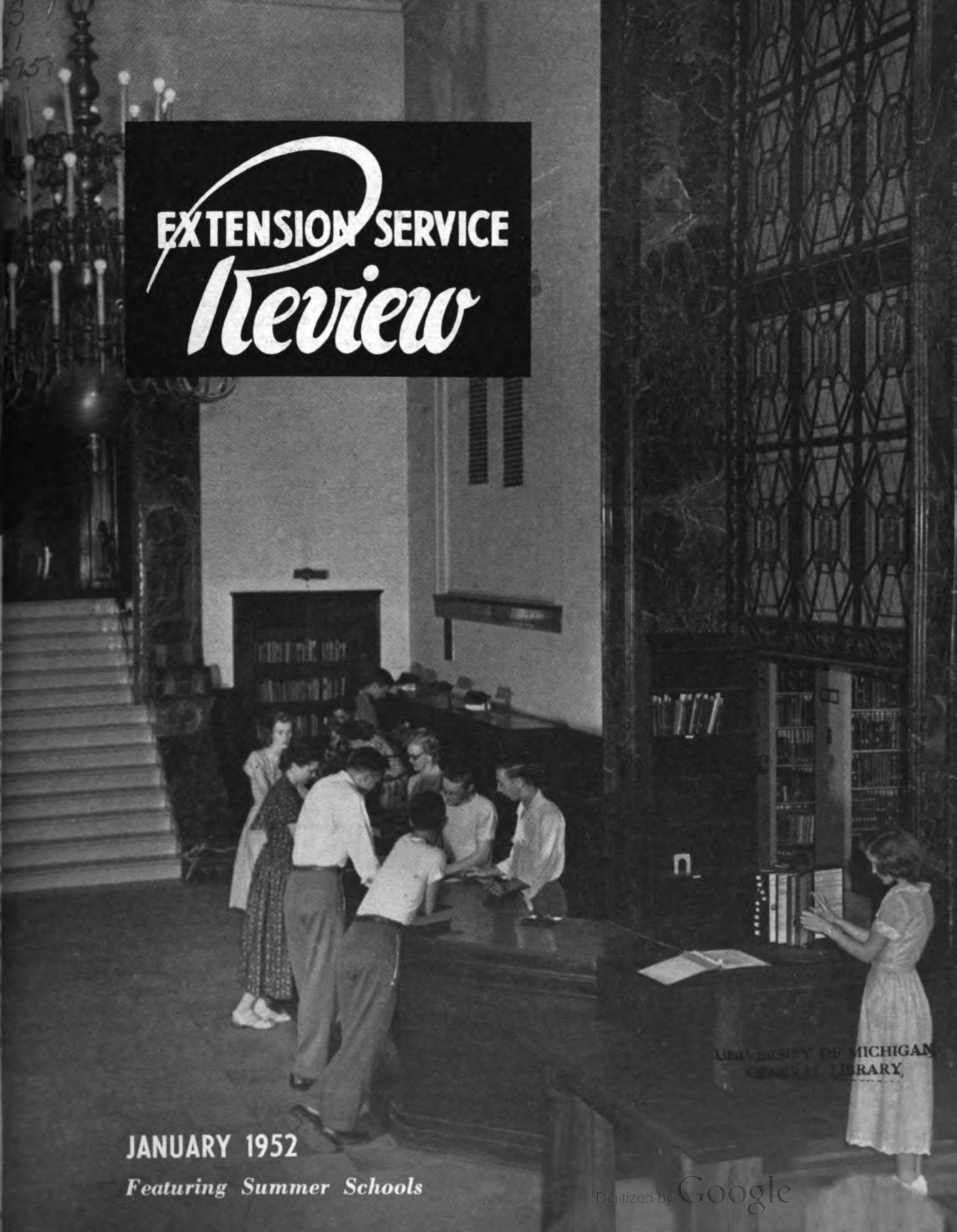

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

JANUARY 1952

Featuring Summer Schools

In this issue—

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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Prepared in the Division of Extension Information
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The Cover

● The library is indispensable to any educational institution. This everyday scene at the University of West Virginia Library is typical of college life and so was used to call attention to summer school announcements. For this fine picture, we are indebted to Leighton G. Watson, extension editor in West Virginia. The picture was taken by James E. McMillion, Jr.

This Month

● January is "March of Dimes Month" when many extension groups take time out to consider the problems of polio which for the fourth successive year have reached epidemic proportions.

● Frank E. Pinder, author of "Point 4—A New Name for an Old Job" is now back in this country enrolled in the Graduate School of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University, under the auspices of the Foreign Service Institute, State Department. He is looking forward to again going back to his work in Liberia just as soon as he finishes his studies in June.

Next Month

● It's the garden program that makes the headlines with a short look at the National Garden Program of 1952 and what pattern it is taking.

● Six county agents have made a real contribution to peace on earth by their achievements in screening the farm workers coming to this country from among those unfortunate people without a country so badly hit by the dislocations of war. They are back from Germany now and their activities will be described by the Chairman of the Displaced Persons Commission next month.

● Other articles with ideas for practical extension workers are the results of Harlan Geiger's study on what help Iowa young folks feel they need; group dynamics as explored in an Oregon conference; how the lowly potato was given plenty of appeal in New York; and the results of consumer education on eggs in Wisconsin.

First Call to Summer School

WITH the old year gone out in the glow of the holidays and a serious new year ahead, summer school again bobs up in the thinking of many extension workers. This is not confined to any one region, for last year the 550 students attending the 5 regional summer schools came from 46 different States. Nearly half of the States were represented by 10 or more persons.

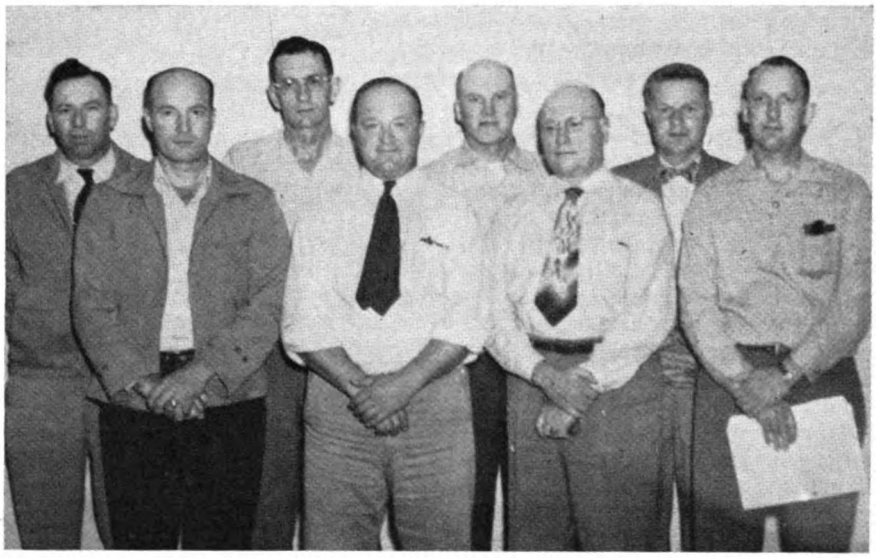
In the natural course of events even more are probably at this writing turning over in their minds the relative merits of different locations and courses or may have already put out feelers on leave and substitutes.

A summer school survey taken by each of the three national agent's associations has stimulated considerable interest. Among agricultural agents, Chairman E. O. Williams of the professional improvement committee found that "there seemed to be a decided demand for subject-matter refresher courses. Agents asked for something down to earth, and practical — something that would help with the first office call or farm visit after he returned to the job."

What do the agents who have attended say is the best thing about summer school? Both men and women rated very high the opportunity to exchange ideas and good fellowship. They found it refreshing to get away from their own work and their own State for a while. They liked to be brought up to date on technical information. A change in climate and scenery was also appreciated.

Among the reasons for not attending summer school, the men rated finances as most important. The family situation was placed second and the county program third. The women found interference with the county program the greatest stumbling block. Second they placed finances and third, family situation.

Scholarships relieve the financial strain and there are quite a number available. The latest list of fellowships and scholarships appears in the June 1951 issue of the REVIEW. A few extra copies are available for those who have misplaced theirs.



These nine agents from North Dakota were enrolled in the Colorado summer sessions. Nearly 20 percent of the State staff took some advanced work in their respective fields last year.

Many agents are successfully surmounting the difficulty of interference with their county program by early planning and cooperation. The results are rewarding to the county program as well as to the individual.

A New York home demonstration agent, reluctant to take leave for further training because of the general world situation, reported afterward that "my studies did much to help me to work with other people in adjusting to life in a rapidly changing world."

A Kentucky home demonstration agent, Rowena I. Sullivan of Simpson County, reported on her summer school experience at Cornell that "of greatest importance was the opportunity to associate, and exchange ideas, with other extension workers. . . . The ideas presented, and the help received, will be valuable in all phases of the local Extension program."

Summer school ambitions are encouraged by the administration in most States. Last year in Kentucky, a survey was taken to determine what short courses were of major interest to the home demonstration staff. Landscaping, tailoring, and upholstering claimed first interest. Two short courses of a week's duration were offered—one in tailoring and one in landscaping to meet the needs of these agents. The short courses, both at the University of Kentucky and in the regional summer schools, were brought to the attention of the agents. To keep expenses at a minimum at the university, dormitory facilities were made available. As a result 40 of the 113 home demonstration agents took some advanced training.

Potential summer school students can choose their subjects from the interesting and worth-while array listed on the back page of this magazine and get their plans rolling for an interesting and profitable summer in 1952.

Graduate Study in Extension

T. GUY STEWART, Extension Supervisor, Colorado.

THE rapidly changing pattern of agriculture and rural living and increasing requests of urban families for information have broadened the field of Extension and placed new responsibilities on extension workers. These changes demand astute adaptability on the part of extension workers to deal efficiently with the fast pace of developments and emergencies.

To cope with the rapidly changing problems in soil, water, crops, animals, people and allied factors, extension workers are finding themselves in need of *information* and *study* beyond the scope of their academic degrees and experiences in their one particular field of technical agriculture or home economics. Further understanding and knowledge can be gained in part by graduate study in extension education.

What do you study—if you take time to study? What courses are generally selected by extension workers for graduate study in extension education at the land-grant colleges, and more specifically at Colorado A. & M. College at Fort Collins, Colo.?

Since most extension workers have degrees in technical agriculture or home economics, their first interest usually is in the fields of education, psychology, sociology, and economics. A secondary need is for subject-matter courses which fill the gaps in technical information or helps to provide that general fund of knowledge essential to good extension work.

A county agent in South Dakota, who majored in animal husbandry, arranged the following study plan:

Extension principles and methods, rural sociology for extension workers, psychology for extension workers, organization and development of extension programs, public relations in extension education, public affairs in extension education, advanced philosophy of vocational education, administration and supervision in extension work, political influences affecting extension work.

Conference leading for extension workers, basic evaluation adapted to extension teaching, agricultural marketing for extension workers, extension information service, soil conservation principles and practices, advanced range management, conducting and reporting graduate study, seminar in educational research, and advanced seminar in educational research, including master's report of an original educational research problem.

The study plan arranged by a home demonstration agent from Missouri differed from the county agent's plan largely in the technical subject-matter electives. Instead of some agricultural subjects, she elected the following subjects:

Consumer education for extension workers, principles in the development of youth programs, readings in child development, rural housing, and rural health.

The department of psychology and education at Colorado A. & M. College requires that graduate students in extension education include the following basic courses in their study plans:

Principles and techniques in extension education, psychology for extension workers, rural sociology for extension workers, conducting and reporting graduate study, seminar in educational research, and advanced seminar in educational research (including the master's report).

Elective subjects which graduate students select are determined to some extent by the plan for attendance which the student arranges. Subjects with an extension viewpoint are largely given during summer terms at Colorado A. & M. College. We encourage extension workers to arrange attendance during the short summer terms. The cooperative attitude of department heads and instructors permits graduate students to give extension adaptation to courses given during the fall, winter and spring quarters, so that it is possible for a student to attend one or two quarters, then finish during summer terms.

Extension workers who hold a bachelor's or equivalent degree, with a "B" average during their senior year, and furnish evidence of a minimum of 3 years of successful experience in extension work, may be accepted as candidates for a master of education degree with a major in extension education. Forty-five quarter credits are required for the master's degree, of which 35 must be earned on the Colorado A. & M. College campus.

For Outstanding Service

Prof. William J. Wright of Stockbridge, Mich., State leader of 4-H Club agents in New York from 1918 until 1942, was honored at the New York State 4-H Club Congress for "outstanding service to 4-H Clubs." Dean W. I. Myers made the presentation.

Extension Students Learn To Do by Doing

Extension majors at the University of Nebraska who trained under the direction of agricultural and home demonstration agents.

"THE experience I had this summer will prove invaluable when I have a job of my own." "The summer has convinced me that my chosen career is the right one for me." "I still feel that experience is the best teacher and these past 3 months will seem like a very short time a year from now." "The 3 months' work in the county extension office was very fruitful. It proved to be more worth while and interesting than I had anticipated."

These are some of the comments from Nebraska College of Agriculture students, regarding the summer training they experienced in seven different county extension programs during the summer of 1951. This training was part of a field course in extension methods in which they were enrolled.

In Nebraska, agriculture and home economics students who are looking forward to careers as extension workers have the opportunity to test their abilities and aptitudes. During the summer between their junior and senior years, they are assigned to work with home agents and agricultural agents in selected counties. There they learn to do by doing. They participate fully in the extension program in that county under the instruction of the county extension agents and the district supervisors. These experiences prove whether or not a student can do the following things: get along with people; teach by answering questions, and speaking to groups or giving demonstrations; plan and organize an extension activity, with initiative enough to start and complete a job; follow instructions with common sense and good judgment; make intelligent use of constructive criticism; adjust to changes in situations and carry on throughout the summer with interest and enthusiasm.

In the middle of the summer, the extension students meet in conference at Lincoln to evaluate their experiences with Ethel Saxton and Elton Lux, instructors in the extension methods courses. Friendly discussion of their success and mistakes helps the students to develop a self analytical attitude. Assistance from the college is given them to improve skills in radio and other publicity work.

The enthusiasm of these young people in entering into community life has won them many friends among the people with whom they work. Their community activities, which are varied and many, include community and county fairs, 4-H Club camps, picnics, 4-H and home extension club meetings. The people they meet become much interested in their training and future careers.

At the same time that the college students are deciding whether or not they would like to do extension work, the extension staff is also deciding whether or not each young person could develop into a mature, self-confident extension worker. In case one does not seem to have the necessary traits, it is not too late to assist the student in preparing for another profession.

This field course in extension methods is required of extension majors at Nebraska for which the student earns 3 hours' credit. Preceding the field course he takes one which introduces him to the Extension Service as it operates in Nebraska. Following the field experience he enrolls in a course dealing with extension teaching methods, procedures for program planning and evaluation, and relationships within the county extension office and with the public. The extension methods courses are open to both men and women.

● A special commemorative U. S. 3-cent postage stamp honoring 4-H clubs went on sale January 15 in Springfield, Ohio, with appropriate ceremonies. The green stamp is very attractive showing a typical group of farm buildings, the 4-leaf clover symbol, and a boy and girl 4-H Club member. Across the top is the motto "To Make the Best Better."

Just What Is My Job?

Third in a series on the job of the county agent. The first printed in the November issue was a symposium by four New York specialists. Last month, county agents from New York and Rhode Island took up the discussion.

. . . A MISSIONARY

W. L. ROARK, County Agent, Rapides Parish, La.

THE county agricultural agent in every county where agriculture represents the major industry is an important representative, if not the most important one in the county. The county agent represents the State university in the county. He comes in contact with more people in the county than any other educator in the county. His primary responsibility is to bring new agricultural science to every farm family and to every other citizen in the county interested in agriculture. The county agent must never lose sight of the fact that the heart of his profession is the relationship with rural people. He works with farmers and their families, with business and professional citizens, church groups, and with youth.

The county agent must be endowed with patience, enthusiasm, and sound judgment. He must be able and possess the ability to work with farm people and all other groups in the county. He has been trained to use more methods in his teaching than any other teacher. His method of teaching includes result demonstrations, method demonstrations, field meetings, tours, farm and home visits, office and phone calls, radio programs, news articles, general and special meetings that include discussions, slides, and motion pictures, personal and circular letters, leaflets and bulletins, and farm exhibits at fairs.

The most effective method of teaching better farming among farm people is through result and method demonstrations. More than thirty years ago a great leader in agricultural education made the following statement that is still just as important as when he made it. "What a man hears, he may doubt; what a man reads, he may doubt; even what a man sees, he may doubt; but what a man does and experiences, he cannot doubt." Result demonstrations are just as effective and necessary today as they were when extension education was established.

The county agent is still a missionary in extension work. The Extension Service is still the most effective single educational force in agricultural service at work with the adult farmer and youth of this Nation.

. . . A SALESMAN

MAX McDONALD, County Agent, Madison Parish, La.

"JUST what is my job as county agent?" is a good question for an argument any day with any group of county agents anywhere. Basically, my job is given to me by the writers of the original Smith-Lever Act when they said, "to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, *and to encourage the application of the same.*"

If I aid in disseminating information then I'm a teacher. But there is more, namely, "to encourage the use of same." This statement makes me more than a teacher. I must sell, so I'm a salesman. A traveling salesman, because I travel all over my parish or county selling new scientific facts and improved practices that have been proven by the experiment stations. First, I have to sell myself when I am new in a parish, so that farmers will have confidence in me and have respect for the answers I give to their questions.

I do not usually carry a brief case or a big price list book. I have most of my wares cataloged in my mind and can answer most questions without reference. However, when necessary, I can turn to experiment station results, bulletins, books, and specialists for more wares to sell or to answer questions asked by farmers.

Yes, I must be a salesman to do a good job, just telling them about it won't get the job done. I must sell it to them. Sometimes I have to use all of the various sales methods at my command to make a sale. If a circular letter and news article don't make the sale, I must try a farm visit, or maybe a tour. If this doesn't make a sale, I hem him up in a corner and give him the whole load and say, "Look, let's try this thing out right here on your farm." If you get him to carry on a result demonstration, chances are you have your sale made.

Yes, the county agent's job is that of a salesman. We have sold winter legumes, terracing, ditching, hybrid corn, and insect control, and as science and research men continue to develop new ideas and new ways our job will still be to sell these proven scientific data. A good example of this is the use of DDT to control livestock parasites. DDT was released to the public about 5 years ago. Research men had already proved that DDT would control lice and horn flies. We, county agents, began to sell cattlemen on the necessity of spraying or dipping cattle to control these parasites. We used circular letters, news articles, bulletins, radio, method demonstrations, and result demonstrations. As a result of this salesmanship I would say DDT is used on the majority of cattle in this area.

Yes, I still say I am a salesman, and a good salesman when I sell new, adapted practices to my farmers and the application spells PROGRESS.

Turkey Sets Up Extension Service

Calvert Anderson, agricultural editor and assistant to the director in Washington, recently spent 6 months overseas, and here reports on the development of an extension service in Turkey.

"TURKISH county agents are so much like those in the United States they even have to write monthly reports and keep daily summaries," says Harry Gould, former associate extension director in Nebraska. Gould is now adviser to the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture on Extension work. He is a member of the Starch group, a part of the Economic Cooperation Administration Mission to Turkey.

The expanding Extension Service—called Teknik Ziraat Teskilati in Turkey, is attracting to it a group of men who have the same ideals of service and faith in agriculture as the American county agent, Gould says. This is made evident by their approach to their job and their constant effort to increase their efficiency.

The extension program in Turkey was established by basic law in 1941. In 1943 a comprehensive set of rules and regulations for the service was adopted and the organization has grown since that time.

At present there are Teknik Ziraat Teskilati organizations in 10 of Turkey's 63 provinces, four of them having been established this year. Plans of the Ministry of Agriculture call for establishment of the work in 10 more provinces in 1952.

"Our work with the Turkish government and people is not an effort to model their program after ours in America," Gould says. "Rather it is an attempt to give them the benefit of our experiences, our mistakes and our successes, and then to build a program designed to fit Turkish conditions, Turkish philosophies and Turkish people."

The work is established on a different organizational basis than the American Extension Service. In Ankara, in the Ministry of Agriculture, there is a headquarters office, with a national director of extension, who handles administration of the entire program. The present director is Selami Uraz, who spent 13½ months in the United States studying extension work in the States of Washington, Texas, and Wisconsin and in the Federal office in Washington, D. C.

Each province also has a Teknik Ziraat Teskilati director who has general charge of the work there. The provincial director has a staff of subject-matter specialists in various fields of agriculture important to the province.

A province is broken down into a number of kazas or counties, and each of these has an agricultural technician who heads up the work. Normally each kaza technician has an assistant.

Working under the kaza technicians are the "village teachers." These men are not teachers in the formal sense but are members of the staff who actually contact the farmers.

Each village teacher has a group of 20 to 25 villages assigned, and it is there that he carries on his work. Turkish farmers, virtually 100 per cent, live in small villages and travel to and from their fields.

The village teacher is required by law to spend 160 days of each year actually in the villages working with the farmers. In the summer his work will consist of many service functions and actual contacts in the field. During the winter months, he holds meetings in the village coffee house or school building and develops the farm program of the area.

Turkish Teknik Ziraat Teskilati regulations require that annual meetings be held on a village, kaza and provincial basis to plan the agricultural programs. These meet-

(Continued on page 15)

Harry J. Gould explains an American farm truck to 47 agents attending a 5-day orientation course in modern extension methods.

POINT FOUR...
a New Name for an Old Job!

FRANK E. PINDER, Formerly County Agent, Alachua County, Fla.

I SUPPOSE that I have been working at "Point Four" all my life—helping underdeveloped people to help themselves, by showing them how to make the best use of what they have, and of what they can get with just a little lift.

It began back in Florida, my native State, when I kept myself in college by serving as assistant to the State farm agent, and began organizing small farm cooperatives. That was in 1929. Four years later I was out in the field on my own, as county farm agent in Alachua County, working through group organizations and individual farms—specializing in food and feed crops, cash crops, and livestock.

Later, I came to Washington, and did the same type of self-help planning and organization, on a national scale, for the Farm Security Administration. So, when the invitation came to join the Foreign Economic Administration's mission to Liberia, I regarded it as an opportunity to apply the techniques and point of view which had worked out successfully with low-income farmers in this country, to the problems of the people in the Liberian bush. And I believe that I was right.

Initial supplies of vegetable seed, small farm tools, fertilizers and insecticides were sold at a percentage mark-up over and above cost, and it was highly encouraging, but in no way surprising to those of us familiar with the latent capacities present among most people of limited opportunity, to see that loan, plus 3 percent interest charges, replaced in the 2-year period 1945-1947. That loan did not represent paternalism, which not only is not wanted, but is often deeply resented by participating peoples. It represented successful, productive cooperation.

This same roots-in-the-earth program is now being carried forward by the Liberian Department of Agriculture and Commerce. This department, in itself, is a demonstration of the intense interest in self-development shown by the Liberian people, for when our agricultural mission began its work in 1944, we found ourselves dealing with a government unit of bureau status, with a total annual operating fund of $6,000, including the salaries of the bureau head and five aides. Today, 7 years later, we deal with an independent department of cabinet status backed by a regular budget of $175,000, with a supplemental budget of $200,000 for Point Four development, and a corps of more than 125 aides!

The present Point Four emphasis is on cash crops, to help raise living standards and increase the purchasing power of the Liberian people as a whole. Rubber is the principal cash export crop, with an annual export of 30,000 tons, absorbed, principally, by the United States. A major part of this crop is grown by the Firestone Plantation, which consists of 80,000 acres. Another portion, of approximately 17,000 acres, is produced by individual Liberian farmers.

Realizing the disastrous results of the one-crop system in any country, we undertook, soon after our arrival, to encourage the Liberian Government to diversify the one-crop rubber economy of the Man-in-the-Bush. With this in mind we placed special emphasis on the cultivation of cocoa, coffee, Improved Nigerian oil palms and the Gros Michel bananas.

From 1947 through the 1950 crop year, acreage in these items included 22,500 acres of cocoa, 8,500 acres of Improved Nigerian oil palms, and 3,000 acres of coffee. This production was distributed through the five coastal counties of Monserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, Grand Cape Mount, and Maryland, and the Eastern, Central, and Western Provinces.

In the latter part of 1950, a group of farmers was encouraged to make three sample shipments of Gros Michel bananas to the New Orleans market, via the Delta Steamship Company. These bananas arrived in good shape, according to Delta's commercial agent at New Orleans. They were fat and compared favorably with the best Central American type, and were sold on the New Orleans, Shreveport, and Dallas markets.

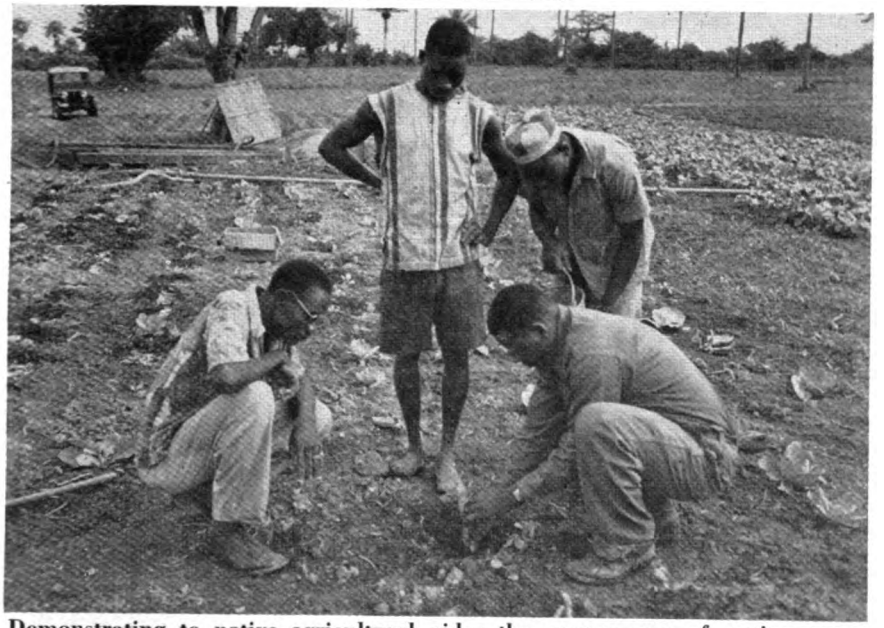
Small farmers—the Men-in-the-Bush—are producing these crops with their "Two Cent" program, their "Pennies of Progress" which have been buying for them disease-free seeds, have come out of their own pockets. They have looked to the United States only for technical guidance.

I just wish that more of my fellow workers in the United States could drive with me over the main highway of Liberia's Central Province, and observe the changes made by the foods program. On every side they would see diversified farming and evidence of increased net worth and raised living standards among the producing families, in the great variety of garden produce such as cabbages, tomatoes, sweet peppers, eggplant, squash, string and lima beans, and pumpkins, being grown by individual farmers.

Farm families are using large quantities of these foods for themselves, and their improved diet is showing up in better physical condition. And they are raising enough to sell a sizable surplus for cash, to the Harbel and Monrovia markets, providing these farmers, for the first time, with an appreciable cash income—all as a result of the foods program.

On the livestock side of the foods program, the Liberian Government has imported from the United States for improvement purposes, Brahma cattle, including bulls and heifers, Hampshire and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and several thousand New Hampshire Red, Barred Plymouth

Author Frank E. Pinder (left) helps to assemble vegetables for shipment to the Monrovia market.



Demonstrating to native agricultural aides the proper way of setting out a young cabbage plant.

Rock, and White Leghorn day-old chickens, flown over for basic stock. Offspring of this basic stock are now being distributed to farmers throughout Liberia, at a nominal fee, and it is no longer strange to go into any section of the country and see specimens of the better breeds of American livestock, including chickens, in the native villages.

The agricultural mission's initial survey showed that some simple machinery was needed to increase the production and quality of cash export crops. To this end we introduced a number of palm oil mills and rice mills, which are used on a community basis to reduce the man-hours used for production of these crops and release labor needed for other essential jobs. This first step above present farming methods will be introduced on a large scale, eventually, throughout the heavy producing areas.

There is only one workable approach, that I know of, to the confidence and cooperation of any people, and that is to recognize them as good neighbors—not patronize them as poor relations. We must make our approaches with our hearts and mind right. And only those who can see good neighbors in native populations with definite, proud cultures of their own, should undertake to work among them.

Another and highly important point to remember in working with our neighbors in underdeveloped areas is that the missionaries were there ahead of us. Sometimes there seems to be a tendency to criticize them—to say that they "think that they have a vested interest" in the people, and what-not. But the point is that they have an interest, and I believe a very sincere one in the people. They really have proof of that. They deserve our respect and we need their cooperation.

In Liberia we have had the active cooperation of Cuttington College, a Protestant Episcopal Mission at Suakoko, of the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute at Kakata, of the Methodist Missions at Gbarnga and Ganta, all in the Liberian hinterland, and at Suehn Baptist Mission, at Suehn. They were of great help to us in extending the program through the families within their radius of influence. They helped to accelerate the spread of our program and to give it stability, by lending themselves as demonstration centers.

The old maxim of the county agent—"Don't tell—show!" is just as much in order in Point Four situations as it is under those at home. But Point Four takes a lot of showing!

That showing has meant, for me, 30,000 miles traveled on foot and by canoe in the past 7 years, often on my hands and knees for miles, through jungle considered impassable even by natives. But at the end of the hard trip by "ankle express," there was the reward of another area opened up to progress.

(Continued on page 15)

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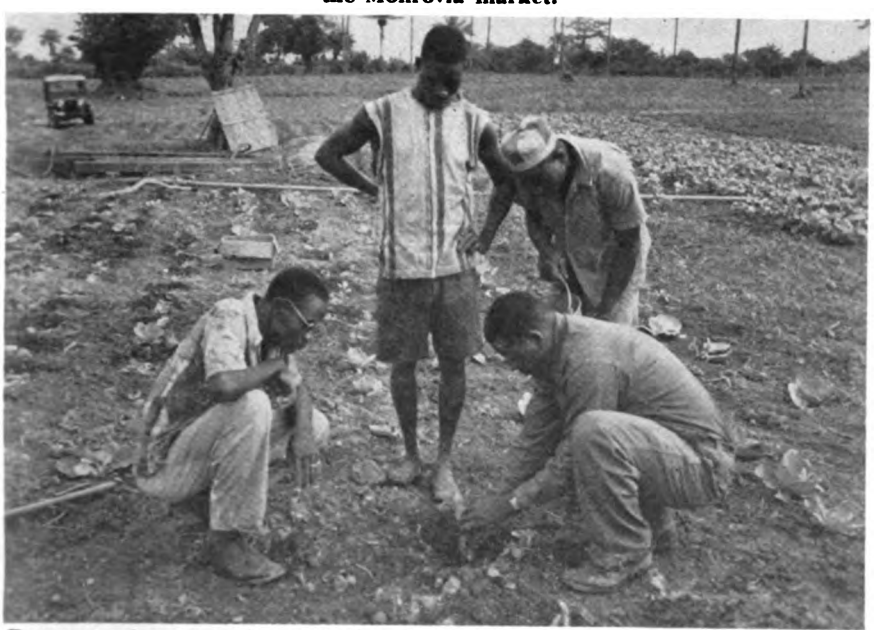
I just wish that more of my fellow workers in the United States could drive with me over the main highway of Liberia's Central Province, and observe the changes made by the foods program. On every side they would see diversified farming and evidence of increased net worth and raised living standards among the producing families, in the great variety of garden produce such as cabbages, tomatoes, sweet peppers, eggplant, squash, string and lima beans, and pumpkins, being grown by individual farmers.

Farm families are using large quantities of these foods for themselves, and their improved diet is showing up in better physical condition. And they are raising enough to sell a sizable surplus for cash, to the Harbel and Monrovia markets, providing these farmers, for the first time, with an appreciable cash income—all as a result of the foods program.

On the livestock side of the foods program, the Liberian Government has imported from the United States for improvement purposes, Brahma cattle, including bulls and heifers, Hampshire and Duroc-Jersey hogs, and several thousand New Hampshire Red, Barred Plymouth

Author Frank E. Pinder (left) helps to assemble vegetables for shipment to the Monrovia market.



Demonstrating to native agricultural aides the proper way of setting out a young cabbage plant.

Rock, and White Leghorn day-old chickens, flown over for basic stock. Offspring of this basic stock are now being distributed to farmers throughout Liberia, at a nominal fee, and it is no longer strange to go into any section of the country and see specimens of the better breeds of American livestock, including chickens, in the native villages.

The agricultural mission's initial survey showed that some simple machinery was needed to increase the production and quality of cash export crops. To this end we introduced a number of palm oil mills and rice mills, which are used on a community basis to reduce the man-hours used for production of these crops and release labor needed for other essential jobs. This first step above present farming methods will be introduced on a large scale, eventually, throughout the heavy producing areas.

There is only one workable approach, that I know of, to the confidence and cooperation of any people, and that is to recognize them as good neighbors—not patronize them as poor relations. We must make our approaches with our hearts and mind right. And only those who can see good neighbors in native populations with definite, proud cultures of their own, should undertake to work among them.

Another and highly important point to remember in working with our neighbors in underdeveloped areas is that the missionaries were there ahead of us. Sometimes there seems to be a tendency to criticize them—to say that they "think that they have a vested interest" in the people, and what-not. But the point is that they have an interest, and I believe a very sincere one in the people. They really have proof of that. They deserve our respect and we need their cooperation.

In Liberia we have had the active cooperation of Cuttington College, a Protestant Episcopal Mission at Suakoko, of the Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute at Kakata, of the Methodist Missions at Gbarnga and Ganta, all in the Liberian hinterland, and at Suehn Baptist Mission, at Suehn. They were of great help to us in extending the program through the families within their radius of influence. They helped to accelerate the spread of our program and to give it stability, by lending themselves as demonstration centers.

The old maxim of the county agent—"Don't tell—show!" is just as much in order in Point Four situations as it is under those at home. But Point Four takes a lot of showing!

That showing has meant, for me, 30,000 miles traveled on foot and by canoe in the past 7 years, often on my hands and knees for miles, through jungle considered impassable even by natives. But at the end of the hard trip by "ankle express," there was the reward of another area opened up to progress.

(Continued on page 15)

Fat Quail and Big Fish

EARL FRANKLIN KENNAMER
Extension Fish and Wildlife Specialist, Alabama

FISH and game planning on the farm is becoming as commonplace as bread and butter. Increasing hunting and fishing pressure and increasing interest in the conservation of wildlife have stimulated such planning. Farmers, who control the greater portion of hunting and fishing land, now realize their outdoor recreation depends upon their developing wildlife on their own lands.

Extension workers had a part in developing wildlife programs. County agents are showing landowners daily how to build and manage farm ponds and how to manage their farms for optimum game and fur production.

In my own State of Alabama, county agents helped farmers to build 7,500 ponds in the past 15 years. They are working constantly with these landowners to keep the ponds in top fish production. When a pond gives poor fishing the specialist is called in to analyze the trouble and recommend corrective measures. Some of the other questions asked of a specialist in wildlife are how to increase the quail on farm acres through food and cover management, what farm practices will increase the number of squirrels and wild turkeys and how to trap furbearers for extra cash.

Income projects such as sale of fishing permits, leases to hunt on farmland, pheasant production for the restaurant trade, the growing of bird food crops are popular. The sale of fish bait alone (minnows, crickets, and earthworms) amounted to about $291,000 in Alabama in 1950.

The wildlife program includes the control of animals which cause damage. This seems to include everything from crayfish to beavers. The supervision of fox rabies campaigns in Alabama counties is a part of the predator control programs when requested.

In some States wildlife education is done by a number of extension specialists as a part of their regular programs. The extension forester finds the conservation of wildlife fits into his woodlot management program; game and fish problems are handled by the extension soil conservationist, and the 4-H leader does an admirable job in injecting wildlife planning into his 4-H instruction.

Florida's 4-H agent has been organizing wildlife summer camps almost annually for club members who have accomplished creditable work in forestry and wildlife. Club members in that State own and manage a 400-acre demonstration area for timber, game, and fish.

In Kentucky, 4-H'ers are taught how to use fly and baitcasting tackle. W. C. Abbot, extension club agent in Louisiana, encourages 4-H boys and girls to trap muskrats for income. His clubs have set more than a million lespedeza bicolor plants for wildlife projects.

