestones passed on their way to permanent State 4–H camps. These activities and the improvements made in facilities and programs for county camps have aided immeasurably in the progress of 4–H Club work.

The steadily widening scope of interests as represented by youth participation in 4–H Club programs has, without doubt, made its contribution to the increase in membership and percentage of completions. Community activities have been popular. Last year nearly 45,000 clubs improved public grounds, conducted local fairs, built and helped maintain community playgrounds. More than a quarter of a million 4–H members assisted in the recreational activities of the community, providing for wholesome social experiences for all youth.

Many 4–H members have gained a greater understanding and appreciation of the farming and rural living standards in other countries through participation in the International Farm Youth Exchange program, interchange of correspondence with youth of other countries, and the raising of special funds for needed supplies and small equipment for youth organization members in war-depleted countries.

On numerous occasions older 4–H members have shared in leadership and planning for county events and those of wider scope. There has been also a substantial increase in the number of county 4–H federations or councils composed of older members. A number of regional and national conferences have included 4–H members with other youth organizations in pre-conference planning and as active participants with the adults. Most noteworthy is the participation of 4–H members with other youth-organization representatives, along with adults, in the Midcentury White House Conference for Children and Youth to be held in December.

Such experiences and the news and discussions growing out of them have undoubtedly deepened the interest of 4–H members in their organization and attracted nonmembers.

More than 20,000 achievement days were held last year, with a total attendance of 4 million members, leaders, parents, and friends. These gave deserved recognition on the local level to 4–H members for their community improvement activities as well as for project work well done. These are memorable occasions which do much to develop a feeling of success and self-confidence and help them to progress normally toward the goal of good citizenship in becoming an integral part of the wholesome and progressive life of the community.

Self-Help Pays Dividends

(*Continued from page 189*)

tops with 69,339 out of a possible 100,000 points. The next highest scoring community was Middle Fork of Reedy, Roane County, with 64,507 points. Helvetia-Pickens' 1949–50 score was more than 25,000 points higher than the highest score made in last year's contest by the Talbott community in Barbour County.

The Country Life Program competition is divided into two regions—the Upper Monongahela Valley and the Little Kanawha. For winning top place in their region, the Helvetia-Pickens YMW group will receive a $250 cash award. Here again, the club's health program as a community service was largely responsible for the community's high rating.

The Helvetia-Pickens community has been a strong supporter in the movement to establish a health department in Randolph County. The Randolph-Elkins Health Department has come into being and is now a complete unit consisting of five citizens as a governing body and a full, active force comprised of a doctor, nurse, dairy sanitarian, public eating-place overseer, disease investigator, and a full-time clerk.

LOOK TO FUTURE

Now a general health clinic is being conducted in the community.

And the YMW club is fostering a community medical plan which, if successful, would bring a doctor into the neighborhood. Dr. Almond attended the December meeting of the group and discussed the possibilities of getting a doctor on an insurance plan—paying on a monthly basis similar to the plan used in the coal-mining industry.

A committee is working out the details. A letter explaining the proposed plan in detail has been sent to 400 families of the community to get their reactions. And the plan is announced at all club and community meetings to acquaint the entire population of the area with the proposal.

Yes, indeed, it's the old story of "where there's a will there's a way." For truly, this rural youth group already has demonstrated that self-help most certainly pays dividends!

Be a Good Homemaker

(*Continued from page 187*)

such an exchange of services, each young woman has a chance to go out.

They were in general agreement that grandmothers should have a chance to enjoy their grandchildren, but they should not be taken advantage of by young mothers. Having raised their families, grandmothers should not be asked to raise another family.

The question of how the housework can be done, and still permit young homemakers to be absent was disposed of by their saying "Housework is no problem when you follow a schedule." No two homemakers' schedule will be identical, they agreed, for each is made to fit a particular family. Here it is a matter of values, of a certain independence of custom, and learning to put first things first. Asked whether it was fair to keep the family waiting for meals, the girls thought it would not be harmful occasionally, but would be if habitual. Much depended on the circumstances. One young woman said it caused no difficulty in her home if she were late getting a meal because her husband was a better cook than she and he enjoyed doing it.

PLANNING IN ADVANCE

They felt that postponing meals and other home duties could easily be avoided by planning in advance. One mother said when she was away in the daytime she usually provided a special treat for supper that pleased the children and lightened her work.

The audience, obviously impressed with the good judgment and common sense of the panel members, joined in the discussion and made the point that frequently in communities we make it difficult for young mothers to feel free to live their lives without censure. Members of the audience wished they had been active when they were younger, for they have found that outside activities serve many purposes. They give life new interest, and to the person who participates in them comes a certain resilience and balance that is of inestimable value in meeting everyday problems with equanimity. They expressed themselves as heartily endorsing everything the young homemakers said and urged them to keep up their outside activities.

Shortly after this meeting, nominations were in order for a vacancy on the executive committee of the Ulster County Home Bureau. The chairman of the panel was named to the post where she is showing the same kind of straight thinking and leadership she manifested at the rally.

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

MORE than 100,000 Americans, in towns, cities, and counties throughout the Nation, are working on plans and programs for the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth which meets in Washington, December 3–7. The workers include 15,000 physicians, teachers, social workers, and members of other professions serving children; representatives of minority groups; members of all religious faiths; youth, civic, fraternal, and other voluntary organizations—a real cross section of the national population. Together they are examining local and State services for children and young people. How much service is being provided? How effective is it? How should it be increased and improved?

One hundred and fifty of the Nation's leading experts on child care and welfare are gathering the best available information on all types of child-raising problems. They are preparing a report which will guide parents, teachers, and others in dealing with such difficulties as aggressiveness, shyness, day dreaming and dawdling, the problems of the adolescent.

The aim of the White House Conference is to find ways to help our children attain the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and to responsible citizenship. It will also study the physical, economic, and social conditions necessary to this development. On December 3, 5,000 delegates from every State will meet in Washington to consider the results of their studies. They will determine how the information gathered by the child care experts can be made available to all parents. They will develop plans by which communities can increase and improve their service.

About 75 extension workers have accepted invitations to attend the White House Conference. Immediately following the White House Conference an extension conference will be held to consider how Extension will do its part in carrying out the recommendations of the White House Conference. In addition to extension workers attending the White House Conference, others will come from the States to take part in the later conference.

White House Conferences have been held every 10 years since 1909, when the first one was called by President Theodore Roosevelt. Each has had lasting and far-reaching consequences.

The first White House Conference was concerned chiefly with the responsibility of the Government for children; the second conference had to do with child labor problems; the third with child health and protection, and the 1940 conference with opportunities of children in a democracy and what we can do to improve their condition. Out of this conference grew the National Commission on Children and Youth. This Midcentury Conference is the first to concentrate on spiritual and emotional health. Its influence will be measured not only in the specific programs and services which result but most significantly in the creation of healthier and more harmonious relationships among adults and children at home, at school, and in all community life.

About People . . .

● DEAN I. O. SCHAUB will close his desk this fall after 26 years as director of the North Carolina Extension Service. He has been dean of the school of agriculture since 1926 and from 1937 to 1940 served as acting director of the State experiment station.

Dean Schaub was born on a farm in Stokes County, N. C., on September 28, 1880, the son of an old Moravian family long settled in that region. Following his graduation from North Carolina State College in 1900, he was awarded a scholarship to Johns Hopkins University where he took advance work for a doctor's degree in chemistry. In 1903 he joined the staff of the Illinois Experiment Station as an assistant chemist and accepted a position on the faculty of Iowa State College as assistant professor of soils in 1905, where M. L. Wilson was one of his students.

Dean Schaub returned to North Carolina in 1909 to begin the first boys 4-H Club work in the State. In his second year as club agent he started similar work with girls, engaging the services of Dr. Jane S. McKimmon. The West called again in 1913, and Dean Schaub went with the "Frisco" Railroad as an agricultural agent, serving in that capacity until 1918 when he was appointed regional agent of the U. S. D. A. Extension Service in the Southern States. On July 1, 1924, he returned once again to North Carolina as director of the Extension Service, a post he has held continuously since.

Dean I. O. Schaub.

Not only is Dean Schaub regarded as a great leader in his own native State, but he is constantly called into consultation on many agricultural problems throughout the South.

● MRS. MAMIE THORINGTON'S retirement last June as home demonstration agent in Montgomery County, Ala., a position which she held for 33 years, did not go unnoticed. In recognition of her distinguished career of public service, the Montgomery County Board of Revenue adopted a resolution resolving that " . . . the county and State have sustained the loss of a public official, who is deservedly distinguished for her professional teachings, and fidelity, whose able talents, ripened by long experience and adorned with so much charm and courtesy, has for many years commanded the admiration and confidence of the people of this country and State. . ."

● An editorial in the Birmingham News paid tribute to the work of TOM CAMPBELL, extension field agent. "As each year passes, the South becomes a better place in which to live. One factor is found in the work and person of Tom Campbell," the editorial read in part.

● KARL KNAUS, well known in Extension Service, obviously must be doing an excellent job in his new position as extension adviser in Pakistan as evidenced by information received here.

Karl has written up some of his extension experiences very interestingly in an article that will appear in the December issue of Foreign Agriculture, published by the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. "Extension Work in the Punjab" is its title. If you wish to have a copy of the magazine, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations will be glad to mail one if you will write to that office. There will probably be a copy of the magazine in your library.

● ASSISTANT DIRECTOR WILLIAM L. TEUTSCH of Oregon, who has been associated with the State Extension Service for almost three decades, passed away on August 9. Mr. Teutsch was farm-reared in Malheur County. Following graduation from Oregon State College, he joined Extension in June 1920 as a county agent in Lake County. He became assistant director in 1940, taking full charge of administration until 1945. Commenting upon his death, Associate Director F. L. Ballard wrote: "His enthusiasm for the determination and advancement of programs in rural education was contagious. His accurately analytical mind contributed tremendously to the determination of Oregon's extension programs and the advancement of procedures designed for their advancement. Over all, there was a stability of purpose and the highest degree of integrity which commanded respect everywhere."

● The ingeniousness of man is constantly called into combat in the ceaseless struggle of man against nature. This summer, Freestone County Agent J. H. PRITCHARD and R. E. CALLENDER, extension wildlife conservation specialist, were asked to help in the control of calf-killing buzzards pestering stockmen in Freestone County, Tex. They report that one rancher constructed a trap that lured about 525 buzzards into the Great Beyond.