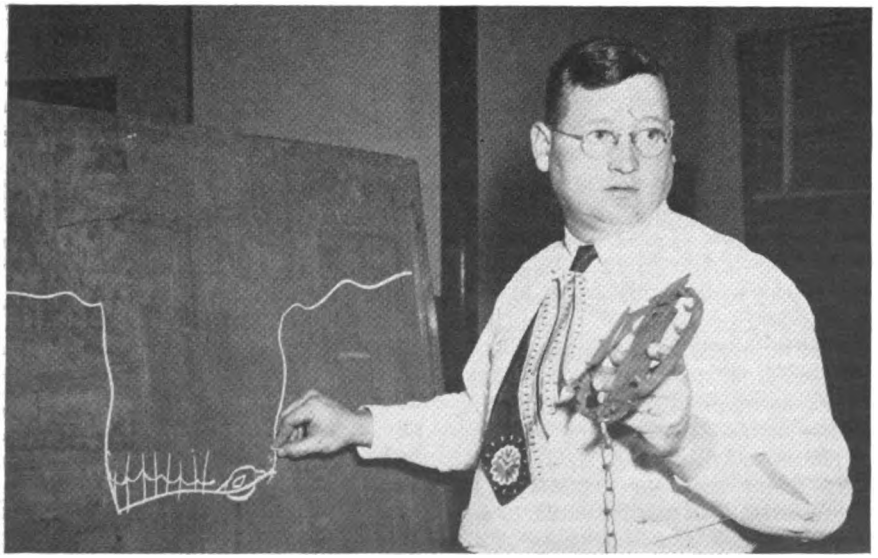
4-H youth in Oklahoma has been engaged in wildlife projects since 1936. A fishing contest was the feature of a recent 4-H conservation camp in Nebraska. At least four annual fox-trapping contests have been conducted for farm boys in New York. Winners in the contests were selected on the basis of the number of foxes taken and the best preparation of pelts for market. Traps, guns, and fishing tackle were given as prizes for winners.

Fish and wildlife education has become of such importance in several States that the Extension Service has employed full-time workers. R. E. Callender, extension wildlife conservation specialist, Texas, is a veteran in this field. In one recent year 3,345 new ponds were constructed in the Lone Star State. Callender stated that landowners made an estimated $1,886,000 from hunting and fishing leases on their farms and ranches in a recent year, and more than 20,000 ranchers participate in cooperative game-management demonstration areas.

R. Franklin Dugan, extension wildlife management specialist of West Virginia, is working with agencies and individuals associated with wildlife problems. He is constantly seeking to improve the quality of 4-H conservation activities.

In Michigan, Charles E. Shick is

(Continued on page 15)



In a trapping demonstration Mr. Kennamer shows how to set "steel" for a fur bearer.

What Do Teen-Agers Want To Read?

PATRICIA A. WATTS, 16-year-old author of this article, represented the reading interests of youth at the Conference on Rural Reading. An active 4-H Club member for the past 5 years, she received the Maryland State leadership award in 1950.

TO FIND out what are really the reading interests of young people I decided to go out and talk to them. I took a day from school and went to the large library in Baltimore and sat down in the corner to watch the young people come in and go out to see what kind of books they took. Then I talked to the librarian about it. Next I tried the corner drug store where rural young people are in the habit of going. Here I got information right from "the horse's mouth" so to speak. I watched them buy from the bookstand and comic racks. I talked to them about what they read.

When you talk to adults about the reading interests of young people, you get a comment like "Well, I never cease to be amazed at what young people read — the small amount of literature—it is beyond comprehension." Most of this is said in a sarcastic tone.

When you talk to the young person about it he says "I like to read, but there isn't enough time." Maybe that is no excuse. But look at it from the teen-ager's angle. You can glance at the headlines and get an idea of what is going on in the world. You can listen to the radio while you finish your home work. Of course, teen-agers read magazines—particularly when they have a lot of pictures, because it is faster that way. Going to the movies is a regular dating habit. But have you ever heard of a couple staying home to read a book?

In previous times most of the education was done by reading. Today when you go into a modern classroom you see that the motion picture projector has become standard equipment and you see that the teen-agers are required to read certain magazines once a week to keep up with the news and the weekly newspapers. Most of the schools have several radios and many have television. All of these have helped to liven our classroom, but what has become of reading? Books and magazines represent competition for leisure time and modern trends in education. They have been important influences in making young people less reading-conscious and less interested in reading.

One of the boys who belongs to our 4-H Club told me last summer he was confined to a hospital with rheumatic fever and read two books a day there. Before he went to the hospital he didn't read one book a month. It seemed pretty bad to me that teen-agers have to have such an unusual situation before they can really do the reading they would like to do.

A letter from a friend, a girl of my own age who had been spending several weeks on an island off the coast of Maine, tells me how thrilled she was because up there she could just sit in a cozy chair and curl up before the fireplace with a good book. Teen-agers are really interested in reading but they just don't get around to doing it as much as they would like.

Another factor, is the light. I hear people say that farmers want to read but it is better to go to bed. But really if people were educated to have a good light to read by, they would find it more interesting. We had a lighting demonstration circulated from one 4-H Club to another in our county. I tried it out in my own home and you would be surprised to see the improvement.

Some young people will tell you they read enough. They do read newspapers but I think they focus attention on sports or the college page rather than the headlines and news section. They also like to read the fashions, homemaking and how-to-do-it stories. Teen-agers do a lot of magazine reading and they like to read from the pictures. It is quicker. They like magazines that have good articles in a condensed form. They spend a lot of time reading the comics.

In the 4-H Club lots of things have already been done by the young people themselves. In Kentucky, one girl started a bookmobile for her area. That is really an accomplishment for a young girl. In another place they started a community library and collected used books they did not have the money to buy.

Why should young people read? We all know that our form of Government is founded upon the individual, that each citizen may govern his own life, and that every citizen must be intelligent and well educated so that he can make the decisions wisely. In this there is no substitute for reading.

Teen-agers are puzzled and confused by the situations in the world today. But, if they read history, they can see the whys and how we can get out of it. It is important for teen-agers to know this. Americans must have thinking power to expound American ideas through the crusade for freedom. Democracy, education, and reading form a sequence no young person should overlook.

On-Time Incentives

It may be bribery, but it helps meetings start on time! That's the way two extension groups in Oregon feel about using "incentives" to encourage their members to be prompt.

Hospitality chairmen of Linn County home extension units decided that the best way to insure promptness at an afternoon session is to open the program by serving tea.

The Powell Butte home extension unit hit on a different scheme. At each meeting, all punctual members put their names in a hat. The lady whose name is drawn receives a small door prize.

The 4-H Quiz Show of the Air

GEORGE ALLEN, 4-H Club Agent, Plattsburg, N. Y.

The 4-H Quiz Show of the Air is on. The radio station provides the 4-H broadcaster buttons for each participator and a plaque for the winning club. A ball point pen inscribed with the member's name, the radio station, and the 4-H Club is provided for each of the 10 final contestants. There was especially keen competition in the last three rounds of last year's series.

THE "4-H Quiz Show of the Air" by Clinton County, N. Y. 4-H Club members and leaders over Station WIRY, Plattsburg, a weekly half-hour program, is receiving great ovation. This typical rural county in the north country of New York State, which only started club work on a county-wide basis in March 1946, is telling about club work in a big way.

Everyone listening, as well as those working with the program have caught the enthusiasm fever. The program is full of surprises and lots of fun for everyone.

The 4-H Quiz Show plans began after a 2-hour chat with Walter Petterson, treasurer and station manager. Every extension worker should meet this man. If ever in doubt as to the importance of your work, and the 4-H program, he'll tell you. After talking to him you'll have a new slant on the greatest youth program in the world.

One of the first things Mr. Petterson said was "We want something different than the usual 4-H radio program to get more people to listen. We have a story. Let's tell them!" Before we went very far we outlined the following points:

(1) Something different than the usual extension radio program to get more people to listen.

(2) Instill greater interest in club work by telling the public about all the activities.

(3) Give every 4-H'er an opportunity to broadcast over the radio.

(4) Produce a worth-while program which can be planned well in advance and not always need the direct supervision of the agent at one specific time.

(5) Increase enrollment by arousing the interest of other boys and girls.

(6) Let more people see the inside workings of radio broadcasting.

No flowers bloomed nor atoms exploded during the first hour and a half of our conference. As we were standing at the door of his office we thought of two more points for planning the program which were: (7) Get club members to learn more about 4-H Club Work in general and (8) Stress the importance of project information.

Then the simple act of playing 4-H songs and having the listening audience send in the names was mentioned. All of a sudden Mr. Petterson exclaimed "I've got it!" He immediately closed the door again and with renewed enthusiasm said "Let's have a 4-H Quiz Show." The conference lasted a half hour more and the telephone calls went into the night.

Not once has the thought of the show been dampened. It has already done more than was ever expected of a 4-H radio program. Members and leaders call and write for 4-H literature. Members not only have studied their project information as never before but they have been finding out more about the club organization in general.

In the first series, 30 of the 33 clubs participated with 211 different 4-H Club members actually broadcasting. Forty-three percent of the membership took an active part in the show and 70 percent of the membership visited the studio to see the program in action.

The program is completely unrehearsed. The quiz master asks questions on a project selected by the member and on general 4-H information. In the finals one club earned a perfect score of 300 with the competing club scoring 280.

The second series started September 29 at the request of the radio management, club members, leaders and the general public. In the rush of other activities, we might have discontinued the program had it not been for this popular interest. In the first month, 16 clubs and 80 different members participated. There is no doubt in the minds of the people of Clinton County about the "4-H Quiz Show of the Air."

Science Flashes

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

Heavy Seeding Gives Better Stands

Cotton growers can get better stands by heavy seeding—a bushel or more per acre—in areas where rains tend to crust the soil. Through their combined efforts, the thickly planted cotton seedlings are better able to force their way through the soil crust. These are the conclusions of ARA and Texas scientists after experiments on the high plains of Texas. The trend in recent years has been to cut down on the rate of seeding in order to cut the labor cost of chopping. These findings point up the fact that the reduced seeding on heavy soils may be more costly in the long run because of poor stands or the necessity of replanting.

In the Texas tests, 20 days after seeding 54.6 percent of the seedlings planted one-half inch apart had emerged, whereas only 37.1 percent of those planted three inches apart were above ground. Disease killed more of the heavy seeded plants during the 20 days, but there were still 10 percent more of the close-spaced plants alive than of those spaced wide apart at planting time. Furthermore, in the thicker stands, the plants that survived were healthier, larger, and more vigorous.

Advertising Didn't Pay

Women like to buy fresh clean spinach put up in a plain transparent film bag so they can see what they're getting, according to a recent study by PMA and the Maryland Experiment Station. Spinach prepackaged in plain transparent film bags outsold spinach in similar transparent bags printed heavily with advertising words and designs. The prepackaging plant that cooperated in the experiment would have saved about $20,000 a year in printing costs by using plain bags.

The study also showed that prepackaged fresh kale outsold bulk kale even at about twice the retail price per edible pound. Prepackaged fresh spinach and frozen spinach together outsold bulk fresh spinach, although the prepackaged product sold for twice the price of the bulk. So it looks as if many housewives are willing to pay more for the extra services obtained in buying ready-to-cook spinach and kale than for the bulk greens.

Plants Get "Third Degree"

Have you ever watched your tomatoes die of wilt while your neighbor's crop grew to a rich harvest? Did you wonder why the two crops growing side by side reacted so differently to the same disease? Your county agent could have given you the answer — disease-resistant plants. He could also have told you that those plants had been given the "third degree" by research men and had come through with flying colors.

Sometimes the plants have multiple resistance; that is, they are resistant to more than one disease. Here is an example of the extreme tests to which ARA scientists subject promising varieties to find such plants. They transplanted 4,040 tobacco seedlings from 202 lines into greenhouse soil infested with black root rot. The plants that showed immunity to root rot were then heavily shaded and inoculated with blue mold. Survivors of this battle —now only 415—were set into the field and sprayed with wildfire bacteria following a moist, humid night. The wildfire test served also for blackfire, since immunity to one insures immunity to the other. A few weeks later all the plants were inoculated with common tobacco mosaic. Finally, late in the summer they were subjected to a heavy natural infection of brown spot. After all this, the plants were checked for type. The season ended with 32 selections out of the original 4,040 plants—a total elimination of 99.2 percent. But think what the scientists had now: plants resistant to six diseases and of desirable type for breeding improved varieties.

Sweetening Made Cheaper

Hauling feed molasses to small commercial feed mixers in tank trucks instead of expensive barrels cuts the total cost of the molasses to the mixer by 25 percent. PMA marketing specialists, who conducted a recent study, say this represents a big saving to mixers of livestock feed and in turn to farmers who buy the feed. A substantial percentage of the country's commercial livestock feed is mixed by these small plants, often located in rural areas. With reductions in operating costs such as this, many small mixers can afford to install equipment for handling molasses.

Front Porches Wanted

If farm families in 12 North Central States had what they wanted in housing, about 90 per cent of the houses would have a porch, and many would have more than one.

This was brought out in a recent survey of farm family housing needs and preferences carried on by agricultural experiment stations in the 12 States in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

New President Takes Office

The new president of the National Home Demonstration Council, Jennie Williams of Banner, Wyo. takes office this month. She was elected at the last annual meeting at East Lansing, Mich. in August.

Taking office in the sixteenth year of the organization, Miss Williams plans soon to have the 1952 yearbook in the hands of all State home demonstration leaders, presidents of State home demonstration councils, and other key people.

The council will again sponsor National Home Demonstration Week. "We should like to make it a week in which every woman in the United States comes to a clearer understanding of what home demonstration work means to America, not only for the women actively engaged in it, but also for all those whose homes are indirectly benefited by it," she says.

The next national meeting will be held October 27-31, 1952, in Raleigh, N. C. The plans call for giving more prominence to the accomplishments of the member States because home improvements come primarily from knowing what neighbors are doing to make their homes better and happier. Miss Williams continues, "It is helpful to know how the various State councils adapt the program of the Cooperative Extension Service to solve their particular problems."

Pictures Link County Office With College

WHEN you enter a county extension office in Michigan in the near future you'll have no trouble learning that it's a part of the extensive educational program of Michigan State College.

For a large, framed and artistically designed picture will quickly reveal three views of Michigan State College buildings, the official seal of the Michigan Cooperative Extension Service, and this inscription:

"Scenes from the campus of Michigan State College, East Lansing, State headquarters of your county agricultural agent, home demonstration agent, and 4-H Club agent."

The extension administration is providing each extension office in the 83 counties with one of these signs for the main office wall. H. A. Berg, assistant extension director, who carried the idea to completion, reports:

"To many, our county extension offices are the front doors of Michigan State College. We've endeavored for some time to impress our county clerical staff members that they, too, are a part of one of the Nation's greatest educational institutions. This is our constant reminder of that tie between the county, the State, the State Land-Grant College, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture that is making extension work possible."

Berg credits origination of the idea to one of the county staff secretaries—Mrs. Leo (Clarabelle) Edwards of Ionia County. At one meeting the assistant director had with county secretaries at a district conference, Mrs. Edwards presented the idea.

Buildings selected for the 16 by 20-inch framed picture layout include: Agricultural Hall, where administrative and 4-H Club State headquarters are located; Home Economics, which houses the home economics extension staff; and Beaumont Tower, which marks the site of the first building in which agriculture was taught as a science —the real birthplace of the land-grant college movement.

"These pictures, along with the metal signs outside county offices bearing the official extension seal; the use of the seal on bulletins, letterheads, and other printed matter are all a part of the long-range public relations program," Berg remarked.

State Song Book

THE music committee of the North Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs has decided to publish a song book, according to Ruth Current, State home demonstration agent.

The book will be known as the North Carolina Home Demonstration Song Book and will contain 64 songs of various types. It will be used to promote the music program now being conducted by the federation throughout the State.

Meeting at Durham, the committee discussed goals for the year and decided that an effort would be made to organize a home demonstration chorus in every county. Church music will be emphasized, and men, as well as women and boys and girls will be invited to participate.

The State committee, headed by Mrs. J. Paul Davenport of Pactolus, held its meeting in conjunction with North Carolina's first Rural Church Music School, sponsored by Durham County home demonstration clubs and attended by club women from Durham, Wake, Orange, Chatham, Granville, Franklin, and Vance counties.

The two-day school included discussions on problems facing the rural church in preparing music programs. Instruction was given by Mrs. Eugene L. Umstead and Mrs. George L. Lindsay, director and accompanist of the Durham County Home Demonstration Chorus.

Turkey Set Up Extension Service

(Continued from page 7)

ings include farmers as well as agricultural workers.

Most of the village teachers travel to their areas on horseback. The government loans them the money to buy a horse, pays them 50 lira (about $18) a month for upkeep. They are required to maintain their animals "so as to set a good example to the farmers."

The village teachers have all completed formal education that would compare to a high school agricultural course. Kaza technicians and provincial directors are largely graduates of agricultural colleges.

Much in-service training is conducted on all levels. Courses are held in subject-matter methods on all major programs undertaken by Teknik Ziraat Teskilati. Gould has participated in many of these to explain the basic philosophy and functions of Extension.

"The interest and enthusiasm shown in these meetings is highly stimulating," Gould says. "After we have had a session their discussions are generally long and heated. I may not be able to understand all that is being said but from the translations and even more from the attitudes, I know they are threshing things out in their own minds.

"At one school I used the expression 'helping people to help themselves,' the phrase so familiar to us. It took considerable translation and explanation before they grasped this concept, but once they had it, it became almost the theme of their work from then on."

While the organization of the Turkish Teknik Ziraat Teskilati may be somewhat different from Extension, their methods are the same. The demonstration is the basis of the entire program, supplemented by field visits, exhibits, meetings, and in some areas radio talks and newspaper articles.

Because it is not possible for a man in Turkey to work with a group of village women, and because there are no trained women available, there is virtually no home economics program. However, many Turkish leaders are beginning to feel the need for such work and it will doubtless develop as the program progresses.

"The continued growth of Teknik Ziraat Teskilati is almost a certainty in Turkey. Its expansion will be a big factor in increasing the quantity and quality of agricultural production, and in lifting the living standards of the Nation."

Point 4

(Continued from page 9)

Back there in the bush I learned many things. I went there to take new techniques, and found direct and startling evidence of the continuation of old culture. Colorful paintings on the walls of huts told their own story of fine craftsmanship and strong esthetic values. I realized that I had come to a people with skills of their own, worthy of the greatest respect. And I remembered, then, that back in the African bush the world's first craftsmen in iron carried on their trade, smelting iron for weapons and utensils while Europe was still using stone. I found there unexpected encouragement—a feeling of assurance that the new techniques I had to offer would find a ready response among these agricultural people with a background of crafts.

Fat Quail and Big Fish

(Continued from page 10)

extension farm game specialist. R. H. Thompson is extension wildlife specialist in Pennsylvania. New York reports five specialists listed under the general title of conservation. Newly appointed, Robert K. Davis is the extension wildlife management specialist in Ohio.

Fish and game production are products of agricultural lands as are timber and livestock.

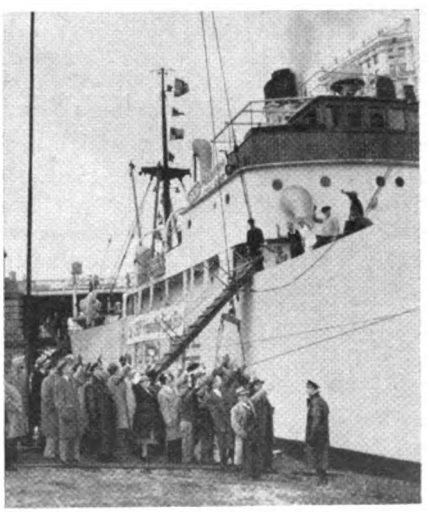
The main task in development of fish and wildlife resources is education—the teaching of all landowners to produce more game and fish through their own efforts.

Food for Needy Goes Overseas

Dedication of Friendship Food Ships at ceremonies in Chicago and Philadelphia during United Nations Week formally initiated the Christian Rural Overseas Program's 1951 appeal for 1,400 railroad cars of food to be distributed among needy people in 32 countries.

Aboard the freighter S.S. "Ornefjell" which served as the center of the Chicago ceremony was $41,936 worth of food symbolizing the carloads moving from farm centers to seaport. The ship went to Bremen, Germany where it carried food for refugee camps, orphanages, hospitals and homes for the aged. Simultaneously, the freighter S.S. "Ferncape" in the port of Philadelphia provided the scene for the dedication of cargoes on three more ships sailing for Italy, Greece, the Holy Land, and India. A fifth ship left Houston, Tex. in November.

How the sharing of food by individual farmers with the world's needy amounts to a substantial total has been demonstrated by CROP in its first 4 years. More than 5,400 carloads of various foods have been collected, sent abroad, and distributed through the three sponsoring agencies, among destitute people in 32 countries.



1952 Regional Extension Summer Schools

AT COLORADO A. & M.
(WESTERN REGION SCHOOL), JULY 21-AUGUST 8

Principles and techniques in extension education
Basic evaluation adapted to extension teaching
Principles in the development of agricultural policy
Principles in the development of youth programs
Psychology for extension workers
Organization and development of extension programs

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

AT CORNELL
(NORTHEASTERN REGION SCHOOL), JULY 7-25

Teaching in extension education
Extension evaluation
Leadership and group work
Extension work with 4-H Clubs and young adults
Extension's role in the field of public problems
Problems in home furnishing
Visual aids

Contact: L. D. Kelsey, Professor, Extension Service, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
(CENTRAL REGION SCHOOL), JUNE 9-27

Consumer education in clothing
Organization and methods in adult extension work
4-H Club organization and procedure
Evaluation of extension work
Extension program development
Extension methods in public affairs
Sociology for extension workers
Extension communications

Contact: E. A. Jorgensen, Professor of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, Madison 6, Wis.

AT PRAIRIE VIEW A. & M. COLLEGE
(REGIONAL NEGRO SCHOOL), JUNE 2-21

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Psychology for extension workers
News, radio, and visual aids
Nutrition for extension workers
Evaluation for extension workers

Contact: Ide P. Trotter, Dean, Graduate School, A and M. College, College Station, Tex.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
(SOUTHERN REGION SCHOOL), JUNE 30-JULY 18

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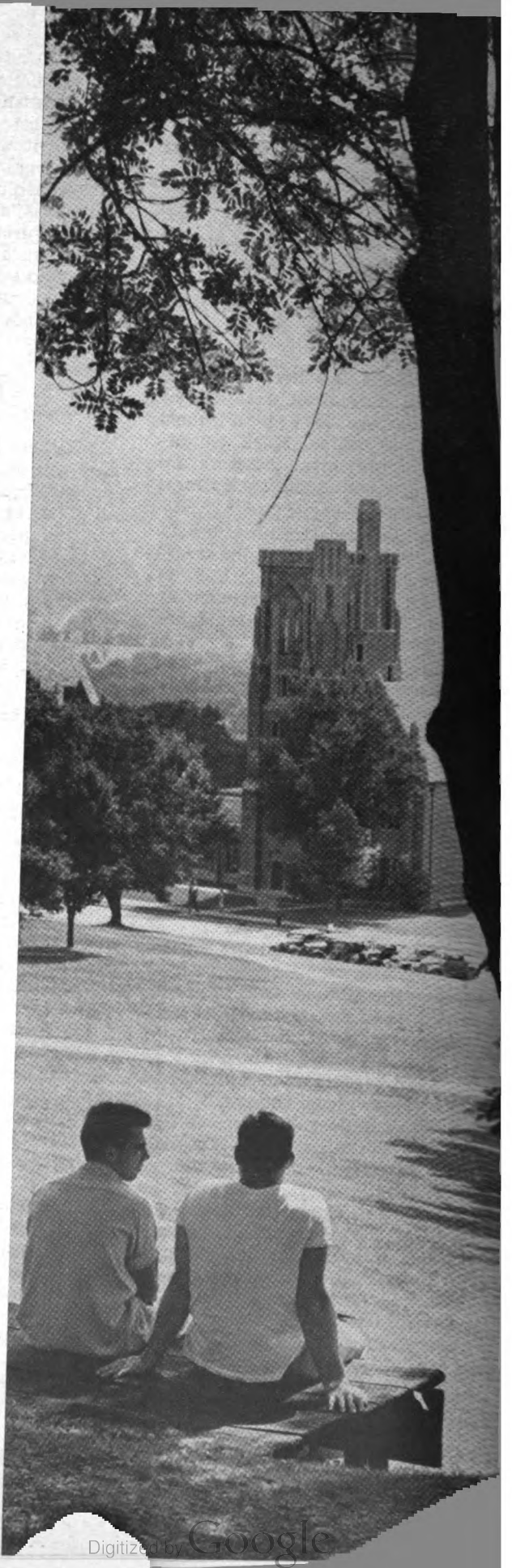
Psychology for extension workers
Extension supervision
Organization and programs for youth
Use of groups in extension work

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

Photograph: One of the towers of the War Memorial at Cornell University



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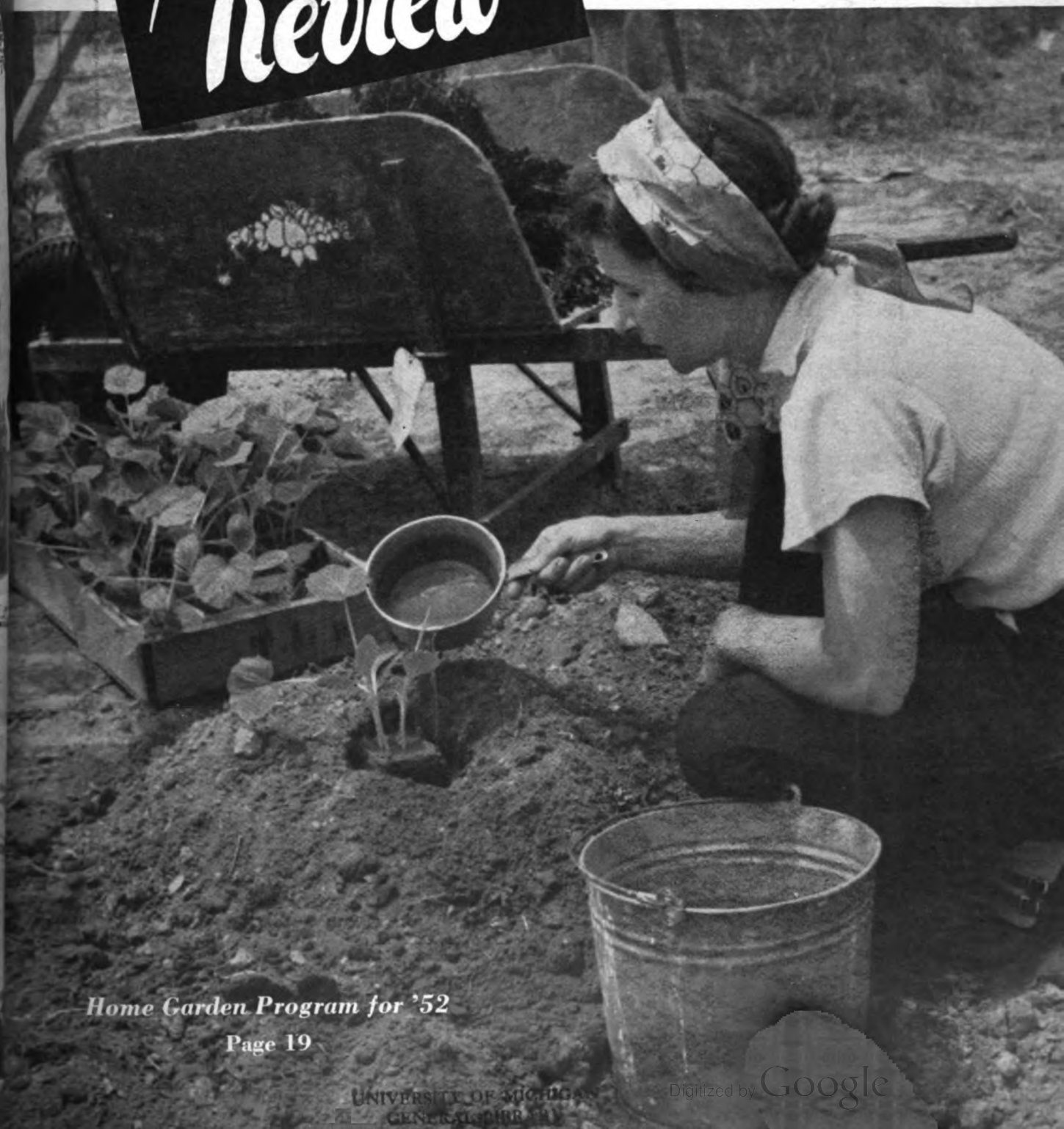

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The Cover

● One way to get early squashes is to grow young plants in the hotbed or coldframe and set them out when danger of frost is over. The young lady is applying starter solution around these squash plants as she sets them out. The picture was taken at Beltsville, Md., by George C. Pace, extension visual aids specialist.

Next Month

● March—the time of the 1952 Red Cross Fund Campaign—is approaching. The Red Cross fund appeal comes at a time of continuing worldwide crisis that demands a great voluntary effort on the part of everyone.

Many of us take the millions of Red Cross workers and their humanitarian activities for granted—and few of us realize the many things they do in our name each day—tasks of mercy we would perform gladly if we were at hand or if we knew the need.

● In "Grasslands — Key to More Meat and Milk" Dr. W. M. Myers, director of field crops research in the Agricultural Research Administration, emphasizes the importance of good grasslands for efficient meat and milk production. He tells us in a most convincing way, with research figures to support it, that with what we know from our own research about good grasslands we can grow a lot more beef than we are now growing and do it mainly with grass.

● National 4-H Club Week, March 1-9, 1952, will give the 2 million 4-H Club members an opportunity to feature their theme of the year, Serving as Loyal Citizens Through 4-H.

Articles to mark the occasion will include discussions of the Puerto Rico-Mainland rural youth exchange; observations gleaned from his 25 years of service by Bruce R. Buchanan of Vermont; views by T. T. Martin of Missouri on programs based on action; ideas of Margaret E. Clark, North Carolina, on what makes 4-H Club work tick; contributions of forestry training camps; and a report by Arlene L. Martin of Connecticut on the New England Conference of rural young people.

Home Garden Program for '52

Garden leaders practice what they preach, and M. L. Wilson, Director of Cooperative Extension Work, is no exception. In a hillside community garden center, the Wilson tract is 100 by 200 feet, terraced, with all vegetables planted on the contour. Last year's garden contained 18 kinds of vegetables, including leafy-green and yellow, and flowers as well.

IT'S OFFICIAL. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is again calling for a national garden and home food preservation program in 1952. It will be along the lines of last year's program so successfully carried out under the leadership of the Cooperative Extension Service. Last year, according to a Nation-wide poll there were 17 million home gardeners.

The needs of urban and suburban families will be given particular attention this year. There will be many new home owners and many boys and girls who have never gardened before, looking for help as brought out by the national garden advisory committee. Last year, according to a Nation-wide poll, city gardeners outnumbered those on farms 2 to 1. Nearly 2 out of every 5 American families raised some vegetables or fruits at home. *A garden program for everyone helps city people understand the farmer's problems and contributes to the health, morale, education, and satisfaction of the individual; to the happiness and welfare of the family; to the beauty of the community; and to the strength and stability of the Nation.*

The value of a going garden and food preservation program in an emergency is given considerable weight in national planning. The plans in 1952 therefore call for the training and maintenance of a body of leaders who can teach the growing and preservation of vegetables and fruits and can stimulate interest and effort in these fields. Among the 17 million gardeners of last year there are many who can be developed into first-class leaders and teachers.

Health and Morale

Gardens contribute not only to the food needs of the Nation but also to health and morale, and for this purpose the growing of lawns, flowers, shrubs, and trees will be of much value in 1952. In general the national program will aim to help more people produce, consume, and preserve needed home-grown fruits and vegetables. How to best utilize and preserve fresh commercial supplies and how to prevent all waste of good food will be emphasized.

Texas Reports

The first State to report on plans for 1952 was Texas, which held a State planning meeting last September. Reports then showed an estimated 600,000 gardens planted in 1951—an increase of 20 percent, largely in urban areas. This year's plans as outlined called for a widespread effort to make available the know-how of gardening and food preservation to all Texans. "This knowledge," said Director Gibson, "could prove invaluable in helping to get our people fed in an emergency." As means of getting this done radio and television will be used extensively as well as news releases, adapted bulletins, and visual aids.

Using the slogan "Better Gardens for Better Living," New York got a program under way with a training session for State Grange lecturers. A garden handbook, prepared and printed by the State Grange for the use of these lecturers, included the sketches and much of the text of the Extension Service leaflet "Grow More—Preserve More—Use More." It is full of good program ideas and has been made available to all State Lecturers and State Masters by the National Grange.

An Opportunity to Serve

Initial steps have been taken, no doubt, in most States, for the Cooperative Extension Service has accepted the obligation for leading the gardening and food preservation program and for bringing into it all interested agencies, organizations, and individuals. It is an opportunity for extension workers to serve all the people and in so doing to serve their country.

New Extension Book Goes to Press This Month

Important Extension literature of the past half century has been assembled by Epsilon Sigma Phi, National Extension Fraternity, and is being published in a 400-page book. This literature includes papers from the outstanding leaders in Extension thinking and preserves many that have not been generally available, and which would have been lost to the future. Extension workers can obtain copies of this publication at a prepublication price, when ordered in lots of ten or more. Extension workers wishing a copy, should contact their State Extension directors.

Another Chance

Agents Help Fit Displaced Farm Workers to Jobs on American Farms

On December 31, the Displaced Persons Commission brought to successful conclusion one phase of the great and merciful task of resettling more than 400,000 victims of persecution and the horrors of World War II.

JOHN W. GIBSON, Chairman,
Displaced Persons Commission

In Washington, before starting for Germany, the county agents talk over the requirements of their new job. (Left to right) Carl R. Zoerb, A. J. Rehling, L. E. Rust, E. C. Lenzmeier, and Paul W. Kunkel.

THIS great humanitarian program has been of incalculable value to American farmers, thousands of whom have solved their labor shortage problems by sponsoring farm workers from among the displaced persons and expellees of Europe. Among the many expellee farm families still available are dairymen, poultrymen, cattlemen, wheat and corn farmers, truck farmers, hog raisers and vineyardists.

Realizing that the shortage of competent farm help was seriously hampering America's food production efforts, the United States Displaced Persons Commission, last spring, initiated a program of certifying and classifying experienced farmers from among the displaced persons and expellees.

With the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, a team of six German-speaking county agents and agricultural experts were sent to Europe to interview prospective farm help for American farms.

The men making up the team were C. R. Zoerb, county agent, Medford, Wis.; A. W. Rudnick, dairyman, Iowa State College; E. C. Lenzmeier, county agent, St. Cloud, Minn.; A. J. Rehling, farm adviser, Illinois Agricultural Extension Service, Stronghurst, Ill.; Paul W. Kunkel, county agent, Sleepy Eye, Minn.; and L. E. Rust, farmer, Paxton, Ill. All have returned to the United States except Zoerb, who is continuing the work of processing expellee farmers.

Even though the refugees carry identification cards stating their profession, the agricultural specialists, through their interviews, soon determine the amount of experience and knowledge they have of farming.

Responsibility to Farmers

"We kept in mind our responsibility to the American farmers who would sponsor these refugee farmers," they said in their report, "so we took special care to be certain that when we finished our interviews and classified a man as a farmer he would be the kind of farmer so classified."

Applicants are asked such questions as "How old must a gilt be before she can be bred?" "How deep does corn have to be planted?" "How far will a tractor run on a liter of gas?"

If he has been a real farmer—and it doesn't take the agricultural specialists long to find out—his experience is made part of his record. He is then classified as a dairy farmer, fruit or truck farmer, or general farmer, and rated as excellent, good, fair, or poor.

Many of the men interiewed have a dual background, combining such things as carpentry, masonry, machine work, or other crafts with their farming.

"These men are versatile and fit in with the jack-of-all-trades abilities of American farmers," the specialists reported.