Put LIFE Into Your Meetings and Organizations

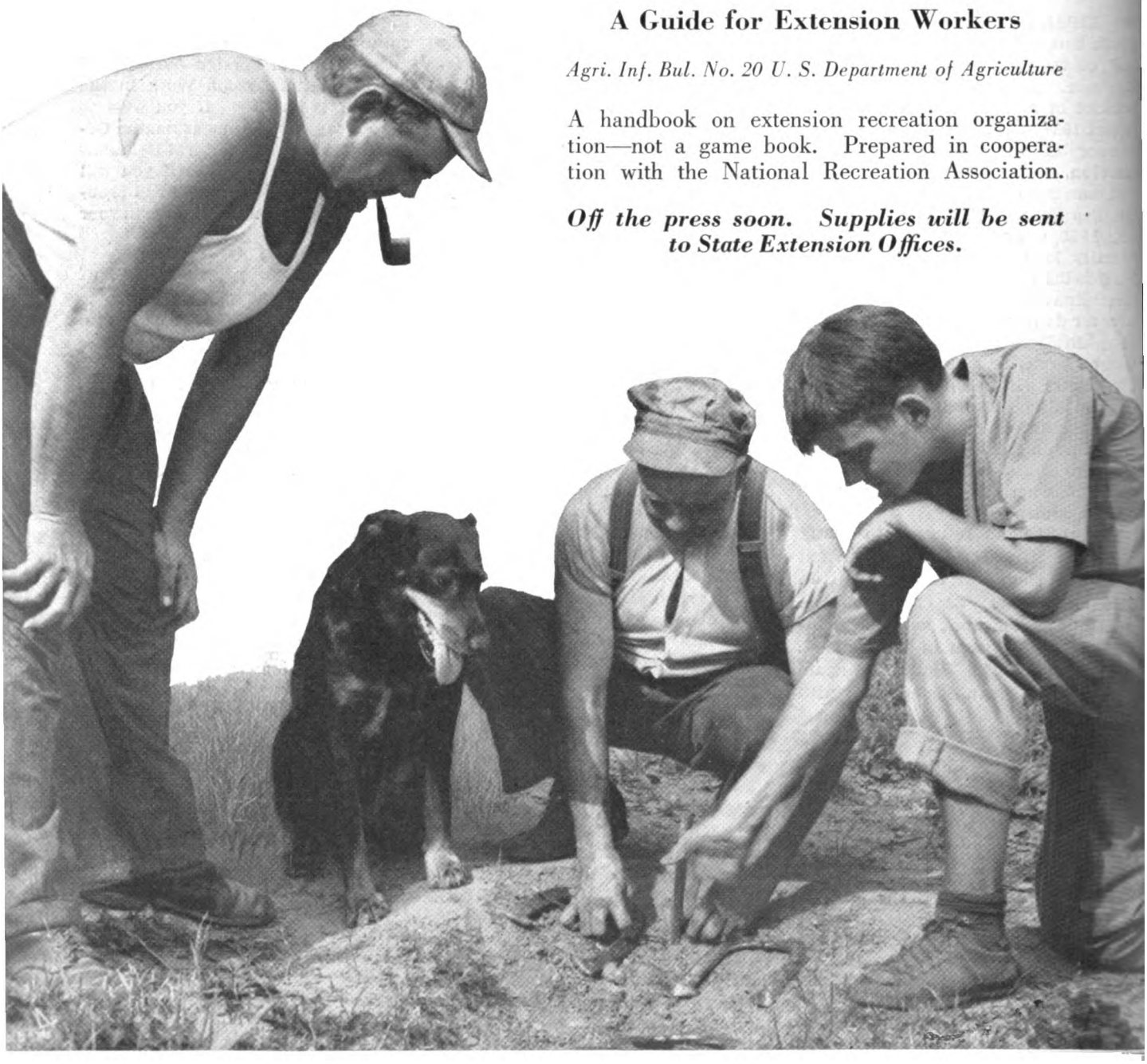
Watch for: **PLANNING RECREATION FOR RURAL HOME AND COMMUNITY—**

A Guide for Extension Workers

Agri. Inf. Bul. No. 20 U. S. Department of Agriculture

A handbook on extension recreation organization—not a game book. Prepared in cooperation with the National Recreation Association.

Off the press soon. Supplies will be sent to State Extension Offices.



RECREATION . . . Enlivens any gathering. Builds community spirit.

Fosters cooperation. Adds to personality.

Brings out leadership

DECEMBER 1950

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

Measuring mountain snows to find out how much irrigation water there will be this

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Cover Picture: *Photograph taken at Arapaho National Forest, Colo., by H. G. Wilm, U. S. Forest Service*

The Cover This Month

● **Each winter 1,000 or more snow surveyors travel by ski, snowshoe, or motorized equipment into western mountains to measure the water content of the snow so irrigation farmers and others may know how much water to count on the next summer. The snow survey information is coordinated by the Soil Conservation Service, and the water forecasts are used extensively by county extension agents in recommending irrigated crop plantings; hydroelectric power companies, Forest Service, and National Park rangers in fire-prevention planning; navigation people; flood control interests, and others.**

Last Month

● The 4–H cover girl, whose identity inadvertently was left out of the magazine, is Jeanette Lay of Oconee County, S. C., representing nearly 2 million 4–H Club members celebrating their achievements. When the picture was made she was participating in the county judging contest and was leaning on the fence taking a final look at the ring of cattle before writing down the placings on the card she holds in her hand. She was the first president of her county 4–H Dairy Calf Club. Wholesome, serious minded, and intelligent, she also represents the youth in whom our hope for the future rests.

Next Month

● In these days of strain and tension when plans and programs change by the day and rumors abound, it is often difficult to keep an even keel with a flexible enough program to make the necessary adjustments.

● **Agricultural mobilization calls for stepped-up production. Some of the limiting factors in speeding up production will be discussed in the lead article.**

● **When the January copy was prepared it seemed to have a strong international flavor. Perhaps it is a sign of the times. Among articles to be included is one about visiting educators, officials, and students studying extension methods.**

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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Prepared in the Division of Extension Information
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4-H Boy on a Poster

Courage, grit, and help from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis have put Larry McKenzie back in 4–H circulation again.

4–H CLUB MEMBER Larry McKenzie, 12 years old, is giving inspiration for the March of Dimes campaign next month as the boy on the poster. His sunny, contagious smile, his story of courage and grit in winning his way back to health will bring home to many people the value of the work being done by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

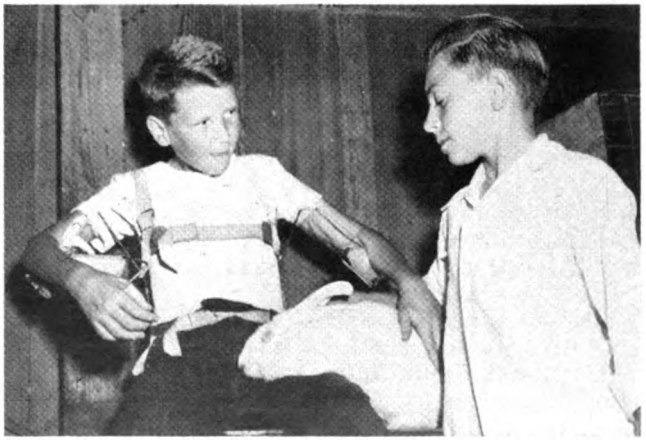
Larry, a member of the Orleans County (N. Y.) 4–H Club, was introduced to his fellow 4–H members at the National 4–H Club Congress. At that time the contribution of 4–H Clubs in the fight against this disease was cited by the Foundation. This citation reads:

"In the dire need for carrying on the fight against infantile paralysis to the fullest, 4–H Club officers and members have given unstintingly of their time and efforts and talent, hoping to speed the day when poliomyelitis shall no longer threaten the Nation's youth.

"It is greatly through such wholehearted cooperation we feel that the conquest of infantile paralysis may, indeed, be closer at hand than ever before in the history of this disease.

"So, therefore, as an earnest token of our deep appreciation of the valiant and continuing manner in which the 4–H Clubs throughout the land have joined with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in helping forward its humanitarian work, it is with profound gratitude that we herewith make known our warm recognition of all that your efforts have accomplished in our common cause."

Club Agent David Barnes inspects the 4–H sign at Larry's farm home in Orleans County, N. Y.



Rabbits are the 4–H speciality of Larry, featured on the 1951 March of Dimes Poster.

916903—50——1

Thirteen years ago the trees in the background were planted by Governor La Follette.

The Last Tree Is Planted

Finishing With Pomp and Ceremony A 13-Year Job of Planting

FRED B. TRENK
Extension Forester, Wisconsin

NEAR the city of Stevens Point, Wis., is an area of light soil, once a part of the bed of a great glacial lake. And on this sand soil rural youth have teamed with city youth to complete tree planting on the first school forest in Portage County.

A Wisconsin governor attended public ceremonies to plant the first tree in 1937. A lieutenant governor planted the last one, 13 years and 110,800 trees later.

Like nearly half of Wisconsin's 250 school forests, the Boston forest of Portage County is growing on once farmed-out land. School officials responsible for this forest, and others who are reforesting similar land, have discovered the advantages of marking with special ceremonies some of the clear-cut milestones in the growth of their forest. Annual tree-planting days for students, with allotted time for work, instruction, and fun, keep interest alive. Planting the first tree, the last one, and cutting the first tree for market are the important milestones.

The beginning of the Boston School Forest of Portage County dates to the spring of 1937 when the late Harry D. Boston, a successful businessman and farmer of the Plover community, deeded 80 acres of land to six separate but neighboring school districts. Through cooperative effort of the whole community, planting was completed in the spring of 1950.

Dedication ceremonies were held May 13, 1937. Gov. Philip La Follette led an interested and distinguished group of local citizens in planting "founders' groves," small clusters of trees at the entrance of each separate ownership of land. It was, and is, the only Wisconsin school forest dedicated by a governor. But that evening County Agent Harry Noble admitted to a little chagrin over the affair rating only secondary headlines in the Stevens Point Journal. England had crowned a king on May 12.

With the six small founders' groves established, tree planting was begun intensively in 1938. All schools combined their efforts in an annual tree-planting day. The day was divided into three periods. There was instruction; there was work; and there were recreation and refreshments. The day became a tradition, remembered by many for work and for pleasure. The school boards furnished ice cream and other sweets to top off the noon lunch carried by each student. If the noon hour was a bit delayed, it was because planting the year's allotment of trees took more time than planned. The work period of the day was never allowed to mar the afternoon's period of pleasure.

Planting 80 acres to trees has cost money, even though trees were given by the State Conservation Department and school youth provided the labor. Officers of the six school units formed an executive committee, which managed the property for limited income, from which current expenses were paid. This committee is still actively in charge of the forest. Because the land had been an operating farm until it was deeded to the schools, it was recognized by the county triple-A office as having an improved practiced earning base. Tree planting was an accepted practice. Tree-planting practice payments, plus some small income from crops on land yet not planted, paid the annual bills.

Daily the flights of a major air line pass over the forests as they make landings on and take-offs from a nearby airport. The observing plane passenger may recognize in the topography of the treetops the semblance of a cubical letter V, with the highway forming the low point of the letter. This form was accomplished by making the initial plantings in narrow strips at the extreme eastern and western ends of the forest, one-half mile distant, and adding parallel strips annually. As trees ascend in successive heights from the roadway year by year, each year's planting will be clearly visible. Had the planting started at the border of the highway, its growth would today completely screen off the work of later years.

Cold, lifeless statistics on how much a tree may grow in height and diameter each successive year, over a period of many years, makes dull reading for any youth. In this forest annual tree-planting classes read these figures on the living trees. No tree-planting day is closed without a tour of the older plantings, beginning

with the trees planted the previous year, transecting each planting strip to the far end of the "forty." No difficulty is met in identifying each strip by age. Anyone observing the faces of the students on this little pilgrimage knows at once that the story of the growth of trees is not lost. Strips of grass and sweet clover and lupine between the rows grow narrower, limb tips join, intermesh; lower limbs die; needles accumulate; tree leaders grow successively taller, and a true forest soil is created.

Only a narrow strip, close to the roadway, remained in each school forest for tree-planting day in 1950. Begun with interest-warming ceremonies in 1937, it seemed most proper that comparable recognition should be given when the last trees were set in the open rows. At most, it will be but a few years until the oldest strips yield their first partial harvest.

Thirteen years had brought many changes in names of local and State officials. M. B. Pinkerton had succeeded Harry Noble as county agent; but, fortunately, the present agent was able to have his predecessor as guest at the final ceremonies on May 12, 1950. Few of the original teachers were at their old desks, but it was reported some of the original tree planters returned for the occasion, this time as parents. Because a heavy schedule of appointments prevented Governor Rennebohm from being present to set the last tree, his part was well taken by Lieutenant Governor Smith. State 4–H Club leader, Wakelin McNeel, known familiarly to thousands of rural school students as "Ranger Mac" through a popular radio program, gave the concluding and principal message for the occasion. It was he who helped dedicate the first Wisconsin school forest in 1928. The ceremonies at the Boston Forest concluded 22 years of leadership in school forests, for a few weeks later Mr. McNeel retired from the University of Wisconsin.

Sometimes the question is asked: "What more can be done when a school forest is completed?" The answer is being evolved here. First, there will be need for replanting in localized areas in each forest for several years. This the schools are committed to take care of, and thereby the opportunity to continue to make the annual tour of older plantings and to observe the processes of tree growth and influence is assured. Beyond that, in the not distant future, is the opportunity to make thinnings, the products from which may make, successively, fence posts (through preservative treatment), pulpwood, and, finally, sawlogs. The work to accomplish this admittedly is beyond school students, but its processes and results can be nonetheless educational if they are systematically observed.