To speed the resettlement of these vitally needed farm workers the Displaced Persons Commission got the refugees ready for filling the requests from American farmers just as soon as they were received. In fact everything was done but issue the visa.

It was then easy to match the abilities of the men against the needs of the American farmer sponsors. However, the record of each refugee was given another check to be certain that all was in order, and each was given a final physical exmination before the visa was issued.

Under the 1950 amendment to the Displaced Persons Act, all displaced persons and expellees are required to take a good faith oath. In the course of their preparations, each one is told about the good faith oath at least three times. En route

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Giving Appeal to Potato Field Day

MARY B. WOOD
Extension Home Economist in Marketing,
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOLKS who went to the 1951 annual field day of the Empire State Potato Club read signs along the roadside as they approached the Wells Allred farm, near Saquoit, N. Y., with such verses as

"Caviar and crepes suzette
Silliest meal I've ever et
But if you want to please me, Bud,
Give me a pot roast and a spud."

A new feature of the day's program was a potato-peeling contest, open to all women who came. The contest was suggested by the college potato committee. Whatever is offered fits into a day of trade exhibits, demonstrations with helicopters and flame-throwers, and ceremonies that center on potato queens. Members of the college potato committee, one of several college planning committees, are extension specialists from the various subject-matter departments that deal with problems of production, marketing, and use of potatoes.

Before Potato Field Day, newspapers and radio stations publicized the contest. Women were advised to bring their favorite knife or whatever potato-peeling gadget they preferred.

On the day of the contest, a tape-recording machine at headquarters tent reminded folks of their chance to win a worth-while prize. Contestants were judged on three factors—the time it took to peel a pound of potatoes, the percentage of waste in the peelings, and the number of defects left on the potatoes. Specialists in home economics and agriculture and 4-H agents and home demonstration agents from nearby helped out with the contest. Local Home Bureau members acted as judges, counting defects on the peeled potatoes.

The contest began at 9:30 a.m. and lasted until noon. Reporters from several newspapers took pictures of the contestants and were eager to know the names of the winners. More than 30 women entered. And the three prizes—stainless steel saucepans—went to folks from New York, Pennsylvania, and Canada. The Empire State Potato Club plans to have another contest next year.

Lola Dudgeon and Mary Wood, of the College Potato Committee, catch their breath between contestants.

Another Chance

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to America, they are reminded of their oath and of the penalty for breaking it.

The oath signed by the displaced persons or expellees states that they have read or have had translated to them the terms of employment offered by their sponsor. They accept and agree in good faith to abide by those terms. They realize that they may be subject to deportation if they make a false oath or fail to live up to it.

5,000 Farmers and Families Ready

Although the dead line for the issuance of visas to displaced persons was December 31, the expellee phase, under which Congress authorized 54,744 visas for persons of German ethnic origin who were forced from their homes in eastern European countries by the Communists, continues until June 30, 1952.

There were some 5,000 farmers and farm families ready for immigration to the United States early in December. Requests from American sponsors received before December 31 will give most of these people their opportunity. By May, most of them will be here, assured of a job at the wage rates prevailing in the community where they work. The sponsor also agreed to pay their transportation from the port of debarkation to the farm awaiting them, and to furnish adequate housing.

With this opportunity to make a new start in a new country and with the careful screening and preparation made possible by county agents, most of these refugees will, I am sure, become valued citizens of our rural communities.

Oregon Investigates "Group Dynamics"

"A WEEK well spent" was the way the Oregon central extension staff fervently summed up their workshop on group dynamics held October 8 to 12 at Oregon State College, Corvallis.

Extension Rural Sociologist Paul Miller, of Michigan State College, played the leading role, and much of the success of the workshop was attributed to his efforts.

Twelve administrative staff members and 21 specialists participated in the training program. Also present were two visitors, Mrs. Sarah Prentiss, head of the family life department in the school of home economics, and Booth Holker, assistant director of the Montana Extension Service.

Objectives of Workshop

Five objectives of the workshop were set forth at the opening session. They were:

1. To develop an understanding of how groups function.
2. To give staff members practice in group techniques.
3. To learn how extension members can do a better job with groups (i.e. share their skills and knowledge with others).
4. To become better acquainted with their own extension associates.
5. To prepare for similar workshops with county extension staffs.

The pattern for achieving these ends was set Monday morning. The entire group met in a general session for an hour, followed by a half-hour pause for coffee in an adjoining room. Then the members reconvened in four subgroups until noon. At 1:30 p.m., the members met again but in four different subgroups. The afternoon session was broken by another "coffee stop" and ended at 4 p.m.

Each person belonged to a different group in the afternoon, making a total of eight subgroups. Membership of the morning and afternoon groups remained the same throughout the week, however, giving each person a chance to work with two sets of people during the workshop. The same routine was followed throughout the week. The group also met for three evening general sessions.

A planning committee, headed by assistant director Mrs. Mabel Mack, met each night to evaluate the day's progress and make minor adjustments in the program. This committee also made the initial assignment of members into the subgroups.

During the first general session and after Mr. Miller explained "group dynamics" in terms of extension work and outlined his objectives and procedure for the week, the workers were divided into "buzz groups" of six members each. To these groups he posed the question "What problems relating to extension would you like to work on this week?" He explained that each of the eight subgroups would choose one problem as its assignment, to make the committee action as realistic as possible.

Problems Chosen by Groups

These problems were decided upon by the group:

1. How to coordinate the work of specialists on common problems.
2. What is Extension's role in developing public policy?
3. How to achieve a unified extension program.
4. How to help members of a group feel privileged, not obligated, to participate.
5. How can Extension be understood fully by the public?
6. How should new county extension workers be oriented?
7. How can the central staff help county planning?
8. How can communications between extension members be improved?

On the first day each subgroup selected the problem it wished to work on, with the understanding that if it proved unprofitable it could be dropped and another topic chosen. (For example, one group reached a stalemate during the week and switched to an entirely different question, with a subsequent renewal of enthusiasm, interest, and debate.)

Characteristics of Group Action

A chairman, an observer, and a recorder were appointed each day in these subgroup meetings to rotate the experiences derived from each responsibility. The chairman and the recorder had the customary duties. The observer's job was to watch the group during their discussion and then feed back to the group his ideas about what happened. He observed not *what* was said but *how* it was said; the way the chirman functioned; "dead spots" in the discussion; the morale of the group, and so on.

As the week progressed, members were able to practice the skills and observe the characteristics of group action that were discussed in the daily general sessions. With the aid of their observers, they could note the stages of maturity through which their group—and they themselves as individual group members—passed.

Individuals Develop Ability

Sensitivity toward personal attitudes and reactions was one definite gain from this procedure. Individuals thus developed more ability to improve their own participation in group action and at the same time bring out the best in other members.

The high enthusiasm of the workshop members was amply shown when one specialist reported that

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WHY A CONSUMER BUYS EGGS

W. P. MORTENSON and H. J. BRANDNER
Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin

This exhibit was shown at the State Plowing Contest which was attended by about 12,000.

CAN egg consumption be increased? If so, how much, and what are the best ways of bringing about the increase? These are only two of many questions we set out to answer when we started an educational project more than a year ago.

We selected the market area of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, Wis., with a total population of some 65,000. The program was keyed mainly for retail grocers and consumers, but considerable work was also carried on with wholesale produce dealers and egg producers. Here is the approach we followed.

Demonstrations on preparing egg dishes were put on by the county home agent and by the home economists of the local public utility. Radio talks were given and newspaper articles were published in the local papers giving recipes for egg dishes and information on the food value of eggs. This phase of the project had the general working support of the extension staffs of the two counties, district supervisors, and extension food specialists.

Meetings held with retailers stressed the fact that eggs were an item which the woman shopper bought because she had confidence in the store that sold them—confidence that the eggs were always of dependable quality. Colored slides taken in the local stores were used to show good and poor methods of handling, packaging, cooling, and displaying eggs to maintain quality and increase sales. An opaque projector was used to show broken-out eggs on a screen. These projections showed the effect of temperature and time on eggs and helped to explain the differences in appearance between different egg grades.

Work With Retailers

Other work with retailers involved four important phases: (1) Retailers kept records of weekly egg sales representing more than 90 percent of the egg sales in the area. (2) The grades and quality of eggs sold by the stores were checked from time to time. (3) Storekeepers were encouraged to buy eggs on a grade basis and to use more attractive egg cartons and improve their methods of displaying eggs. They were especially urged to keep their eggs properly cooled from the time they were received until they were sold. (4) Retailers were provided with information on egg quality and on the use of eggs in the home. Leaflets giving egg recipes were inserted in the egg cartons—one each week for seven consecutive weeks. In general, the retailers in the two cities were encouraged to maintain the quality of eggs and push egg sales as much as possible.

After the program had been under way about 8 months an "egg festival" was held for consumers, handlers, and producers. This included a sound movie on egg quality, production, and handling; a demonstration on preparing eggs; and a general talk on egg quality. The program was sponsored by retailers, feed dealers, egg wholesalers, and the local Farm Bureau under the general direction of the leaders of the project and the county and home agents of the local counties.

Survey Made

When the project had been in operation for a year, a survey was made to obtain information on consumers' opinions regarding the project as well as their point of view on egg quality.

A carefully selected sample of 150 housewives were interviewed. One can get some idea of the effectiveness of the program by the fact that 4 out of 5 housewives interviewed had heard about it even though only 1 out of 5 had actually attended one of the demonstrations conducted by the Extension Service.

One of our first questions asked in the survey was, "Where did you learn most about egg quality—from neighbors, relatives, storekeepers, or

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Help Our Young Folks He

HARLAN E. GEIGER
State Older Youth Leader, Iowa

WHAT kind of recreation and entertainment do rural young people between the ages of 16 and 25 enjoy most? And do the activities now available to rural young people satisfy their needs?

These were some of the questions we wanted answered when we surveyed a cross section of young people in Keokuk County, Iowa.

Our study covered all the farm homes in 192 sections of the county, selected on a random basis. That was one-third of the county. Among the farm homes in this area we found 317 farm young people.

Several facts stood out. There were more than three single men out of school for every woman. There were nearly twice as many married women 16 to 25 years of age as men. Young women were getting more schooling than men.

What do the out-of-school young people do? Of the single young men, 80 percent were farming. About half of those in other occupations were working outside the county. Housework was the occupation of 40 percent of the single young women; 29 percent were teaching. Of those employed in non-housework, two-thirds were working outside of Keokuk County.

Two of every three of the out-of-school single young men who worked at home got a regular wage or a definite share for their labor. But none of the out-of-school single women got a definite share or wage. (Maybe this was part of the answer to why girls leave the farm.) Most of the girls who were on the farms in Keokuk County seemed to be there because of unusual circumstances. For example, one girl quit work because her dad was in the hospital. Another had been working and was in the process of shifting jobs.

Young farm men in Keokuk County are more interested in living on the farm than are the women. Only a third of the single young women out of school said they preferred living on the farm. Less than half of the girls still in school preferred the farm. But over 85 percent of the single young men preferred the farm over town or city.

What do young people do when they are looking for a good time?

Going to the movies was mentioned more than anything else. The typical single young man or woman attended five or six movies a month; the married young people about half that many. About three or four dances a month is average. Girls attend five or six parties yearly and the boys about half as many.

Attending or participating in athletic contests also ranked high as entertainment. Young women attended even more than the men.

Married young people didn't attend nearly as many dances and athletic contests. But they went to about as many parties as the single young people. Married women and single girls out of school spent more time listening to the radio—many reported tuning in 18 to 25 hours a week.

High School Students Report

High school girls reported about eight dates a month—out-of-school girls about 12. However, the number reported ranged all the way from none to 15 for the young men and none to 20 for the girls.

About 5 to 10 hours a month were spent in card playing. Young men spent 10 to 15 days a year hunting and trapping and about half as much time fishing. Other sources of entertainment for both boys and girls included reading magazines or books and loafing in town.

One of the more glaring social problems shown in this study is the ratio of single young men to single women in the 16- to 25-year-age group. In the one-third of Keokuk County included in our survey, there were only 25 single women out of school. Another 24 single women had left the county—7 to go to college, and 17 for employment outside the county. On the other hand, there were 77 single young men in the county and 22 out of the county; 11 of those who left were enrolled in school.

This obviously means that if the young men are to date, many of them must date high school girls. The result: The girls are marrying men considerably older than themselves. There were almost twice as many married women as married men among the 16- to 25-year age group. It's obvious that most of the girls are marrying men 5 years or more older than themselves.

This problem isn't peculiar to Keokuk County. For the last 2 years there have been approximately 180

It is fun to plan a game or stunt for a group.

Themselves

young men to every 100 young women in the Rural Young People's organization in Iowa. This is in spite of the fact that the clubs have made determined efforts to attract more young women—which has probably resulted in having a more equal ratio within the club group than in the community as a whole.

Our study showed that young people desire a club with a wide range in age in its membership. The survey indicated that there were enough young people in the trade areas of several of the towns to achieve a group of sufficient size to be of interest to the young people. Since about 60 percent of the single young people favored an organization based on the trade area of the town, or a smaller area, there's sound justification for exploring the possibilities of developing young people's clubs on a community basis for young people 16 to 25 years of age.

In such a program it would be essential to dip down at least to the 16-year-olds. This is necessary to get some balance between the young men and young women in the group. Such a program wouldn't work out for out-of-school young people alone. There wouldn't be enough of them on a community basis. And the low ratio of young women to men would be made worse. Most of the young women are working in town rather than living on the farm; taking in the out-of-school youth would add a good many more boys than girls.

More than three-fourths of the young people indicated that they favored sponsorship by adult organizations or the counseling of an older married couple. So a community type of young people's clubs might be organized under the sponsorship of an adult organization. The young people could achieve their desire for broadening their acquaintances, making new friends through occasional county-wide get-togethers of the clubs in a recreational and social way.

Can Reach More People

This type of approach could reach many more young people than the present approach of one club per county employed in the Iowa Rural Young People's clubs in the State. If such a program were sponsored by the county extension service, coordination might be achieved through the use of the county council, with each club electing one or two members to the council.

The married young people in our study indicated that their interests are primarily in farm and home. However, they do want opportunities for social good times. And they're interested in meeting with other young people of their own age. They prefer to meet in smaller groups. Apparently many of them prefer a group of 10 or 12 couples.

They'd like to meet about once a month. And they prefer to meet in their own neighborhoods or trade areas of their town. Relatively few of them are interested in being part of a county-wide group.

Organize in Own Community

This points up the importance of organizing a program for the folks in their own community—rather than expecting them to participate in a county-wide group. In Keokuk County alone, the sample indicates that there are roughly 150 couples of which one or both members are 25 years of age or less.

There were relatively more of the young married people who were opposed to the idea of their club being sponsored by some adult organization or having a council of older people. So perhaps all that's necessary is to stimulate some of these young people to organize a neighborhood group of their own and to acquaint them with the possibilities of carrying a program through a group of their own age.

These groups in turn might be interested in occasionally having a county-wide party, picnic or speaker, or other get-togethers with other similar groups of young married

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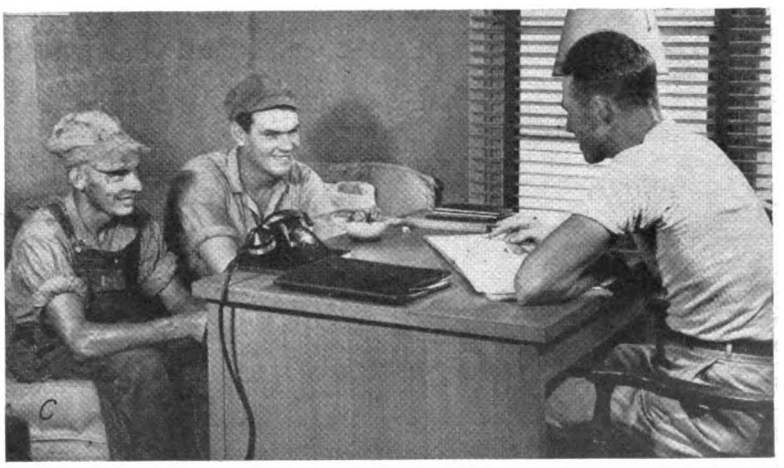
Young people gain leadership experience.



Farmers discuss farming operations with agent.

The Job of the County Agent

More comments from county agents on the article The Specialist Looks to the County published in November in which four specialists described the county agent's job as they saw it.

WHAT HAS PRECEDENCE?

A. B. Curet
County Agricultural Agent
New Roads, La.

The four specialists who took part in the New York debate on the job of the county agent were generally good. I enjoyed them very much. On certain of the statements however, there is something more to be said.

For example, Dr. R. C. Braithwaite exhibited comprehensive knowledge of the county agent's responsibilities in his discussion "What the farm does to the farmer." His objectives and method of approach are those of most well-informed county agents.

We have long realized that the major task of Extension is the selling of our wares (scientific information adopted and applied in the homes and on the farms). We acknowledge, too, that relationship with our people, both urban and rural, plays a major part in the final acceptance of our ideas by the public. We agree on both the need for selling of oneself to the people through good, wholesome acts before optimum relationship is possible, and secondly, that the harnessing of public opinion through public relations in bringing into adoption and final utilization the products of scientific research and experimentation is indispensable.

The only question in my mind is which has precedence over the other. I believe that to be able to render greatest service in the field of human relations one must first establish confidence as a doer in order to meet other folks on the same level and have comparable bargaining power (influence) with people generally.

In the first paragraph of Elton K. Hanks' discussion of How To Reach the Goal, he states that farmers are no more secure now than they were 40 years ago. I take this to mean that the farmer's net worth is not any greater. With such a statement, I disagree. Farm people generally have advanced notably up the economic ladder. Even if cash deposits are not much greater per capita, farm equipment and home conveniences have greatly improved through the years, and farm life, particularly among the smaller groups, has undergone an amazing change. Farm life and conveniences more nearly approach those of city people now than at any time in recorded history.

WHY SKIP 4-H CLUBS?

Loonis Blitch
County Agricultural Agent
Gainesville, Florida

I am surprised that the members of the Cornell Extension Club, in discussing the duties of county agents, did not place more emphasis on our work with 4-H Club members.

In my opinion this is the most important work county agents are doing at present. It is through our contacts with 4-H Club boys and girls that we are able to gain the confidence of parents we would not otherwise reach, thus enabling us to sell ourselves and our ideas to those parents.

If one of our objectives in extension work is to strive for human progress, I know of no better way to teach true moral and spiritual values than through 4-H Club members.

In my opinion the major task of county agents is the improvement of the individual, after which the individual is better prepared to solve the problems of production and marketing.

A county agent's work should be based on local needs in the community; in other words, a good 4-H Club project might be to paint the local rural church or to repair the pews in it. 4-H Club boys are also eager to plant ornamentals around the schoolhouse and to grow a vegetable garden for the school cafeteria.

My contention is that if county agents spend a good percentage of their time working for human progress, then material progress will follow.

LET'S HEAR FROM OTHER SPECIALISTS

Alec White
County Agricultural Agent
Tampa, Florida

I have read the material relative to the attitudes of members of the Cornell Extension Club with considerable interest and am very appreciative of the opportunity to do so. Their expressions indicate an appreciation of the role of Extension and reflect a fine piece of work in better relationships on the part of some one.

These men could not study this subject and express their thoughts as they have without making a great contribution to Extension through their positive and definite thinking. I wish this debate could be extended to every group of extension specialists in the Nation and that representatives of the experiment stations and colleges of the State universities might be included in the discussions.

Young Folks Help Themselves

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people. There are many who now participate in no organization or program other than that of the church.

The strong desires that these young people have expressed for getting together with other young people and making new friends is definitely an indication that they see a need for this sort of thing.

Single young people need an opportunity to meet members of the opposite sex under wholesome conditions where they can have a good chance to get acquainted and appraise each other.

Young men are facing service with the armed forces, and many are in need of help in orienting themselves to what they really believe and hold to be worth while before going into the situations they will face in service. Young people starting families and beginning in business for themselves have a great number of problems.

A strong effort needs to be made to help young people to help themselves in an organized way that will reach many more young people than we are now reaching through this phase of the extension program.

The Red Cross Bloodmobile Visits Us

HELEN STERLING, 15-year-old member of the Live-Wire 4-H Club, reports on a community project.

BECAUSE of the serious need of blood for use in Korea and to maintain a surplus in this country, the McPherson County chapter of the American Red Cross asked to bring its Bloodmobile to Canton, Kans.

At our August meeting, our club agreed to sponsor the visit in Canton, solicit blood donors, and prepare the meals served.

There was some doubt about the success of the Bloodmobile visit since the Red Cross wanted a lot of donors and we did not understand everything connected with the undertaking.

We made lists of all eligible donors in the community and our 4-H members interviewed each of these prospects. People were very nice to us. Those who could not donate blood told us and many others expressed satisfaction in being given the opportunity to give a pint of blood.

I was cochairman with Bobby Wedel in making the arrangements. To get interest in the Red Cross Bloodmobile, I called a meeting with Louise Knake, the county Red Cross secretary. She helped us get started. I got 14 donors to sign cards.

Then I made out the schedule. We arranged to have six donors come in every 15 minutes during the day.

We set up the equipment in the Methodist Church basement.

Our mothers helped us prepare the meal served the donors after they contributed their pint of blood. It consisted of ham sandwiches, potato salad, relish plate, cake, ice cream, coffee, milk and "cokes." We also served donors a glass of fruit juice and a piece of candy before they gave their blood. I helped with this.

After it was all over, we realized better than ever what a big job we had undertaken. Those connected with the Red Cross expressed their appreciation for our efforts and warmly congratulated our 4-H Club on its success. Before noon they had asked us to sponsor the Bloodmobile again next year. This pleased us very much.

Group Dynamics

(Continued from page 22)

he had got out of bed at 1 a.m. one night to list some points he wanted to bring up the following day.

The workshop was neatly packaged and tied up the final day by a panel consisting of a recorder from each group. They summarized the work accomplished by their groups on the selected problems. Typed reports of these summaries were submitted to Director Ballard for future reference.

When Mr. Miller briefly reviewed the initial objectives, the consensus was that they had been reached—somewhat to the amazement of all previous skeptics. Evaluation sheets collected from those present expressed almost wholehearted approval of the week's proceedings.

Administrators and specialists felt that each had gained a valuable understanding of a technique which can be applied to many phases of extension work and a deeper insight into the part group action plays in an extension program. In doing this he had acquired an almost 100 percent acquaintanceship with his coworkers.

● After three decades of service, ALTHEA AYER, Madison County (Fla.) Negro home demonstration agent has retired.

Since 1920 she has been working with Negro families of Madison County and has helped hundreds of Negro girls and women to improve their health and economic conditions and to make their homes more comfortable. She has taught them improved methods of cooking, food conservation, sewing, food preparation, and other household work. She also has helped them to improve their home surroundings and has encouraged them to take advantage of all educational opportunities.

Madison County Negro families honored the retired agent at a special ceremony at Mount Zion A.M.E. Church on January 20. The program included brief testimonials of her work, presentation of gifts from friends, an award from the county, and other features.

PROGRAM MATERIAL
to Meet the Homemaker's Needs

MURIEL SMITH
State Extension Specialist in Home Management, Nebraska

HOME Extension Clubs in Nebraska have available a wide range of choices in program material. There are 26 different study programs, each consisting of a subject-matter circular and a study outline for use by the clubs in 1952. The present series makes available a variety of programs dealing with five different phases of study. From these, any group or club may choose one of several programs to supplement the demonstration programs in any month of the year.

If music is their interest, they can get the program on "Song a Month." The clubs interested in reading have three programs from which they can select material. Citizenship programs offer such interest-getting titles as "Youth in Today's World," "Along Nebraska Pioneer Trails," and "Foreign Foods We Like in Nebraska." Under health study programs are offered such timely subjects as "Undulant Fever and Brucellosis" and "Prepayment Plans for Hospital and Medical Care." Family and community life programs offer such practical help as "Old-Fashioned Christmas Tree," "My Flower Garden," and "Kitchen Business Center."

A program is made available for 3 years in succession. This allows a club more than 1 year in which to include a certain program in its local club series. By this method about a third of the series are replaced each year. To determine the kind of new programs to be added, suggestions are obtained from several sources almost a year in advance. Home agents and local club members are asked to suggest topics. The new circulars, outlines, special sheets, and bulletins are selected and prepared on the basis of suggestions received. Some are prepared by staff members and local people who are authorities on the subjects concerned.

Early in the year, agents and their local committees on program planning are presented the new list by the State home extension supervisors. A short description of the content of each program is given with each title. The agents then introduce the list to their club program planning committees, which select as many study programs as meet their needs and desires for the coming year.

This year the cooperation and assistance of several of the State commissions and services have made possible reliable circular information for three of these programs. The Nebraska Public Library Commission director prepared the new reading program, as she has done for each of the past several years. This usually deals with the selection of books. The State historical society superintendent, this year, wrote the circular entitled "Along Nebraska Pioneer Trails." The executive secretary of the Nebraska Council on Children and Youth prepared the information for "Youth in the World Today." In several cases local homemakers who are well-informed on a particular subject have been asked to prepare subject-matter circulars for this series.

Each year a new music circular is written. It has usually included suggestions for a song-a-month which are of help to the music leader of the local club. The music circular for 1951 aimed to suggest ways a local leader could add a music program to a local club meeting and also to furnish sources for material needed for the special music program of the club.

Two or more reading programs are offered each year. This year, on the outline for the program entitled "The Homemaker Selects a Book," a "recipe" is given for a book talk. This is for the use of a leader who is to present a book review or book

(Continued on page 29)

DO YOU KNOW . . .

LOUISE M. CRAIG

Home Demonstration Agent and First Winner of the Grace Frysinger Fellowship

Grace Frysinger fellowship award winner Mrs. Louise Craig (left) accepts the check from Mrs. Mary Switzer, President of the National Association of Home Demonstration Agents.

THE Grace Frysinger Fellowship is one established by the home demonstration agents themselves. It enables an agent to visit fellow workers in other States and profit from the experience. For this purpose the National Association of Home Demonstration Agents last year set aside $500 to pay for living expenses for a month and cost of travel. Members of the association named their fellowship for one of the pioneers in home demonstration work, Grace Frysinger, a field agent in the Central States for many years, whose keen interest in the welfare of home demonstration agents has been an inspiration to them through the years. Miss Frysinger is now retired and living in Washington, D. C.

Louise Craig, winner of the fellowship, describes her county, Pulaski County, Ky., as semi-mountainous, with varied agricultural interests. Her contribution there has been to build membership and leadership into a top-notch home demonstration organization. It is Mrs. Craig who is responsible for the many community activities in the varied county program. In spite of these achievements, she has found time to serve the Business and Professional Women's Club as president and the Business Women's Circle of her church as chairman. She is now program chairman of the Women's Club.

She plans to visit two other States, probably Illinois and Oklahoma, and compile detailed information on methods of extension teaching and leadership training of women in civic and community affairs. She will evaluate her experiences to help improve the plan in the future and will make a report at the 1952 annual meeting. The association has already voted to set aside another $500 for next year for a similar fellowship.

Mrs. Craig is well fitted to evaluate the things she sees and hears in other counties. In addition to being a farmer's wife, she has served as home economist with the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration, National Youth Administration, and Farm Security Administration. She has served as home demonstration agent in Hickman County, Ky., and Johnson County, Tenn., and came to Pulaski County in 1947. Agents in every section of the country will be following Mrs. Craig's experience with interest.

Program Material

(Continued from page 28)

talk at a local club meeting. This has proved to be a very useful device.

Health program subject matter lends itself well to study by groups and is always of interest to homemakers. For some of these programs, folders and booklets published as educational material by commercial concerns furnish attractive and interesting program subject matter. In the 1951 series, there are seven study programs which deal with health. Members of the college of agriculture extension staff have prepared some of the circulars for this series.

Five of the programs for this year deal with world-wide problems, citizenship, and good will. These aim to develop better understanding of the peoples in many of the United Nations countries.

Each year one new program for a Christmas season meeting is prepared. The Christmas program in 1951 was entitled "The Old-Fashioned Christmas Tree." This program gives emphasis to the real significance of Christmas and its symbolism, tells the origin and the use of the Christmas tree and its ornaments, promotes the feeling of international good-will, and helps make Christmas a family day. This study program was prepared by a staff member who has a hobby of tree decorating.

There is always interest among club members in their flower gardens. A local homemaker who each year has a beautiful garden wrote the circular "My Flower Garden" and gave suggestions as to how Nebraska gardeners can increase the beauty and enjoyment of a flower garden.

Along with the programs already listed, seven others which include a wide range of suggestions for family and community life and development will continue to be available in the coming year.

Charts, true and false tests, a memory quiz, and an information

(Continued on page 30)

Why A Consumer Buys Eggs

(Continued from page 23)

the good egg program?" Half of them said that they had learned most about good egg quality from the egg program, although many said that they had learned most from relatives. The younger housewives had learned most from their mothers. Almost none had learned about quality from the grocery stores.

One of the questions of the survey was, "How do you tell when an egg is of good quality?" The common answer was, "I look for an egg that has a firm white and a yolk that doesn't break. I also want an egg to have a good 'fresh smell.'"

From their comments it was obvious that they did not understand the terms used by egg graders or by the industry in distinguishing between the exact egg grades such as A, B, or C. Rather, they had their own ideas of what was a "good" or a "poor" egg judged on the basis of interior quality.

Questions on Eggs

The specific question was asked, "What is the most serious fault of the eggs you buy? Is it size, cleanliness, watery white, blood spots, off flavor, or shell color?" Of these six faults the housewives told us that the three most important were lack of cleanliness, blood spots, and "off flavor." They placed virtually no importance on egg size or shell color, and they were not very clear what they meant by the egg being "off flavor."

Housewives were interested in general information on the food value of eggs. However, they were vastly more interested in new recipes for tasty egg dishes. Providing them with recipes would clearly do more to increase egg consumption than any of the other methods used. More than half of them answered that they would use more eggs if they had more recipes because it would make possible "a new egg dish"—a change from those that were becoming tiresome.

There was general agreement among the housewives that they preferred recipes placed in egg cartons to recipes given over the radio or in newspapers. The main reason given was that it was a simple job to assemble these recipes into a scrapbook for ready reference. Their desire for these recipes suggests the effectiveness of this part of the program and the value of educational work in influencing the diet of consumers.

After the project had been carried on for some 15 months the records of sales, which had been kept during the period of the study, were tabulated. The results compiled showed that consumption in the area had been increased by slightly more than 10 percent when the corresponding months of the 2 years were compared. The jump in consumption during the Easter season was so pronounced that the average weekly sales for the month of March were about 15 percent greater than for either February or April. Sales in December were also high.

This 10-percent step up in egg consumption is highly significant inasmuch as (1) prices were about 12 cents a dozen higher at the end of the experiment than they were when it was started a year earlier, and (2) there was no noticeable increase of egg consumption in the country generally during this period.

Educational Work Is Lagging

In brief, the information gathered from the survey and the general contact with consumers brings out two points in bold relief:

First, that the general information of urban consumers is exceedingly limited on quality and grades of eggs. Educational work is lagging far behind the State and Federal programs on grades and standards. Stronger educational efforts would give vastly more meaning, effectiveness, and value to egg-grading programs.

Second, urban consumers and retailers will respond rapidly to our program. Such a program carried out on a larger scale would have a pronounced influence in stepping up egg consumption and improving diets of urban consumers.

Program Material

(Continued from page 29)

game are supplied as activity features for the local leader to use in introducing or summarizing certain of these study programs.

Circulars and outlines for use by local leaders of these study programs are usually prepared by the multilith process, which makes possible the use of good picture illustrations and drawings as well as attractively designed cover pages. The multilith print is large, clear, and very readable, and is appreciated by local club leaders and members.

On the leader's outline which is prepared for each study program, the objective for that program is stated. This statement aims to assist a leader in her plans for that meeting and to encourage some definite accomplishment. Each outline it divided into four sections:

1. Leader's advance preparation
2. Plan for conducting the meeting
3. Review of the objectives
4. Follow-up activity

Study programs to supplement regular demonstration meetings are conducted by local leaders, making possible a variety of work for any Home Extension Club in Nebraska.

News stories about these programs appear on the home page of Agricultural Extension News to introduce the programs and encourage their use.

● L. R. BREITHAUPT, extension agricultural economist of Oregon for more than 25 years, retired November 5, 1951.

Mr. Breithaupt, a 1910 graduate of Oregon State College, became Malheur County extension agent in 1920. His tenure as extension agricultural economist dates from January 1, 1926. Associate Director F. L. Ballard, in announcing Mr. Breithaupt's retirement stated that Mr. Breithaupt was responsible for developing the OSC extension market information project. Among other things, the project staff issues 10 different market news reviews weekly and several agricultural outlook reports each year.

Science Flashes

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

Battle in the Corn Field

The 30-year battle between the cornborer and the parasitic fly *Lydella* has finally become an all-out war. Our entomologists say these flies are responsible for at least part of the $85,000,000 decrease in corn losses from the borer last year and estimate the damage to be still less this year. The flies, brought in from foreign countries by USDA entomologists, became established about 1925 and are now present in a great many corn fields. Some of the flies reached the fields under their own power; others were planted there by cooperating entomologists in the States concerned. Although parasites such as the Lydella rarely win a complete victory over their enemy, they do help to hold it in check and to reduce the cost of control.

Good News for Fish

Fish as well as man will benefit from a new method for disposing of dairy waste, developed recently at our Eastern Laboratory. Because of its rich content of sugar and protein, dairy waste is a serious source of stream pollution. Bacteria, feeding on the milk nutrients, use up the oxygen in the stream, making it unfit for fish. Some of the organic matter is incompletely oxidized and remains in the water as objectionable products with noxious odors and corrosive properties.

The new dairy waste disposal process is rapid and inexpensive and eliminates 95 percent of the waste before it is discharged into a stream. Half the organic material of the waste is converted to bacteria and removed as a sludge. Most of the rest is oxidized to carbon dioxide and water. The sludge is useful as a fertilizer and has recently been found a promising source of vitamin B_{12}.

The Fruit Grower's Friend

A fork lift truck—similar to those used to carry baggage at airports—is one of the handiest tools a fruit grower can have, according to a recent study by ARA and Michigan. For example, to move a 25,000-bushel apple crop from orchard to storage or truck in 1950 required 2 tractors, 4 orchard trailers, and 7 husky men. In 1951 with the help of a lift truck, the same size crop needed only 2 tractors, 2 trailers, and 3 men. The savings of unloading and loading alone amounted to $1,000. The study showed that any grower raising 100 tons of cherries, 10,000 bushels of peaches, pears, or apples, or any combination of these fruits totaling 10,000 crates can increase his net returns by using lift trucks. The fork lift trucks do a lot of other chores too that save time and money—such as moving fruit to and from graders and storage and transporting fertilizer and spray materials.

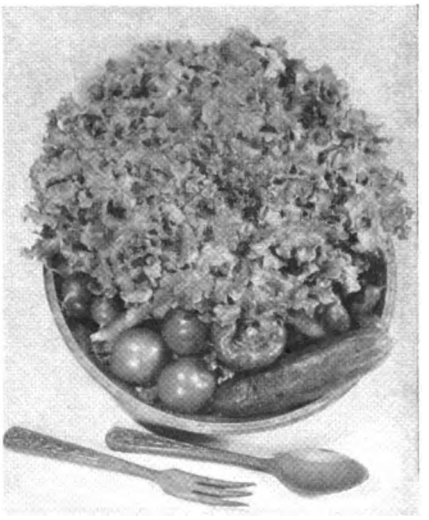
Urea Puts More Protein in Wheat

To make a good loaf of bread, bakers must have flour that contains approximately 11½ percent protein. That means flour made from our eastern and far western soft wheats must be blended with flour from the high-protein hard wheat. Unfortunately, in many years we don't produce enough high-protein wheat for ourselves, without considering the substantial demand from our European market.

ARA and several State stations began studying this problem from a new angle a couple years ago, and they have some promising results. By spraying wheat plants near the flowering stage with nitrogen in the form of urea, they increased the protein content of the grain. This is a complete reversal of the normal movement of plant nutrients in that they move from the leaf into the plant rather than from the root into the leaf. The big question mark is the cost. But if increased yields can offset the added cost or if growers can be sure of a premium for the higher protein content, then the prospects for nitrogen spraying would be good.

New Salad Bowl

"It will grow almost anywhere lettuce is grown," says Dr. Ross Thompson about the new lettuce variety he developed at Beltsville. The new lettuce, called Salad Bowl, will be available in seed stores this spring. It is a large, mid-season, medium-green variety of most unusual appearance. The leaves look something like endive or chicory. The plant is slow-bolting; that is, it produces tender, well-flavored leaves for much longer than the usual period. Tests show Salad Bowl is high in vitamins A and C. Although it is slow to flower and form seed, it is a good seed producer, an advantage in enabling seedsmen to supply gardeners at a moderate price.



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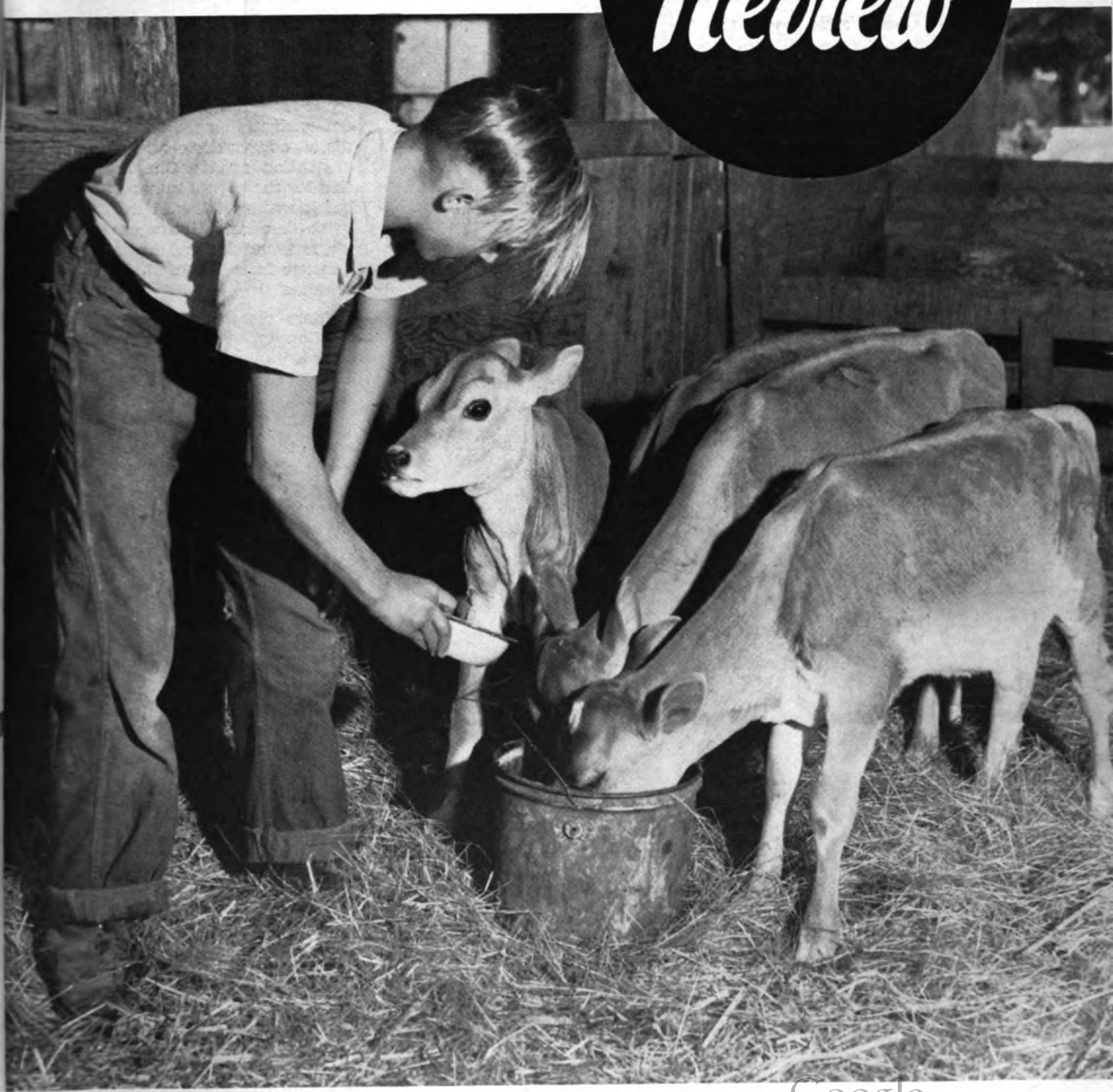
MARCH 1952

EXTENSION SERVICE Review



National 4-H Club Week . . . March 1-9, 1952

In this issue—

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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The Cover

● It takes hard work and skill to bring a 4-H project to completion. This Oregon 4-H member at his daily task of feeding his Jersey calves represents the nearly 2 million boys and girls to whom the cover pays tribute this month. The picture was taken by E. C. Hunton, photographer, Extension Service.

Next Month

● Home Demonstration Week will be featured next month in an open letter from Anna K. Williams, home demonstration agent, Decatur, Indiana, addressed to all home demonstration agents. She first wrote this for the agents in her own State but it was so well said that we felt home demonstration agents everywhere would find inspiration in this message from one of their own coworkers.

● More discussion on the Job of the County Agent will again appear after being temporarily crowded out of this issue. An agent from Utah and a specialist from New York will have the floor next month.

● To those who are thinking in terms of community development, Home Demonstration Agent Eula J. Newman's article on "How We Developed Better Community Relations" from Lamar County, Tex., will offer practical ideas. E. J. Niederfrank, sociologist, will start a series of articles on neighborhood groups.

● From Oregon comes an account of a home demonstration club camp and from Nebraska a story of how home demonstration club members themselves organized and put on a survey of their own county to help develop a program which truly met their needs. This latter article is written by Elaine Skucius, who is the present holder of one of the National 4-H Fellowships in Washington and last year was a home agent in Nebraska.

● Echoes of the rural reading conference of last fall will be heard again in the article on using young people for radio book reviews by Margaret C. Scoggin of the New York Public Library.

To Help Boys and Girls Reach Their Fullest Development

BRUCE R. BUCHANAN
County Club Agent
Brattleboro, Vt.

THE ANNUAL report which I have just completed is my twenty-fifth. During the past 25 years I have watched a constant stream of boys and girls marching through the doors opened to them by 4-H Club work. Following the thought of open doors a little further, it seems to me in retrospect that there has been a great change in the underlying philosophy of club work in these years. In the late twenties we were opening doors inward for the boys and girls to go in to a well-defined way of life, sheltered and ordered. Today we are opening doors outward for them to go out into a very uncertain future. 4-H Club work, always a living and growing organization, has changed its methods to accomplish this and to keep its goals in touch with the needs of youth today.

In 1927 the rules governing the conduct of club work were strict. The requirements for a standard club were enforced, the records of the individual members, including cost accounts and time records, were checked and double checked and credit for the year was often refused if the record was incomplete in any particular. That is a great contrast to the simple check sheet being used today. Then a standard program for each project was adopted by the county office and the clubs were expected to follow it. The popular conception of Boys' and Girls' Club work, as it was called, was to keep boys and girls on the farm and to show adults how to do certain operations better. Today, club agents hear speakers question the value of the record book, and read research bulletins emphasizing the program based on the "flow" of activities from the members rather than to the members. The boy and the girl are the center of the program today, not the project.

A second great change was the adoption of the summer camping as a major part of the 4-H program. Twenty-five years ago the few pioneer camps either gave instruction in project work or followed the woodcraft Indian program popularized by Ernest Thompson Seton. The change to a program based on the larger concept of 4-H work has been part of the change in thinking regarding the fundamental purposes of the whole program. We now believe that in the camping situation we have an opportunity to emphasize the basic 4-H values. We do not try to teach cooking techniques or dairy judging in camp but we now emphasize democratic methods, group living and outdoor activities, and cooperative action in a program largely planned and chosen by themselves. The opportunities for teaching such intangibles in camp are so much greater than in the home clubs that camping has taken an ever larger place in the program.

In my first reports there was space devoted to the first, second, and third awards given at the fairs. Somewhere along the way the Danish system of awards based on merit was adopted. This spread the awards over more members and made the competition between the member and his own work, not between members. An effort to reach a certain standard is much better than to excel one's neighbor. Today we are striving to make the contests more representative of the educational purposes that are basic to the work. The Vermont score card for judging dairy exhibits is an interesting example of the line of thinking we are following. In this score card points are allowed for the exhibitor and his appearance, the animal and the records. Conformation and showmanship, which formerly received 100 percent of the score, now are worth 35 percent. Committees of Vermont agents are now working on other contests to make them more truly educational.

(Continued on page 46)

The Nevada State 4-H Camp

GENE F. EMPEY
Extension Editor
Nevada

THOUGH many rural youth spend the summer at home, thousands trek to their favorite hideaways for a summer's vacation.

These treasured summer vacation spots range from the seashore to the mountains, but by far the most popular with Nevada's rural youth is one located high in the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Situated on the eastern shore of beautiful Lake Tahoe, the Nevada State 4-H Club camp has beckoned youth for a week's vacation for many years now. Members, leaders, and parents have been cooperating for 25 years with the Nevada Extension Service to acquire, establish, and develop a camp at Lake Tahoe for the youth of their State.

Serves California Too

But the uniqueness of this ideal youth camp extends beyond its beauty and appeal to Nevadans. For several years the camp has been made available to 4-H members from five counties in northern California, including: San Joaquin, Lassen, Modoc, Solano, and Sacramento.

More than being summer vacationists, these Californians have become good-will ambassadors while spending a week at the Nevada 4-H camp on the shores of the mile-and-a-quarter high lake.

In commenting on the cooperative system established by local 4-H leaders between the California counties and the Nevada camp, Paul L. Maloney, in charge of junior extension work for Nevada and director of the camp, explained:

"Nevada has been glad to share its camping facilities with rural youth groups from California so that more 4-H members can enjoy a week's recreation at Lake Tahoe."

The Nevada Extension Service is greatly interested in young people and believes that the value of the camp ground is related to the number of boys and girls who participate in the citizenship and leadership training activities afforded through full use of these facilities.

Immediate plans for improving the 35-acre camp include more permanent housing. Present facilities consist of four family-size cabins; an administration building; and a large well-equipped kitchen and dining hall to accommodate 350 persons at one time. All buildings are covered with log-siding in keeping with the pine-tree surroundings.

As soon as funds are available, permanent barracks-type buildings will replace the tents for housing the increased numbers of delegates requesting use of the camp grounds each year. Plans also include building a large recreation hall. At present, 35 tents stretched over wooden-floored tent frames and equipped with cots and mattresses serve as sleeping quarters for most vacationing 4-H delegates.

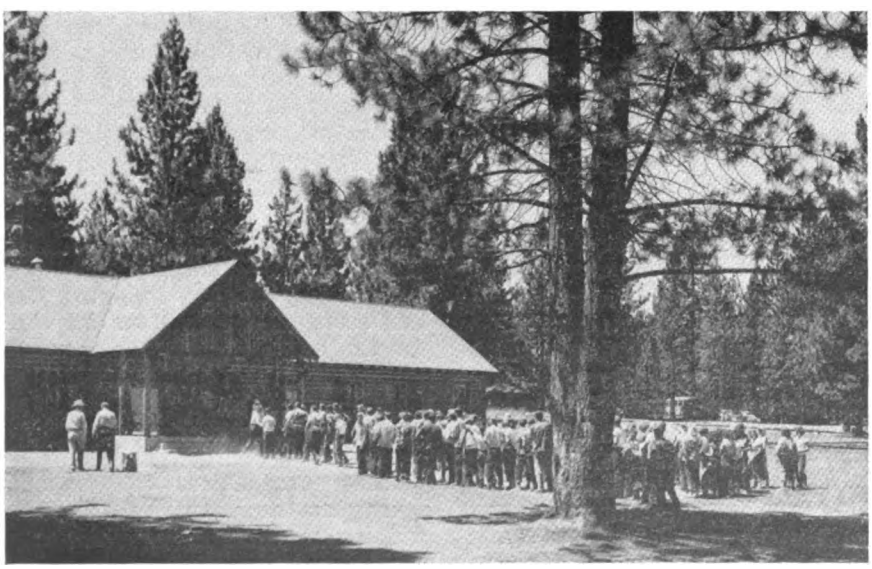
Priority at the camp is given to rural youth groups, but its use is by no means limited to these alone. Many organizations request use of the beautiful camp grounds located among the pines on a bench of land overlooking the crystal clear waters of ancient Lake Tahoe.

Dedicated to the Training of Farm Young People

Director Maloney states that, "Our 4-H Club camp grounds is a character-building institution developed and dedicated to the training of farm youth as a basic source of our future strength, leadership, efficient farming, and wholesome family farm life."

The 4-H Club members learn by doing. They run their own camp through their elected officers and democratic government. This applies to the 10-year-old as well as the 18-year-old groups which hold separate camps at Lake Tahoe.

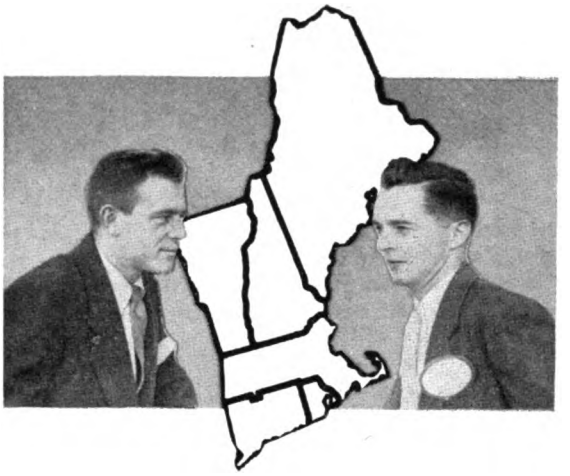
This year's State 4-H Club camp president, Evelyn Nelson, Gardnerville, Nev., is enthusiastic about the camp. This is what the hard-working University of Nevada co-ed has to say: "Being able to meet boys and girls from every part of the State on equal terms and to actively engage in democratic government by making and enforcing our own camp laws, is to me one of the most stimulating opportunities any of us will ever have."



Young campers are ready for their meals at Nevada State 4-H Camp.

Young New Englanders Discuss Security in a Changing World

ARLENE L. MARTIN, Associate Club Agent
Litchfield County, Conn.



John T. Breakell (left), president of the Connecticut Federation of Rural Youth and 1950 IFYE delegate to Switzerland, talks things over with Wilbur Pope.

AT NORTHFIELD, MASS., November 16 to 18, an extension dream became a reality, the dream of a youth conference for New England young men and women. Although it had been tried, I believe, in years past, not all the States participated. So with Yankee shrewdness and patience extension agents waited for youth to take the initiative and show that a conference was wanted. The idea grew gradually in the minds of young people attending State-wide youth conferences such as that of the Connecticut Federation of Rural Youth, Massachusetts and New Hampshire Service Club and Extension Youth Conferences and Massachusetts and Vermont Young Farmers and Homemakers meetings where members gained from exchanging ideas across county borders.

Attendance at the Rural Youth, U.S.A. Conference crystallized the idea of a regional meeting in the minds of a small group of young people from Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire in 1949. These young men and women thought that much could be gained from a conference within a region of like needs and interests.

In order to start developing the New England Conference idea young people met with extension directors and State club leaders in the spring of 1950 to discuss possibilities. This meeting started interest in a conference in some States and in others brought a new awareness of the needs of this age group. After consideration by extension directors and State leaders in 1951 the directors took action and set up an advisory committee of extension agents representing each New England State and all branches of extension work. This committee met and elected the author of this story as chairman; and Lawrence V. Loy, secretary, to work with a committee of young people in planning and conducting a conference.

Only two stipulations were made by the advisory committee: that for expediency, the first year at least, the conference be planned for and by extension-sponsored groups, and that the age limits be at least 16 and 30, the young people to make any regulations they wished within this limit. Possible program topics were discussed to bring out all points of view but these were to be used only if the young people asked for suggestions and needed help.

A program-planning committee of two youth representatives from each State met to plan the conference. Each State and the advisory committee were represented. The young people discussed the general purposes of the conference, ideas on the type of conference desired, and the location for such a conference. Tentative dates were set and the theme "Security in a Changing World" decided upon. Methods planned for the conducting of the conference were large and small group discussions, panel discussions, a few speakers, and workshops. The ages planned for were 18 to 30 although mature younger persons would be allowed to attend. A committee was appointed to locate a site for the conference and a small program-planning committee was appointed to get together the ideas of all committee members and prepare a tentative program for discussion by the group.

The committees worked hard and at the next meeting of the planning committee the site and date were announced and final plans for the program decided upon.

The conference itself was held November 16 to 18 and was conducted entirely by the young people, who registered delegates, served as chairmen of meetings, introduced speakers, and made announcements. At each session a secretary was appointed to take notes. These notes were gathered into a report of the conference to send to all attending the meeting and to others interested in the project. A high light of the program was the talk on Sunday morning by Wilbur Pope of Adams, N. Y., a young farmer.

A recommendation for next year is to start contacting speakers by spring for a fall conference.

The conference should be more widely publicized and if the program is arranged earlier publicity can go out earlier also. Assigning conference duties early would make for a more smoothly running meeting. An attempt to mimeograph the report of the conference and distribute it at the last sessions would

(Continued on page 46)

What makes

4-H Club Work Tick?

MARGARET E. CLARK, North Carolina Assistant State Club Leader, gives us some of the high lights of the study she made in Wayne County. This is part of a Southern States 4-H Club Study involving one county in each Southern State and Puerto Rico.

I WISH that every extension worker could have the same opportunity I had in trying to find out what makes 4-H work progress.

Last May and June I talked with 100 persons in Wayne County to find out first-hand what they thought were the most important factors in developing 4-H Club work in Wayne County. I talked with 4-H boys and girls and their parents, local leaders, high school principals, businessmen, and other county leaders.

I found that it's the people taking part in 4-H work—such folks as county extension workers, local leaders, parents, and business people together with a wide variety of activities, that make 4-H work live and expand. There is a cooperative spirit among all county workers, school officials, business people, churches, and people of other organizations.

The people I interviewed in these different organizations gave credit to each other for 4-H success. They all seemed to have a common interest in furthering 4-H Club work.

County extension workers came in for much credit for carrying on 4-H activities in Wayne County for more than 40 years: working with the boys and girls themselves; encouraging parents to support their children's 4-H projects; and training leaders to assume 4-H responsibilities in the home, neighborhood, community, and county.

"The County Council is the backbone of the 4-H Club" was the opinion of a club boy who had been an active member for 6 years. He had been made highway safety chairman of his club and had represented his club at the council meeting on highway safety, one of the activities being emphasized in Wayne County. A representative of the State Highway Safety Division met with the council members—all officers of county 4-H Clubs—and explained the plan for the highway safety program.

This 4-H Club boy went on to tell me how he, as well as the other representatives of the 14 county clubs, relayed the safety information given at the council meeting to their club members, and they proceeded to formulate the program as recommended. He proudly exhibited the map, representing the highway safety program, in his club and explained how the club members were reporting all types of community accidents to him.

4-H programs and activities adopted in the 4-H county council are used as a basis for all local club programs and activities.

The Wayne County 4-H Club program throughout the years has included a wide variety of activities. County camps held annually and eligible for 4-H members with club work up-to-date have been well-planned ones, affording educational and recreational programs. 4-H Sunday was one of the most popular special 4-H programs. Dairy foods demonstrators, who have been trained as teams and as individuals, and livestock judging teams have had an important place in the 4-H program. Achievement days, National 4-H Week, dress revues, scrap iron drives, trips within and outside the county, planned recreation, fat stock shows, and fairs have received prominent attention.

Being able to select a 4-H project that appealed to the club member himself and to successfully conduct the selected project were recognized as vital factors to the club member's success. Recognition given when deserved has stimulated vigorous activity among the leaders, club members, and parents.

Special projects on which clubs worked together seemed to have strengthened the clubs. The boys and girls liked to be considered a part of every 4-H activity. They liked the local club meetings which were interesting and educational and afforded club member participation.

The county's State winners and national and international delegates have set attainable goals for many club members. Several of the outstanding club members have remained in the county and are now parents of 4-H Club members or are serving as adult leaders.

As I drove from the home of the one hundredth person interviewed, I thought of a comment generally heard while the study was being made: "It seems as if the whole county is *for* 4-H Club work."

A 5-Point 4-H Program

One hundred and twenty-four Negro 4-H Club members and leaders and 11 extension workers from Fairfield, Richland, Kershaw, Chester, York, Lancaster, and Chesterfield Counties attended the lower Piedmont district 4-H council at Winnsboro, S. C.

The Five Point Program, which includes citizenship, education, health, recreation, and community activities, was emphasized. The discussions brought out the need for learning about local, State, and national government, for sharing in home and community responsibilities, and for respecting and protecting public property. Club members set a goal for themselves of a high school education and as far beyond high school as possible. They resolved to eat the seven basic foods, keep clean, and screen homes. They decided to take a greater part in games, socials, and programs of community entertainment, and recommended more use of schools, libraries, and churches.—*Reported by Vivian D. Squirewell.*

Building Peace Through Friendship

FARM FAMILIES in both Illinois, Montana, and several other States found a most rewarding experience in entertaining foreign students for the traditional American holiday of Thanksgiving.

In Montana it was the Jefferson Island-Cardwell community which played the host to thirteen Montana State College students, reports Geraldine G. Fenn, assistant State 4-H Club leader. Three groups within the community sponsored the event—the Western Wooly Watchers 4-H Club, the Cardwell Country Club, and the 4-H Builders Club. The foreign visitors were entertained during the 4-day Thanksgiving vacation. The high light was the Friday evening community gathering which featured a basketball game and an exhibition square dance.

Thirty-five foreign students from the University of Illinois, representing 20 countries, exchanged ideas with 22 Whiteside County farm families in the traditional Thanksgiving setting. Both hosts and guests reached a fuller realization that friendship is based on mutual respect and understanding.

About 500 rural people of the county turned out for the Friday reception featuring an exchange of music, cultures, and ideas on democracy. Short, dynamic and inspiring talks contributed to the challenging objective of "building peace through friendship." The exchange of games and music was exciting to both Americans and their guests.

No project sponsored by Whiteside County farm people has even received the enthusiastic support that was given this international friendship project. They took real pleasure in proving to the young people from other lands that American farm people are honest, hard-working, and that they believe "all men are created equal," reports Garland Grace, assistant youth adviser in Illinois.

Nearly 200 young farmers from seven different countries (Denmark, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands and Norway) also had Thanksgiving dinner with farm families in Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri and Ohio.

What the experience meant to visitors is aptly described in the following letter from a Japanese student:

"When I was leaving my home town, a certain friend rushed to me and said, 'I have just heard you are going to Illinois. Please extend our hearty thanks to the people of Illinois because they sent us a large amount of relief goods immediately after the war—doing away with the hatred.'

"We wondered why the American people would send relief goods to people who were their enemies just a few years before. We could not understand at first. We learned true humility from American people. You saved many, many people from freezing to death. Friendship between the two countries will never be destroyed. The international situation is much better.

"Japan is going to stand on her own feet as a free and democratic nation. Her future is by no means bright, but we will get over any difficulty and march toward a world of peace together with you American people, hand in hand and arm in arm.

"We have a new and strong weapon—the aspiration for peace. I have seen the historic atomic cloud. We have to avoid war at any cost—not because we fear the atomic bomb but because we love people.

"We have been in your country for 4 months under the exchange program. We are supposed to study until next June. We sincerely wish to bring back the seeds of democracy from the United States and to 'bloom' them in Japan"—*Toshitaro Fukushima, Japan.*

International good will made this a red-letter Thanksgiving Day for the Powell family of Montana. Sharing experiences and good fellowship with young guests from Puerto Rico, Iran, Colombia, and Guam was a rewarding experience.

4-H Agents Honored

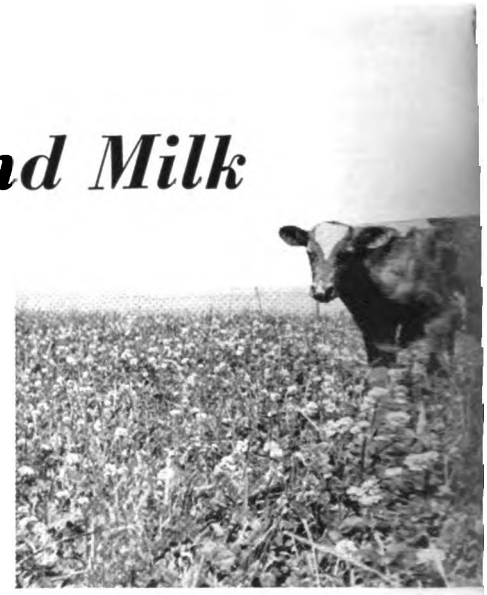
Three county 4-H Club agents received the distinguished service award from the National Association of County Club Agents at the organization's annual banquet in Chicago, in November. Those so honored were Elizabeth Bourne, Rockingham County, N. H.; Mrs. Dorothy P. Flint, Nassau County, N. Y., and Everdell G. Smith, Oneida County, N. Y.

Certificates in recognition of 25 or more years of service were presented to H. H. Tozier, Jr., John Walker, Harry Case, and E. B. Fuller, all of New York State.

GRASSLANDS—

Key to More Meat and Milk

Dr. W. M. Myers, director of field crops research in the Agricultural Research Administration, gave such an excellent talk before the Department information staff recently that we asked his permission to reproduce it for our readers. Here it is as abridged by Stella S. English, ARA.



Guernsey cattle thrive on Ladino clover

FOOD is a major weapon in a world struggle. Lack of food breeds discontent and the willingness to accept strange doctrines. Mass starvation weakens the will to resist oppression and, in advanced stages, leads to the collapse of whole nations.

Today, for the first time in our history as a Nation, we must be concerned about food. We are not now producing enough, especially of livestock products. We are a meat-eating and milk-drinking people. And meat is the No. 1 problem on the farm front today.

The increased demand has come from our greater purchasing power and our larger population. In 1951 we ate 14 pounds more meat per capita than we averaged in the period 1935-39. Most of this increase was in pork and poultry. Consumption of beef—the most popular item in the American diet—remained essentially the same. The reason is clear: there is no more beef to buy. During the past decade the population of the United States increased by about 20 million and is now going up at the rate of 2½ million per year. It is small wonder that our farms are being pressed to meet greater demands for meat at the present time.

With increased mobilization, higher wages, full employment, and fewer durable consumer goods, there will be more consumer dollars available for purchase of food, especially meat. And our population continues to grow and may continue at an even faster pace. It has been estimated that we may have about 200 million people in another quarter of a century. Even to feed those people as well as now, we must have about 25 percent more food. And to provide the levels of nutrition our people want and need, the percentage must be even higher.

But our people cannot eat more meat—or other foods—unless our farms can produce more. Our agriculture must therefore look to new sources for increased production. Since we have no new frontiers of virgin land, we must increase production per acre. And grasslands provide the largest undeveloped potential for increased production, especially of livestock products, that is available in the United States today.

To many of our people that is a strange concept. We have been for generations row - and - cash - crop farmers. We have emphasized corn, cereal grains, cotton, and tobacco. We have cleared the forests of the East, plowed the prairies of the Midwest, and turned the bunch grasses of the Palouse—all in the interest of producing more grain, fiber, and other cash crops.

There is still a widespread belief in this country that the spigot of agricultural abundance is turned off by planting our agricultural land down to grass and is turned on by plowing the grasslands for the production of the so-called cultivated crops. I am convinced that this is a false concept. Grassland improvement is an opportunity. It is also a necessity if we are to continue as a meat-eating and milk-drinking nation.

Grass Versus Feed Grains Livestock Feed

There are several reasons why I feel so confident in making these statements. The first is that the grasslands provide, as pasture, hay, and grass silage, the major raw materials for the production of livestock products, especially beef, dairy products, mutton, and wool. We have too often erroneously spelled feed "c-o-r-n." Actually, in 1941-46 pasture and hay provided over 51 percent of the nutrients consumed by all classes of livestock in the United States. And some classes obtained much higher proportions of their nutrients from forage—two-thirds for dairy cows, three-fourths for beef cattle, and nine-tenths for sheep.

In Tennessee, dairy cows have been carried through successive lactations on forage alone and have produced 8,000 pounds of milk annually. In New Jersey, over a 5-year period, dairy cows that were fed high-quality pasture, hay, and grass silage, but no concentrates, produced an average of 8,400 pounds

, in Columbia River Basin, Washington

of milk per year. The average annual production of milk in the United States is 5,000 pounds per cow and in New Jersey about 7,200 pounds.

These results suggest that with adequate supplies of pasture, hay, and grass silage of high quality, we could produce more milk than we do at present without feeding any concentrates. By adopting feeding schedules that limit the amount of grain, we probably could save in our dairy cattle feeding alone more grain than the deficit for 1951.

At experiment stations and on farms in the South and throughout other parts of the United States, beef steers are being fattened to good and choice market grades on grass alone—without any concentrates. At the North Mississippi Station, for example, steers that were fattened on Italian rye grass winter pasture alone gained 2.30 pounds per day, a total of 326 pounds per acre, with a net profit per steer of $84. Comparable steers in the same experiment fed grain in dry lot gained 2.46 pounds per day but made a net profit of only $48.

A second reason that the grasslands are of such importance is the enormous potentialities they hold for increased feed production. Over a billion acres, more than half of our total land area, is in grazing lands. Much of this is in the subhumid plains, the arid deserts, and the forests. Here the forage production per acre is low, but the total production is high because of the vast acreage.

In the eastern half of the United States, where rainfall and other climatic conditions encourage luxuriant growth of grasses and legumes, we have approximately 230,000,000 acres of grasslands. Most of this land is unimproved. Almost bare, eroded hillsides, scattered brush, weeds, and the ever-present broom sedge and poverty grass are mute evidence of the years of neglect of these grasslands. Even with the limited knowledge we have today, most of this land could be converted to highly productive grasslands.

At State College, Pa., where unimproved pasture was capable of producing about 1,000 pounds of dry matter per acre, application of lime and fertilizer resulted after about 3 years in yields of 3,000 pounds per acre—three times the yield of the unimproved pasture. Renovation with tillage, liming, fertilization, and reseeding to productive grasses and legumes resulted in 6,000 pounds per acre. It would take almost 90 bushels of corn to provide as many feed nutrients as 6,000 pounds of dry matter from pasture, and this was on land that was too steep and unproductive for growing corn.

In Wisconsin, renovation of unproductive bluegrass pastures resulted in increased yields of 2½ to 3 times that of the unrenovated pasture. And in Iowa, with an average annual cost of $5 per acre for renovation, beef yields were increased from 97 to 213 pounds per acre.

Getting back to the South, where the potentialities for increased production of grasslands are greater than in any other area of the United States, even more striking results have been obtained. At Experiment, Ga., with an average annual cost of $4.18 per acre for fertilizer and lime, the beef production on permanent pasture was increased from 183 pounds to 540 pounds, an increase of 357 pounds of beef per acre. In Tennessee, irrigation of an improved pasture during a dry year resulted in 67 percent more cow days, 90 percent more milk, and 130 percent greater returns above feed and irrigation costs than the non-irrigated pasture.

Grass Versus Feed Grains

A third reason—and one that is frequently overlooked — is that grasses and legumes will produce on much of the cropland of the United States more total digestible nutrients per acre than will corn or the other feed grains, at lower costs, and with greater returns per man-hour of labor.

In an experiment in North Carolina, for example, it was found that 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients from improved pasture cost 58 cents. From alfalfa hay, it cost $1.35, from corn $1.77, and from oats $2.07. Almost identical relative costs of feed nutrients from various sources were obtained in experiments at the Huntley, Mont., station. In the North Carolina experiments, it was calculated that the return per man-hour of labor was $23.09 for pasture, $5.81 for wheat, $3.69 for corn, and $2.79 for oats.

A fourth point is that improved grasslands are required in crop rotation for sustained maximum production of other crops in that rotation. No other cropping system has yet been devised for American agriculture that will maintain the organic matter of the soil except rotations that involve adequate quantities of grasses and legumes. It is hardly necessary for me to dwell long on this point. I should like merely to cite one example of an experiment carried out in Ohio. Here, the yield of corn from continued cropping was 39 bushels per acre. The yield on a corn-wheat rotation was 53 bushels of corn per acre, and a yield of corn in a 5-year rotation of corn-corn-wheat-alfalfa-alfalfa was 68 bushels. The continuous corn produced an average yield of 156 pounds of protein. Corn-wheat rotation produced an average of 193 pounds, and the 5-year rotation with 2 years of corn, 1 of wheat,

(Continued on page 44)

Regional Summer Schools For Extension Workers

The five regional short-term summer schools for extension workers have now about completed their schedule of courses and instructors. Each course is planned to encourage an exchange of ideas—the thing which agents value most about summer school. Latest information indicates the following schedule:

Northeast Region, Cornell University, July 7-25:

Teaching in extension education—J. Paul Leagans, Professor of Extension Education, Cornell

Extension Evaluation—E. O. Moe, Associate Professor, Rural Sociology Department, Cornell

Leadership and group work—William Reeder, Assistant Professor, Rural Sociology Department, Cornell

Extension work with 4-H Clubs and young adults—C. C. Lang, Assistant State Club Leader, Ohio

Extension's role in the field of public problems—M. C. Bond, Professor, Marketing, Cornell

Problems in home furnishing—Mrs. Ruth B. Comstock, Associate Professor, Housing and Design, Cornell

Visual aids—Landis S. Bennett, Extension Associate Professor, in charge, Visual Aids, North Carolina.

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

Western Region, Colorado A. and M., July 21-August 8:

Principles and techniques in extension education—K. F. Warner, Training Officer, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, USDA

Basic evaluation adapted to extension teaching—Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky, Extension Analyst, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service

Principles in the development of agricultural policy—J. C. Bottum, Associate in and Assistant Head, Agricultural Economics Department, Purdue University

Principles in the development of youth programs—T. T. Martin, State Club Agent, Missouri

Psychology for extension workers—Paul J. Kruse, Professor Emeritus, Extension Education, Cornell University

Organization and development of extension programs—T. Guy Stewart, State Supervisor, County Organization and Program Development, Colorado Extension Service

Contact: F. A. Anderston, Director of Extension, A. and M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado

Southern Region, University of Arkansas, June 30-July 18:

Extension's role in public problems—Bushrod W. Allin, Chairman, Outlook and Situation Board, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA

Developing extension programs—J. L. Matthews, in charge, Educational Research Section, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service

Psychology for extension workers—Charles H. Cross, Professor of Education, University of Arkansas

Extension supervision—F. E. Rogers, State Extension Agent, Missouri

Organization and procedures in youth programs—Robert C. Clark, State Club Leader, Wisconsin

Use of groups in extension work—Raymond Payne, Assistant Professor, Sociology, University of Oklahoma

Contact: Lippert S. Ellis, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas

Regional Negro School, Prairie View A. and M. College, Prairie View, Tex., June 2-21:

Extension methods—R. E. Jones, Negro State Agent, North Carolina Extension Service

Psychology for extension workers—Negotiations in progress

News, radio, and visual aids—Sherman Briscoe, Information Specialist, Office of Information, USDA

Nutrition for extension workers—Evelyn Blanchard, Home Economist, Foods and Nutrition, Federal Extension Service

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

Contact: Ide P. Trotter, Dean, Graduate School, A. and M. College, College Station, Texas

Central Region, University of Wisconsin, June 9-27:

Consumer education in clothing—Alice Linn, Clothing Specialist, Federal Extension Service

Organization and methods in adult extension work—J. Neil Raudabaugh, Associate Professor, Extension Studies and Training, Iowa Extension Service

4-H Club organization and procedure—John T. Mount, Assistant State Club Leader, Ohio Extension Service

Evaluation of extension work—Mary L. Collings, in charge, Personnel Training Section, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service

Principles of extension program development—P. K. Connelly, Assistant County Agent Leader, Indiana Extension Service

Extension methods in public affairs—J. B. Kohlmeyer, Professor, Agricultural Economics, Purdue University

Sociology for extension workers—Robert C. Clark, State Club Leader and Professor Rural Sociology, Wisconsin

Extension communication—Maurice E. White, Assistant Professor, Agricultural Journalism, Wisconsin

Contact: E. A. Jorgensen, in charge, Extension Summer Session, College of Agriculture, Madison 6, Wisconsin

Farm Youth Visit Puerto Rico As IFYE Expands

NINE YOUNG MEN and women from farms in this country are in Puerto Rico laying the ground work for closer understanding between rural people on the island territory and the mainland.