Finally, a task well done may stimulate a desire to expand the work elsewhere. It has already happened here. The regents of the State normal colleges have turned over to the Central State Teachers' College a sandy farm, unsuited for agriculture, which became State property through foreclosure on a security. It is the new and enlarged Teachers' College Forest, and, as such, is an important instrument in the department offering a major in conservation education. Likewise, the Stevens Point School Board, impressed with the work of its high-school agricultural department in forestry instruction, has acquired another and larger school forest unit, now being planted to trees.

Club Members Discuss Cooperatives on Radio

MANY 4–H CLUB members in Oklahoma gave talks last summer on farmer cooperatives. This was a special feature of their regular "Timely Topics" radio speech contest. It was undertaken this year to give 4–H members a chance to take part in the State program associated with the meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation at Stillwater, Okla., August 21–24.

The two State winners, Ramona Richmond of McCurtain County and Harry Lee Long of Major County gave their talks on "The Case for Electric Co-ops," and "Cooperation" at the Youth Session of the Institute. They had been selected the preceding day in the finals of the State contest in competition with three other girls and three other boys from four State districts. The district contests had been preceded by county eliminations.

The Extension Service had furnished the contestants with State and national literature to use in preparation of their talks. In addition many 4–H members visited cooperatives, talked with their leaders and obtained information about them.

The chairman of the 4–H Committee of the National Association of County Agents, E. N. Stephens of Pensacola, Fla., had welcomed those in charge of the Youth Program of the Institute. During the 2 days of this Youth Session a number of other 4–H Club members and former members participated in half a dozen panels, which brought out the points of view of young people on various questions related to farmer cooperatives.

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What Do Rural Women Want?

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, Editor

SOME 2,000 women came from 32 States to the National Home Demonstration Council in Biloxi, Miss. They came to hear distinguished national leaders discuss problems of mutual interest. They came to exchange experiences and ideas. They developed a program on which they and the clubs they represented back home could work.

The organization bears the "home demonstration" label. It is made up of leaders trained in the home-demonstration program of the Extension Service. It was organized 14 years ago by extension workers to counsel with the Cooperative Extension Service on the conduct of home-demonstration work.

Attending the meeting for the first time, I have tried to bring back to readers of the REVIEW some thoughts on what these rural women stand for and what relationship the organization has to the Extension Service.

Two fields of interest mainly occupied the attention of the conference—individual family problems and the international situation. At first glance, they seemed miles apart, but they were well tied together in the theme, "Family Responsibiilty in Today's World."

Three excellent speakers laid the groundwork on the family angle. Director L. I. Jones, of Mississippi, introduced the theme; Mrs. Virginia Sloan Swain, family relations specialist from North Carolina, discussed child-training problems in today's world; and Dr. J. D. Williams, chancellor of the University of Mississippi, spoke on the responsibility of the home as a teacher sees it.

The emphasis on a family life program was a carry-over from last year and was given major emphasis in the new 1951 program. At the same time, this group expressed the conviction that "living successfully in a family group is basic to good citizenship in the local and the world community."

The recommendations adopted are specific—a program which includes all age groups from the beginning family through the expanding and contracting family and includes also 4-H and older youth groups.

All members are alerted to the significance of the Mid-Century Conference on Children and Youth and urged to participate in local and State follow-ups of conference recommendations.

The development in the thinking of these women from the immediate personal needs which can be met with individual effort to those which require group action or even a change in public policy was evident in many ways. State Council reports, kept short and featuring one significant activity, mentioned such projects as the Illinois Citizenship Conference with the theme, "The home should be the center of every woman's interest but not the circumference"; the Alabama safety clinics to help make the public highways safe; the five Vermont book wagons to extend library service to all sections of the State; the Oregon cooperation with research agencies (which required legislative action) to gain more information on such things as dental caries and the desires and needs of girls living in cooperative houses.

The cumulative impression of these reports given in quick succession was one of activity on many fronts, not only in home economics but in matters affecting general welfare and public policy.

The new program showed the same trends. Under health, the health and safety committees were urged to work on educational plans for supplying medical facilities and health insurance, as well as the older projects on nutrition and housing.

Today's world with its tensions and potential trouble spots affecting fam-

(*Continued on page 219*)

The three home demonstration staff members who helped plan for the meeting and kept it efficiently moving along. (Left to right) Earle Gaddis, May Cresswell, and Ruth Ethridge.

Home Demonstration Agent Katherine Staley (center), as president of the State Home Demonstration Agents Association, took an active part in entertaining out-of-State extension workers.

Extension Helps Handicapped Children

DWIGHT FAIRBANKS, Information Specialist, Washington State College

EXTENSION has taken the leadership in providing a brand new experience for the 18,000 handicapped children in Washington State.

For 3 weeks this summer 40 handicapped and other children lived and worked and played together in a camp on beautiful Coeur d'Alene Lake in northern Idaho. With but one exception, it was the first time any of the handicapped youngsters had been to summer camp.

The planning and operation of the camp took the combined initiative, thought, and leg work of three divisions of Washington State College and the Washington State Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Easter seal funds and college contribution of materials, personnel, and money financed the camp. Credit for starting the ball rolling goes to Dr. A. A. Smick, specialist in community organization for extension. Smick, a trained sociologist, saw that the Extension Service with its State-wide influence and its know-how in working with young people could easily undertake the job of helping an almost forgotten segment of the population—handicapped children.

The college's school of education, interested in camping as part of the school curriculum, enrolled school teachers to serve as camp counselors and set up a 5-week precamp course for them in the regular summer session of school. Ruth Radir, extension 4-H Club specialist, conducted the workshop and was program director of the camp. Roger Larson, physical therapist, from the college's department of physical education, served as administrative director. Agencies such as the State Game and State Forestry departments contributed to the workshop and the camp.

The main purpose of the camp was the wholesale development of boys and girls—particularly the handicapped. Normal children were brought to the camp to help the crippled children along on their difficult journey toward adjustment with others. Experienced camp directors who raised eyebrows at the idea of sending handicapped children to camp in the first place raised them still more when it was proposed that other children camp with them. Those in favor of the idea argued that the big job was to help the handicapped adjust themselves to living with others. There is no better place than a camp to give them that help.

Swimming was one of the most popular activities in camp.

In contrast to most summer camps, youngsters had every opportunity to choose what they wanted to do and work at their activity until it was completed. The only organized activities in which everyone participated at the same time were meals, campfire, and swimming. The other hours of the day were taken up in crafts, construction jobs, hiking, games, and "learning through doing" about our natural resources. Overnight camp-outs gave the handicapped a feeling that they could enjoy roughing it as well as anyone else. The entire atmosphere of the camp was creative, unhurried activity. Meals were prompt, but other activities stopped in time to give the youngsters plenty of time to get there.

The success of the venture is measured in the number of boys and girls whose personalities, character, and general outlook on life were improved by the experience. A typical example is A— B—. This boy, very sensitive of his crippled foot, refused to change into a bathing suit and go into the water. The first week he wandered about the camp, apparently uninterested in anything that was going on. Two weeks later he was in the water every day, had learned to lead the other youngsters in organized games, and was master of ceremonies of a campfire program. As a member of the camp council, he started out saying, "It doesn't matter." Towards the end of camp he was one of its most active and constructive members.

C— S—, afflicted with cerebral palsy, provides another heart-warming story. Because of his lack of muscular control, he had never been able to swim. Being handicapped, he never had a chance to assume a rightful place among other boys and girls. Camp gave him two wonderful experiences: He overcame his fear of the water and took his first stroke; he was elected president of the camp council. "This is the first time," he said, "that I have ever had a chance to be a leader."

Extension is proud to have a part in helping these boys and girls. Helping the handicapped youngster carries out the underlying principles on which the service is founded.

When You Work With 7 Million Families

Summarizing and high lighting a year of activity for 12,000 extension workers in 48 States and 3 Territories

NEARLY 7 million families know better how to make the most of their resources and achieve a better living because of their contact with the Cooperative Extension Service. Seven out of every 10 of these families live on farms, and the Cooperative Extension Service helped them learn to do a better job of farming and homemaking. Three out of every 10 of these families do not live on farms. They live in the open country, in villages, or in the city. The Extension Service helped these families solve a wide variety of problems relating to agriculture and family living.

Carrying science to people so they could put it to work on the farm and in the home was the main job of Extension during the year. By teaching men, women, and children how to use the findings of research, Extension helped them do better in all kinds of farm, home, and community activities.

In effect, Extension helped them to help themselves. As a result, they raised bigger yields of crops and did it cheaper than with older methods. They produced more milk and meat and eggs from each animal or bird, and their production was of higher quality. They made their land produce abundantly, yet they safeguarded the soil more efficiently than ever before. As good husbandmen, they used the year to make their farms more fertile, their homes more comfortable, and their children more adequately prepared for future responsibilities of citizenship.

These accomplishments, made during months of "cold war," helped make the Nation stronger and more resourceful—better equipped to meet its serious responsibilities in world affairs. Thus, 1950 found our storage bins well filled and our farms readier than ever before in history to provide the food, feed, and fiber needed in national mobilization.

In mechanizing, electrifying, fertilizing, building, remodeling, repairing, conserving, feeding, canning, planning, managing, and all the other tasks of farm and home, rural men, women, boys, and girls sought and received the educational help of the Extension Service during the year.

Personal contact is still the most effective extension method.

The county agricultural agent, the county home demonstration agent, and the county 4-H Club agent worked day and night, and often Sundays and holidays, carrying to rural people the latest practical information from the laboratories and research projects of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations. It was an informal type of education—the greatest system of informal education in the world. It was a cooperative undertaking of the Federal Government, the States, and the localities, and was so financed. It was carried on in close cooperation with many Federal, State, and local organizations and agencies.

How did extension workers reach and teach 7 million families? By using all the means available to ingenuity and modern teaching and communication. They put into use the findings of extension studies, which indicate that the more contacts and types of contacts the extension worker has with a person, the greater the chance that the person will adopt a recommended practice.

The 9,500 county extension agents and assistant agents in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico made more than 20 million personal contacts with the people they were trying to help. They made more than 8 million of these contacts when people came to see them in their offices. Nearly the same number were telephone calls. Farm and home visits by the agents are more time-consuming than either office calls or telephone calls but have the advantage of enabling the agent to help the farmer or homemaker right where this help is most needed—on the individual farm or in the individual home. Extension agents were able to make more than 3½ million such visits during the year.

There isn't time enough during the year for an extension agent to reach all the people he needs to reach by

calling at their farms, answering telephone inquiries, or letting them stop in at his office. So methods are used that reach many people at the same time. Meetings are an important means of doing this. During the year, the county extension agents and volunteer extension leaders held 2½ million meetings. They had a total attendance of more than 70 million persons—an all-time high.

Nearly one-third of these meetings with nearly one-fifth of the attendance were held by local leaders who had been trained by extension agents and specialists. Nearly half of the meetings that the extension agents held or took part in featured how-to-do-it demonstrations. Both the number of these method-demonstration meetings and their attendance have been on the increase; during the year they were nearly double the number held 20 years earlier, and the attendance was more than double. The remainder of the meetings included tours, meetings for leader-training, achievement days, encampments, and sessions featuring the results of recommended practices as carried on by rural people.

In addition to holding meetings themselves and encouraging volunteer extension leaders to hold them, the county agents used every possible opportunity to reach people at meetings held by other groups, such as farmers' associations, cooperatives, and service clubs. Cooperating with these groups, the agents took part during the year in more than 500,000 such meetings attended by nearly 30 million persons.

Millions Reached via Press, Radio, and Bulletins

Such methods as these, which reach people individually or in groups, were supplemented by a variety of methods geared to reaching even larger numbers of people. Extension agents cooperated with newspaper and farm-magazine editors in providing news articles and stories on agriculture and homemaking. During the year, nearly 900,000 such articles were published, carrying Extension's teachings to many millions of rural and urban people.