They are visiting Puerto Rico for 6 weeks under a supplemental project of the International Farm Youth Exchange, which has as its objective understanding between people all over the world. The project is sponsored by the Cooperative Extension Service and the National 4-H Club Foundation.

The delegates are spending 4 of the 6 weeks living and working with Puerto Rican farm families. Since the family is the foundation of all societies, the experience of actually living and working together at the family level is considered the heart of the exchange program. If misconceptions can be cleared up at that level, a step will have been made along the road to mutual understanding. They will also spend one week at the University of Puerto Rico and one week traveling with extension agents to visit farmers and 4-H Clubs. A brief visit will also be made to the Virgin Islands to observe extension work in action there.

The counterpart of the exchange will take place in late spring or early summer when 12 young men and women and two extension workers from Puerto Rico will come to the mainland for a similar experience.

This is the fifth year of the International Farm Youth Exchange. Exclusive of the exchange with Puerto Rico, 135 two-way exchanges with foreign countries are expected this year. Since the project began, 165 United States delegates have participated and 139 exchanges have come to the United States from other lands. Last year 75 delegates from 34 States and Alaska participated in the International Farm Youth Exchange while 60 exchangees came to the United States under the 1951 project.

What are the results up to now? Have the delegates and exchangees dispelled some of the misconceptions people have of how their world neighbors live? There are indications that they have.

Rosemary Archibald of Illinois, an IFYE delegate to Ireland last summer, wrote, ". . . one of the poultry inspectresses took us to a nearby agricultural college and when we got home she confessed that she had thought we'd be very sophisticated and hard to talk to and was amazed to find us very common, ordinary people. We see more every day the need for IFYE's and how just being ourselves changes peoples' views entirely. . . ."

Jean Stevens, an exchangee from Shropshire, England, visited Georgia plantations and Illinois farms. Speaking to delegates to the 30th National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago last December, Jean said, "Believe me, I found my geography hadn't been too good. . . . I had read 'Gone With the Wind,' and thought I knew what the South . . . was like. But when I set foot in Georgia, my previous concept really did go with the wind."

And the Scottish hostess of an American delegate summed up the reactions of the array of unsung hosts and hostesses of American delegates and foreign exchangees, when she wrote, "Mary Joe Ridley stayed with us as a member of the family . . . we learned a lot from her about American home life and agriculture and feel sure that your country and ours must benefit from exchange visits of the type of young farmer we had the fortune to have staying with us."

These are but a few examples of the contribution rural young people of the United States and other lands are making to a better understanding of each other's problems and attitudes. Surely this offers a ray of hope in this troubled world.

IFYE delegates from the United States arrived at Puerto Rico on February 1. (left to right): Patricia Ann Spencer; George S. Foster, Carol Ellyn Martin; Mrs. George S. Foster; Helen Jean McGlaughlin; Howard Lee Ragland; Ulyss G. Word, Jr.; Lucille Neal; Doris Leile Baity; Byron Tapp, Jr.; David Hughes Eddington.

Tips for 4-H'ers

"WHAT advice would you give other 4-H'ers that would help them most to succeed in 4-H Club Work?"

This provocative question was asked of the six national winners in achievement leadership and citizenship in 1951. This group was given a special trip to Washington following National 4-Club Congress to present to the President and other government officials a "4-H Report to the Nation" for the past year. It was during their visit to the Capital that the question was posed. Their answers were as varied as their personalities but, at the same time, they showed that their 8 years or more spent in club work had crystallized their thinking into cohesive ideas. Here is the way they looked at it:

Joy Alexander—"Doing one job at a time, no matter how small it is; doing the very best one possibly can and keeping a record of your work because if a job is worth doing, it is worth recording."

Wayne Schultz—"I think 4-H records must be accurate and complete. The main secret is to record the work as you do it rather than trying to make a record just before turning it in. Be accurate and honest. If you can do the work and put it in a record, the reward will take care of itself."

Bill D. Carmichael—"First of all put into your records only what you have actually done; but, of course, include all of the things you have done. Might I say in regard to junior leadership, make yourself known by the examples you set and the things you do not only in 4-H work but in all phases of life."

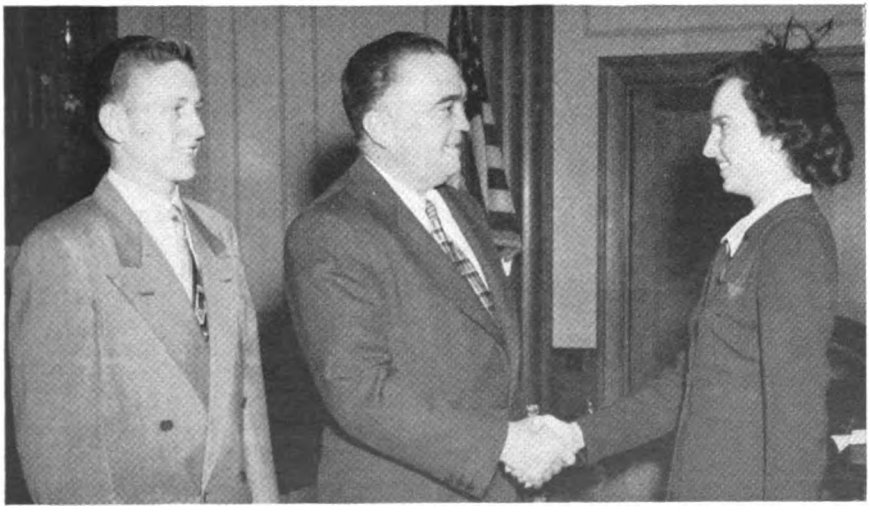
Lottye Betts Rye—"Do what gives happiness and happiness will follow. Work with the project that makes a person the happiest."

Gordon Dowell—"Trust and faith in God and hard work are the most important. All worth-while things achieved are worth working for and must be. I think also that if a 4-H Club member will start keeping an accurate record when he or she enters club work and continues to do so throughout his entire club career, along with the work, that recognition will come."

This advise was for 4-H Club members but, it seemed to George Foster, field agent, Southern States, as he listened to them, that there is a lot of food for thought in their suggestions for all of us. And these national winners did not feel that they had "arrived at the top"—in fact most of their conversation dealt with ways of helping extension agents and fellow 4-H'ers. As Esther Jean put it, "We can now see that we have not reached the top. There are so many opportunities for service ahead."

Their "thank you" letters after they returned home were filled with such statements as: "It is true we have completed our years in 4-H work as a member, however, our work in 4-H has just begun. We have great responsibilities to our community and 4-H Clubs for such achievements can well be the achievements of other 4-H members." The "Stars are high but with God's help, I will keep reaching."

That's the secret.



National 4-H Club winners visit with FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover as part of their "Report to the President" trip, December 3, 1951. They are, left to right: Bill Carmichael, Okla., National Citizenship winner; FBI Chief Hoover; Esther Jean McNeal, Louisiana, National Citizenship winner.

Grasslands

(Continued from page 41)

and 2 of alfalfa produced 500 pounds.

It was recognition that our grasslands provide the largest undeveloped potential for increased production that led the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities on November 16, 1950, to announce the Grasslands Program. In this program, the combined resources, Federal and State, were pledged to the improvement and development of our Nation's grasslands.

Such recognition has served to focus attention, both popular and official, throughout the Nation on the importance of our grasslands. It has resulted in ever increasing demands for more information from research and for more and better plant materials. This interest has not yet been reflected, I regret to say, in increased research on grasslands problems. But, I am certain of one thing: unless we have greatly accelerated research soon on the many facets of the grassland problem, the ultimate potentials of our grasslands cannot be realized.

Science Flashes

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

New Research Administrator

ARA workers were pleased on December 29 when Secretary Brannan appointed our own Dr. Byron T. Shaw as Administrator of Agricultural Research. Dr. Shaw, who succeeds Dr. P. V. Cardon (retired), has been our deputy administrator since 1948. With his background of training and experience, his capacity for hard work, and his intense devotion to agricultural research, we feel that ARA is in good hands. Dr. Shaw has a special interest in the cooperative efforts of research and extension in getting information into the hands of farmers, where it can be put to work to increase agricultural production and efficiency.

Goals Mean More Work for Fewer Hands

To meet the 1952 goals, farmers will have to produce more with fewer hands. That means they will need to streamline operations wherever possible. Efficiency in the milking job offers a golden opportunity to save time and labor that can be put to use in production of feed and other crops.

ARA studies show that loose-housing barns, which offer greater flexibility and require fewer operators, can save about 30 percent of the time and labor spent with each cow in the stall barn. Piping the milk directly to the milking room saves the additional time required to carry the pails. The engineers stress the importance of good management regardless of the type of barn or equipment. They recommend that the dairyman study each job and figure out the most efficient way of getting it done. His county agent can be a big help.

Fewer Weeds Mean More Corn

Weeds could mean the difference between making or missing goals in corn this year. Recent experiments in Ohio illustrate this point. A cornfield treated chemically to control weeds produced 111 bushels to the acre. A similar plot with weeds uncontrolled produced only 87 bushels. Weeds took a toll of 24 bushels. In another experiment weed competition reduced yields from 80 to 39 bushels, a loss of more than half the crop. Work reported from South Carolina is even more striking. With 2, 4-D to control weeds, yields of 33 bushels were produced on land that yielded only 9 bushels when weeds were unchecked.

. . . And More Cotton

The same story holds true for cotton. A Mississippi field, where weeds were controlled with chemicals and the plants and rows were spaced closer together, produced 3,400 pounds of seed cotton to the acre—more than 2 bales. The field was given no cultivation at all—not even plowing—for weed control. In another experiment, combined use of pre-emergence and post-emergence chemicals, followed by flame cultivation gave almost complete control at a cost of $11 per acre. Normal methods, which did not do as good a job, cost $17 an acre. These experiments show what chemical weed control can do to reduce labor and increase production when combined with other good practices.

. . . And More Meat

The end point of the goals on feed grains is more meat, so any improvement on range and pasture lands will make the job easier. Sand sagebrush and mesquite for years have resisted efforts of Texas and Oklahoma livestock growers to improve their grazing lands. Mesquite grew so high in some places that cattle got lost in the brush. Mechanical control was costly. Last year 400,000 acres were treated with chemicals applied from airplanes at a cost of about $3.25 an acre. In one Oklahoma area, where sagebrush was controlled and the pastures were improved, beef production went up 50 percent.

Most of the 230 million acres of grasslands in the humid eastern part of the United States are unimproved. But the possibilities here are greater than almost anywhere else. In Georgia, for example, an investment of $4.18 per acre for fertilizer and lime increased production of beef on permanent pasture from 183 pounds to 540 pounds, a gain of 357 pounds of beef to the acre. It cost only a little over a penny a pound for beef on the hoof.

Their Work Was Well-Done

National Awards to Extension Workers

EPSILON SIGMA PHI, national honorary extension fraternity, gave the Distinguished Service Ruby, the fraternity's highest award, to Madge J. Reese, U.S.D.A. extension field agent in the Western States, who from 1935 until March of last year, served the fraternity as its Grand Secretary-Treasurer.

Certificates of Recognition at large were awarded to three people who have rendered outstanding service to agriculture and rural life. They are Gladys Gallup, USDA Extension Division of Field Studies and Training; Wheeler McMillan, of The Farm Journal; and Dean and Director H. R. Reed, of Indiana.

In addition, the Grand Council also presented certificates of recognition to 12 people, who have performed outstanding service in the State making the recommendation.

Southern Province: Arthur Charm Kimrey, extension dairy specialist, North Carolina; L. A. Higgins, extension dairy specialist, Mississippi; Maude E. Wallace, assistant director, Virginia Extension Service, Blacksburg.

Eastern Province: Ray A. Turner, field agent, 4-H Club Work, Central States, District of Columbia; Dr. Maurice Chester Bond, professor of marketing, New York; Enos J. Perry, extension dairy specialist, New Jersey.

North Central Province: Murl McDonald, associate director, Agricultural & Home Economics Extension Service, Iowa; Wakelin McNeel, State leader of 4-H Clubs, Wisconsin; James Lloyd Thomas, in charge of routing and reports, Nebraska.

Western Province: Marion Hepworth, Extension Studies and Training Division, former State Home Demonstration Leader, 1924—October, 1951, Idaho; T. G. Stewart, State supervisor of agricultural planning, Colorado; and Robert L. Wrigley, former assistant director, Utah.

Meritorious service was recognized by the National Association of County Agricultural Agents for the following agents:

A. V. Culpepper, Monroe County, Ala.; O. V. Hill, Talladega County, Ala.; J. E. Morriss, Elmore County, Ala.; Leonard T. Wagnon, Morgan County, Ala.; John F. Yorbrough, Marion County, Ala.; W. A. Anderson, Lawrence County, Ark.; Keith J. Bilbrey, Mississippi County, Ark.; Bill Schroeder, Lincoln County, Ark.; Karl G. Parker, El Paso County, Colo.; N. H. McQueen, Charlotte County, Fla.; Mitchell Wilkins, Walton County, Fla.

O. W. Burns, Heard County, Ga.; W. D. Hills, Wilcox County, Ga.; Joseph F. Johnston, Tattnall County, Ga.; Sanders G. Mercer, Washington County, Ga.; Leland C. Rew, Hall County, Ga.; R. P. Swan, Peach County, Ga.; Edgar S. Amrine, Monroe County, Ill.; Clarence F. Bayles, Tazewell County, Ill.; Earl D. Peterson, Montgomery County, Ill.; O. H. McNary, Switzerland County, Ind.; Charles J. Murphy, Marion County, Ind.; John E. Wylie, Miami County, Ind.; Harold J. Yarling, Hendricks County, Ind.

W. Howard Brown, Carroll County, Ia.; Grover H. Hahn, Polk County, Ia.; Laurence R. Daniels, Greeley County, Kans.; Harvey E. Goetz, Pottawatomie County, Kans.; Clarence A. Hollingsworth, Bourbon County, Kans.; Charlie Dixon, Morgan County, Ky.; Charles L. Goff, Hancock County, Ky.; Marshall C. Griffin, Laurel County, Ky.; William T. Straw, Nicholas County, Ky.; D. L. Bornman, Jr., East Baton Rouge County, La.; W. E. Williams, Iberia County, La.

(Continued next month)

Security in Changing World

(Continued from page 37)

be more effective and timely than to send a report later. At succeeding conferences it is hoped that more extension groups will be represented, especially young farmers and homemakers groups.

Strong points of the project were that the conference was requested by the young people and plenty of time was given for them to be sure they wanted it and to know what they wanted from it; the program was planned and carried out by young people representing all States in the region. Thus the program was based on the needs and interests of this age group, and in planning and conducting it they felt it was really theirs and that their ideas were being expressed. The conference opened new horizons for the youth who attended and for the groups represented. We expect it to strengthen extension work not only in the Young Men and Women's program but in the development of leadership for other extension programs.

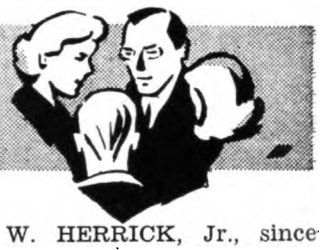
To Help Boys and Girls

(Continued from page 35)

Another development that has been of great promise is the growth of an awareness of both the privileges and obligations of our democratic heritage. In 1927 no one in 4-H Club work ever thought of including formal recognition of good citizenship in the program. Today we find such recognition in local club meetings, county rallies, and camps and in national 4-H councils. The 4-H citizenship ceremony has inspired countless young citizens to a greater appreciation of our land. Along with this has been a growing feeling that our obligations extend far beyond the bounds of community, State, and Nation. Our IFYE friends have made our foreign neighbors seem real people to us, a development which has been encouraged by hands stretched across the sea through pen pal programs, CARE packages, and the making of United Nations flags.

These are only a few of the more important changes in 4-H methods and philosophy over the quarter century that I have been working with the boys and girls of Windham County, Vt.

About People . . .



● Two well-known Georgia Extension Service workers, with a combined service of 75 years, retired in January. They are ELMO RAGSDALE, horticulturist, and LUKE S. WATSON, district agent in the northwest district.

Mr. Ragsdale, who has been with the Extension Service since 1915, has published a number of bulletins, circulars, and leaflets on horticultural work. He became a county agent in Habersham County after graduation from Georgia State College of Agriculture. From 1916 until 1918, he served as field agent in horticulture, becoming district agent in 1919. He has served as horticulturist since 1936.

Mr. Watson, who also graduated from the Georgia State College of Agriculture, has been the district agent in northwest Georgia for 12 years. He entered extension work in 1914 as county agent in Wilcox County. He has served as county agent in Clarke, Morgan, Pulaski, and Tift Counties.

● GEORGE G. WEBER, who initiated the extension program in York County, Pa., in April, 1917, as county agent and has headed up the work ever since, retired on November 1. He is succeeded by A. C. Hug as acting county agent.

● CANNON C. HEARNE, who has been in charge of the personnel training section of the Division of Field Studies and Training since 1946, became head of the Division of Extension, Education and Training, of the U.S.D.A. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations on November 1.

● MRS. MABEL MACK, former State extension agent, was recently appointed assistant director of the Oregon Extension Service. The new assistant director began her extension career in 1928, the same year she graduated from Oregon State College.

● T. R. ROBB, extension entomologist, Wyoming, is the newly elected president of the Rocky Mountain Conference of Entomologists. He was named to the post during the twenty-second annual conference held at Cameron Pass 4-H Club Camp in Colorado.

● A. B. GRAHAM, who helped to lay the foundation for 4-H Club work a half century ago, received the international civic service award of the Fraternal Order of Eagles "for very distinguished service to humanity," on January 15, in Springfield, Ohio.

Mr. Graham, who purchased the first sheet of the 4-H Club commemorative stamps to be sold in Springfield, was also honored at a special ceremony, where he was presented with a stamp album and the first sheet of the 4-H Club stamps printed. The presentation was made by Assistant Postmaster General Osborne A. Pearson.

● ADAM T. HOLMAN, extension agricultural engineer, died on January 20, of a heart ailment at his home in Bowie, Md.

Mr. Holman attended Carson Long Institute in New Bloomfield, Pa., and graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1922. He served as extension agricultural engineer in North Carolina from 1927 to 1932, when he was given charge of soil-conservation work on the Soil Erosion Farm in Bethany, Mo. In 1935, he was sent to Puerto Rico by the Government to establish soil-conservation practices, and came to the Department of Agriculture as an extension agricultural engineer in 1936. He contributed much to the agricultural engineering phases of the extension program. He will be particularly missed by 4-H leaders with whom he cooperated extensively in their pioneer endeavors in developing the 4-H tractor maintenance program.

● LES W. HERRICK, Jr., since 1948 turkey specialist with the North Carolina Extension Service, has been named associate extension poultry husbandman at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

● A club has been organized by the professional and businessmen of Columbia, S. C., who have farming interests. It meets monthly with COUNTY AGENT R. W. BAILEY, who reports that it has been a means of saving a lot of time, and enables him to give the members better service than he could hope to do individually. Most of the meetings are planned for the different farms of the members.

● In appreciation of a quarter century of service devoted to improving the agriculture of the county, NORMAN C. DALE, Susquehanna (Pa.) county agent, was feted by county leaders recently at a silver anniversary banquet. As a token of their esteem, they made a gift of luggage to the county agent and Mrs. Dale.

● CARL H. HEMSTREET, extension horticultural agent in Michigan, was killed on October 18 in an automobile accident near Alden. Mr. Hemstreet was a veteran of 27 years in extension work and was returning to his home in Traverse City from a field trip when his car skidded on wet pavement and left the road.

● When the Barry County (Mich.) home demonstration agent, LAVERNE TREVARROW, and 4-H Club agent, EDWARD W. SCHLUTT, were married on September 8, it was definitely an Extension wedding. Best man was County Agent Arthur J. Steeby; 4-H members were invited, and the Home Economics Executive Council presided at the tea table for the reception following the nuptials.

PRODUCTION—Our Big Job

With 7,000 more people to feed and clothe each day . . .
With per capita consumption of food 13 percent higher than the prewar average . . .
With food needed to keep our Nation strong . . .

1952 PRODUCTION GOALS CALL FOR:

15 percent increase in CORN production on 6 percent more acreage
29 percent increase in SORGHUM GRAIN production on 18 percent increase in acreage
18 percent increase in WHEAT production on the same acreage as in 1951
12 percent increase in FLAXSEED production on slightly less acreage
5 percent increase in COTTON production on about the same acreage

AND—All the FEED CROPS we can possible grow on available acreage

It all adds up to:

HIGHER YIELDS
MORE EFFICIENT FARMING

High Yields Are Our New Frontier!

★U.S. Government Printing Office 1952—952692

APRIL 1952

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

National Home Demonstration Week . . .

April 27 to May 3, 1952

In this issue—

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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The Cover

● The cover picture this month, taken by William J. Forsythe of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, typifies the American rural family and illustrates the theme of National Home Demonstration Week, Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World. Director P. O. Davis of Alabama expresses the idea in this way: "As a farm home improves itself as a wholesome place for men, women, and children to live and grow, it also improves itself in relation to the farm and to other people so that both the farm and the home may participate properly and jointly in making the world of tomorrow a better world."

Ear to the Ground

● Telegrams from directors in two States hard it by tornadoes prove merit of extension agents. Extension offices in Arkansas were designated as counseling headquarters to direct the stricken people to the sources of help. The State Home Demonstration Council immediately began collecting bedding for the homeless. Tennessee agents in the eight affected counties visited the stricken families, and helped to survey the need and channeled the gifts and loans available for their use.

● A visit from Edgar S. Borup of the American Music Conference brings to mind that May 4-11 is National Music Week, striking the keynote "Make Your Life More Musical." Mr. Borup's recent schedule has included among others Kansas Farm and Home Week, Washington Leaders' conference, a home demonstration chorus in Hancock County, Maine, 4-H conferences in Tennessee and Florida. His commitments multiply.

● Arousing more comment than any recent series of articles is that on the Job of the County Agent which will be resumed next month.

● A big tree-planting event near St. Peter, Minn., will protect 3,000 acres of farm land from destructive winds. How the idea developed will be featured in the May issue, together with some pointers on successful farm shows in North Dakota and Montana.

Looking Toward Home Demonstration Week

An open letter to all home demonstration agents from Anna K. Williams, Decatur, Ind.

THE AUTHOR

Home Demonstration Agent Anna K. Williams, Adams County, Ind., wrote this letter for her fellow Hoosier agents. It expresses so well the spirit of the week that the Hoosiers offered to share the message with all agents in the Nation who are looking forward to an observance of National Home Demonstration Week. A former 4-H Club girl, and a successful agent, she is proud of the county program planning, the popular farm women's camp, the tailoring schools, and the achievements of the young folks in 4-H Clubs. In addition, she manages to work in summer school sessions, in training beginning agents, and showing foreign visitors how the local home demonstration program works.

WE ARE looking toward another Home Demonstration Week. As we try to focus our sight on this observance, into the field of vision come remembrances of many pleasant experiences—feeling of accomplishment—hopes for the future.

It is gratifying to work with the energetic, reasonable people who participate in the extension program. Their willingness to work together for their individual and community improvement gives us faith in the worth-whileness of our efforts toward building democracy. The founders of our American Way were brave people with attitudes similar to those of our cooperators. If these ideas continue to grow it will be due to the efforts of just such people.

It is our business to help rural women see clearly the importance of their homemaking and citizenship responsibilities. Our high standards of living have been achieved and will be maintained or increased as homemakers understand the needs and opportunities of their families. In a successful family the members attain maturity, physical — emotional — social. The homemaker guiding this development occupies the key spot of our home demonstration program. May we ever see the true importance of mending overalls or weaving cane seats in chairs or serving tea or any of the details of our work. Then our emphasis will be well directed.

The community activities of our clubs have helped the members assume leadership. This unselfish giving of effort should continue to make them effective participants in public affairs.

If the general public is made conscious of these, our purposes, Home Demonstration Week will have been a great success.

They Got Their Doctor

PROVIDING the Smithville Community of Arkansas with the services of a doctor — that was what Smithville Home Demonstration Club women set out to do last year.

Mrs. Turnmire Carroll, home demonstration agent in Lawrence County, said recently that the success in the project has provided a much needed service to the community and surrounding neighborhood.

Last year the club obtained a large one-room building and partially equipped it. The home demonstration club women then arranged for a young doctor from a neighboring town to spend two afternoons a week there.

This year the club has raised enough money to install a partition in the room to make a comfortable reception room and private office.

The entire building was decorated by the women of the club. They refinished the furniture, did some reupholstering and donated table lamps, cushions and pictures. Smithville takes good care of its doctor.

The Homemaker Gets a Break

MARIGLEE BLACKER, Publicity Chairman, Linn County (Oreg.) Home Demonstration Clubs

BASED on the homemaker's need of a break in the domestic routine and sparked by the spirit of the home demonstration agents, homemakers' camps have been organized in Oregon to give wives and mothers a few days away from the responsibilities of home and families. At a minimum charge, camps were held last year in Linn, Josephine, and Coos Counties. Jackson and Klamath Counties have a joint camp organized by the homemakers themselves without the help of a home demonstration agent.

The homemakers of Linn County camp 4 days in the beautiful, tree-shaded rustic Camp Longbow, on the Santian River. From afternoon of the first day until afternoon of the last day the women do just as they please. Nothing is required except an hour's rest after lunch each day and to be at meals on time—hearty appetites for food prepared and served by someone else make for no loitering when the meal bell rings. No one but a busy homemaker can fully appreciate the joy of sitting down to a meal which she did not prepare and getting up from the table leaving dishes to be washed by someone else.

The first day sees much giggling and chatter as old campers greet one another and new campers are welcomed and made to feel at home. Women from all walks of life and of all ages, from young mothers to grandmothers, reach a common level as responsibilities drop from their shoulders and they join in the activities of camp.

For the athletic type there are trails to explore and volleyball or softball games. Crafts, such as corsage-making, metal-working, or shell jewelry, taught by experts who come to camp for that purpose, are available to all who want to learn—and everyone does. Many gifts are made with skills acquired at camp.

A law-enforcing body is set up, with a sheriff, deputies, and judge. Every morning court is held where "criminals" are tried for misdemeanors of all kinds—if a camper does not do something she can be tried for she is "framed" by those less fortunate. Sentences are varied and amusing—one group of wrongdoers required to carry wood to the judge's cabin retaliated by putting the wood in her bed.

Camp has its serious side as well—every evening vespers are held in an amphitheatre roofed by the sky and surrounded by stately trees. Here one can truly worship, and the blessings of family, home and free country are brought clearly before the worshipers.

A camping experience, such as homemakers' camps give, is a benefit to the family as well as to the homemaker herself. Away from the petty irritations of day-to-day routine the mother can come back to her family with a renewed faith in herself and them. Enriched by her contacts with other women in an environment that breaks down barriers and enables all to compare experiences and problems, each homemaker is made to realize the value of the life she has made for herself.

At present the number of women attending homemakers' camps is comparatively small, but efforts are being made to show the value of such an experience in making better homemakers and citizens of those who attend. Each woman who has attended camp, whether a young mother in her twenties or a grandmother of sixty, is a living example of its benefit to home, family, and community as well as to the homemaker herself.

A Carrier of Science to Farm

FARM ADVISER M. S. (Bud) Beckley cuts into the base of a tree sprayed with diesel oil—2-4-5 T solution to show that it is completely dead 5 weeks after application. Trees create competition for much needed grass and water on Santa Clara County, Calif. ranges. Tests showed a new and revolutionary method of killing these trees. Agent Beckley got some ranchers to try it out with excellent results on white oak, bay, mulberry, large poison oak and tree of heaven. The San Jose Mercury-News, Ranch-Home-Garden section ran a half page picture feature on these results. "The fine editor of this paper," writes Mr. Beckley, "cooperates to the 'nth' degree." A mimeographed sheet explaining the method was prepared to send out in answer to the many responses from the newspaper articles. "I believe that this basal spray of trees has a great place in agricultural ranch improvement," he comments.

Do Consumers Read Food News Columns?

MILDRED B. SMITH
Consumer Education Specialist
Connecticut

DO urban homemakers read newspaper articles on consumer education subjects? Do they follow recommendations of specialists and agents on buying foods in season and selecting products intelligently? Do they change their practices as a result of reading an Extension newspaper column?

In Connecticut we have been asking ourselves these questions for several years.

Last year we decided to go to consumers and ask them. We found out that:

Consumers found information about plentiful foods helpful and followed guides to wise selection.

Readers learned something about food values and used more "protective foods" as a result of reading our Extension column.

Recipes given in the column were used.

A news column is a good place to introduce consumers to little-known fruits and vegetables.

We took our readership survey in the city of Norwich, Conn. Norwich is a New England "mill town" of about 25,000 population. It has several mills and factories that employ large numbers of the residents, both men and women. Since 1949 the leading newspaper of the city, the Norwich Bulletin, has printed a weekly extension column called Spending Your Food Dollar.

The following figures give some of the over-all results of our survey on the readership of this column:

80 percent of the population of the city read the paper.

In 57 percent of the households, someone read Spending Your Food Dollar.

37 percent said the column helped them in deciding to buy plentiful foods.

29 percent found selecting of fresh fruits and vegetables to be easier because of information they read in the column.

17 percent included more fruits in their meals as a result of reading the column.

15 percent used more vegetables.

13 percent tried vegetables they had never used before.

13 percent used more eggs.

9 percent used more milk.

27 percent learned about the value in the diet of vegetables, fruits, milk, or eggs.

36 percent tried recipes given in the column.

Friday was the shopping day mentioned most often; Saturday was second.

Mail Replies Encouraging

The answers were obtained in two ways—by mail and personal interview.

First, we chose a random sample of residents by taking every thirtieth name in the city directory. A questionnaire accompanied by a letter was mailed to each name. Two months later a second letter was sent to those who had not replied.

As we expected, there was a bias in the replies mailed back. A large proportion of persons answering by mail said they read the column and found the information helpful. These encouraging replies that came in to us first gave us a rather inflated view of the effectiveness of our program. The people who took the trouble to fill out the questionnaire and mail it back represented only 18 percent of the city's households.

We received 100 completed questionnaires through the mail. In these, 81 persons said they read Spending Your Food Dollars; 63 were helped in deciding to buy plentiful foods; and 61 were helped in selection. Forty used more fruits; 41, more vegetables; 32, vegetables new to them; 30, more eggs; and 23, more milk.

Doorbell Ringing

Our next job was to find out how the other 82 percent would reply to the questions. And so followed a period of "doorbell ringing." The over-all figures were based on the two sets of replies, weighted according to the population they represented.

We selected just under 100 names from our original sample, taking all those who lived along four long streets. These streets radiated from the center of the city out to and beyond the city limits. Homes ran the gamut from crowded tenements to new "ranch-type" homes.

The person interviewed, usually the homemaker, was first asked the questions on the questionnaire. After that was filled out, the interviewer often chatted for a few minutes, telling about the Extension Service and the programs available to homemakers. From the interviews we found that Spending Your Food Dollar was read in about 50 percent of the households; 32 percent followed advice on "plentifuls"; 22 percent were helped in selection; 12 percent used more fruits; 10 percent, more vegetables; 10 percent, more eggs; and 6 percent, more milk. About a third of the homemakers had tried recipes.

The interviewers were Beatrice Escott, New London County home demonstration agent; Louise Minnum, assistant extension editor; and the writer. Since we regularly write news releases as a means of getting extension information to homemakers, we were glad of the opportunity to interview urban homemakers, many of whom had never heard of the Extension Service.

The consumer education project in Connecticut is one of the first attempts to reach urban homemakers in the State in large numbers. We felt encouraged at what seems to be the effectiveness of reaching them through a weekly newspaper column.

To Photograph an Experimental Plot

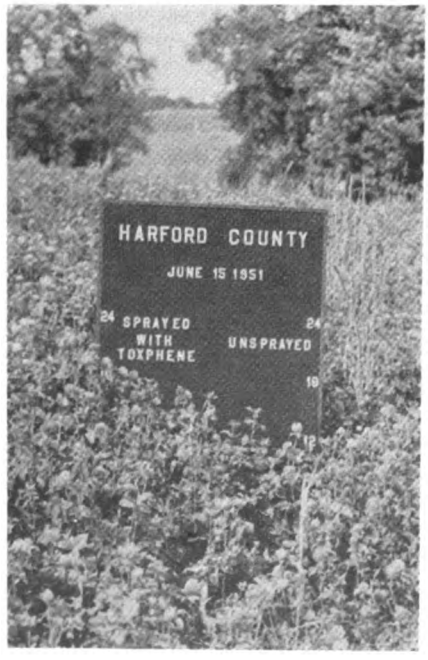
J. C. EVANS, Former Extension Editor, Maryland

MANY times extension specialists or experiment station research workers want to take pictures of experimental plots to show various differences, such as height or size of a crop, variation in the plant population of a given area, or variation in the physical condition or maturity of a crop. Frequently these differences are very difficult to show clearly in a slide or black-and-white picture unless you use some other visual aid to make the differences obvious. This problem is especially acute in cases where you are taking a set of slides to be shown in an automatic slide projector at a show or exhibit where no one will be present to explain each picture or group of pictures.

One way to get around this problem is to prepare title or caption slides and insert them in the proper place in the series. University of Maryland extension specialists and research workers have found a better way to do the job. They are using black, felt-ribbed bulletin boards and white plastic letters like those you see hanging in building lobbies as office directories.

"We have only been experimenting with these bulletin boards for a few months," says Dr. T. S. Ronningen and Dr. A. W. Burger, of the experiment station, "but we think they have many possibilities." Here are a few helpful suggestions for making the most effective use of these boards.

1. Be careful not to drag the bulletin board through vegetation such as clover that is about ready to harvest for hay, as in the picture shown. Even though the letters are fastened fairly securely to the board, they are very easy to lose.
2. Do not get the board dirty or wet. Felt is very hard to clean, and it gets very slick if it gets wet.
3. Be sure to construct a box for the letters in which the divisions between the letters are as high as the box itself. If you don't, as you tip the box on the side to carry it, the letters get well mixed. And it is a tough job to untangle those plastic letters, because each letter has small arms on it that are inserted into the ribs on the board.
4. When you are getting ready to take a picture, set the board up facing the light with the shadow behind it, or you will not get the full benefit of the contrast between the white letters and the black board.
5. It is usually a good idea to use a string or some other object to separate the plots when size or condition of the crop does not show the contrast clearly. The picture of the clover field in this article is a good example of where this should have been done, because size, color, or condition did not show the full effect of spraying for spittlebug on this field. "That was one of the things we learned by experience," say the two agronomists.
6. You'll probably have to construct some type of support for the board in windy weather. These bulletin boards are light and are easily tipped over even by a slight gust of wind. Perhaps a set of rods similar to corn-planter wire stakes with some laboratory clamps on the top would do the trick. Dr. Ronningen says you need something that is easy to push into the ground and also easy to fasten the board to.
7. If you are using small signs to compare two adjacent plots, be sure to put signs at the same height from the ground. If you don't, you or someone else may be deceived.
8. If you are using the sign with livestock in the field, be sure to keep the sign in focus. Cattle or hogs for example may decide to move about the field a bit. If you follow the livestock and forget to move the sign accordingly, it will probably be out of focus by the time you snap the shutter.
9. Vary the size of letters you use by the distance you expect to be from the board with the camera. You learn this by experience also. The letters come in four sizes: ½ inch, ¾ inch, 1 inch, and 1½ inches. They all fit each of the different size bulletin boards.



Here is one effective way in which pertinent information can be included in a picture of any experimental plot.

The University of Maryland folks are using these boards for both black-and-white pictures and colored slides. Occasionally the white letters look slightly blue in colored slides but it doesn't destroy the effectiveness of the picture.

The information and publications department has a full set of these bulletin boards available for any of their specialists or researchers.

On Foreign Assignment

SIX young American "grass-roots ambassadors" took a look at the world during a special International Farm Youth Exchange briefing session at Iowa State College in December before taking off on their foreign assignments in Costa Rica, Australia, and New Zealand. From left to right: Leslie S. Nichols, seated, IFYE project leader for the National 4-H Club Foundation, who traveled from Washington, D. C., to conduct the session; Sue Nichols, 20, Raleigh, N. C.; Cora Blackmore, 22, Norfolk, Va.; Bruce Ketch, 22, Bath, N. Y.; Keith Burt, 20, Concordia, Kans.; Betty Zmolek, 23, Toledo, Iowa; and Roger Baldwin (seated), 27, Kellogg, Iowa.