The use of newspaper and farm-magazine articles in doing extension work has been on the increase for a number of years, but the use of radio has been growing even faster. During the year, extension agents broadcast or prepared for broadcast more than 120,000 radio talks. This was an average of one broadcast a week for each county in which such broadcasting was done.

Extension workers pioneered during the year in using television in their educational work. Daily and weekly newspapers and radio and television stations deserve much credit for their cooperation in making the latest farm and home information available to their vast audiences.

The agents distributed nearly 20 million copies of bulletins and leaflets issued by State agricultural extension services, State agricultural experiment stations, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other agencies.

Though unsparing of their time and effort in using all methods of carrying on their educational program, extension workers could not have helped 7 million families or served them so well had it not been for the army of volunteer, unpaid local leaders of extension work—farmers, rural women, and older boys and girls. More than a million of these public-spirited people gave freely of their time and ability so that their neighbors could have the advantages of extension programs.

About 55 percent of the leaders were women, 39 percent were men, and 6 percent were older 4–H Club boys and girls. Nearly half were active in home demonstration work. Nearly one-fourth were engaged in 4–H Club work.

The cooperation of these local leaders was one of Extension's greatest assets. But in order to serve rural people effectively, extension workers cooperated with many other individuals as well as Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations. County extension agents devoted nearly 150,000 days' time to working with other agencies and cooperated with them in more than 85,000 meetings. Much of the credit for Extension's accomplishments during the year is due to such cooperation with other agencies.

1. Extension worked with some 7 million such families.

2. During the year extension agents broadcast some 120,000 talks.

3. More than 20 million personal contacts made by extension agents.

Agent Lawrence Brown, Franklin County, Wash., uses the air to reach farmers.

Farmers Learn Methods and See Results in One Tour

N. M. EBERLY, Assistant Editor, Pennsylvania Extension Service

USE of multiple demonstrations, as an effective, efficient way for reaching—teaching—many people, many different subjects, at one time, recently won new adherents in Pennsylvania. At a Butler County farm field day both method and result demonstrations were featured, six of one and a half dozen of the other. In charge was County Agent R. H. McDougall, and he "most certainly would try the same procedure again."

Others, including four cooperating farmers on whose places (all adjacent) the day's activities centered, thought the program "substantial, very worth while." Visitors attended from other counties and from outside the State. They saw contour strips being laid out for the prevention of soil erosion, installation of tile for draining wet spots, procedures for building farm ponds, variety plantings in three different farm crops, seed treatment, and application of chemical sprays for weed control.

Seeing the Result

To give these method demonstrations double emphasis, in almost every case, were others previously established on which results were plainly evident. For instance, while observing contour lay-out work spectators could look about them in any direction and see strip-cropping systems already well established. After watching agricultural engineers lay out a farm pond, they needed to go only to the next farm to see one fully completed. At three of the four farms, barn hay finishers were in operation, making their contribution to quality hay production. A dynamited ditch was giving satisfactory surface drainage through a meadow pasture. Thrifty potato fields mutely testified to the worth of sprays for disease and insect control. Improved pastures were responding to applications of lime, manure, and superphosphate.

Like the show-how demonstrations, these object lessons were examples of Extension at work: actual translations of know-how into better fields, better crops, better living.

Farm homemakers attended along with their farmer husbands. To free them of child care responsibilities, a nursery was set up with the help of Mrs. C. P. McGowan, wife of one of the field day farmers. In charge were Bette Goddard, extension home economics worker, and Lois Jean Cook, assistant.

Mounted signs labeled activities and points of interest at all locations. Assistant County Agents Philip Sellers, Tom R. Osborne, and Willis H. Bell, and specialists from the Pennsylvania State College, staffed the different demonstrations, with the assistance of members of the county extension executive committee. Members of the women's club of nearby Prospect furnished a "nose bag" luncheon.

From the McGowan place—starting point, where Albert E. Cooper and George H. Berggren, extension agronomists, laid out contours and demonstrated weed control—visitors were conducted at hourly intervals on tours to the other farms. All farms are grouped close together along an improved road. All of the host farmers, Mr. McGowan, the Griffin brothers (Francis R. and C. William), J. Raymond Davis and son (J. Raymond, Jr.), and John H. Rhoades, explained their different farming operations, detailing their experiences with the practices and principles embraced in the day's program.

Frank G. Bamer, in charge of agronomy extension, described a 10-variety potato planting, urging rotations of at least 3 years in order to include hay sods for replenishing organic matter in the soil. C. Howard Bingham and Joseph A. McCurdy, engineers, handled the pond layout and told of the construction and operation of flues and fans for mow-curing of hay.

Many who attended witnessed confirmation of modern methods and recommended practices in vogue on their farms, erosion, prevention, and land drainage in particular. The McGowan farm contour layout was the five hundred and thirty-first such demonstration made by Extension in the county, and that in tile drainage on the Griffin farm marked completion of more than 200 miles of ditching on 230 farms, all with extension assistance. Keen interest shown by others indicated that these figures and the number of better farm programs in general soon may be increased in Butler County.

4–H Boys Serve Science

Members of two 4–H Clubs in Hawaii are helping the food-processing laboratory at the experiment station of the University of Hawaii College of Agriculture by gathering wild fruit. The Hilo Braves, a newly organized club in the Hilo and Waiakea Homesteads area, are gathering waivis—a small type of guava—and sending them by air freight to Dr. G. Donald Sherman who heads the laboratory. Specialists in his laboratory are putting up experimental lots of guava juice to be shipped to commercial jelly makers on the mainland. Guava pulp and various types of frozen guava products are also being studied.

"Tests are being run to find out what type of guava is best suited for making the various kinds of guava products that could become important exports," Dr. Sherman says.

The guava project will provide about $20 for the club treasury.

The Naalehu Boys 4–H Club has gathered and sent to Dr. Sherman a large quantity of ohelo berries. These will also be used for experimental processing.

Help for City Homemakers

An account of the development of home demonstration work in cities in New York State, where there has been a continuity of experience with urban activities since World War I, by L. R. Simons, Director of Extension, New York.

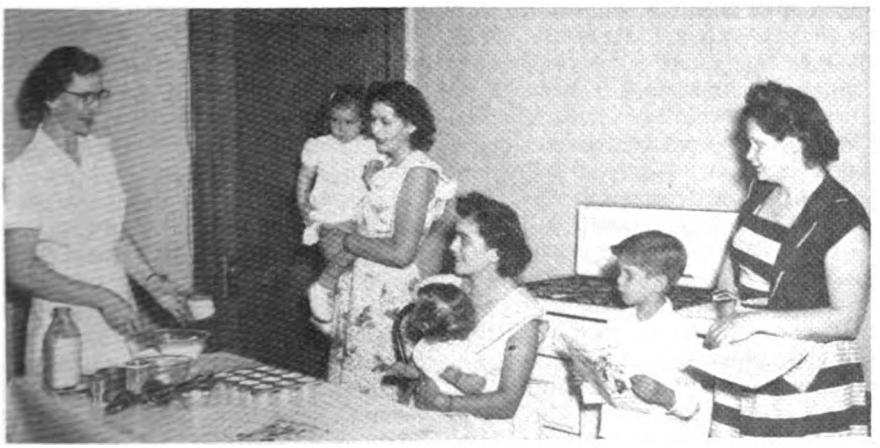
HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK in New York State was begun 50 years ago, primarily as an aid to rural homemakers. By the time World War I started, it had grown to the status of departments of the Farm Bureaus in 5 up-State counties. Then, from 1917 to 1919, financed by emergency funds from both Federal and State sources, the work developed rapidly in 38 counties and 10 cities, including New York.

With the expiration of these appropriations in 1919, urban work ceased in many counties; but Buffalo, Syracuse, and Rochester clung tenaciously to their organizations. Even when they found that they could neither claim a share of the Federal funds allocated to the counties nor obtain State funds, they carried on the work, supported by county funds, membership dues, contributions—and grim determination.

The New York State Extension Service has, from the first, given its blessing to their efforts and has helped wherever possible. State leaders and specialists have cooperated with the work; publications were made available and the Federal Government provided the free mailing privilege.

State Law Amended

So matters stood until 1945 when an amendment to the State law increased appropriations to the counties by an additional $1,500 a year toward further home economics work with adults in cities, provided the county had at least 25,000 urban residents and would appropriate $3,500 for the urban work, with a minimum appropriation of $6,000 for all extension work in home economics. Thirty-five of New York's 53 organized counties now have an urban program combined with those programs serving the farm and rural nonfarm women. The present Home Bureau membership of 103,500 is divided about equally among the 3 groups. Even New York City women are looking enviously at the opportunities offered up-State areas by the Extension Service.



Mrs. Jessie R. Middlemast, associate home demonstration agent for the Buffalo Home Bureau, gives a food demonstration for a group of Italian mothers.

There is no question that city women want and make use of the help given them by the Extension Service. The question is how to do the job without completely swamping the limited personnel available under present financial restrictions.

Much the Same Program

The program requires very little alteration today to meet the needs of urban homemakers. Modern means of communication and transportation have tended to minimize the differences between country and city life. The principles of nutrition, clothing, home management, housing, home furnishing, child care, and family life psychology can be applied equally by city and country homemakers.

Such alterations as seem advisable are in application principles. Homemakers need the same general guidance in these matters whether they are in the happy situation of having plenty of money or live on very little. The city home demonstration agents work with women of all cultures, all religions, many nationalities, and different races. Many times they gather representatives of all the groups together for training in some skill or some program requested by the units. Who shall measure the byproducts of mutual understanding that may be developed from such common endeavor to the same end?

For example, Buffalo Americanization officials have commented that the City Home Bureau was doing the best Americanization work in Buffalo. And, not long ago, a group of men of foreign birth went to the city home demonstration agent and asked her to teach their wives "how to make American pies and cook in English." Also, it is common practice now for women of different racial backgrounds to demonstrate to their units their special dishes, arts, and crafts. That kind of extension work pays double dividends because our foreign-born citizens have much to offer us while they are learning to live as we do.

The city programs include such civic aspects as information about voting, schools, libraries, health, and recreational facilities. The units

(Continued on page 220)

Market News Serves Agriculture

A comprehensive knowledge of the Department's Market News Service is valuable to all extension workers. Elwyn J. (Mike) Rowell, Chief, Marketing Programs Division, Information Branch, PMA, complied with our request for information.

A market re
supply-and-dem

IF THE VALUE of a Department service were to be measured by the space it received in the daily press or by the amount of time it gets on the air, Market News Service would be in number one position. Some 1,200 daily papers and close to 1,400 radio stations broadcast market news. This attention given by press and radio is to meet the recognized needs and desires of readers and listeners. It is also a measure of the effectiveness of market reports in helping farmers, distributors, and others concerned with marketing, as well as consumers.

Further evidence of the importance of market news to farmers is given in literally hundreds of surveys. For example, a Nation-wide survey placed these market reports second only to weather as the "most wanted" service radio could provide. A survey covering the 1948 marketing of hogs in Iowa brought out that 98 percent of the hog farmers owned radios. Although at least half read market reports in the daily papers, 85 percent said they depend mostly on radio for market news when they are selling their hogs.

Utilizing Market News

The final test of the value of market news is its effective use by farmers, dealers, and consumers in selling, buying, and distributing farm commodities. It is in the utilization of market news that Extension has the greatest opportunity. There is a place in all marketing educational programs for aiding producers, processors, handlers, retailers, or consumers to apply and use market news information. Improvement of quality of product and selling on the basis of grade is a major objective in almost every educational program on marketing. Market news reports on prices, supplies, and market movement is a basic element in achieving this objective. County extension agents, specialists, and others should be alert to the use and value of market news services to the people with whom they work.

Market news has helped millions of farmers and continues to do so. Many reports reach Washington of farmers who are located near markets, having cattle or hogs on a truck and ready for market. If the radio broadcast tells of a favorable market, off they go; otherwise, unload and wait a few days. Poultrymen and fruit and vegetable growers in all parts of the country wait for market news before they will quote a price to a prospective buyer. A recent report from one section of the country says that the sales of hogs formerly were made on the basis of local supplies. But now, with fast communication and the availability of market news from major stockyards, this is no longer the case, as buyers and sellers want to know first what hogs are bringing on some of the major markets. Thus market news helps to keep prices in line with the true worth of a product.