Come to the Fair by Way of TV

NEW HAVEN County, Conn. 4-H Club members had the opportunity to show on television what they were exhibiting at their fair last August. These 4-H members with their assistant county club agent, Mary Milner, were guests on WNHC TV's Connecticut Spotlight program the week before the fair. This was a 15-minute program on Connecticut's only television station. Jean O'Brien was mistress of ceremonies.

George Wargo of Naugatuck explained just how he was selecting his zinnias and squash and yellow beans for exhibition. Jane Benham of Hamden put the finishing touches on the frosting of a cake; she also showed blueberry muffins and a school lunch box she had packed. Little Linda Cohen of Cuilford was making a reed basket for the fair. Arnold Peterson of Orange showed how to fit his 3-month old lamb for exhibition.

This was the second 4-H Television Program presented by New Haven County 4-H members. In May six giris displayed dresses they were modeling in the County 4-H Dress Revue.

4-H Forest in Korea

The Suwon, Korea, 4-H Club with 100 members, both boys and girls, are planning to plant a demonstration forest in April 1952. Sponsored by the Kyonggi province agricultural chief and advised by the Kyonggi Province Civil Assistance Team (of United Nations), the 4-H Club members will plant 3,000 Likidamatsu pine trees. The area to be planted is within the walled city of Suwon, the scene of tragic war battles, 27 miles south of Seoul City. A method tree-planting demonstration with the 4-H Club members including provincial Governor Rhee, present, was recently conducted by Fred Shulley and Sergeant Clifford E. Wood of the Kyonggi Province Civil Assistance Team.

Once extension gets into the blood of a man, it stays there. For example 4-H Club work was started in Kyonggi Province by Lt. Col. Charles O. Anderson, commanding officer of the Seoul City Military Government team. Although Colonel Anderson was a dentist by profession he had been active in supporting 4-H Club work at home and carried the interest to Korea. Fred Shulley, former extension forester in Arkansas, went to Korea to help get the necessary food grown and harvested, and soon teamed up with Sgt. Clifford E. Wood of the Kyonggi Province Civil Assistance Team in support of the local 4-H Clubs which they were surprised to find there. Sgt. Wood was a 4-H Club boy in Nelson County, Va., who had been president of his club for 2 years.

Mr. Shulley on a recent visit home reported approximately 40,000 4-H Club members in Kyonggi Province. During the fall months they all united to get the crops harvested and in this way made a big contribution to their native province.

American 4-H Club members will wish them peace and good weather in the hopeful planting of a new 4-H Forest in Kyonggi Province in April.

How We Developed Better Community Relations

EULA J. NEWMAN, County Home Demonstration Agent, Laram County, Tex.

IT HAS almost become a tradition that county agricultural agents should work with men and boys, and the home demonstration agents should work with women and girls. As a result of this idea community organization has suffered because family organization was not made the basis of both county agricultural agents and home demonstration agents working together.

I used to wonder why plans did not materialize more satisfactorily with girls and mothers. After a demonstration I would go home feeling that good results would be accomplished. It might turn out that way, but too often it did not.

Then, when I realized that perhaps a year would pass without my even meeting the father, reasons for failures in the family began to appear. The county agricultural agent may have talked over the plow with the father about improved practices which never seemed to bear fruit. Perhaps the father and mother did mention their work to each other if they dared bring it up, but because of a lack of knowledge of the subject the listening party probably did little more than grunt or lift an eyebrow.

But let the entire family be present when either or both agents opened doors of understanding and created a desire for improvements, all family members took more interest and worked together toward that end.

All Agents At One Meeting

Since a community is composed of nothing more than a few or many families, this same procedure can be used for developing and maintaining better community relations. Let me tell how we accomplished this in Lamar County, Tex. We have in our county the county agricultural agent and his assistant and the county home demonstration agent and an assistant. The four of us would go into a community where all of the families had been invited to attend demonstrations. If facilities permitted, the two assistant agents took the boys and girls into one of the rooms and trained them in their demonstrations which later would be presented to the general assembly.

Meanwhile, the agricultural agent and I gave our demonstrations to all of the adults assembled in the community auditorium. Both demonstrations were on nutrition, his on nutrition of livestock feeds and mine on human nutrition with emphasis on grains. During the process I mixed and baked some doughnuts and had them ready to serve hot to the entire group following the demonstrations put on by the boys and girls. Each of us found the entire group interested in the entire program.

When the assistant home demonstration agent showed a simple and accurate way of measuring a hemline, the men showed evident interest. The reason was made apparent when some of them confessed that they were often drafted into such a job at home. The women revealed an interest in the assistant county agricultural agent's demonstration on elements present or needed in the soil and how they may be added.

Draws Community Together

As the members of the family are drawn together, so the families of the community are drawn together. Reports from the Rural Neighborhood Improvement Contest show how community dreams have come true. Community centers have been made more attractive and comfortable. Wasteland has been turned into baseball fields, and brush has been cleaned from the woods to make picnic grounds. Roads have been widened and straightened. Drinking water on a community scale has been tested and treated. Road signs in the community guide the stranger to his destination and rural mail boxes have names on them that can be easily seen.

Frankness compels me to admit that most of the 24 communities in our county organized themselves

for the purpose of retaining their school buildings in the community rather than having them moved to points of school consolidation. A generous county school board permitted the buildings to stay in their original locations provided the people would use them for community purposes. To be sure, some communities have made wonderful use of them, while others let them stand merely as a reminder of the "good old days." Twelve of the communities are in the Rural Neighborhood Improvement Contest program.

Many hours of experience have resulted from these group activities. There was the time when Tigertown was the host to 2,500 people after they completed their community park from a hillside of trees, stumps, gullies, and rocks.

Then, there was the night when five communities came together at Roxton and were entertained by the Paris Municipal Band with inspirational music followed by a stimulating address by the pastor of the local Methodist Church.

Again, there was the feeding of the 2,000 who gathered one night to help Ambia celebrate a newly completed farm-to-market road brought about through community action. A similar occasion was celebrated at Biardstown when four communities expressed appreciation for an all-weather road.

But the climax to these mountain-top experiences came when the Lamar County Chamber of Commerce invited 93 of these community leaders to be its guests at the annual program. Seeing them stand as they were introduced to the crowd of 900 in recognition for their community service was enough to make any leader's heart swell with pride.

Getting together in small or large community groups on hot nights and cold, the people are not only learning how to solve local problems, but are exercising the full sacredness of freedom to think for themselves, work out their own needs, and get the job in doing it.

Cooperation then exceeds competition. Then people are ready to call it "our community."

Programs Based on Local Action

T. T. MARTIN
State 4-H Club Agent
Missouri

ONE of the first jobs to be done in developing a challenging 4-H Club program is to help the local people set up their own program. One way to start this is by mapping the community.

Successful club experience has shown that local leadership is a part of neighborhood and community resources. Well-qualified persons are usually available to head-up the local leadership jobs where there is a recognized public need.

A recent study made by the General Education Board in North Carolina brought out that the face-to-face contact is an important base for analyzing rural life. New ideas tend to "click" when introduced with respect to the local situation, rather than when handed down from above. When changes seem to "snowball" they are related to long acquaintance and repetition of usual contacts. In short this study showed that acceptance of plans depend on the preparation of the people—upon their understanding and participation.

Before the local groups start mapping the community as a basis to program building, the thinking of those, who are to cooperate, may be integrated by considering together the main aspects of a community. The local people can begin by establishing desirable neighborhood tasks to be done and analyzing the needs and functions as they see them. Township lines are artificial —they cross life friendships, local planning, and accustomed action. The neighborhood usually is the right local unit to work with and through, if it is not too small.

A county meeting may be held under the guidance of the county agent or other local person to map communities and neighborhoods. First, each over-all community, as a basic unit, should be designated with every locality represented. Then, local neighborhoods can be drawn within each community by the local people. Finally, the names of well-known communities and neighborhoods can be written on the map, if more than one community is involved.

Administrators and extension agents have long applied these principles in practical situations with success. They have found that the most successful leaders generally are selected by the local people after the specific responsibilities of the leaders and needs of the local community are examined. It is also true that the kind of person chosen will often depend on the philosophy of those in charge. Untrained groups do not always select, offhand, the best local leaders, but they generally do know and will select one acceptable to the local people. When leaders need replacing because of lack of interest or lack of time or ability, the wisdom of local selection is again evident.

When program planning and leader selection are a function of a truly socialized local group, then the 4-H Club will truly represent the interests of the families and receive their cooperation. When all the clubs in a county have this local base, then development of a truly county 4-H program and needed leadership will be easy. It will succeed to the extent that it is a peoples' movement.

Homemakers Study Themselves

ELAINE M. SKUCIUS, National 4-H Fellow 1951-52

Miss Skucius has a twofold interest in the survey she has described here. As a Nebraska home demonstration agent in Dawson County for 4 years, she appreciates the value of such data to the extension agents. As the daughter of one of the local leaders who were trained to take the survey, she had a personal view of what it meant to the farm women.

DO YOU know the real interests and problems of homemakers in your county? Do you know how many people in the county have had contact with the extension program and the way in which homemakers prefer to receive extension information?

In Thayer County, Nebr., the program-planning committee and the extension agents will be able to do a better planning job because they have this information plus much more as the result of a recent survey in the county.

The survey was made because the program-planning committee of the home extension council and the Home Extension Agent Maude Mathews thought that certain needs in the county were not being met by the home extension program. There seemed to be a difference of opinion between what some members of the planning committee felt were basic needs of the homemakers and the kind of program asked for by the entire county council.

When the group decided that a survey might give them a more representative picture of the entire group, they decided to see if home visits could be used in making the survey. Miss Mathews and another member of the program committee tried the method and came back with an enthusiastic report. This was the go-ahead signal to the group. The next step was to plan the objectives which they hoped to accomplish. These were the goals they set:

1. To become better acquainted with more homemakers.
2. To help homemakers become acquainted with home extension work.
3. To learn homemakers' opinion on a few basic needs in family living.
4. To obtain additional information to serve as a basis for planning home extension programs.

The planning committee then met with Dr. Gladys Gallup, Division of Field Studies and Training, Extension Service, U.S.D.A., and members of the Nebraska State home extension staff. The questionnaire was worked out and plans were made for conducting the survey.

Obviously not all the homes in the county could be visited, so a sample, which included a total of 215 farm and town homes, was drawn. The 111 farm homes were chosen by selecting 7 families living in the same sections in each precinct in the county; 104 town homes were chosen by selecting 10 women in each town from an alphabetized list of names from the tax assessor's records. In towns of 100 population every tenth name was chosen; in towns of 1,000 every hundredth name was used.

The agents felt that if they could train local leaders to make the interviews the leaders would take a greater interest in planning programs. A committee of 20 persons, including the planning committee and a few other leaders, were trained to do the interviewing.

Miss Mathews reports that a great deal was accomplished through the use of the leaders. It broadened the thinking of all taking part and brought out the importance of long-time planning. It was also helpful to the homemakers who were visited to know that there was a group of women who were interested enough in their program to devote some time in getting acquainted and discussing problems common to most homemakers.

When the results of the survey

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The Thayer County extension staff: Shirley McDermet, office secretary; Maude Mathews, home agent; and Victor McClure, agricultural agent; review the list of homes in the county to be visited during the survey.

Time Out for Study

E. D. WALKER, Extension Conservationist, University of Illinois

A SIX MONTHS' sabbatical leave granted for travel in a number of the States to study methods of carrying on the program of soil and water conservation proved a novel and most interesting experience. I wanted especially to (1) take a broad look at soil-conservation problems and programs in different areas, (2) pick up new ideas in soil conservation education, (3) see how soil conservation districts are functioning, (4) view at first hand pertinent developments in research, and (5) find out how flood control projects operate most effectively.

A definite itinerary for the period was worked out and specific dates were made in advance with the key people in the field of soil conservation in each of the States visited. These people included extension workers and other college staff members, soil conservationists, district directors, and other farmers and ranchers. This method proved to be very helpful in contacting the desired persons.

The tour of over 19,000 miles was made in my own automobile, and my wife accompanied me. The route covered the Southwest, the South, the Midwest, and portions of the East and New England. Definite contacts and observations were made in 31 States and the District of Columbia. I visited 18 land-grant colleges, a like number of experiment sations, and inspected field work on many farms and ranches. In addition I traveled in nine States of Mexico and three eastern provinces of Canada.

As a result my observations covered a wide range of conditions. Among the more important conclusions are the following:

1. The development which stands out in the field of soil and water conservation and management is the decided trend toward the seeding of more grass and improvement of the present acreage of grassland. This trend is most striking in the old cotton South where research in the past 15 years has given farmers some 20 additional legumes and grasses which were not in general use prior to that time. But the movement is also quite apparent in the arid Southwest, throughout the Midwest and in the Eastern States. Even in eastern Canada where 50 percent of the cropland is now in hay and pasture I was told, "We need more grassland."

Contour strip cropping in Minnesota saves soil and makes a striking air photo.

2. Farm leaders and professional workers alike recognize the need for greater educational effort in the campaign to urge farmers to make the best use of our soil and water resources. This point was stressed in Mexico and Canada as well as in the United States. Many variations of the tried and true methods—lectures, demonstrations, field days, contests, charts, slides, motion pictures, publicity—are being used effectively. In half or more of the States visited very real progress is being made in the teaching of conservation in the elementary and secondary schools. Excellent materials for use in the schools have been and are being developed. Conservation work with 4-H Clubs continues to lag in most States as does also the program for giving women the conservation story. The progress being made in both these areas is small in proportion to the total job that needs to be done. A more intensive effort is needed in both fields.

3. Soil conservation districts are operating most effectively where the farmer directors or supervisors take the lead in the program and seek and secure cooperation and assistance from all available sources including Federal and State agencies, schools, churches, civic groups, and other organizations. The Extension Service, which has a large responsibility for soil and water conservation, varies widely in the discharge of this function in relation to the soil-conservation districts. But a Mississippi county agent outlined his view when he said, "I helped organize a soil-conservation district because I thought it was good for the county.

(Continued on page 70)

The Neigh

First of two articles on neig extension rural sociologi

Ag

EXTENSION SERVICE has a long record of working with various kinds of groups, organizations, and volunteer leaders. The same is true of various other agencies, public and private.

Methods of group work have improved with increased experience, research, and greater demands. During recent years considerable attention has been given to the idea of "neighbor groups" as distinguished from "neighborhoods" in some places. Research and experience show that "neighbor groups" represent a particular type of relationship and that they have to be well understood as part of the total social organization of a county, if one is to work with people in this way effectively.

The picture on this page was one of several that were taken at tour stops during a field day meeting sponsored by several soil-conservation districts on the Arthur Blaschke ranch in Texas. About 400 ranchers and farmers attended this meeting along with workers from various agencies. After the pictures were developed various clusters of people were noticed. The pictures were then greatly enlarged and examined closely. This revealed that most of the persons in the clusters which could be accurately observed were folks who belonged to one or more of the same "neighbor groups" back home where they had been working together on conservation and other activities.

What Is a Neighbor Group?

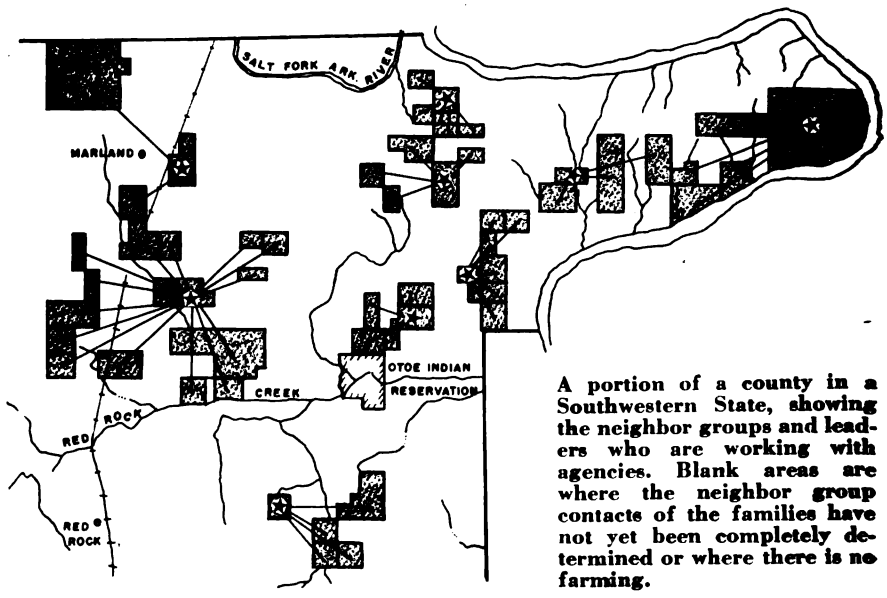
"Neighbor groups" are the small groups in which people associate next beyond the family. They generally run from 5 to 10 families. They are not organizations, they are not neighborhoods, but friendship groups of families who neighbor together. Generally they are also alike in one or more respects, such as having the same nationality background, religion, customs, traditions, or kind and size of farm. Perhaps they moved in an area about the same time, or their children may frequently have common activities, or some of the families may be relatives.

In many cases much of their unity is based upon their having common problems. But a neighbor group is more than a group of all families who have a similar problem or other characteristics. There may be several neighbor groups concerned with a given problem or in a single drainage area, for example.

Indirect leadership is an important factor. Almost invariably informal groups, such as "neighbor groups," have one or two key persons or "leaders" whom the others in the group respect and follow. In many cases, a group will more or less center around this key person or family. These "leaders" may or may not be the best farmers; *its their influence that counts.*

They are not called "leaders" by the others. Some agencies are tending now to refer to these persons as "key neighbors" instead of "leaders." But generally group members know the roles that are expected of one another, and if a "leader" or key person especially favors or opposes something, usually the others in the group do likewise. "They are persons you sometimes have to

The clusters at this tour stop were sharply differentiated. The lone figure in center foreground either has not found his usual companions or was on the tour all by himself. (Photo by Soil Conservation Service.)



A portion of a county in a Southwestern State, showing the neighbor groups and leaders who are working with agencies. Blank areas are where the neighbor group contacts of the families have not yet been completely determined or where there is no farming.

Group Idea

roups by E. J. Niederfrank, ted States Department of re.

check with," as someone has said.

Many neighbor groups are like the one comprised of 7 families in a Midwestern State. Their farms cross township lines, yet are adjacent to each other and are affected by the same slopes and streams which extend across their farms. These farmers worked together in making and carrying out balanced farming plans under the leadership and assistance of extension agents and other agencies. They matched grass waterways and terraces of adjoining farms so as to make continuous handling of water; they used the same slopes in the same way; they developed livestock enterprises; they improved their homes and worked together for community improvements. The agencies work with these farmers in the same neighbor group way on the various programs and problems the farmers are interested in.

Different From a Neighborhood

The term "neighbor group" is sometimes confused with "neighborhood." The two are not identical. The families in a neighbor group may or may not live in the same neighborhood. Some neighborhoods or small communities may have two or more neighbor groups in them as they usually include only 6 to 8 families. "Neighborhood" is a concept of geographic area, whereas "neighbor group" is a concept of friendship and personal relationships.

Neighbor groups may include families who all live adjacent to each other, especially if a geographic factor enters into their main problems or interests. Or they may include friends or relatives who live in parts of a neighborhood, community, or even in another section of the county. Some may include one or more persons who live in town, like a retired farmer or businessman who owns a farm somewhere. Thus, "neighbor group" is defined or determined, not necessarily by where people live, but according to how they neighbor.

Neighbor groups are most obvious in areas where farming is quite similar, farms are fairly close together, and the people have particular characteristics or backgrounds. They are less obvious, and the people who neighbor together are less likely to live next to each other, in areas where the families are generally different from one another as to occupation or other factors, especially such as in suburban sections and areas where there are many nonfarm people with various interests and contacts. But even in these places, the people interested in farming, or especially in a particular farm problem, will usually be found to neighbor with one another in some fashion or be willing to do so.

Various factors have changed or are changing neighborhood and community life such as improved transportation, school consolidation, shifting populations and urbanization of rural areas. Neighboring is not so much on a neighborhood basis as it used to be. Today relationships in many places are more or less fluid. Neighborhoods and communities are harder to delineate in terms of clearcut boundaries. This is one reason why the "neighbor group" idea is a pretty good concept. It puts the emphasis on relationships. And these in comparison to area, are what we have to go by more today in working with people.

Nor is a particular neighbor group the only grouping within which people live and function. Different families may neighbor together for different activities. They also attend churches; they are in school districts; they belong to county farm organizations and to community civic groups, they may be served by various markets, feed dealers, newspapers, and other services, and they may trade in several different towns or nearby cities. In most counties there are also various economic and occupational groupings. Then there are locality groupings such as the township, the county, the "valley," and the like.

Besides various kinds of organization and groups, there are also different types of leaders who may influence families in addition to neighbor group leaders. "Opinion leaders," such as a banker, local newspaper editor, feed dealer, farmer, or co-op manager often play important parts in community leadership. Other professional leaders, such as a school superintendent, and especially church pastors, exert significant leadership roles in many rural areas. Local government or political leaders also exercise important informal leadership in various localities.

Informality and Other Ideas Back of Neighbor Groups

In a "neighbor group," ideas are stripped of fancy trappings and discussed, analyzed, revised. Here is where the folks get more feeling that a program or activity is their own, which is a first essential to effective participation. Here is where new ideas and practices are made to fit local situations—where the new ideas become a part of the group's way of thinking and doing.

One force back of the influence of neighbor groups is the pressure of "group approval," which is one of the most powerful of all motivations. Tendency to follow the leader is a part of this. Another factor is that there is ease of communication between group members, due to their feeling alike and to their associations with one another.

The "neighbor group" idea embodies family and community approaches, which are highly important in bringing about changes in attitudes and practices. We know from experience that farms and ranches are run by families—not by the man alone. The farm woman generally has a lot to do with making farm business decisions and putting plans into operation when they are sound and should be started. The "neighbor group" idea facilitates the family approach and

(Continued on page 70)

Let's Talk About Books!

MARGARET C. SCOGGIN

Adult Moderator, "Young Book Reviewers," WMCA

READING can be one of the most pleasurable and profitable occupations in life but many young people will never discover that fact unless books are made interesting and entertaining to them. One method of giving zest to reading is group reviewing of books all have read and are willing to discuss freely and frankly.

Every Saturday morning from 11:30 a.m. to noon New York City's teen-agers have a chance to air—literally as well as figuratively—their opinion about books written for their interest, pleasure, and information. The program is WMCA's "Young Book Reviewers," open to any teen-ager over 12 years of age who has read the book for the week's review and wants to take part. It has been successful in encouraging young people to read voluntarily, giving them a chance to say what they think of what they read, and showing that discussion of books is fun.

The list of books to be reviewed is made up for 2 or 3 months in advance and sent out to schools, libraries, clubs, and any individuals who write in for it. The titles come from young people's own suggestions, from librarians' and teachers' curiosity about the appeal of certain classics, near-classics, best sellers, and nonfiction books, from publishers' requests for comments on their own publications. There is always an attempt to balance older and newer books, younger and older age interests. In the course of 3 months, a list may include a play, a nineteenth century novel, a girls' story, a best seller, a true account by an explorer or scientist, a book of folk songs, a collection of poetry, or a comparison of a book with a recent motion picture made from it.

Note that this is not a school reading list but a sampling of all kinds of books which young people may or may not find of their own accord. Since there is such variety, the young people are told that every critic has two responsibilities: first he must read a book to decide whether or not *he* likes it and *why;* then he must decide whether, in spite of his personal reactions, the book has value and appeal for any group of readers and *why*. This is the beginning of critical judgment, so important in a democracy—judgment of one's own likes, and understanding as well as tolerance for the likes of others.

The plan for the broadcast is simple and informal. There is no script. The moderator introduces the guest if there is one. One of the reviewers volunteers to describe the book under review for the benefit of listeners who have not read it. The discussion follows with everyone telling what he liked and did not like in the book and *why*. Finally two of the reviewers sum up the points made pro and con. From beginning to end the program is unrehearsed and spontaneous, and, above all, fun to take part in. Its value to the young people is that each one realizes that his opinion counts, and by giving his opinion he is encouraged to listen critically to the opinions of others. There can be no passive acceptance of books among such a group.

A program of this sort can easily be set up with any group in any part of the country. Where there is a local radio station or a school public address system, it can be broadcast. Or the program can be taped on a tape recorder and then later broadcast or used in club or school meetings. When it is used again, it stimulates other young people to read and talk about what they read.

The main point is that the books discussed must actually include the voluntary reading of teen-agers themselves as well as some of the classics and more substantial fare read usually only under school compulsion. The discussion can never be well-rounded and conclusive. It does not try to settle the place of books or a specific book in the history of literature. It is a device for stimulating interest in books and reading. It sets a value upon honest opinion, gives young people practice in handling ideas, lets them measure their judgment with that of other young people and adults, brings groups of different reading backgrounds together for the exchange of criticism, and most important of all, proves that reading and talking about books is *fun*. Aside from the value to teen-agers themselves, such discussions are enlightening, entertaining, and reassuring to adults who are prone to despair of the younger generation without ever listening to it.

The "Young Book Reviewers" programs are recorded on tape for use by schools, young people's clubs, and other educational institutions and groups. A sample 30-minute program may be obtained, or a series of 13 subscribed for from Educational Department, WMCA, 1657 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Homemakers Study Themselves

(Continued from page 58)

were tabulated the planning committee had a pretty good picture of the county situation. They had information on homemakers' problems, jobs which seem difficult to homemakers and whether or not they want information to help them; also methods by which homemakers prefer to get the information, and what new equipment they plan to buy and what help the homemakers have received from Extension.

The final value of the survey lies in the use made of it in planning future programs and in carrying out the program. The facts will be used not only by the home demonstration agent but by Agricultural Agent Victor McClure as well. The planning committee helped gather the information which will surely give new light to future planning.

Forestry Training Camps for Farm Youth

Boys learn how to scale logs and get practical instruction in many other subjects at forestry training schools.

STATE extension services in the eastern half of the country have organized, supervised, or assisted other agencies in conducting forestry camps for 4-H Club members, Future Farmers of America, and other farm youth. These camps were entirely forestry camps or a major portion of the program was in this field.

Forestry training camps have been enthusiastically received by farm youth. The work at these camps and in the woods was closely scheduled and was rather strenuous at times, but there was relaxation such as ball games, swimming, or forestry movies. The boys showed keen interest, and in the brief period of several days to a week learned a great deal about protection, forest management, and timber utilization. Many of the boys attending these camps returned home to practice forestry in their home woods and to serve as forestry leaders in their communities. Some have regarded forestry as a means of making money, and a few have decided to study forestry and enter the profession as a life's work. There is no yardstick that can measure the benefits derived from these camps. State extension services and forestry departments have regarded them as an effective means of interesting farm youth in forestry.

The Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association was one of the first to encourage forestry camps and has appraised them very highly. In fact, the pulpwood industry generally has sponsored a majority of the camps. Several forestry associations, sawmills, a cartridge concern, a telephone company, and others in the merchandising business have given generous support to forestry camps, or have otherwise stimulated interest in 4-H forestry activities.

During the past eseveral years foresty training camps have increased rapidly in number and in attendance. Extension foresters have reported that 24 camps were held during the past summer with an attendance of 2,025 farm boys. The boys appreciated the opportunity of spending a few big days in camp, meeting foresters, industry representatives, agricultural workers, and learning how to grow timber as a crop. It was a great experience that opened up new vistas in the lives of many of them. It is hoped that continued support will permit many more farm boys to participate in this very worthy phase of the extension forestry program.

An example of some of the splendid work being carried on in 4-H forestry training camps comes from the State of Georgia. Three forestry camps are held each year and training is received in good forestry practices—from setting out the trees to reaping income from timber crops and naval stores. Foresters from the Extension Service and the State Department of Forestry, as well as from commercial organizations, join hands in instructing the club members on proper planting, thinning, fire control, selective cutting and many other things. In addition to the intensive forestry training given to 237 outstanding club members from over the State, Director Walter Brown has pointed out that last year 3,529 boys and girls enrolled in forestry projects that included work on 16,601 acres. In cooperation with the five pulp and paper mills in the South, these young people annually set out approximately 1,000,000 pine seedlings each year.

In commenting on the value of the three forestry camps sponsored by a pulp and paper company, a telephone company and the American Turpentine Farmers Association, W. A. Sutton, State 4-H Club leader has said:

"The 4-H Club Forestry Camps have served as one of the most vital forces to emphasize the importance of forestry in the State of Georgia. This work has greatly strengthened our 4-H Club program and has made forestry a major 4-H project. The challenge to 4-H Club members in attendance at these camps is to receive all the information and inspiration possible and to pass it on to the other 4-H Club members."

● EARL MAHARG whose services to the dairy industry of Los Angeles County, Calif., resulted in his receiving a U.S.D.A. Superior Service award this year, retired recently, with the title of associate agriculturist emeritus. In charge of livestock work for the past 7 years in Los Angeles County, he is also well known for his work with the county cow-testing association, and his research work in feeding hogs.

● COLORADO 4-H Club members have planted samples of different types of grasses to see for themselves how well different species do in their area. This is a part of the increased emphasis on grasslands in the extension program.

The Job of the County Agent

Fifth in a series which started in November with a symposium by four New York specialists.

BOTH NEARSIGHTED AND FARSIGHTED

Anson Call, Jr.

County Agricultural Agent
Brigham City, Utah

THE county agent must have a vision of the future and yet not overlook or forget the problems of the day. It would be easy for an individual to look into the future and work entirely on some long-time goal and forget the problems that are affecting the public at present. Time must be devoted to both and emphasis be placed from day to day where he feels it is needed most.

The county agent must be able to bring in specialists, who are trained along certain lines, to put over points which the agent himself is unable to put over as effectively as the specialist can. It is true that the county agent is supposed to be fairly well trained in a great many fields but he must also remember that science is contributing new material to the different fields all the time and it is impossible for him to keep up on all these things. It is no disgrace if he brings in these specialists to emphasize this particular point.

The job of the county agent is somewhat different from other jobs, and he must not become discouraged if some things seem to fail which he feels are essential. He must keep in mind that he is working with people and he can only work with them as far as they are educated along that particular line. If a job seems to fail at the moment, he must not become discouraged but must start from the bottom and hold his head high with a determination that the problem will be completed if it will serve the people with whom he is working. Before this is done he must be sure that the problem he is working on is fundamental and will help solve the problems of the people.

The county agents must be open-minded and be looking for good suggestions, but must make sure that they are not the crackpot ideas of some individual who would like to promote his personal aims.

A county agent must live a life, in private as well as in public, which is beyond reproach. This is where, I think, the 24-hour job hits very definitely. In our work with young people we do not know who is watching us, and very often the county agent is the ideal of a farm boy who is starting out in 4-H Club work. If the agent gives guidance to this boy and then the boy sees the county agent off the job, he can see that he is still living up to the teaching which he gave in order for the boy to succeed. This, too, is where we are working our 24 hours a day.

The county agent must be sympathetic to folks who are in need economically, socially, physically, morally, and spiritually. He may be called upon by many of his clientele for advice on subjects that may be different from agricultural production or marketing or other things pertaining to the farm, but he should be able to help with these problems, knowing the circumstances of the people involved. I think the county agent should be well acquainted with the entire population of his county, so that he will be able to meet people and know their background and help them to make a decision which sometimes they hesitate to make themselves.

The county agent must be honest with himself and with the people with whom he is working. His word must be kept to the letter and he must not make appointments that he feels he cannot fulfill. Probably to sum the whole thing up, the county agent in the county is the tool of the agricultural college to promote education within the county and keep people up to date in many different fields.

Anson Call

The county agent should work with groups as much as possible but then he must not forget individual problems that come up and must give them careful consideration.

BACKGROUND REMARKS

H. J. CAREW,

Extension Specialist
in Vegetable Crops, New York

CONCERNING your recent article "The specialist Looks to the County Agent" (November REVIEW), I believe your readers might be interested in more of the background behind this debate.

Back in the early days of Extension the county agricultural agent was concerned largely with assisting farmers in the production and marketing of various agricultural products; milk, eggs, apples, potatoes, and other commodities—in other words, teaching farmers new and improved practices usually developed by our own agricultural experiment station.

As the Extension Service broadened and enlarged, however, it became possible to serve rural people in additional ways. They requested —and the agent supplied—information and assistance on an increasingly wider variety of topics.

Today, our agents not only treat seeds, dehorn live stock, and cull hens, but also assist farmers with their income tax, selective service, and health problems, to say nothing of leading older rural youth programs and conducting public forums.

No one questions the value of any or all of these programs or forms of assistance. But no one can deny they make life slightly more complex for the agent. With recent developments in all fields, he finds it increasingly difficult to keep abreast, much less ahead of his constituents.

With but 24 hours in a day, the agent and his staff have had to weigh the relative importance of each of these programs in order to decide how to devote their limited time. The scales are being read differently in many counties. It has become apparent to some people that many recently acquired programs and services, which might be classified as moral or social uplift in function, are now being handled at the expense of assisting farmers with their co-called "business" problems. This is most regrettable to some extension specialists. An equal number of others, I am told, disagree. The side you choose depends on your idea of just what a county agricultural agent is supposed to do.

We might have asked the agents themselves who have divergent and interesting views on this subject. It was, however, discussed in the restricted form, "From Our Viewpoint as Extension Specialists, What is the Job of the County Agricultural Agent?"

In other words, Professors Cunningham and Johnson believed that "the primary job of the county agent is to assist farmers with the production and marketing of their agricultural products, or to put it another way, their business problems." Professors Braithwaite and Hanks disagreed.

Support for the 4-H Program

ROBERT B. EWING, County Club Agent, Plymouth County, Mass.

THE 4-H organization in our county is much more than the 1,000 boys and girls plus 135 local leaders. It includes the 9 loyal and hard-working members of the 4-H advisory council and the 117 members of local town committees. And of course it also includes the cooperating agencies and the parents.

All must have a working knowledge of the 4-H Clubs and their program; all must have team spirit in working together for the benefit of young people. Everyone needs to "keep his eye on the ball," and the ball is not chickens, dresses, sheep, cows, cans, and meals, but is the young 4-H Club member learning to live and work in our world.

The advisory council meets six times a year and is very helpful to the county club agents in formulating policies. It helps in working out a yearly program and helps fit 4-H activities to local conditions within Plymouth County. The chairman of the council attends the annual meeting of the Trustees, Plymouth County Aid to Agriculture, when the agents give their annual report to the county. Members of the 4-H council have talked to adult groups throughout the country, visited 4-H Clubs, attended 4-H Club special activities, and in general have strengthened the organization and given it prestige.

The next step is the town committee which has proved a sound foundation on which to build a community 4-H program. Our towns are similar to townships in other States and are the governing unit within the county. The function of the committee is to coordinate the activities and programs of local clubs, sponsor the local program, obtain leaders and enroll club members, and in general make the 4-H Club program click.

In Plymouth County, which has 26 towns and 1 city, there are now 12 town committees. The club agents meet with each of the committees at least once a year and visit the chairman often.

The value of these committees is illustrated by that of East Middleboro. It was organized when a leader who had had some experience with such committees in other towns invited the agent and parents to her home. At the time of the organization there was one girls' club in the town with a membership of 13. The following spring and summer, clubs were organized in dairy, canning, garden, poultry, clothing, and foods, with a leader for each club and a membership of 49. A 4-H orchestra was organized and is growing.

In order that everyone might know something about 4-H Club work, the town committee first called a community meeting in an abandoned one-room schoolhouse. About 80 people were there and heard and saw the local girls' club take part in the program. They also heard an older club member from a nearby town tell of his experiences. They sang songs and had refreshments.

That was only the beginning. Every month a jamboree for all 4-H Club members was held. Each club took its turn at being in charge of the program. About the middle of the summer, the schoolhouse was given to the town committee to use as a 4-H clubhouse. A food sale was held to raise money to fix it up. Then the men leaders and fathers got together in the evening to make benches. An American flag was presented to the 4-H Club members by one of the local organizations. In the fall an exhibit of 4-H Club work was held. As one old-timer said, "Ain't been nothing like this happen around here for the last 50 years." In doing something for the young people this committee is doing for adults as well.