The market news service, like most other Department functions, was not created "as is" but has grown slowly toward its goal of a fully efficient service to all segments of agriculture and to the general public. In the early days of this country our production and population were concentrated along the Atlantic Coast. During those years the producer and his market were close to each other. Food and agricultural products were produced for home consumption or sold to a buyer whose place of business was not many miles away. Thus the buyer and seller were able to get together to agree on price, and the buyer saw what he was buying.

As the country grew, both in number of people and in size, this relatively simple marketing process grew increasingly complex. The distance between buyer and seller today may be only a few miles, but it is far more likely that the distance is a thousand, two thousand, or three thousand miles. These changing conditions brought serious marketing problems to farmers.

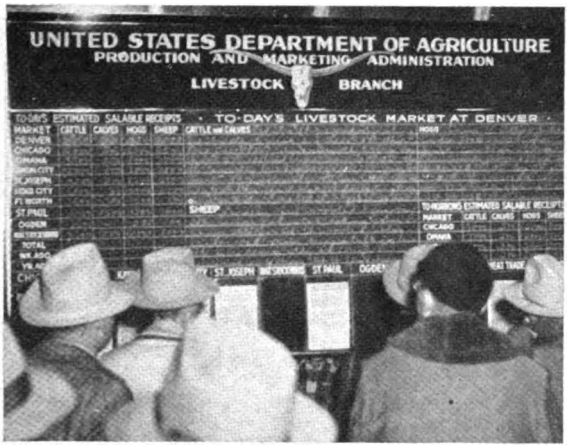
By the first decade of this century an ever-increasing number of complaints were being made to Congress because of the prices farmers were having to take for their products. In those days, most shipments were on a consignment basis, and all the grower knew about the market was what he heard from the dealer. Dealers, too, were much better posted than the farmer when they bought outright.

The need for more and better information on supply, demand, and price resulted in the market news service, which had its beginning in 1915. During the first year the reports were issued at a few of the larger cities and covered fruits and vegetables only. Since then the service has been expanded to cover all major farm products.

Without the cooperation of State departments of agriculture and other State agencies, the service would not be able to render the service it provides today. Cooperative agreements are in effect with 37 States and Hawaii.

Almost since the beginning of market news service the Department has operated leased telegraph or teletype circuits for the rapid exchange of information between markets. In this way south Georgia quickly knows what hogs are bringing at Chicago or the other big livestock centers; the

ets the low-down on the ation for the day.



The livestock market news bulletin board in the livestock exchange building, Denver, Colo.

vegetable growers of California know what lettuce is bringing in New York, Detroit, or other terminal markets; and the buyers in these cities learn what price and market conditions prevail at shipping points. Hundreds of other illustrations could be given of the importance and effectiveness of the 11,000 miles of "leased wire."

Commodity Basis

The market news service, a function of the Production and Marketing Administration, is operated on a commodity basis with offices in major terminal markets and producing areas. There are 33 dairy and poultry market news offices and 36 which issue reports covering the livestock markets. For fruits and vegetables there are 24 year-round and 29 seasonal offices. To report the markets for cotton there are 4 offices; for tobacco 2 year-round and 9 seasonal; and the 6 for grain also issue reports on hay, feeds, rice, hops, and some other commodities. A market news office on naval stores and one on sugar cane sirup and molasses have just been opened.

Detailed information on the contents of the individual reports, where and when issued, together with other information on market reports, is contained in "Periodic Market Reports." This publication, issued about every 15 to 18 months, is available from the Information Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

The market reporters might be called the backbone of the service—actually they are the service. The work in each market is done by a small staff—in many cases the staff consists of the reporter and a clerk. Each reporter talks with buyers and sellers and finds out all he can about demand, supply, market trends, and, of course, price. It is up to the reporter to be a good judge of human nature and to do enough checking and rechecking to be able to put into his report accurate prices and an unbiased appraisal of the market conditions. He also obtains statistical data on such items as receipts, carryover, cars on track, etc.

Once the report is assembled it must be made ready for wide and effective distribution. Usually this means mimeographing the daily report and preparing copy for press and radio, as well as sending the reports to other markets over the "leased wire."

There are three major methods of disseminating market reports. They are distributed by mail, press, and radio. During the past year more than 28 million individual reports were distributed by mail. However, some offices, particularly some of those issuing livestock reports, have been able to reduce efficiently from five daily reports a week to one, two, or three. A survey of those receiving reports by mail indicated that press and radio are proving to be an increasingly satisfactory method of getting U. S. Department of Agriculture market reports to those who have use for them.

Area offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas, and Atlanta take the reports from the "leased wire" and prepare many daily summaries for the wire services of the Nation's press associations. It is from these specially prepared reports, which now run into several thousand words a day, that most radio stations and newspapers get their market reports. Local offices serve local outlets.

A 5-Year Plan

During its 35 years of operation the market news service has made much progress. Frequently its growth has been the result of insistent demands from a locality or commodity group. The existence of this situation resulted in a request from Congress for an appraisal of the present service and a proposed plan for the future. The result is referred to as "the 5-year plan for market news."

The recommendations in the 5-year plan for changes and improvements in the market news service were drawn flexible in order to meet changing needs. They were built on an analysis of commodity marketing patterns. They are predicated on one or more of the seven main problems, as follows:

1. A need for increased coverage in producing areas.

2. Additional coverage at wholesale markets.

3. The need for adequate information on truck movement. Market news data on commodity movement have been confined largely to rail shipments. Such data are now inadequate. Estimates indicate that probably about one-half of the movement of fresh fruits and vegetables to market is by truck.

4. A practically complete lack of current market information on sales of fruits and vegetables for processing and on the processed products.

5. A practically complete lack of current information on retail prices and volumes of sales at retail levels. A study on this phase of market news is now under way, and for this reason no specific proposals are included in the plan at this time.

6. A need for improvement in the dissemination of market news. Timeliness is of the essence.

7. A need for the improvement in and maintenance of the technical competence of the service.

As the various phases of the long-range plan are put into effect a good service will be made even better.

Public Policy Education in Extension

ARTHUR MAUCH, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State College

THE people in the United States think they are the best educated in the world. Yet millions of our people sincerely believe that inflation is painless to everyone, and that we can raise our level of living by sending our goods to foreign lands while refusing to accept their goods in exchange. They believe that all our farmers are helpless individuals who must be supported by the Government; that the middleman gets all the profits; that the speculator sets the price; that overproduction causes a depression; that the value of a dollar never changes; that a corporation tax is not paid by individuals; that you can raise wages without raising prices.

It is strange, but true, that the same folks who urge the Government to get out of business, at the same time ask the Government to buy some of their goods to maintain high prices. They are willing to give their lives because they believe in free enterprise, but urge their congressmen to put a tariff on goods which compete with theirs. They curse the Government for increasing the federal debt and creating inflation, but vote for the man that promises lower taxes, higher wages, higher prices, and higher pensions.

These are controversial issues. It was not so long ago that when an extension worker discussed these issues he was declared out of bounds, and, if he was a county agent, he risked being relieved of his job. Times have changed. The people no longer threaten county agents with dire consequences for discussing public problems—more likely the reverse is true. Witness an editorial from the Hardin (Iowa) County Times on "Selecting a County Agent" which was published in Farm Policy Forum. I quote: ". . . the new county extension director coming to Hardin County finds himself dealing with many farmers almost as well trained technically as he is. Furthermore, he finds that their primary interest is, for the most part, in developing better social and political tools with which to solve problems in agriculture in a highly organized and highly complex world society. Attacking these problems takes courage, but without that courage the extension education program will interest fewer and fewer farmers than it should. The place of the college and its field staff will be taken by other less well trained but more practical minded groups."

Lest we forget, let me emphasize that education in public policy must not overlook the importance of production. Productivity, indeed, is the key to plenty. "Two blades of grass where one grew before" is still a good slogan. Let us recognize, however, that the physical sciences have progressed far more rapidly than the social sciences. The gap must be closed—not by losing ground in production education but by gaining ground in public policy education.

It is no longer a question of whether we will deal with public problems affecting agriculture, but rather *how* we will deal with them. But before this can be determined it is well to know what is involved in public policy education. Public problems are those which cannot be solved by individual action. The group action agreed upon becomes the "policy." Government action (local, State, or federal) is often, but not necessarily, involved.

At a conference of a small group of State and federal extension workers in Washington, D. C., in 1949, four objectives for public policy education were outlined as follows:

To develop in individuals:

(1) An active interest in public policy problems.

(2) An understanding of the issues and the principles involved,

(3) The ability to make judgments on public policy issues on the basis of a critical examination of the evidence and logical thinking, and

(4) The desire and ability to participate effectively in the solution of these problems.

The immediate reaction of most extension workers is that they are not qualified to operate within the scope of these objectives and principles. To be sure, someone at the State level must have a broad background of training in the social sciences, and he must call upon the services of many specialists—the sociologist, the political scientist, the economist, and perhaps even the lawyer and the doctor. However, with the proper written materials, visual aids, and other educational devices, an extension specialist or county agent can make a real contribution in public policy education, provided he meets four important qualifications: (1) Experience in working with people, (2) the ability to lead and develop discussion and stimulate self-expression, (3) maturity of judgment, and (4) respect for the judgment of others.

Every opportunity should be given extension personnel to become better informed on the principles underlying policy. This includes summer conferences, summer schools, and even time off to do graduate work in the social sciences.

There is no one "best" way to carry on education in public policy. The lecture method is useful if used by one who himself thoroughly grasps the problems and has the ability to transmit his knowledge to others. Too much dependence can easily be placed on this method, as lecturers can "get by" especially if questions are not asked. It should not be a matter of how much a lecturer can "unload" but rather how much the listeners

can take away and use. The lecture method will continue to be used, but emphasis must be placed on making it more effective in arousing interest and raising questions.

Discussion methods in their various forms are the most effective, especially with small groups of 25 or less. As this method consists of exchanging ideas among individuals and the raising of questions relating to obscure points, it leads to a clearer understanding and a stimulation of the thinking process. In addition, it encourages taking part in meetings, in expression, and, finally, general democratic participation. Discussion is not limited to organized meetings, but may be used in direct contact with individuals. Discussion, therefore, rates high as an educational method on topics of public policy.

Organized discussion requires leadership. Extension workers will find that it is important to train leaders in the art of discussion, as well as to provide material suitable for discussion. In order to reach the masses, it will be necessary to provide short, readable pamphlets or fact sheets that can be used in meetings without the presence of a specialist.

Do not overlook the opportunity of using motion pictures, slides, and other visual aids, and don't underestimate the importance of the radio and the press in stimulating interest in public policy problems or for presenting facts in an educational program.

It is especially desirable to bring many viewpoints together in a discussion group. Public policy is often described as the relationship of man and his community. It is important that the farmer, the laborer, the storekeeper, and the manufacturer understand each other's problems, and that they learn how dependent they are on each other.

We must recognize that farmers and others do not see the need for discussing international trade, monetary-fiscal policy, or social security. They may wish to confine their efforts to local problems such as roads, schools, drainage, or hospitals. The solution to these problems is important. Discussion thereon should be encouraged. It may be necessary by subtle means to arouse interest in the problems that seem far away—problems that perhaps are the most important in determining whether we will continue to be a free people, enjoy a high level of living, and be able to pass on this heritage to our children. This opportunity often arises in connection with outlook, marketing, or farm management meetings. Too often we don't recognize the opening, and miss the boat.