Across the Sea a Friendship Tie Is Woven

ORINNE JOHNSON
Assistant Extension Editor, University of Kentucky

Klara Heilein

BETWEEN homemakers of Kentucky and Germany, a strong tie of friendship was woven the past year with the arrival in the Bluegrass of Klara Heilein of Bavaria, truly an ambassador of good will.

Kentucky homemakers started weaving that tie 2 years ago, when they decided to invite a guest from Germany for a 6-month visit. She would live in their homes as a member of the family, join in their activities, and in fact, become a part of the community. In this small way, an understanding of two different peoples would be encouraged. It was with enthusiasm that the homemakers voted the funds to carry out the plan in cooperation with the National government.

Although the original idea was to have a homemaker as their guest, that plan was found to be impractical. Instead, in early April of last year, came Miss Heilein, or Klara (as we all soon learned to call her), a teacher of home economics. Alert, yet with an appealing shyness, her eyes alight with eagerness for every new adventure, she fitted in with every group.

In order that Klara might see how rural Americans in Kentucky live, work and play, it was arranged by Myrtle Weldon, State leader of home demonstration work, and the Kentucky Federation of Homemakers, to have their guest spend from 2 to 4 weeks in six different homes. They were on small and large farms, in the coal mining area, the Bluegrass, and the agricultural western part of the State. Some families had children, others had none. Without exception, before Klara's visit was over, every family had requested that she be permitted to stay for a longer time.

"I saw you in your homes with your family and friends, and in the community and in your club work," Klara wrote the homemakers after her return. "Now I know how you feel for the people from a strange country. First I was a little anxious how you will meet me, a girl from Germany. The World War II was not a long time ago, but nobody said a bad word for me. Everybody was a friend to me, and I was so thankful for this. We didn't want the war, you didn't want the war. You found the right way. You met a girl from Germany with friendship, with love."

Immediately on arrival, Klara traveled by car with Miss Weldon and others to attend 12 district meetings of homemakers throughout the State. About this Klara wrote: "I could not understand and speak your language, but it was so easy to understand everybody after a short time. It was not the language I learned to understand. I learned to read the friendly and helpful faces. This was my first impression of the strange country across the ocean, where I was happy 6 months, and where I didn't feel like a stranger."

As a family member, Klara helped can beans, pick berries, sew, pasteurize milk, pick peas for the locker, or whatever the task at hand. "She saw things to do as soon as we did," said one hostess.

There was little that Klara was not given an opportunity to see or do from both an educational and entertainment standpoint. Naturally the programs carried on by homemakers and 4-H Clubs were of first interest, but she also visited schools and colleges, county and State fairs, general and specialized farms of all kinds, agricultural field days, manufacturing plants, church services of different denominations, bakeries, public utilities, civic club luncheon, printing plants, or whatever the community had to offer.

Meetings attended varied from weddings and funerals to State 4-H Club week and a national meeting of rural women.

Natural beauties of the area and special points of interest were seen, such as Lincoln's home, Mammoth Cave, the Great Smokies, the Hermitage, and the Laurel Festival. But perhaps nothing was enjoyed more by Klara than a family picnic.

"In Europe, they think American families don't have the right family life, and the husband, wife, and children go their separate ways. That is not true. I can see them all go in one car, and often for family picnics." She censured the movies severely for the erroneous picture given of family life in America.

A teacher of home economics for 5 months of the year, and a home advisor for the remainder, Klara told us she traveled by bicycle to visit each of her 142 communities once or twice a year. In her home State of Bavaria, there is no formal organization of women, for after past experiences, they shy away from being a "member." Instead, Klara visits the women individually, or they gather in the largest kitchen in a community where she gives a demonstration. Community meet-

ings on poultry, gardening, and home furnishings are held at night and are attended in winter by both men and women. The men are particularly interested in kitchen planning, often carrying out the ideas shown to them through models.

Klara expressed great admiration for Kentucky's smaller compact kitchens, with work centers of sink, stove, and cabinets. That every home where she was a guest had such conveniences as a washing machine, refrigerator, and modern range impressed her greatly. As a result of mechanization, women in America have more time for their children and community affairs, Klara pointed out, while in Germany, where farms are small and handwork must be done, the days are filled with manual labor.

She loved America with its convenient homes, the freedom women enjoyed, the honesty of people generally as indicated by the newspapers and nickels left on the corner and the unlocked doors, their respect for traffic signals, and their readiness to aid their next-door neighbor or the unfortunate of the Nation. "United States is like one big family," she said again and again.

On the other hand, Klara could not help but note the waste of land, resources, and even food. Too many weeds, too rich food, and people in too big a hurry were just criticisms.

To ask any homemaker who knew Klara if the 6-month project had been worthwhile, the reply was definitely in the affirmative. "She was an excellent ambassador, and her pleasing personality created good will among all groups," said a home agent.

The feeling of all might be expressed in the words of her first hostess, Mrs. F. O. Moore of Bell County: "Klara's spirit of cooperation, her friendly attitude and just being Klara has changed our idea of the German people." Another wrote, "We can feel more neighborly with the German people after knowing Klara." Still another said, "Her visit has shown us that if the common people of two countries know each other well, there cannot help but be better understanding between them."

"I am sure Kentucky homemakers have never undertaken a project that has given them a greater and more lasting feeling of satisfaction," said Miss Weldon.

As for Klara, she called the exchange program the "best in the world. It helps much more in understanding to say, 'I lived with the people and it is that way,' than all the radios, movies, newspapers and magazines. Even if only a few people can come to your country, it helps more than you think.

"In each family I felt at home the first minute. I didn't feel I am a stranger from a foreign country. Living in a family, one sees the real life. When one is a guest for 1 or 2 days, you see the 'Sunday face.' But when you live in a home, you see how the people really are—how they work together and treat the children and each other."

In expressing her appreciation of the homemakers of Kentucky, Klara said, "I want to thank everyone who made it possible that I come, and that I could live with families in their homes. Now I have another impression of America and American people. We all want the same things—a nice family, a nice home, and peace. German people don't want war any more than do American people."

That the investment made by the homemakers is paying dividends is seen in another part of Klara's New Year's Day letter:

"I saw and learned many, many things in Kentucky, and I am rich with experiences. But I didn't learn only for myself and only for the month. I brought it back for work in the school and with the farm women. . . .

"We have a new club here in Bamberg—the American Travelers. We are 23 members. Once a month we meet and talk with our resident officer (American) about our trip and experiences, and then we make dates for the meetings where we will make a speech in high schools or for adults. One time we were invited to supper by American families, and later we attended a PTA meeting. The next meeting we had in our school, and we were very proud to have our American guests. After a small German supper, we served . . . Lemon pie!"

Kentucky homemakers are united in hoping that Klara Heilein will again visit them one day.

Seed Tests Started

"Grow alfalfa? It can't be done in Wisconsin!"

That's what they said 30 years ago, but now the State has more than 1,818,000 acres in this prosperity crop.

Now the question is whether alfalfa seed can be grown successfully in the State. And to test that statement, a new program of research and extension was launched in northern Wisconsin this summer.

University of Wisconsin men surveyed farms where legume seed is now being successfully produced. They're finding out what these farmers are doing to get a satisfactory seed crop. Then they will study whether such methods are practical for farmers generally.

They hope, too, to organize seed producers into a local cooperative to build facilities for storing, cleaning, sizing, bagging, and marketing seed. It would also handle insecticides, fertilizer, and bees—all products that are needed for successful alfalfa seed production.

The production campaign is closely tied to a research program seeking new and better methods for seed production.

The fact that some farmers in the far north have proved that they can grow alfalfa seed gives crop experts some encouragement.

The northern regions are hitting the problem especially hard, because farmers in that area drastically need a dependable cash crop—one that protects their soil but helps out the pocketbook.

The new research and marketing program will be encouraged by the University of Wisconsin branch experiment station at Ashland and by extension agents in that area.

Dave Holt, district extension supervisor in the far north, is convinced that alfalfa seed production can be profitable for his area.

Another PCA Pays Off

ON SATURDAY, January 19, 1952, 350 people, nearly all of them farmers and their wives from Washington, Carroll, Frederick, and Montgomery Counties, Md., met in the Frederick High School Auditorium. The majority of them as members of the Frederick Production Credit Association wanted to witness the return to the Government of the last $10,000 capital stock it held in their organization. In exchange for that check President Thomas Vandenburg of the Baltimore Production Credit Corporation gave the association a certificate stating that it had now become a fully farmer-owned association.

Association Started in 1934

Back 18 years ago, in January, 1934, the agricultural agents from those four counties with 32 farmers had met in Frederick. On that occasion they had discussed with representatives of the Production Credit Corporation a proposal for establishing an organization to make production loans in this four-county territory. At the close of that meeting those 32 farmers signed papers as incorporating directors for the Frederick Production Credit Association. When the charter was issued, the corporation provided the first capital by buying $200,000 in stock, using Government funds to make the purchase.

The Maryland Extension Service had worked with this supervisory agency, the Production Credit Corporation, in the grouping of these four counties as a proper territory for setting up an association. The director had asked each county agent to select a reliable group of eight farmers who would be interested in establishing a new source of short-term credit. The judgment of the agents and the acute need that farmers in 1934 had for credit is shown by the fact that practically 100 percent of those invited attended the organization meeting.

The part taken by the Maryland Extension Service in setting up the Frederick PCA was not unique. In fact, a very similar role was played all over the country in organizing more than 500 other production credit associations. Neither is the accomplishment of that association exceptional in paying back all the initial capital furnished it by the Government. Early in January 1952 the number of PCA's becoming fully farmer-owned reached 238, 68 achieving that status in the last 12 months. All the other 262 associations have greatly reduced and many nearly completed their payoff so that at this time only about $13,000,000 remains out of the $90,000,000 Government funds first put into them.

Three of those four agents, Henry R. Shoemaker of Frederick, L. C. Burns of Westminster, and O. W. Anderson of Rockville, still serve the same counties as in 1934; the fourth, W. D. Moore of Hagerstown, is deceased. Two of these agents were present for this eighteenth annual meeting, showing the interest they have maintained in the association and its services.

Useful to Many Agencies

Governor I. W. Duggan of the Farm Credit Administration was there to make the principal address. Mr. Vandenburg, as president, represented the Federal Land Bank as well as the PC Corporation. Hugh Mackey, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank from which PCA obtains its loan funds was also present.

Then there were State and county leaders from the Grange and the Farm Bureau. Also a Farmers Home Administration supervisor, Soil Conservation Service technician, Production and Marketing Administration committeemen, and teachers of vocational agriculture. All recognize the support given their work through the loans made by the PCA and its companion cooperative, the National Farm Loan Association of Frederick.

During its 18 years the Frederick PCA has lent a total of $9,685,000. The secretary, J. Herbert Snyder, who has been with this organization in one capacity or another for its entire history, estimates that approximately 2,500 farm families have been served through it with one or more loans. There are now 915 members, 680 of whom obtained loans for $2,980,000 in 1951. These 915 members own shares of stock to the value of $207,000, behind which is $235,000 in reserves that have been built up out of earnings.

In his address, Governor Duggan pointed to the unusual record made by the Frederick PCA in making loans to young farm families who were just getting started. Between 425 and 450 families have obtained loans from the association for their first year as independent farm operators. There are 207 of these still active members, or 30 percent of those now borrowing. One fourth of the members of the National Farm Loan Association of Frederick also come from this group who were granted helpful loans by the PCA when they started out.

Area Has an Integrated Loan Service

Some of the farmers attending and participating in this enthusiastic meeting were not borrowers from the PCA. They were members of the National Farm Loan Association of Frederick. This association handles applications for and services the loans made by the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore. It serves the same counties, uses the same offices and has the same employees as the Frederick Production Credit Association.

While the two associations offer a fully integrated service to farmers in the four counties, the assets and business of the two cooperatives are kept entirely separate.

As the operation of this coordinated one-stop service has become smooth, the volume of business of both associations has grown rapidly. Joint handling of both farm mortgage and production loans has enabled the secretary and field men to better serve more farmers.

National Awards to Extension Workers

(Continued from March Review)

County Agricultural Agents

Otto Watson Anderson, Montgomery County, Md.; H. M. Carroll, Harford County, Md.; P. Ralph Biebesheimer, Wayne County, Mich.; Blair G. Woodman, Shiawasse County, Mich.; Roland H. Abraham, Jackson County, Minn.; Wayne H. Hanson, Houston County, and Miles G. Rowe, Minn.; C. L. Barry, Adams County, Miss.; J. S. McBee, Leflore County, Miss.; Howard D. McMorrough, Monroe County, Miss.; W. R. Meredith, Panola County, Miss.; W. Y. Parker, Yalobusha County, Miss.; Q. Stewart Vail, Coahoma County, Miss.

Arnold Barber, Scotland County, Mo.; Parker Rodgers, Lafayette County, Mo.; O. V. Singleton, Benton County, Mo.; Robert F. Rasmusson, Hill County, Mont.; Lewis F. Boyden, Johnson County, Nebr.; George A. Garrison, Butler County, Nebr.; Victor B. McClure, Thayer County, Nebr.; Mark W. Menke, Elko County, Nev.; Kenneth E. Boyden, Worcester County, Mass.; Carl A. Worthley, Aroostook County, Maine; Wilbur M. Runk, Cumberland County, N. J.; Seldon S. Baker, Jr., Luna County, N. Mex.; A. R. Blanchard, Tioga County, N. Y.; William J. Clark, Rockland County, N. Y.; Ralph Gorman Palmer, Monroe County, N. Y.; Wayne A. Corpening, Haywood County, N. C.; Larry L. McLendon, Sr., Camden County, N. C.; J. T. Monroe, Cumberland County, N. C.; Joe C. Powell, Edgecombe County, N. C.; Howard M. Singletary, Haywood County, N. C.; J. B. Snipes, Chatham County, N. C.

Milton E. Leetun, Adams County, N. Dak.; George B. Simons, Griggs County, N. Dak.; George L. Brown, Vinton County, Ohio; Forest G. Hall, Hancock County, Ohio; Floyd Henderson, Noble County, Ohio; C. B. Stewart, Wood County, Ohio.

Cyrus H. Hailey, Pontotoc County, Okla.; Harry F. James, Oklahoma County, Okla.; C. L. Weatherford, Sequoyah County, Okla.; Rex Carter, Fayette County, Pa.; Henry R. Eby, Allegheny County, Pa; E. G. Hamill, Blair County, Pa.; R. H. McDougall, Butler County, Pa.; J. C. McComb, Orangeburg County, S. C.; Colman H. Wagner, Clark County, S. Dak.; J. C. Amos, Jefferson County, Tenn.; David B. Hendrix, Sevier County, Tenn.; Nathan Lowe, Williamson County, Tenn.; Noel N. Maddux, Monroe County, Tenn.; Thomas L. Mayes, Franklin County, Tenn.; John V. Reid, Shelby County, Tenn.; Ralph P. Ring, Lawrence County, Tenn.; Vernon W. Sims, Unicoi County, Tenn.; Sam B. Stanfill, Bedford County, Tenn. Charles Vaughn, Clay County, Tenn.; Aaron M. Walker, Weakley County, Tenn.

Marion H. Badger, Tom Green County, Tex.; Homer M. Breedlove, Donley County, Tex.; A. B. Emmons, Hopkins County, Tex.; Ernest Goule, Sherman County, Tex.; Gordon L. Hart, Liberty County, Tex.; William Roy Morgan, Henderson County, Tex.; Guy Powell, Kerr County, Tex.; Russell R. Keetch, Utah; A. G. Birdsall, Gloucester County, Va.; Homer Bryan Eller, Smyth County, Va.; Charles Ellis, Campbell County, Va.; I. Fred Stine, Frederick County, Va.; Edward Lee Wood, Amelia County, Va.

Hilmer L. Axling, Spokane County, Wash.; Clinton M. Okerstrom, Lewis County, Wash.; Brooks Daugherty, Kanawha County, W. Va.; John W. Hammer Pendleton County, W. Va.; Ernest C. Van Metre, Berkeley County, W. Va.; Charles J. McAleavy, Marathon County, Wis.; Hans G. Horne, Chippewa County, Wis.; and Vernon W. Peroutky, Winnebago County, Wis.

Home Demonstration Agents

Recognition for outstanding home and community service was recognized by the National Home Demonstration Agents Association at its annual meeting in November, when 58 home agents were cited. They are:

Central Region. Mrs. Mabel Unger Albrecht, Lincoln, Ill.; Hazel L. Graves, Mt. Carmel, Ill.; Mrs. Marie B. Bowen, Muncie, Ind.; Helen L. Johnson, New Castle, Ind.; Annabelle J. Dickinson, Great Bend, Kans.; Isabel N. Dodrill, Garden City, Kans.; Mrs. Grace VanderKolk, Spring Lake, Mich.; Julia Bartlett, Caledonia, Minn.; Bertha Doubikin, Waynesville, Mo.; Helen Morse, Harrisonville, Mo.; Eva Bute, Holdrege, Nebr.; Imogene Dean, Burton, Ohio; Mabel Spray, Mansfield, Ohio; Vera Hub, Stevens Point, Wis.

Eastern Region. Edythe M. Turner, Rockville, Md.; S. Virginia Brewster, Jamestown, N. Y.; Rachel Alice Merritt, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Katherine M. Lawler, Hathorne, Mass.; Verna M. Criss, Shillington, Pa.; Mrs. Elizabeth Lofberg Trogdon, Harrisburg, Pa.; Eva K. Bauer, Sutton, W. Va.

Western Region. Virginia E. Twitty, Phoenix, Ariz.; Mrs. Alba S. Tidwell, Grand Junction, Colo.; Mrs. Dorothy Y. Hanny, Silver City, N. Mex.; Florence Forbes, Rawlins, Wyo.; J. Hazel Zimmerman, Las Vegas, Nev.; Maud Martin, Ogden, Utah; Clementine Sittel, Hardin, Mont.; Mrs. Fern McGregor, Couperville, Wash.

Southern Region. Josie Benton, Hamburg, Ark.; Mrs. Dora S. Stubblefield, Paragould, Ark.; Elizabeth Collings, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mary Thompson, Tuskegee, Ala.; Martha Cobb, Americus, Ga. Bernice Echols Grant, Brunswick, Ga.; Elizabeth Proctor, Warm Springs, Ga.; Priscilla L. Lytle, Leitchfield, Ky.; Mary Ellen Murray, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Mary Gardner, Jackson, Miss.; Velma Little Neely, Laurel, Miss.; Lola C. Caldwell, Columbia, La.; Mrs. Erin D. Canan, Crowley, La.; Rebecca Colwell, Edenton, N. C.; Mamie Sue Evans, Asheville, N. C.; Mrs. Agnes W. Watts, Taylorsville, N. C.; Maria Teresa Sanchez, Rio Grande, P. R.; Mrs. Lillian Robertson Livesay, Suffolk, Va.; Chilton Ryburn, Prince George, Va.; Rose Adelaide Erisman, Austin, Tex.; Mrs. Eula J. Newman, Paris, Tex.; Ruth Ramey, Richmond, Tex.; Mrs. Leola Cox Sides, Palo Pinto, Tex.; Mary Neal Alexander, Centerville, Tenn.; Margaret Louise Weeks, Cleveland, Tenn.; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Crane, Fairview, Okla.; Juanita Stevens, Shawnee, Okla.; Tillie Roesel, Bushnell, Fla.; and Vela Smith, Florence, S. C.

Time Out for Study

(Continued from page 59)

Now it is up to me to do the educational work needed to make the district program move."

4. Practical answers to pressing problems of soil and water management are being worked out at our research stations. Unfortunately, downward budget adjustments tend to fall heavier on research than on the action phases of the program. Consequently, research stations often do not have the funds which their importance justifies. Putting the research results into the hands of farmers is a challenge to extension workers in the field of soil-conservation education.

5. The effectiveness of a flood-control project appears to depend in large measure on the use by farmers of conservation measures on their land in the upper reaches of the watershed. Intensive educational effort is essential in achieving this widespread acceptance of needed conservation practices. On part of the six flood-control projects which were inspected, the educational side of the program was receiving little attention while in other cases it was being well cared for even to the extent of providing in the Little Sioux project in Iowa an assistant county extension director to handle this work.

The experiences I had while on this leave, the contacts I made along the route, and the information I secured on the various phases of soil conservation will, I am sure, be most helpful to me in carrying on my work in the years ahead. I can heartily recommend to you extension workers that, if possible, you take a sabbatical leave as a means of broadening your outlook. You will find it most enjoyable and profitable.

● JOHN M. (Mac) MOORE, Michigan State veteran poultryman, has been granted leave of absence, to work with Michigan Broilers, Inc., to help the new organization develop the production and marketing of poultry in the State. He will be on leave until July 1, 1952.

Grass and Weed Experts in the Making

The first Range Management Camp in the State of Washington is scheduled for June 3-7, at Camp Wooten. Each county in eastern Washington is to send two delegates. Every older 4-H Club boy is eligible. The campers will be chosen for their ability to identify grasses and weeds. Contests to determine the best young weed and grass experts are being held this spring.

Grass and weeds will be featured in the Camp program. A chance to learn more about livestock and range management, the high cost of raising weeds, and a closer acquaintance with the most serious weed pests will be offered the young men.

The camp is sponsored by the Washington Membership of the Northwest Society of Range Management and a similar range management camp held in Oregon last year.

Neighbor Group Leader

(Continued from page 61)

vice versa. For in identifying and working with neighbor groups, one is concerned with families.

Because of their peculiar characteristics, then, informal groups like "neighbor groups" do afford a most logical and natural way, but not the only way, for people to utilize the services of agencies in advancing improved farm and home practices and other community development. The Soil Conservation Service has had unusual success in working with people in this way.

They afford a good means of serving people on their own level and in terms of their own interests and relationships, in contrast to expecting them to fit into one's own organization patterns. They already exist; they run themselves; and they can lessen the amount needed of separate organization for every project. They are an aid in discovering wants and needs.

Neighbor groups have been found to be an especially effective channel in working with families who do not readily respond to other methods or who are quite closely knit in certain respects. They are also good in cases of programs or practices which require more than the usual amount of convincing because of being tradition-bound or involved, such as conservation, changing production periods in dairying, or family nutrition. They are a way of making an indirect approach and of activating desire or motivation; or as someone has said: "Help to get a toe-hold with folks we would like to reach more."

Neighbor groups also afford a practical way by which people can work together more, which is needed today. And as a farmer recently said: "They are helping recapture neighborliness where former community contacts have been altered by changes of the time."

● Earlier this year, LOUIS H. MARTIN, county agent in Somerset and Wicomico Counties, Md., was awarded a citation by the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Martin is the first Negro in the Delmarva scouting area to receive such an honor. A 1914 graduate of Hampton Institute, he is the oldest county agent in the State in terms of years of service. Since 1944 Mr. Martin has served as scoutmaster of Boy Scout Troop No. 220, and under his leadership the boy scouts of Princess Anne have attended summer camp each year. The citation pointed out his outstanding contribution to extension 4-H Club work.

● Colorado State home demonstration agent, HELEN PROUT, recently left for a year of graduate study at Cornell University. During her absence MRS. CLARA ANDERSON will act as State home agent.

● ALEXANDER HABURCHAK, a graduate in agronomy at Montana State College has been appointed a county agent-at-large for the Montana Extension Service and has begun work in Hill County where he will assist County Agent R. F. Rasmussen.

Science Flashes

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

Antibiotics Control Plant Diseases

Antibiotics, which have proved so valuable for man and animals, now look promising for controlling plant diseases. ARA scientists at Beltsville applied minute amounts of 12 antibiotics as a thin layer of paste to the stems of Black Valentine bean seedlings and then inoculated the plants with halo blight, a bacterial disease. Streptomycin sulfate protected the plants 100 percent. Two other antibiotics did fairly well. Plants treated with the other 9 antibiotics and the control plants developed the disease. Apparently the drug was absorbed by the stems and moved up to the leaves in sufficient amounts to prevent growth of the disease organisms.

These experiments, which demonstrate a new means of controlling bacterial disease in plants, open up a whole new approach to the control of plant diseases caused by bacteria, fungi, and viruses.

Blueprint for Farm Freezer

It's now or never for farmers to plan to save those fruits, vegetables, and frying chickens they can't consume this coming summer. They may want to freeze their surplus or they may plan to sell it. Either way, they will need a good cooling and freezing system. Farmers who want to build their own may now get plans for a two-temperature, walk-in refrigerator developed by ARA scientists.

These plans were developed after a survey of 160 home-built installations on farms showed that many were not designed to meet the farmers' needs. Some were improperly constructed or poorly insulated; others were too small, poorly arranged, or inconveniently located. The new refrigerator-freezer was designed after months of research with experimental units. The chill room will cool one beef, or one large hog, or 600 pounds of other produce at a time. The freezer room will freeze 100 pounds a day.

Working drawings (Plan No. 7102) may be obtained through the State extension agricultural engineer or through the USDA, Division of Farm Buildings and Rural Housing, Beltsville, Md.

New Chemical Controls Weeds in Strawberries

The biggest weed problem in growing strawberries comes the first year. But it now looks as if this problem can be licked by a new chemical spray, known as Crag Herbicide-1. When applied to the soil in clean fields after strawberry plants are set, it acts as a pre-emergency herbicide on grasses and other weeds. ARA scientists in cooperation with several States have tested the spray on a large number of varieties with good results. At Beltsville last year the chemical was applied on May 15, about 5 weeks after the berry plants were set. This controlled the weeds for 6 weeks, at which time the beds were cultivated. A second application on July 9 controlled the weeds into the early winter. No off-flavors, off-colors, or malformation in the berries have shown up, and little or no effects have been observed on runner production. The new chemical should be available this season.

Sawdust Makes Good Mulch

If sawdust is available free, it provides gardeners a good cheap soil conditioner. It makes a good mulch, or, when spaded under, it improves the structure of soils that lack humus and are inclined to bake or dry out. The main point to remember in using sawdust is to mix it with nitrogen. Soil bacteria and fungi that cause the sawdust to decompose must have nitrogen to do the job, and they will take it from the soil even at the expense of growing plants. ARA soil scientists say that four-fifths of a pound of ammonium sulfate or a half-pound of ammonium nitrate per bushel of loose sawdust will do the trick.

Take Your Choice

The old argument among Hereford cattle growers as to which color shade is the best can now be settled. ARA scientists at the Woodward, Okla., station compared the gains of 2,000 Hereford steers of light-red, dark-red, and intermediate-red color for 4 years under similar grazing conditions. The average gain by steers of different color shades was the same. Therefore, stockmen will go on selecting their steers according to color, just as they probably would have done anyhow.

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MAY 1952

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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Prepared in Division of Extension Information
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Ear to the Ground

- Storms and floods continue in the news. Stories of what agents are doing to help troubled families caught in a Midwestern tornado, a Nevada blizzard, or the Great Father of Waters on a rampage, make exciting reading. Extension workers not only help at the height of the emergency but give continued assistance in the difficult rehabilitation which lies ahead.
- Human interest items punctuate reports. County Agent Short closed his community meeting of some 75 persons in the schoolhouse in Decatur County, Tenn., about 10 p.m. An hour later the tornado completely demolished the meeting place.
- Nevada ranchers riding the military planes on "Operation Haylift" found it difficult to locate their snow-covered fields from the vantage point of the bird. But they did, and the hay was dropped to save starving cattle and sheep. It was hard to find the hay; some had to be brought 700 or 800 miles.
- County Agent James of Pemiscot County, Mo., writes, "It would do anybody good to see how wonderfully the neighbors are pitching in with trucks, tractors, and gangs of volunteer men to clean up and rebuild."
- In spite of such set-backs, defense food and feed goals still need to be met. With little prospect of planting more acres, leaders are thinking of other means. Dr. Byron T. Shaw, in this issue says the real opportunity is in more efficiency.
- It has been estimated that if the feed crops now going to insects, rats, and other pests were saved, the goals would be met. Watch next month for Extension Entomologist M. P. Jones's review of some of the hurdles to be met in salvaging this grain.
- Glancing through the features scheduled for next month, we find, the first printed account of the New England pilot project on extension work with young men and women; County Agent Lucien Paquette's estimate of the public relations program of one of his colleagues in Massachusetts; an account of a Dutch home economist in Nebraska; and a Washington home demonstration agent on her way to India.

Stopping the Prairie Winds

Operating the tree-planting machine in Nicollet County, Minn.

CONSERVATION history will be made in Nicollet County, Minn., this spring when the 45,000 of 80,000 trees are planted in shelterbelts. The first 35,000 were planted last spring.

When completed, the shelterbelts will protect more than 3,000 acres of farmland on the north, west, and south sides of the county seat, St. Peter. If placed "end to end," these belts would stretch for nearly 10 miles, varying in depth. Some 30 farmers are involved in the project.

The idea for this big planting was born 6 years ago among a small group of farmers. At the request of these farmers, County Agent Fred Wetherill called a meeting to discuss the idea. At a later meeting, Parker Anderson, extension forester at the University of Minnesota, was called in.

In fact, there were several meetings of farmers before the project got into actual operation — meetings of all the farmers in the county who were interested, meetings of farmers in local areas, meetings with the county agent and without him, and meetings with Forester Anderson and without him.

At the early meetings, a thorough educational job was done. The importance and essentials of good windbreaks and how they would help the farmers and the city of St. Peter were pointed out.

A skeleton plan for the project was drawn up, and the farmers agreed to go in for shelterbelt planting on a voluntary basis in order to protect their own and other farms from the ravages of the wind. Part of the preparation for the project was to plot the whole area for which protection was desired. The location of belts and number of trees needed for each farm was carefully determined before actual work got under way.

Trees were planted on or near the borders of fields. No fields were broken up, but were left at a desirable size for modern farming.

The rows of the trees in these shelterbelts run east and west and north and south, to break the force of northwest winds in the winter and the south and west winds in the summer.

Varieties being planted include spruce, northern pine, elm, ash, and, for fast growth, caragana and cottonwood. The cottonwood will be removed when the slower growing species are large enough.

Trees were obtained at cost by the farmers from the State nursery at Willow River. Costs of the seedlings ranged from 0.8 cents to 1 cent each.

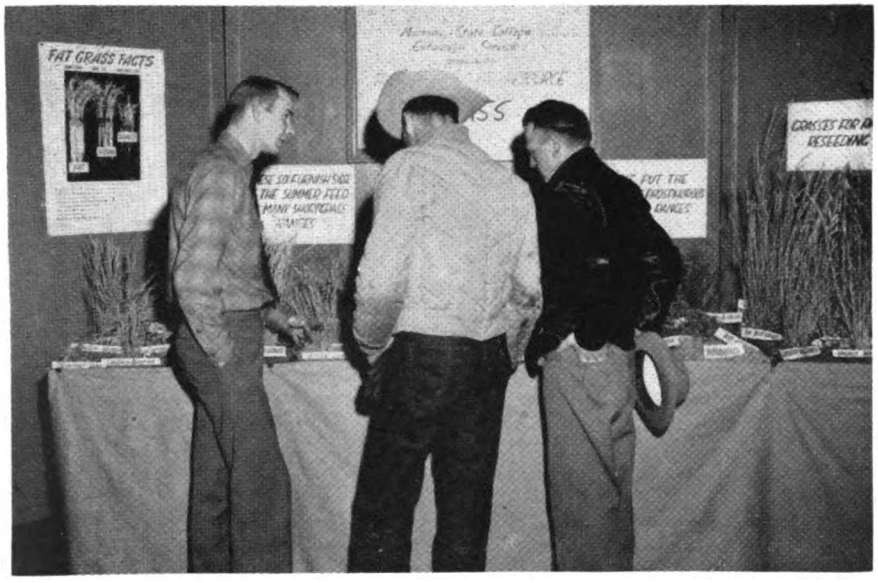
When the planting got under way, Extension Foresters Anderson and Marvin Smith came out from University Farm, St. Paul, to help. It took 2½ days to plant the 35,000 trees last spring. Three tractor-mounted tree-planting machines were used.

In 10 years, predicts Anderson, you will hardly recognize this part of Nicollet County. In fact, says the extension forester, good effects of the planting should be noticeable in 5 years. Benefits, in addition to the beauty of the matured plantings, will include the reduction of soil blowing, the catching and holding of snow until its moisture can be utilized by crops, and cutting the velocity of the cold winter wind.

It will all add up to a better economic position for the area's farmers and a more comfortable place in which to live.

Study Inflation

What women can do about inflation is one of the problems up for discussion this year by some 45,000 rural women in Minnesota. Local leaders in the 2,800 organized women's extension groups are getting training in conducting discussion on inflation from county home demonstration agents and extension specialists.



County Agent Ed Atkins of Madison and Jefferson Counties talks with ranchers about a range grass exhibit.

A Grass Caravan

"GRASS AND PEOPLE" was the theme of a grasslands caravan of exhibits that toured 25 of Montana's 56 counties during February under the sponsorship of the Montana Extension Service as a means of stimulating renewed interest among farm and ranch people in making the best possible use of grasses and legumes.

Transported in a panel truck, the caravan consisted of eight exhibits that pointed up the many uses that may be made of grasses and legumes in the various types of farming and ranching operations that are found in Montana. Included were exhibits on irrigated pastures, forage uses, range management, grasslands and conservation, forage preservation, poultry on pasture, grass, and human nutrition.

One feature of the show was a farm-planning contest in which visitors had an opportunity to lay out a complete crops, livestock, and irrigation plan for a model farm displayed in the irrigation exhibit. Cash prizes for the contest were provided by the Montana Reclamation Association and the four sugar beet refining companies in the State.

The caravan had to buck one of the most severe Februarys in years with below zero temperature and snow-drifted roads. Yet in spite of the weather the 20 showings brought out 4,794 people. Just four showings were canceled because of snow-blocked roads and severe cold.

Preparation for the grassland caravan began months before it was held. An important feature in the show's success was the advance publicity given to it. A kit of four fill-in type news stories was sent to county agents a month before the date of the showing and a similar kit of radio talks, describing the various exhibits in the show, was sent in advance and used extensively. Photographer Russ Wilson and Herb White, assistant editor, attended the first show, sending pictures and stories immediately to State farm papers and Sunday feature sections of daily papers. The press of the State was most cooperative in handling the material and contributed much to the success of the grasslands caravan.

The Cherokee Story

The Cherokee Story, a presentation of the accomplishments of Tennessee's champion rural community, is being told far and wide since the Grainger County community earned its top-place ranking in the State.

During the first 2 months of this year, community leaders presented their story to more than 15 other communities, civic clubs, and other organizations.

Cherokee tells its story with the help of color slides picturing every phase of community work, leadership, and cooperation. Each presentation is made by a different group of community leaders, each leader selecting from the community's collection of slides those he feels will tell best the phase of the story assigned to him.

As a result of the increasing flood of requests, the sponsors of the Grainger County community improvement program are arranging a filmstrip with recorded sound of "The Cherokee Story." This filmstrip will be available to communities, civic clubs, and other groups interested in improving rural living through organized effort.

Civic clubs and other organizations sponsoring the community improvement program, as well as other rural communities wanting new ideas for their own improvement work, are having top communities present programs at their regular meetings for better understanding of the purposes and results of the improvement program.

"Cherokee, as State champion, has perhaps had the largest number of such requests, but prize-winning communities in other areas, such as Mason Hall, West Tennessee champion; Sango, middle Tennessee first-place winner; Griffith, Chattanooga area winner; and top communities in all counties taking part in the work, also can present effective programs of community achievement to interested groups," points out Eugene Gambill, extension community improvement specialist in Tennessee.

Farm Shows Carry a Message

FOR the third successive year, South Dakotans have expressed their unqualified approval of the traveling winter exhibits bringing to them the latest on agriculture and homemaking. It began with the successful "Farming in the 50's" described in the June 1950 Extension Service Review. The next year it was "Family Farming in '51" which furnished the timely theme for a practical and popular series of exhibits. These two shows were put on in 63 places and drew a total of 53,500 people. The interest snowballed and this year there was even more demand for something of the sort in '52. Sampling the opinions of county and State extension workers, farmers, homemakers, business and professional men, organizations, and agencies resulted in a series of exhibits which made up the show "Fortified Farming in Fifty Two."