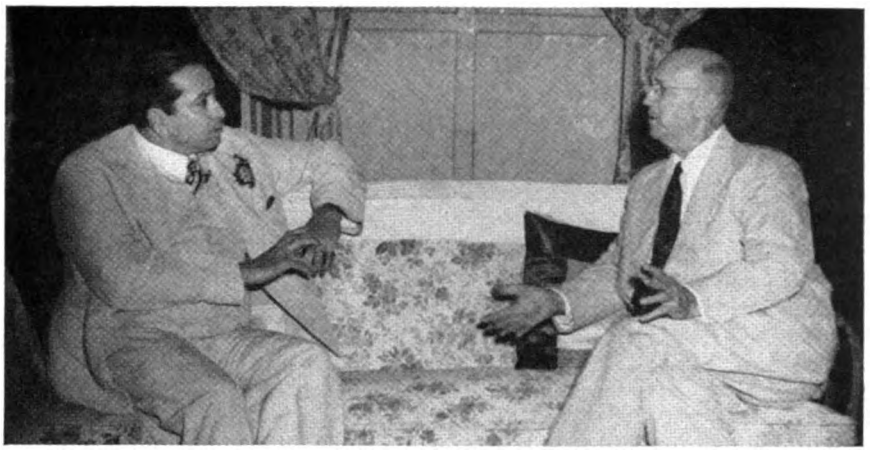
We live in one of the few places in the world where what the people think is really important. We have the democratic way of life; the people make the decisions that determine the broad policies important to their welfare. It is vital that people make wise decisions. The job of the extension worker is twofold. He must develop leadership in the community, and he must further the education of others in the community, at least to the point where they appreciate the importance of public problems and recognize, choose, and cooperate with wise leadership.

It is the job of an extension worker to teach people how to find the essential facts, how to analyze them, how to evaluate them, and how to draw logical conclusions from the facts. If they are given the right tools and a working knowledge of their use, they will be able to make wiser decisions even though the situation is a changing one.

In an educational process it is important to start from where people are in order to build a firm foundation for new educational experiences. Established community groups can serve the purpose and may have some advantages over a new special-purpose organization. However, this involves a danger that the "real" leaders may be overlooked. They are not always the officers of farm organizations. They may be other farmers, the banker, the preacher, the teacher, the editor, or a storekeeper. The county agent usually knows who they are. A series of lessons on principles underlying public policy decisions with the real leaders of the community may pay bigger dividends than trying to reach everyone.

Every opportunity, however, should be sought to meet with the masses to create interest in and apreciation of broad public-policy problems—whether it be 15 minutes at a service-club luncheon, 30 minutes at a farm

(*Continued on page 218*)



Pakistan Hears of Extension

In far-off Pakistan, Karl Knaus tells the extension story convincingly, as usual, to the Honorable Abdus Sattar Birzada, the Minister of Food and Agriculture. He writes as well as he talks and has an article entitled "What Is Extension?" coming up soon in a Pakistan agricultural publication. Mr. Knaus until recently served as field agent on the Federal Extension staff and is one of the small group of able extension workers now doing pioneer work in many countries in all parts of the world.

Insurance for Farmers

The new social security law affects farmers and farm workers. Here are some facts about this law that farmers and farm workers will want to know.

REGULARLY employed farm and household workers begin to participate in the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program on January 1, 1951. They were included by amendments made to the Social Security Law by the 81st Congress. It is estimated that about 600,000 workers on farms are eligible for coverage.

Two main types of agricultural workers are now made eligible for participation in the old-age and survivors insurance program. These are: (1) Regularly employed farm hands, including household workers, and (2) workers previously considered agricultural labor in enterprises such as co-ops, off-farm hatcheries, and commercial handlers of fruits and vegetables.

But farm and farm household workers are eligible only if they are "regularly employed." Eligibility is based on the time one works for the same farmer during a calendar quarter—January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December—and on one's earnings, which must be at least $50 in cash during the quarter.

First, a worker must qualify by being continuously employed for the same farmer during a qualifying period of one entire calendar quarter. After serving his qualifying period, the worker is considered "regularly employed" so long as he continues to do agricultural work for that *same* employer on what is normally considered to be a full-time basis for 60 days or more in each succeeding quarter after the qualifying quarter and is paid at least $50 wages during these quarters.

Whenever he works fewer than 60 days in a quarter, he must again serve a qualifying period before he can be covered in any future quarter. If he changes employers, he also must requalify as described above before social-security taxes are payable and his wages count toward benefit payments. After he requalifies, then future work of 60 days or more per quarter for the same farmer continues to count.

Thus, it can be seen that this requirement of regular employment will rule out many workers. Migratory farm workers and others who work only a few days on the same farms in any particular calendar quarter are not covered by the program. Therefore, no reports or social security taxes on their wages are required, and they cannot become eligible on the basis of such work for old-age insurance benefits at age 65. Neither are workers covered, even if they work 60 days per quarter, if they have not served a qualifying period or do not earn as much as $50 in cash during the quarter.

Also, the farm operators themselves—either owners or renters—do not come under the program for benefit payments. Neither do wages paid by a farmer to his children under 21, or to his wife, or to his parents count for social security.

Non-farm agricultural workers not previously covered in commercial business under the old law, such as for hatcheries, cow testing associations, or fruit sheds, are also covered by the new law, regardless of the length of employment, the amount of wages received, or the number of workers employed.

Self-employed persons with commercial or industrial businesses such as filling stations, stores, and manufacturing plants are also covered by the new law if they make a net income from such business of $400 or more per year. Therefore, a regularly employed farm hand such as a farm manager who happens to also have a business on the side which provides this amount of net income may obtain coverage on this income also and thereby increase the credit to his insurance account which will provide larger benefits later. But he has to report this himself as self-employed income and pay the tax himself—not the farmer for whom he is working.

The farmer or employer has to send in all the social security taxes on the wages of his eligible workers. The rate until 1954 is 3 percent of the cash wages paid on eligible, covered employment. But not all the money for the tax comes from the employer's pocket. Half the tax, or 1½ percent of wages, is deducted from the wages of the worker. Then the employer adds his share, which is another 1½ percent, and remits the total 3 percent in a single report.

The employer must make remittances to the Collector of Internal Revenue every 3 months, within 1 month after the end of each calendar quarter. The Bureau of Internal Revenue sends the record to the Social Security Administration where the worker's account is credited with the wages reported.

The law is compulsory. If a regularly employed worker chooses not to participate, the farmer must make a quarterly report and include the tax anyway.

The amount of the social security tax for farm workers is based only on cash wages. Room, board, house rent, farm products, firewood, and other appurtenances furnished by the farmer or employer are not counted as wages. Therefore, no tax deduction from a worker's wages should be made for such payments. The tax is also based on only the first $3,600 of wages paid in a year. Wages paid above that are not taxed for old-age and survivors insurance. A self-employed person who is covered by the act pays a social security tax on his net income at the rate of 2¼ percent. If a person is both an employee and self-employed, the maximum total income on which he may pay tax for credit is $3,600 in each taxable year.

The law does not require the farmer to keep any particular kind of records. But it will be easier to fill out the internal revenue form if he keeps some kind of record of his own which will help him to know the names and social security numbers of eligible employees, amounts of total cash wages earned by each, and the amounts of payments on wages and taxes withheld. Then the farm operator will not have to trust his memory. The

tax form will be very easy to fill out if adequate records are kept.

Employers who have not had covered workers to report before will need to register for an Employer Identification Number by filling out application form S S–4a. This application form may be obtained from the nearest social-security field office, Collector of Internal Revenue, county PMA office, or county extension office. *Workers* should obtain a social-security card with an account number (form S S–5). Application for this may be made at the nearest social-security office or post office.

The sooner that farm employers and employees obtain these necessary forms and numbers, the better it will be for each. The forms help farmers to avoid delays and difficulties in reporting, and it will help workers avoid loss of credit toward social-security benefits.

The most important benefits are: (1) The old-age insurance benefits for the retired worker at age 65 or over and his family, and (2) survivors insurance benefits which are payable to the insured worker's family on his death.

The amounts of the benefits depend upon how long one worked under covered employment and on what his wages were. The minimum monthly benefit payable to a retired insured worker is $20. The maximum payable to any family is 80 percent of the worker's average monthly wage during coverage, or $150, if that is a smaller amount. A small lump sum, which will range in most instances from $120 to $150, is also payable to survivors upon death of the insured.

Can a worker continue to work after age 65 and receive retirement benefits? Yes; he may continue to work, but up to age 75 benefits will not be paid if his earnings during a taxable year average more than $50 per month. After age 75, he will receive full benefits, regardless of the amount of his extra wages or self-employment income.

Extension's job on this program is purely educational for the help of farmers and farm workers; we have nothing to do with the administration or enforcement of it. The main thing is that we understand and try to convey the spirit and facts of the program.

Youth Learn While Parents Earn

The proud son of a migrant worker.

NEXT JUNE, when migrant workers return to the King Ferry, N. Y., camp, they will find the Migrant Labor Negro 4–H Club ready to teach their children new skills in farming and homemaking. The club was organized this past summer as a step toward curtailing the restlessness of the lively youngsters, who are barred by child-labor laws from helping in the fields.

The King Ferry Champions, the name 4–H members chose for their club, was born through the combined efforts of Mr. and Mrs. John Crane, camp managers, who sponsor and serve as leaders of the club, and Cayuga County agents, Charles Messer, Edward Winchester, and Mrs. Virginia Besener, who were aided by Prof. H. E. Thomas, Cornell rural sociologist, in laying the ground work for the club.

"Highly successful already" is the verdict of Mr. and Mrs. John Crane after several months of club work. "The 4–H Club projects give the youngsters something worth while to do—and that gives them more self-respect." Crew leaders in the fields and townsfolk in King Ferry have remarked on the more serious attitude of the older teen-agers since the club was organized.

The King Ferry camp is the largest migrant camp in New York State. Approximately 1,200 Negro men and women and children move there June 15 each year to harvest vegetables—mostly string beans—and fruit on farms within a radius of 20 miles. A majority of the families come from Palm Beach County, Fla., and 60 percent of them return to King Ferry each summer.

Four projects were carried this year—gardening and swine for the boys; foods and clothing for the girls. Next year a garden of 2 acres is planned, says Mr. Crane, and grounds beautification will be the big project for everyone. This summer there were 80 enrolled in club work.

Extension workers and 4–H Club leaders hope the idea will spread and that 4–H Club work in migrant camps may become an important medium not only to teach skills but also to promote understanding between northern young people and Negro youth from the deep South.

"We are making contact with the Florida Extension Service and expect that the 4–H Club work with these boys and girls can be continued on a year-round basis," said Professor Thomas. "We hope that the skills learned will make the young folks more productive workers and that the democratic attitudes experienced when they mingle with other 4–H Club youth will make them better Americans."

Before returning to Florida some 40 members of the "Champions" visited Cornell University, where they met State Club Leader Albert Hoefer and were shown some of the campus sights, buildings, and agricultural and homemaking work.

"It was an opportunity," said Professor Hoefer, "to show them that both the State 4–H Club office and the University are interested in them and are anxious to see them progress. Few, if any, had ever been on a college campus before and were pleased and happy at the opportunity."

How My Ship Came in

This simple, straightforward account of how dreams come true, written by Mrs. Hart Andrews of the Haddensville Negro Homemakers Club of Todd County, Ky., is a convincing testimonial of the value of home demonstration work and a tribute to the agent, Rachel Davis, of Hopkinsville. She is one of 6 Negro assistant county home demonstration agents working in 14 counties of the State.

MANY TIMES I have complained about not having the things which I needed to make comfortable home living, to save steps, save time, and to make work easy. Most of our time was spent trying to farm, at least trying to cultivate the land that we owned. I worked as hard as any of the men on the farm, milking, feeding stock and chickens, stripping tobacco, and working as a general farm hand with my husband and son.

Aside from preparing meals, washing, and making beds, I did not give much thought to home improvement. The things that I did just seemed to come out in a hit-and-miss way with no order.

Our farmhouse was an old two-story frame one with large rooms, high ceilings, and narrow windows, with large halls on both floors. I got along doing as little as possible.

The home agent got hold of me in her talks to us at the club meetings. She was constantly sounding out some of the things which could be done about the house. On meeting day I was always challenged with the thought, "What have you done since last meeting?" Such things as fixing fences, cleaning outbuildings, improving windows, planting flowers and shrubs, and installing lights were mentioned. It became such a habit that I could not help getting right into the program.

Now I will tell you what I have actually done. The outside of the house was covered with weather boarding. That was replaced with white asbestos shingles. A new roof and new window casings were added. The entire exterior and interior of the house were remodeled. All of the old plaster was knocked off, replaced with celotex and then papered. This was done in eight rooms and two large halls—one on each floor.

I had a side porch at the end of the breakfast nook that extended across the entire side of the house. I had a door cut through the end of the breakfast nook which gave entrance to the porch. I had a portion of the porch converted into a bathroom. It's very modern, with a tub, commode, bowl, running water, and nice windows.

The outbuildings have been rearranged. Some of the worst were torn down and replaced with new ones. This was particularly true of the barn, meat house, brooder house, and the garage. We have all new fences.

In closing, may I say that my whole being was stirred to want something through a demonstration given by our agent, showing the changes that could be made with whitewash made from 10 pounds of salt, 50 pounds of lime, two bars of laundry soap, and 2 pounds of alum.

Teaching the Teachers

"If Missaukee County school teachers appear to bear down more than usual this year on the subject of conservation of natural resources, it will be on account of the conservation field trip they made recently," comments H. L. Barnum, county agricultural agent at Lake City, Mich.

Nine busses and many automobiles carried 270 school teachers, specialists, and invited guests on a 100-mile tour through Wexford and Manistee Counties. It was planned by the county school superintendents of Missaukee and Wexford Counties in cooperation with federal foresters, game protectors, soil conservationists, and extension officials.

The tour took the place of the annual fall teachers' institute. More than 45 different points of interest were covered during the day-long trip. The teachers not only gained some valuable background but had a lot of fun, too.

PUBLIC POLICY EDUCATION

(*Continued from page 215*)

organization annual meeting, or a 2-hour session with an adult education group.

Discuss issues — not personalities. People may be wrong, but don't question their sincerity or their right to their opinion. They may not know what parity is, but they are sold on its fairness and will defend it.

Don't forget, either, that extension workers can't get very far ahead of their administrators. The administration must expect that, regardless of the amount of training given county workers, specialists, and supervisors, there will be some repercussions as they go into the field to deal with controversial subjects. Speakers will be misunderstood and mistakes will be made.

Whether we want it or not, the rest of the world looks to the United States for leadership in world affairs. Although farmers are a minority group, they hold an important position in the political balance of power. *How* farmers think is important. Whether Midwest farmers, to cite only one example, are isolationists rather than cooperators in world affairs will have some influence on the future of the world in respect to war, peace, and the well-being of people the world over, as well as those living in their own communities.

Agricultural extension workers have committed themselves to an important and difficult task in the field of public-policy education. Never have extension workers faced a greater and more stimulating challenge.

Tops in Conservation

The Verona Lively Leaders 4–H Club, of Faribault County, Minn., has been selected as the 4–H Club doing the most outstanding job in conservation in the State.

Mrs. Stanley Hanks, adult leader of the Verona Lively Leaders, was awarded a trip to the State 4–H Conservation Camp at the Itasca Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca Park.

Every member of the Verona Lively Leaders takes part in some conservation activity.

(*Continued from page 206*)

ily living occupied an important place in the program. Such distinguished speakers as Stanley Andrews, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; Francis Russell, of the State Department; Clayton Rand, lecturer and author; Florence Reynolds, of FAO, as well as the delegates of the council returning from the Association of the Country Women of the World's triennial meeting, brought authentic, up-to-the-minute news from the international front.

After listening, questioning, and exchanging ideas, they reaffirmed their interest in and support of the United Nations and urged participation in the FAO educational discussion on the world problems of food and people. They went on record in favor of an acceleration of the exchanges between students of our country and western Europe.

The new program urges all women to assume their responsibilities as informed and active citizens, to encourage the study and practice of conservation of natural resources, to maintain an active interest in the teaching of home economics in schools and colleges, to encourage girls to study home economics, and to support programs of research in this field.

The women who made these recommendations came from every part of the country. Many chartered special busses and came in groups of 20 to 75 from a single State. Most of them were official representatives of their club or their district and also their State. Often the members back home had made substantial financial contributions to get this representation. They had a grand vacation on their way to the meeting and were eager and indefatigable sightseers, but, at the same time, seldom forgot their serious purpose of banding together to seek a solution of some of the problems which seemed to be affecting their families and their homes.

Some of the groups were accompanied by their home demonstration agents, district agents, and State home demonstration leaders. There were about 100 extension workers there from other States. The Mississippi extension staff made the smooth running of the meeting possible. But extension workers did more than tend to routine and physical appointments of such a big meeting; at every turn they were the informal advisers on almost any problem that came up.

Seeking for more light on just what relationship the Extension Service now bears to the group and perhaps a little look to the future, I asked Director M. L. Wilson what responsibility home demonstration workers had to this organization. "That is easy," said he, "just look in 'the Joint Committee Report on Extension Programs, Policies, and Goals' and you will find that extension responsibility is to guide but not direct."

With this tip I turned to my well-thumbed little gray book and found the following:

"The people who are to benefit from extension work should participate democratically and effectively in determining program emphasis in light of what they believe will benefit them the most. The extension agents in this process should in no sense surrender their functions as leaders. They are still the teachers. They can and should, if necessary, present their own analysis of the needs.

"This method of program planning is in accordance with the whole spirit and purpose of extension."

Missouri 4-H'ers Enjoy Unusual Visual Aids Device

ROSE S. FLOREA

Assistant Extension Editor, Missouri

Josephine Flory, Missouri extension nutritionist, poses with "Miss 4-H," a visual aids device used in teaching nutrition to 4-H Clubs.

SHE is only a pretty doll dressed attractively in a miniature 4-H Club uniform. But she is well known and very popular throughout her home State. Unlike Bergen's Charlie McCarthy, this miniature 4-H Club girl does none of the talking. This she leaves entirely to Flora Carl, Missouri University extension nutritionist, whenever they appear together at a 4-H Club meeting for a lesson on nutrition.

When talking to a 4-H Club group, the extension nutritionist calls attention to the correct posture and healthy coloring of "Miss 4-H" and to her neat, well-pressed clothing. Her costume consists of seven articles—shoes, hose, slip, skirt, blouse, jacket, and cap—all of which are necessary for the well-dressed 4-H Club girl. And then, for that added touch of interest, Miss 4-H wears a 4-H pin and a petite over-shoulder bag.

The extension nutritionist then gives to each article of Miss 4-H's clothing the name of one of the basic seven foods. She tells the club that the meals of the day are not complete, any more than the costume is complete, unless all seven groups are represented. Wearing two slips will not take the place of a blouse or the pair of shoes. Each article of clothing in the costume, just as each group of foods, has its own special use.

The 4-H pin and over-shoulder bag add that extra note of interest to a costume in the same way seasonings, sweets, and chocolate add interest to the day's meals.

Three in One

LOIS H. SHARP, Home Demonstration Agent, Boyd County, Ky.

Kentucky home demonstration agents combined their State conference, a crafts workshop, and a camp to such good advantage that the Kentucky Home Demonstration Agents Association commissioned Lois H. Sharp, home demonstration agent, to describe it for readers of the REVIEW.

REQUESTS for information on handicrafts and handicraft techniques had been coming in from so many sections of Kentucky that Myrtle Weldon, State leader of home demonstration agents, conceived the idea of a State-wide camp, not only to take care of requests for crafts information but also to afford an opportunity for individual conferences with specialists and as a general "get acquainted week." The conference was held at the Robert Worth Bingham Memorial 4–H Camp, once the site of the famous old Tatem Springs Resort in Washington County, about 50 miles from Lexington.

Music Livens Camp

Every day began and ended with an hour of music under the direction of Jean Marie McConnell of the University of Kentucky Department of Music. She taught many songs and emphasized proper expression and techniques of directing music. The entire group of agents and staff members participated, singing and beating time to both old and new tunes. Impressive vesper services added an inspiring touch to the week.

It was one of the noisiest camps that perhaps has ever been held, with 25 women hammering copper and aluminum sheets into various shapes. Other agents were busy weaving reeds into baskets of many shapes or tooling leather. Mrs. W. O. Charles, a skilled craftsman in leather work from Greensville, Tenn., worked with the leather group. Members of the State staff and agents had charge of the other types of handicraft work carried on. The 4–H department taught a group of girls finger painting, a craft that has been selected for 4–H camps throughout the State.

This gathering afforded a splendid opportunity for each home agent to have a program-planning conference with specialists concerning the 1950–51 program of work. Short demonstrations were given to illustrate techniques of teaching. After two classes on instruction in making a breakdown of plans of work, all new agents worked up short demonstrations, listing their important steps in the operation and key points. These demonstrations were constructively criticized by a group of older agents who had received job instruction training in previous years.

Distinguished Service Recognized

The State Home Agents Association made use of the opportunity to have a meeting, during which they recognized two outstanding agents who were also included in the group given recognition for outstanding service at the national meeting in Chicago in November—Mrs. Roxie Perkins of Harlan County and Mrs. Ruth Harralson of Hopkins County.

The camp had its lighter moments in entertainment. On the last evening the entire group pretended they were on a cruise to foreign countries. They had to have passports before they boarded the ship. Pictures, dates, and places of birth were, of course, all in fun. They ranged from the world's most prominent couples to our backwoods hillbillies. As the group pretended they traveled from one country to the next in northern Europe, games and songs changed in keeping with the country they visited. This program was conducted by a group of staff members and agents who had recently attended a recreational workshop at Berea College in Kentucky.

The entire staff voted the State-wide combination of camp and conference one of the best means of getting across a variety of extension methods.

HELP FOR CITY HOMEMAKERS

(Continued from page 211)

often obtain the cooperation of museums, libraries, art galleries, parks, and theatrical centers in the projects they undertake.

Home Bureau members are not the only ones who benefit from home economics extension work in the cities. Homemaking information is shared with nonmembers through newspaper articles and columns, radio broadcasts, and, recently, television. Nonmembers also may call or visit the extension office at any time for advice on homemaking problems. In 1949, city headquarters in this State received 35,000 telephone calls and 15,000 office calls.

In smaller New York State cities, where the work is part of the county program, urban, farm, and rural nonfarm members serve on the executive committee in numbers proportionate to the population they represent; and leaders from the three geographical groups are trained in the same classes. This close relationship has its advantages as it leads to better understanding among rural and urban homemakers.

One of the most important and valuable phases of home demonstration work in the cities is the consumer education program which has helped to bring about better understanding between professional and advisory personnel in agriculture and home economics. On many occasions home demonstration agents have cooperated with county agricultural agents to move surplus farm products. Hundreds of homemakers have been led, by educational programs in Home Bureau units and other agencies, over the radio, and in the newspapers, to purchase New York State products for preservation, storage, or immediate consumption, thus relieving badly glutted markets.

It is the opinion of the leaders among farm people of New York, as well as among the members of the Extension Service, that the interests of farm and city people are much the same, and the interests of homemakers are identical. Our experience with urban home demonstration work thus far has borne out this opinion.

Slidefilms for Agricultural Workers

Popular Science Publishing Company, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., recently completed production of five color slidefilms, which were made in cooperation with the Universities of Kentucky and Mississippi. The slidefilms will be available as a packaged unit and accompanied by a teaching manual. In the General Livestock and Dairy Judging Series, the slidefilms are entitled: (1) Breeds of Cattle; (2) Judging Beef Steers; (3) Judging Barrows; (4) Judging Sheep; and (5) Judging Dairy Cattle.

The National 4–H Fellowships

To give everyone plenty of time to get their best candidates presented for the National 4–H Fellowships, the announcement was made earlier this year. Applications have to be in the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., by May 1, 1951.

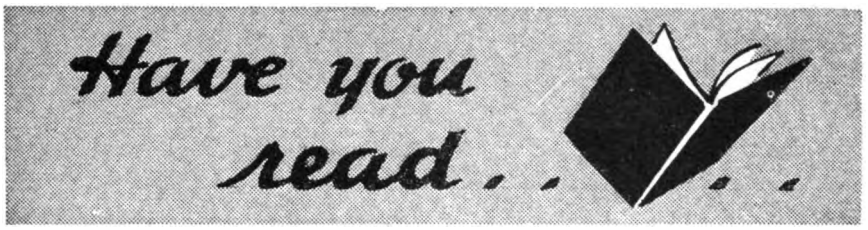
Two fellowships are made available by the Extension Service and the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. The National Committee provides $1,200 for each fellowship for 9 months' study in Washington, D. C. under the supervision of the Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

The candidates must have a degree in agriculture or home economics with 4 years of 4–H Club work and interest continuing through college. They must not have passed their twenty-seventh birthday by June 1, 1951 and must have demonstrated a definite interest in extension work. One or more year's experience after graduation or military service is required.

Each State can nominate one young man and one young woman, but the two awards must go to different States in different regions.

The awards will be made on the basis of 20 points for the 4–H Club record, 25 points on leadership ability, 15 points on interest and experience in extension work, 20 points on academic standing, and 20 points on the potential ability to make good use of the fellowship.

The present fellows now working in Washington are Joan Howell of Oregon and Donald Foltz of Indiana.



ARC WELDING LESSONS FOR SCHOOL AND FARM SHOP. Harold L. Kugler for the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland 1, Ohio.

● This is more than a shop manual in welding. It is a book of ideas on farm equipment. It includes a comprehensive treatment on metals and their response to heat over wide ranges of temperature. It shows and explains how to weld skillfully.

The publication has 343 pages. It is illustrated with 380 photographs and drawings. It shows in detail hundreds of welds in the repair of farm machinery, and the building of labor-saving equipment.

Eight lessons cover information for the welder. This is followed with 17 operations to develop skill in welding. In addition there are suggested projects for farm or class use.

The class outlines are carefully organized in step-by-step procedures conforming to good principles of job instruction training. One of the best features of the book is the care with which safe practices are employed, discussed, and illustrated.

The book is suitable for use in classroom instruction and as a guide for the welder in the farm shop. It is pointed to agricultural engineering. Six agricultural engineers collaborated with the author in planning and reviewing the publication.—*A. T. Holman, extension agricultural engineer.*

THE GOOD LIFE. Fabiola Cabeza de Baca Gilbert. San Vicente Foundation, Inc., 910 Gildersleeve, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 1949. 94 pp.

● "While I am happy as a home demonstration agent to see modern kitchens and improved diets, the artist's soul in me deplores the passing of beautiful customs which in spite of New Mexico's isolation in the past gave us happiness and abundant living."

In this remark by Mrs. Gilbert you sense something of the spirit of her delightful book in which she gives you a look in on the folklores, the customs, and the traditions of a people she has lived among and worked with all her life.

The family she tells about lives in an isolated village whose lives are in the tradition of the early New Mexicans of Spanish and Indian extraction.

This book is also a cookbook, our home economists say as delightful to try out as to read.

Perhaps a warning should be issued. The author will brook little compromise with timid or unimaginative souls who prefer blandness to the strong, hot products resulting from the use of New Mexico's staple food—chili—as well as garlic, Oregano (horse mint), mastronozo, chimaja (wild parsley), and many other herbs.

It is a book that will stimulate extension workers to a greater appreciation for their own locales as they read of the fascinating lives of New Mexicans and as they experiment with foods that are "different."

The author has achieved outstanding success as a home demonstration agent in Santa Fe County where she has lived all her life and where she worked as a home demonstration agent for 18 years.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Cooperative Extension Work.*

● "One of our favorite agricultural writers is a Nebraska extension agent. We refer to A. H. DeLONG of Syracuse." That's the way Max Coffey, farm editor of the World Herald recently began his column in which he paid tribute to the veteran county agent. Mr. DeLong has been Otoe County agent for more than 30 years.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

New Breakfast Drink

Housewives may soon be buying a frozen grapefruit concentrate that will be as appealing to the eye as to the palate. ARA chemists have developed a method of preparing a frozen concentrate from pink or red grapefruit that retains the distinctive pink color and the delicious mild flavor characteristic of this fruit. The canning of juice from pink and red grapefruit has not been successful because the canned juice has a muddy, unattractive appearance. Consequently, the fruit that is not taken by the fresh-fruit trade has had little or no market. In the experiment to produce a frozen concentrate, the scientists found that the attractive pink color could be retained by simply incorporating a small amount of the grapefruit pulp.

Good Eating for Young Calves

Young calves thrive better on pellets made of artificially dried alfalfa hay than they do on average field-cured hay, according to preliminary tests made by ARA dairy scientists. The experiments were undertaken to determine the relative values of field-cured field-baled hay, artificially dried and ground hay, and artificially dried and pelleted hay as a source of carotene for calves reared on limited amounts of whole milk. The calves ate the pellets at a younger age, ate greater quantities, gained faster, and maintained higher levels of carotene and vitamin A in their blood plasma.

More Food in Same Freezer Space

The shape of the frozen-food package has more effect on the amount of food that can be packed into a home freezer than the shape of the freezer space, our home economists find. Lack of agreement in published estimates of the amount of frozen food that can be stored in home freezers of different dimensions led to a study of seven types of storage space—one cylindrical, one cubical, and five rectangular. Fruits and vegetables were packaged in seven types of containers, all holding about the same weight of food per cubic inch. Small rectangular containers or a well-planned combination of large and small ones utilized the space to better advantage than any other type.

Not the Location But the Variety

It isn't where it was produced but the variety that is important in buying certified alfalfa seed. There has been a well-founded prejudice against southern-grown seed by northern users because the varieties commonly grown in the southern areas do not have winter hardiness and other adaptation qualities in northern sections. Variety and not place of growth is the reason for these unfavorable experiences.

Certified seed is grown from controlled foundation stocks produced in the area where the variety is adapted, and the genetic make-up of the certified seed remains practically the same, no matter where it originates. Tests conducted during the last year at numerous locations throughout the northern and eastern alfalfa-growing regions showed no significant difference between alfalfa seed produced in Arizona, California, and Montana. These findings are particularly important because a large part of the 1951 supply of certified seed of Ranger, Buffalo, and Atlantic alfalfa is being produced in the Southwest. The hot, dry weather in that area permits big yields of alfalfa seed, and irrigation helps to insure the production of a seed crop each year.

Stack 'em End-to-End

Loading of jumbo crates of cantaloups on end, rather than lengthwise, reduced bruising of the fruit during shipment by about 50 percent and crate breakage by about 65 percent in preliminary tests. This means a saving of several hundred thousand dollars a year. The tests, carried out by the Western Growers Association in cooperation with PMA, showed that lengthwise loading of the crates resulted in badly jumbled and bruised melons, particularly in the bottom-layer crates. More split or cracked melons were also found in lengthwise than in on-end loads. On-end loads showed little or no settling and no jumbling of melons and considerably less bruising and splitting.

New Cotton Opener

A new machine for opening and fluffing baled cotton makes it clean easier and spin better. Developed at our Southern Laboratory, the new cotton-opening machine meets a long-recognized need by the textile industry for equipment to remove the increased amount of trash in mechanically harvested cotton. The new machine rapidly opens baled cotton to a loose, fluffy condition. This permits improved cleaning and blending of the fiber in conventional textile equipment. The machine has an unusually high production rate for its size—an opener large enough to loosen and fluff 2,000 pounds of cotton an hour occupies only about 6 x 8 feet of floor space. Larger machines that will open as much as 10 tons of cotton an hour can be built.

About People . . .

● LAURA G. COOLEY, home adviser in Ventura County, Calif., since 1946, has been appointed regional supervisor for the North and South Coast Counties, from Humboldt to Ventura. The new supervisor, who will assume her new duties on January 1, 1951, was born in Montana but received her schooling in Massachusetts, having graduated from Massachusetts State College in Amherst and Teachers College in Framingham. Before joining the California staff, Miss Cooley taught home economics in Deerfield, Mass., and in Amherst where she was head of the home economics department of the Amherst High School. Miss Cooley is the daughter of the late F. S. Cooley, State extension director of Montana, 1914–24.

● J. E. McCLINTOCK, agricultural editor at Ohio State University for the past 36 years, took down his shingle on September 30, and was added to the academic ranks of professors emeritus. To Mac, "those 36 years passed quickly—so quickly that it is almost impossible for me to realize that more years than are referred to as a generation have passed since I returned to Ohio State in 1914."

Born in Whigville, in Noble County, Ohio, Mac spent his boyhood on a farm, received his degree from Ohio State in 1906, whereupon he went to work for the University of Maine as an assistant professor in agronomy. In 1909 he became the first specialist in agricultural education with the U. S. Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, and in 1910 joined the International Correspondence School at Scranton, Pa., where he established correspondence courses in agricultural subjects.

A pioneer in extension information work, McClintock participated actively in the organization of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors, serving as its president for one term. His contributions to the development of readability formulae and the use of visual aids as extension tools have been noteworthy.

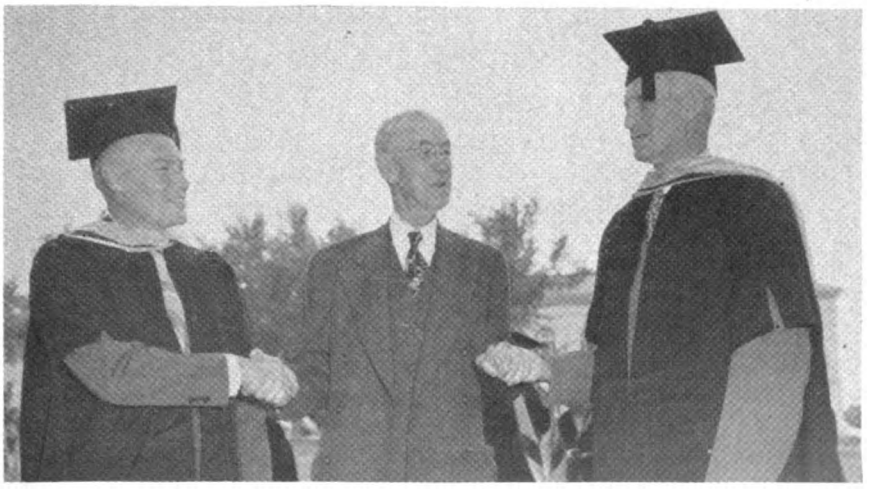
● KENNETH R. IMIG, Iroquois County, Ill., agent, was awarded $1,170 in a national contest for a paper describing how farmers in his county have repaired and made useful farm machinery. The paper took second honors in the Agricultural Education and Services Division of the 1950 $25,000 agricultural award and scholarship program sponsored by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio.

Imig has been serving Iroquois farm families since 1943. Before joining Extension, he taught vocational agriculture for 7 years. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

● In October, three specialists were added to the Wisconsin extension staff. They are Herbert Brander, extension poultryman in Eau Claire; W. E. Lyle, extension veterinarian; and James W. Crowley, extension dairyman. Mr. Lyle and Mr. Crowley have their headquarters at the university campus.

● EILEEN ARMSTRONG, June graduate of the University of Missouri Journalism School, has joined the information and publications staff at the University of Maryland as information specialist in home economics and 4–H Club activities. Miss Armstrong is a former 4–H member from Missouri. She carried projects in both agriculture and home economics, winning a trip to the National Club Congress in 1946. Her dairy projects also paid a large share of her college expenses.

● DIRECTOR F. A. ANDERSON, Colorado (center), makes no effort to conceal his pride in congratulating AVERY BICE (left) and T. G. STEWART, members of the State staff who received master's degrees in education with a major in extension education at the summer commencement of Colorado A & M College. Attendance at the two 3-week sessions of the Colorado extension summer school this year reached a high of 297, with students enrolled from many foreign lands.



144 Market News Offices Serve Nation's Farmers

Federal and Federal-State market news offices located in the principal producing areas and major terminal markets issue daily and other periodic reports covering dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, livestock, cotton, tobacco, grain, and many other commodities. These reports are probably the greatest single item in helping the farmer sell his products for what they are worth. With more than 1,200 newspapers and at least 1,400 **radio stations carrying the reports, timely market news is available to practically every farmer.**

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1950