The series of 12 booths was scheduled to make 27 stops during January and February. Nine had to be canceled because of severe weather and snow-blocked roads. At each booth, a specialist explained the exhibit and answered questions from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Total attendance this winter was 11,829, an average of 623. Three showings had more than a thousand in attendance, the best being 1,468.

"Fortified Farming" was dedicated to helping farmers and homemakers prevent waste in their preparation for high-priced world defense, to produce a maximum of food, feed, and fiber as efficiently as possible for increased needs, and at the same time keep constant vigilance in the conservation of our natural and physical resources, with health and well-being of the entire family kept in the foreground.

Milo A. Potas, extension designer and artist, planned and supervised construction of the booths in the college shop and helped with models and demonstrations planned by the specialists. The most successful show with the largest attendance was in the places where the agent had done a good job of advance publicity.

The State was pretty well covered by the two shows in '50 and '51. Practically all counties with facilities that wanted the show had an opportunity to get either "Farming in the '50's" or "Family Farming." In 1952 the 26 showings were planned so that this year and next year the State would again be covered. This year the show centered on crops with the thought that the 1953 exhibits might feature livestock if it is decided to continue the series. "Fortified Farming" was larger and more complete than the exhibits of previous years. In some places local crop shows were an excellent supplement to the college exhibits and added to the interest and drawing power of the event.

A sponsoring committee in each county promoted interest and made all arrangements. Home demonstration leaders, 4-H leaders, SCS and PMA representatives, as well as local farm organization leaders, took an active part in the sponsoring committees. Subcommittees on finances and publicity; a working committee to do the unloading, setting up and reloading; and an information committee to supply bulletins and take orders for other information attended to the business end of putting on the show.

Among the advance material furnished agents to aid them in building up interest in the event were cartoon mats, advertising posters, suggested newspaper and radio stories and sample newspaper ads. A 16-page, printed summary folder was supplied for each visitor to take home for future reference. The folder contained the same messages as given in the exhibits. A theme based on the needs and wants of the people, careful planning and good follow-up, were the secret of the success of the South Dakota farm show "Fortified Farming in Fifty Two."

President John Headley of the South Dakota State College studies the graphic picture of balance in the family meal under the tutelage of Mrs. Kay Nelson, food specialist, at the opening show when rain, snow, and ice in Madison limited attendance but not enthusiasm.

To Build Exhibit Hall

Searcy County's (Ark.) home demonstration clubs are uniting in a new project this year. They are planning to build a women's and girls' exhibit hall on the county fairgrounds, reports Mrs. Ovaline McEntire, county home demonstration agent.

A Better Job on the Job

ELTON LUX

Supervisor, Subject-Matter Materials, Nebraska College of Agriculture

TO QUOTE from the Smith-Lever Act, "In order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States (the county agents of Nebraska) useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same—," the Nebraska Extension Service has been encouraging its staff to take additional courses of study leading to a "Certificate of Professional Improvement" offered by the College of Agriculture, University of Nebraska.

Two men will be candidates for the certificates in June 1952. About half of the staff have earned some credit toward it. Ninety-three scholarships have been granted since the summer of 1949, most of them for work toward the certificate. Only five of those receiving scholarships have left the staff.

Minimum requirements are 20 hours of university credit while employed in the Extension Service, including at least 8 hours on the university campus at Lincoln; one summer school at Wisconsin, Colorado, Cornell, or Arkansas; 4 years of service in Nebraska summarized in a report; and a field study of extension methods in their own counties. The credits may be of undergraduate or graduate level. Courses taken must be approved as "useful and practical" to agents who want professional improvement on the job. The University offers some special courses which are arranged for convenience of the extension staff, and also gives a county agent 3 weeks' leave to study with pay.

The latest development in this training program was a 20-day arranged school held on the campus at Lincoln from January 2 to 25, 1952. Thirty-two agricultural agents began to plan for it last September by telling the folks at home "We won't be here in January." They came in to Lincoln to attend one course each forenoon and another course each afternoon for 20 days to get 4 hours' credit.

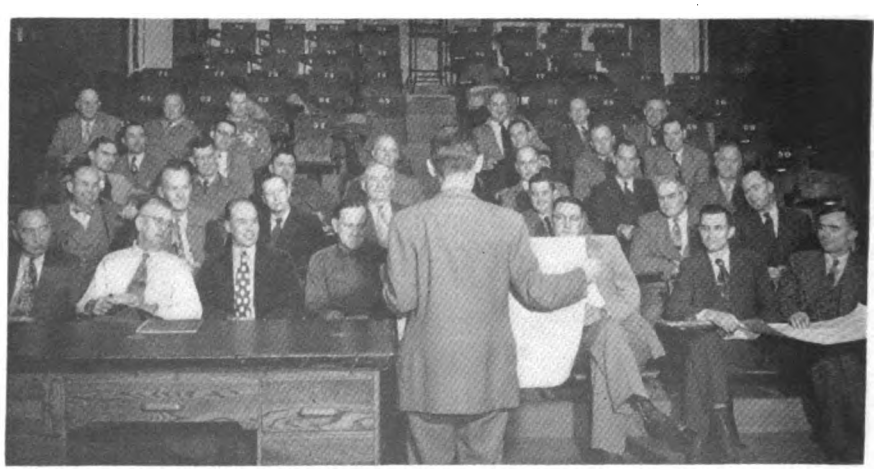
The teaching departments on the campus offered the instruction in four courses, and each agent took his choice of two. In engineering, the course was restricted to irrigation only. John Schrunk, college instructor, was the teacher. John Steele, extension engineer, helped him, especially with class discussion and application to problems in the field.

In animal husbandry, Professor William J. Loeffel, chairman of the department, organized a general course and called on his staff to teach it. Extension Specialists K. C. Fouts and Dr. S. W. Alford helped here also. In soils, Dr. M. D. Weldon and Wilber Ringler, extension specialists, were general directors of the course, and most of the teaching and research staff took their respective parts of the course instruction.

The fourth course was a combination of photography and visual aids taught by Ray Morgan of the school of journalism and Dr. James Taylor of the department of audio visual aids. The agents spent about half the time in demonstrations and laboratory work. At the end, they said they could have used a full 20 periods on either part of the course.

Agents were asked what use they would make of what they received. Several of them had tentative programs in mind, and all of them knew how they could use the information in their personal contacts. Instructors said the agents were a challenging group as students. One man said he thought he learned to do a better job of teaching, and in another department, the staff planned a conference to revise their present teaching methods. The arranged courses will be offered again in 1953.

Several Nebraska extension staff members have been working toward advanced degrees in extension or subject-matter fields. In most cases, they are either improving their qualifications as administrators or specialists, or planning to change work and responsibilities. There seems to be no great conflict between the objective of the course work toward the certificate of professional improvement and that leading to a master's or doctor's degree. The first is improvement on the job as a county agent, the second has generally led to a change from county extension work to something else.



Some of Nebraska's county agents who attended the University of Nebraska for a month's refresher course, are getting the latest information on irrigation research from Extension Engineer John C. Steele.

What I Want From the Agronomist

County Agent Ralph C. McWilliams, Franklin County, Vt., looks at the specialist job from his vantage point much as the specialists looked at the county agent job in the November issue. This statement is based on a talk to extension agronomists at their annual meeting.

THE FIRST step in discussing what I, as a county agent, expect of an extension agronomist might be to make sure that we have a definition of extension work that will serve as a basis. Here is a definition that I found recently that appeals very much to me, and it is this: "Extension work is to keep people informed as to scientific developments and the result of practical experience applicable to the operation and effective maintenance of the Nation's farms and homes." I like that definition because it clearly divides extension work into the two essential parts. First, the part that has to do with the scientific approach; and second, the very important part of making use of practical experience.

First of all, I expect an extension agronomist to know his subject. When he comes to the county to talk over projects with me or to take part in meetings, I want to be sure that he is well versed in his subject matter and able to discuss it clearly without needing to pass over too many questions for more investigation in discussions between the two of us or with farmers.

Second, I expect the agronomist to keep up with the research, both at home and abroad, that may apply to the problems in my particular county. I happen to be working in a county where forage crops are the most important thing that we grow. Then I am interested in pasture plants, their management, the making of grass silage, the fertilization, and the disease resistance of plants, and in all the different ways that these can be used to supply the maximum amount and the highest quality roughage for our livestock.

Third, I want the extension agronomist to educate me as to the new developments in crop production as are applicable to my county. Such things as soil tests, the soil varieties, classifications and their possibilities, and the conditions on our farms under which some crops would be of greater value than others in the complete farm management operation. I need his help and guidance to me in applying the science of agronomy to the art of farming.

And fourth, I need the extension agronomist to attend a certain number of meetings or tours in the county during the year both for purposes of bringing information and to furnish some of the atmosphere that helps to impress the importance of the meeting on those who attend. Assisting me as an expert or as an authority is a very essential part of the help that I need from an extension agronomist in my work.

Then there are also four points on the side of evaluating the results of practical experience of the farm people of the county in developing a broader and more satisfactory agronomy program. To do this the extension agronomist must, first of all, know the general farm situation in the county. He must have been in the county often enough, traveled over it with me, and studied it sufficiently so that any recommendation or suggestions made to me or to farm people in the county would be practical and applicable to my county.

Next, I want the extension agronomist to appreciate the relative importance of the agronomy program in the total agricultural situation of the county. I want him to feel his responsibility in being one of the team of workers whose combined assistance in the over-all farm management program will raise the level of the agriculture of the county.

Then, too, I want the extension agronomist to be broad-minded enough to see and appreciate the importance of the practical experimental work that so many farmers carry on on their own initiative, and I want the extension agronomist to see this as a vital part of research work and to help me to interpret it and to evaluate it along with other scientific research. There is a vast store of experimental work carried on by farmers that all too often is passed over because it does not bear the stamp of approved research.

As the fourth point on the practical side, I want the extension agronomist to be able and willing to interpret his scientific facts in farmer language, to put it into words and terms that are readily understood by farm people so that at meetings, on tours, and through printed material they do not become confused in trying to interpret scientific terms into their everyday thoughts.

Finally, there is one other need that I have for an extension agronomist, and in this respect the extension agronomist is no different than any other specialist, and that is, at times, to sit down with me and just have a good, old-fashioned "gab-fest" wherein we may cover many subjects and work out a rational approach to the whole crop production problem of the county. So, to go back to the original definition—I expect an extension agronomist to inform me as to scientific developments and to rationalize the results of practical farm experience in a way that will inspire me to get farmers to practice good agronomy on their farms.

Finding and Working With

Neighbor Groups

Leaders from a few neighbor groups on a field trip. About 75 neighbor groups and leaders are being worked with in this county.

Second in a series of articles on neighbor groups by E. J. NIEDERFRANK, Extension Sociologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

ONE WAY to work on finding "natural neighbor groups and leaders" is to get the information needed during regular farm and home visits or in connection with any of your usual contacts with rural people. The main thing is to identify the leaders or key neighbors. A few visits and observations will give clues as to who they are. Then you can check with them your information as to who the other group members are.

A pocket notebook on which to record the information as it is gained by talking about home and community activities is useful. Extension agents are schooled in the art of listening and if the facts gained in these conversations are recorded, the rough outline of groups and leaders will begin to shape up. There will be clues as to who are the leaders among the people and how the families tend to group themselves when engaged in certain activities.

Another good practice is to jot down the names of those you see together at meetings or in town. Your office secretary can help by visiting with the folks as they come into the office to ask for farm or home information. Church pastors, local bankers, feed dealers or other such persons will be able to give helpful information. Frequently they can give good suggestions as to who the leaders or key persons might be in different parts of the community. Once you have a leader spotted he can tell you quickly the other members of his group.

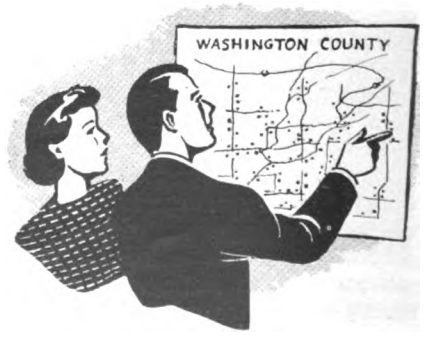
An informal exchange of information with other agencies interested in working with neighbor groups repays your effort. Group associations and leadership patterns are of the people. They are determined by the way the people live and an accurate knowledge of the grouping is equally useful to any agency working with these people.

A common practice in recording the neighbor groups and leaders as they are determined is to plot them on a map of the county. Other agents find it better to keep a list of the groups and leaders with plenty of space to note changes in membership and progress in development of the leaders and groups. It will take constant checking and revising to keep the list current and accurate.

It isn't necessary to work on the whole county at once. As a starter, take an area or a group of people who have not been participating in the extension program. In planning some home visits to get better acquainted, get the information about neighbor groups and leaders at the same time. If you want to work with neighbor groups on some intensive program such as farm planning, it might be a good idea to identify the leaders just ahead of the time when you are actually going to be working with them. If you have in mind using neighbor groups and leaders in the general extension education involving a variety of programs, it would be better to locate as many as you can and work them into your total extension organization for planning and carrying out the program as soon as you can.

When the groups and leaders have been identified and recorded, work with them informally and do not treat them as an organization. Avoid referring to the key persons in public as "leaders," or to something they are doing as a "demonstration." Work with them informally both as individuals and groups of two or more in meetings at their own homes or in a little tour over their farm. Later you can get some of the lead-

(*Continued on page* 86)



Boys making decisions on topsoil and subsoil in land-judging contest. They are marking up their placings.

Land-Judging Contest Goes National

LAND-JUDGING contests and land appreciation training schools started in Oklahoma 11 years ago, were launched as a national contest in Oklahoma City the first 2 days of May. These soil-judging events described by Edd Roberts, Oklahoma's extension soil conservationist in the REVIEW of July 1950 have been adopted by several other States with modifications to meet their own needs.

An Oklahoma City farm radio director conceived the idea of holding the land-judging schools or contests on a national basis and received a good response from businessmen and agricultural workers. The contest was open to three teams from each State, a 4-H Club team, a Future Farmers of America team, and an adult team. Each team was composed of three land judges. Sponsored by the Oklahoma Extension Service, the State Vocational Agriculture Department, Soil Conservation Service, State Department of Agriculture, and other agricultural agencies and groups, as well as the radio station, the contest involved almost everyone interested in agricultural education.

The first land-appreciation training school and land-judging contest was held at the Red Plains Conservation Experiment Station at Guthrie, Okla. The boards of supervisors of soil conservation districts in Oklahoma have sponsored the contests and soil scientists of the Soil Conservation Service have served as judges in making the official placings.

"The idea of land-judging contests was patterned after the livestock-judging contests which have glamourized the livestock business through judging contests and shows," says Mr. Roberts who has trained 40,000 people in land-judging and land-appreciation schools in the past 4 years.

"Briefly the system calls for participants to judge four different fields or pieces of land. They walk about it, examine the contour, top soil, and slope. They judge the texture of the soil, which means the size of the soil particles and amount of clay it in. They pick up samples of the soil, and look at it for permeability of subsoil, the toughness, or ability for air and water to filter in. They squat around a hole which has been spaded into the ground down through the top soil, and examine it for depth of the soil. This determines root penetration, the capacity of the soil to hold water and plant food. just as boys are taught to look for plenty of capacity in the barrel of a good dairy cow. They look at the amount of slope, determine how much erosion has occurred, the drainage condition of the soil and finally, determine the land class, or catalog it according to its capability.

All of these factors are sized up, the contestants make their decisions and check them on sheets of paper with multiple answers, and they are scored, much as a livestock judging team is scored. The highest scores determine the winners.

The soil-judging tournament in Nebraska as described by Fred H. Schultz in the October 1951 REVIEW was an outgrowth of Edd Roberts' idea. The "soil rodeos" of Oklahoma and Texas are other modifications of the same educational plan. Those who have tried it are enthusiastic about the results.

Hans W. Hochbaum

Extension lost one of its stalwart leaders in the death of H. W. Hochbaum, former Chief of the Division of Field Coordination, National Extension Service, on February 4.

Mr. Hochbaum's extension career, begun as a county agent in Ada County, Idaho, in 1913, contributed much to the development of scientific educational approaches in extension programing. He was a firm supporter of the 4-H Club program and encouraged the development of health facilities for rural areas at a time when little was being done in this field. He was identified with many of the outstanding educational phases of this program. His accomplishments as chairman of the United States Government Victory Garden Committee during the Second World War helped to enlist millions of home gardeners. He conducted summer-term graduate courses for extension workers at Utah State Agricultural College, Cornell University, University of Vermont, and Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Time for Camping Draws Near

DOROTHY P. FLINT, 4-H Club Agent, Nassau County, N. Y.

PLAN EARLY — 4-H Camp plans take form early. On Christmas Day I answered the telephone on "when does girls' camp open this year?" Last summer 523 girls attended camp, about 130 girls each week. Recommendations made by counselors and directors last July were brought together by the 4-H Club agents and presented to the executive committee. Camp fees were established in December and a camp budget set up. Plans to provide an athletic field, nature museum, four sleeping cabins, and a vesper knoll overlooking Long Island Sound are being worked out by the camp committee and 4-H agents.

Camp is divided into three separate units to take care of three age groups:

(1) A Junior Unit for 8- and 9-year-olds which accommodates 20 girls and 5 counselors was established last year. It proved very satisfactory. These youngsters join the other campers in vespers, crafts, dramatics, and swimming but have their own cabins, dining hall, recreation, and evening programs. In this way the younger campers have their own program and activities, early taps, longer rest, and meal periods.

(2) A Pioneer Unit has offered older girls an experience in democratic living for 2 years. Here girls have a chance to develop their own initiative, to cooperate with others, sharing in every daily task. Campers are given an opportunity to learn out-of-door cooking, to use handaxe and jack knife, how to chop wood, build fires, plan, prepare, and cook for a group of 14 people. If one girl doesn't perform her specific function the whole unit doesn't function smoothly (maybe they don't eat.) Tasks are designated on a daily chart. Each week at Pioneer Unit girls give demonstrations for other campers, and on Sundays for parents. They demonstrate blanket roll, reflector oven, building cooking fire, and making out-of-door cooking equipment, broilers, and ovens. The P.U. girls assist the camp tribes who go on cook-outs and overnight sleep-outs. They cook breakfast and supper on an open fireplace and eat dinner at the main camp. The Pioneer Unit constructed, erected, and painted a mail box, built a shower by lashing five poles, covering with beech leaves, and using a rubber hose.

This season we plan to improve the dining and dishwashing shelter and add one more sleeping cabin, still keeping the Pioneer Unit small and primitive. We have trained older girls as junior counselors for this unit but it is very important to secure two senior counselors, college girls, who are good with teen-age girls, thoroughly trustworthy and skilled in outdoor living.

(3) The Main Camp accommodates 85 girls 10 to 12 years old and a staff of 20 counselors. Cabins always need repairs, floors, foundations, screens get worn out, wash houses need improvement, kitchen equipment must be checked in all 3 units, as well as dishes and cots.

Our program plan and staff are directly related. We cannot offer outdoor cooking or carpentry unless we have trained, enthusiastic counselors who can teach outdoor cooking and carpentry. We try to get a staff of 20 trained people as follows:

4 outdoor-living counselors (girls who can cook out and carry packs)

1 waterfront director and 2 counselors

2 carpentry counselors (girls who can teach how to build shoe racks, door racks, bookshelves and lamps)

1 recreation director who can teach folk dancing

2 cooks and 1 or 2 assistant cooks who can teach 4-H cooking units

1 first-aid person, 1 vesper counselor

2 painting counselors and 3 general counselors for crafts or nature.

Use our own 4-H people with 4-H background as counselors—4-H leaders, former 4-H members, and executive committee people make good camp staff members. Counselors who have a good 4-H background help promote 4-H ideals. Try to get some 4-H counselors from another county or State (they bring a new point of view).

Introduce international interest.

(*Continued on page* 86)

Pioneer Unit girls demonstrate the blanket roll for other campers. On Sundays they give this and other demonstrations for parents.

Louis Bornman

THE JOB OF THE COUNTY AGENT

Two more agents give their ideas on extension work

IT'S THE SAME OLD JOB

LOUIS BORNMAN
County Agricultural Agent
East Baton Rouge Parish, La.

THE JOB of the county agents today is essentially the same as it was at the time the Smith-Lever Act was passed; to disseminate useful and practical information to farm people and to encourage its application. The rapid progress in the technology of agricultural production in the past 10 or 20 years is some indication of the rapidity with which these improved practices have been adopted by farm people. The land-grant colleges, with their research and teaching, including the county agricultural agent system, have played a large part in this stepped-up agricultural efficiency.

The farmer, I find, still wants and needs all types of technical information on practically every type of farm problem that he faces. The county agent must continue to be able to supply the *answers*, drawing from the background of his own study and experience or depending on the subject-matter specialists and their publications. Information still is one of the farmer's greatest needs.

True enough, recent times with their stepped-up governmental activity generally, have made it necessary that the county agent give more attention to public relationship problems but these should be engaged in primarily to add strength to the main purpose for his existence; providing technical information. With the urban population becoming a larger and larger percentage of the total population, it is becoming more essential that these city people understand the great contribution made by the farm people and the county agent to their everyday lives.

The development of many types of rural organizations admittedly is a part of the work of the county agent because organizations are necessary in our complicated social and political system if farm people are to maintain their place in the competitive system. County agents can and should assist in forming and guiding these organizations, but here again these activities should be engaged in primarily to strengthen the program of supplying technical "know-how" to farmers.

THE AGENT IS A CONDUCTOR

DONALD C. WHITEMAN
Associate County Agricultural Agent, Delaware County, N. Y., now on leave for study at Colorado A.&M. College.

IN YOUR LEAD to the article "The Specialist Looks to the County Agent," November 1951, you quoted a specialist as putting it, "We are interested in the county agent's job as the spigot on the specialist's barrel of knowledge." I think this specialist has a pretty lop-sided idea of the county agent's job.

I prefer to think of the county agent as the conductor on the "farmer's tour to fulfill his desires." He is continually passing the desires of the farm people to the college research workers and specialists through his county program and plan of work and his monthly and yearly reports.

The research workers find the answers to the problems and the specialist gets them back to the county agent. He in turn passes the information on to a grateful farmer who will use it because he has asked for it.

To me the success and wide acceptance of the land-grant colleges and universities and the Extension Service is the result of their staying close to the farm people. The county agent in the past has made a supreme effort to see that this close relationship did exist. The present and future county agents will have to work even harder to preserve this purely American way.

Home Demonstration Leader Appointed at University of Maryland

Mrs. Florence Wilkinson Low of College Station, Tex., is the new home demonstration leader in Maryland, succeeding Venia M. Kellar. Born on a farm near Troup, Tex., Mrs. Low received her bachelor of science degree from North Texas State College, Denton, Tex., in 1934 and went immediately into home demonstration work. She later studied at the College of Home Economics at Cornell University where she received an M.S. in home management and adult education.

Her work in Texas has included 8 years as a home demonstration agent, working directly with farm people in her counties. She also taught home economics in a Texas high school from 1940 to 1943, but following her husband's death, returned to home demonstration work.

After developing an extensive landscaping program on a county basis, she served as an extension landscape specialist for 1 year in working with farm families and home demonstration agents. For 4 years she has been State home management specialist in Texas.

The Job Ahead For Agriculture

BYRON T. SHAW

The problem of our food supply in light of our growing population is so important that we thought our readers would be interested in what ARA Administrator Byron T. Shaw had to say on the subject during his recent testimony before the House Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations. So we asked Dr. Shaw to give us the gist of his statement.

WE HAVE a big job ahead of us in agriculture.

The Census Bureau has estimated the population of the United States in 1975 under moderately favorable conditions at 190,000,000 people. To furnish agricultural products to this many people at rates provided to our current population will require additional agricultural production equivalent to the products from 115 million acres of cropland at 1950 yields.

By 1975 we can expect to have about 15 million more acres of land released to provide products for domestic human consumption that are now needed to provide feed for horses and mules. The projected plans of the Bureau of Reclamation, the Army Engineers, and the Department of Agriculture would indicate that we may bring an additional 30 million acres of cropland into full production by 1975 through the routes of irrigation, drainage, land clearing, flood control, and so forth. Subtracting this 45 million acres from the 115 million additional acres required leaves a deficit of some 70 million acres of cropland at 1950 yields. Perhaps we can make up some of this deficit by importing more or exporting fewer agricultural products. However, when we consider our situation in the world, the possibilities in this direction do not seem large.

It seems to me that our real opportunities for making up the deficit lie in the direction of further improvements in the efficiency of production on farms and improved utilization and better distribution of products produced. If we can accept this assumption, the size of the task ahead of us will be better appreciated when we realize that the sum total of all of our improvements in production between the period 1935-39 and 1950 is equivalent to the production from 64 million acres of cropland at 1950 yields. These improvements included hybrid corn, nearly three times as much fertilizer used, DDT and other insecticides, more soil conservation, and many others.

The job ahead requires the best efforts of all of us. We know that the apples that can be reached from the ground have already been picked. We must improve the soil; we will have to eliminate many of the ravages of insects and diseases; we must bring about further improvements in all of our varieties of crops; we must develop better breeds of livestock and better feeding methods. In other words, we need increased efficiency on the farm in general.

If we are to meet the challenge we must increase productivity of our soils.

But, in addition, we will have to make improvements in our marketing and distributive channels: We must cut out the waste that now exists; we must develop better methods of storage to prevent waste; we must find food uses for the skimmed milk that is not now being used for human food; we will have to cut down waste in household use of goods. In

(*Continued on page* 87)

The challenge: For every four there will be one more.

Science Flashes

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

Potatoes Like It Warm

New potatoes keep better at temperatures as high as 70 degrees than at temperatures that vary from low to high, say ARA potato specialists. This is contrary to the established practice in some areas of using refrigeration to prevent decay and preserve the fresh appearance of new potatoes during transit and storage. The problem comes when the potatoes are shifted from the low temperatures to the rather high temperatures that often prevail in market channels. Although they may look fine when they are taken out of storage, injuries such as skinning or bruising become pronounced at the higher temperatures.

The experiments showed that potatoes stored at 70 degrees for 2 weeks had less surface browning and better appearance than those stored initially at 40 or 50 degrees and then shifted to 70 degrees. This research finding, if adapted to commercial potato storage and transportation, could save hundreds of thousands of dollars in reduced refrigeration costs and losses from damaged potatoes.

Locker Plants Add Kitchens

May is the month farm families over the country begin eating fresh fruits and vegetables. As these products come from the garden in ever increasing variety and quantity, housewives have the job of putting up the surplus for next winter.

On the other hand, May is the beginning of a slack season for community locker plants, because most of the meat processing has been completed and locker customers have used up last year's fruits and vegetables. This often means empty lockers and idle workers.

ARA engineers, working with State experiment stations, have come up with a suggestion that would save valuable food and benefit everybody concerned—a locker kitchen for processing fruits and vegetables. County and home demonstration agents can be a big help in planning and operating these kitchens.

At a commercial locker plant in Michigan, where a trial kitchen was installed, more than 42,000 pints of fruits and vegetables were processed (a 300-percent increase over the previous year). Patrons were invited to do their own processing in the kitchen free of charge, and many took advantage of the better facilities and the expert supervision provided at the plant. Some turned the entire job over to the plant staff. Typical of the attitude of the customers was the housewife's remark that "I planned to put up only one bushel of asparagus, but the kitchen makes the work so easy that I am going to get another bushel."

The operator had practically no locker cancellations and had to construct additional overflow bins to supplement the locker space. He made additional profits from increased sharp freezing for home storage, freezing containers, and fruit and vegetables—both processed and fresh—sold over the counter. In addition, he kept his workers profitably employed the year round.

A trial kitchen set up in Georgia has met with the same enthusiasm and success. The operator has had to add 60 new lockers to take care of the new business.

Engineers have worked out requirements for equipment, space, and estimated costs of operating such kitchens, and a number of operators have already installed them in their plants.

Housewives like the good facilities and supervision at the locker kitchen. A processing kitchen helps to equalize the work load during the year.

Neighbor Groups

(*Continued from page* 80)

ers on planning committees or in other groups.

Leaders work best in their own groups, and when separated from their groups might lose the respect and leadership of the group members. Sometimes a leader may have to oppose you or go slow in order not to get too far ahead of his group. You can understand such resistance on his part and realize that it may not be as bad as you think.

It is important to meet a group from time to time on their own farms, but it is better to let them work out the arrangements for such meetings and ask you to attend. Be careful that your farm visiting is not with the leaders all of the time. Visit the others, too, but be sure the leader knows about it; don't bypass the leaders. Check with the persons when writing news stories or radio programs about what they have done on their farms. And when you write about a *group* activity, try to mention the names of all the families in the group.

After one has identified and been working with neighbor groups and leaders in an area for some time, and it has become generally understood and accepted as an accustomed method, then you can be bolder about referring to them publicly and including them in other parts of your program organization set-up on a little more formal basis. But this should be done only after careful thought as to when and how.

Extension services, although greatly limited in how closely they can work with individual farmers and small groups, have accumulated much experience working with volunteer leaders and local communities. And, more and more extension agents are aware of and have been working with so-called "natural" neighbor groups and leaders, as here described. Application of the "neighbor group and leader" idea was speeded up when more attention was given to finding ways by which the membership and leadership of such groups could be more systematically determined. Thousands of neighbor groups and leaders have been successfully identified and worked with by the Soil Conservation Service during the last 5 or 6 years.

Although the "neighbor group and leader" idea does not by any means represent the only group relationship and channel of communication among people, it does represent a very significant one which probably applies to at least certain portions of most counties and could be used in some way on most programs. Therefore, it does merit special attention among adult education and service methods. Much has been accomplished in developing and applying the idea. It can become still more widespread in the work of various agencies. It is something on which agencies might well work together. For the same principles and methods apply for motivating and teaching most all improved farm, home, and community practices. And the same neighbor groups would be the ones to work with in most instances.

But when more than one agency concerns themselves with the same neighbor groups and leaders, they must do so with great care, lest the informality and naturalness of neighbor group functioning which is the very crux of the principle, be shattered.

• MARION HEPWORTH, a veteran of 27 years' service on the Idaho extension staff, retired January 1. Miss Hepworth was home demonstration leader for 26 years. During her last year with the university she was a studies specialist.

From the early days of extension in Idaho until her retirement Miss Hepworth was an aggressive figure in a crusade to make Idaho farm products popular over a wide area. At the same time she was playing a leading part in organizing county and State home demonstration councils she carried the ball for Idaho potatoes, wool, lamb, apples, beet sugar, and other products. She was also a source of inspiration to farm women seeking cultural advancement. Since her retirement Miss Hepworth has been traveling in Colorado and Texas. She will live at Burlingame, Kans.

Time for Camping

(*Continued from page* 82)

Bring campers a fresh experience. We had a Danish girl whose presence was very refreshing for the whole camp.

Offer 4-H counselor training, experience. Provide in your camp counselor-training experiences for 4-H campers. All 4-H counselors should be 4-H campers; girls who did not attend 4-H camp begin as counselors-in-training. The best counselor training is obtained at camp assisting senior counselors and taking charge of camp activities or serving as cabin counselors.

Camp activities strengthen the 4-H program—camp activities strengthen our regular 4-H program because we have daily regular 4-H activities such as carpentry (learning to use tools), painting (learning to mix color and make designs), health and cleanliness emphasized with good grooming and care of hair, nails and skin, and these activities are practical at camp. We emphasize outdoor living with cook-outs, party refreshments for evening programs, and a camp banquet. 4-H ceremonies, vespers, and recreation are included.

Teach by the demonstration method. Set up exhibits and coach campers to give demonstrations—ask your counselors to teach their classes by the demonstration method and keep daily records of the demonstrations given. Train girls to give demonstrations and put up exhibits. Plan for exhibits at the end of the week for parents and campers. Have the campers put on demonstrations for campers and for parents.

Camping offers experiences in democratic living and leadership developments which are of great worth to our 4-H Club movement.

• In the last 8 years, 1,522 persons from 76 different countries have come to this country to study extension methods. Beginning with 35, the number of students increased to 520 in 1951 and may well be twice that number in 1952.

Snowmass Lake and Snowmass Mountain, White River National Forest, Colo. Photograph taken by Jay Higgins, who recently retired from the Forest Service.

National Forests Welcome You

JOHN SIEKER
Chief, Division of Recreation and Lands, Forest Service, U.S.D.A.

EVERY YEAR Americans make 30 million visits to the national forests. They come, they say, to picnic, or (in order of preference) to fish, ski, hunt, camp, swim, hike, ride, look, and sit. They come from every State; some are tourists seeing America; others are out for a day or a weekend. Some want to do only one thing; many want to combine various of the pleasures at hand: Pitching camp in a shady spot, fishing in early morning and late afternoon, hiking in the forenoon, swimming between times, sitting around the campfire at night, and sleeping like a log in the cool of the night. But whatever they want to do, all get a sincere welcome.

The men who supervise the forests and work in them believe that recreation is a major value of the forests, that the woods and mountains should be enjoyed by their owners, the citizens of the United States, and that all have an obligation to care for the forests they have come to enjoy.

The 30 million visits a year (which aggregate 44 million days of use) create problems of sanitation, fire protection, and public welfare; because that many people could easily destroy the environment they have sought out, some regulations and preparations are necessary for the people's enjoyment and comfort and the forests' protection. In them, simplicity, appropriateness, and a minimum of rules are the keynotes. The types of recreation are encouraged that are suitable in the forest.

The 4,500 camp and picnic places in the forests have 43,000 family size units. They can accommodate 280,000 persons at one time. In 1951 they received 3 million visits. Some of these recreation areas are only for picnicking, but many of them can be used for overnight camping as well.

The Forest Service has a policy of encouraging the building of camps for the use of organizations such as 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, church groups, and the like, to enjoy summer vacations in the outdoors. The Forest Service has 65 such camps which are rented to various organizations for 2- and 3-week periods during the summer. They generally include bunkhouses, mess hall, and a recreation building. Running water and electricity are usually available. In 1951, visits that totaled 242,000 days' use were made to them.

The Forest Service also has available sites on which organizations of this type can build their own camps, and the charge for the use of the land is nominal. There are 404 such camps in existence with a capacity of 37,000 people at one time. These camps are built by such organizations as 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, church groups, cities, and counties.

At some of the larger national forest recreation areas a small charge for camping and picnicking is made to reimburse the United States for the cost of keeping the area clean and usable. Some charge areas are operated by concessionaires who act under a special-use permit; others are operated by the Forest Service.

For those who desire free camping or picnicking, there are many areas which are equally attractive but at which there may not be regular and systematic clean-up.

Because of different conditions, anyone who is planning a trip to a national forest should find out in advance what the local conditions are, what facilities are available, and what equipment is recommended by writing to the forest supervisor of the national forest he wishes to visit.

Tho Job Ahead

(*Continued from page* 84)

short, it will be necessary to have better utilization and improved distribution of all the products produced.

A simple way to size up the job and compare it with what we have done in the past is to look at it on a year-to-year basis. Science and technology currently are giving us the equivalent of about 5 million acres of cropland each year. But that is not enough. It takes about 3 acres of cropland equivalent to provide food and fiber for each person. Since we are growing at the rate of 2½ million people a year, we need to add the equivalent of 7½ million acres of cropland each year instead of 5 million.

I am not pessimistic. I think we will get the job done all right, but it will require still greater efforts by farmers, extension workers, scientists, and all others interested in the welfare of the Nation.

But if you think this job looks easy, remember we have been talking about present diets. Most of us would like to see further improvement.

• ALICE P. TRIMBLE, home demonstration leader, Hawaii, was featured in a recent Sunday supplement of an Island newspaper.

ELECTRIC FARMING GETS MORE TO MARKET

Although 80 percent of our farms have electricity, most of them have received it within the past 5 years. Its use as a production tool on the farm is still new to most farmers. The country's need for increased food and fibre production makes it essential that farmers learn how to use electric power to save labor, cut losses, increase income, and get more to market. Developing this potential is the aim of the Nation-wide Electric Farming Campaign now being spearheaded by REA and rural electric co-ops. Electrical farm equipment manufacturers, dealers, power suppliers and other groups are supporting it. Because electricity contributes to better farming and better farm living, this campaign offers extension workers another opportunity to serve farmers and the Nation.

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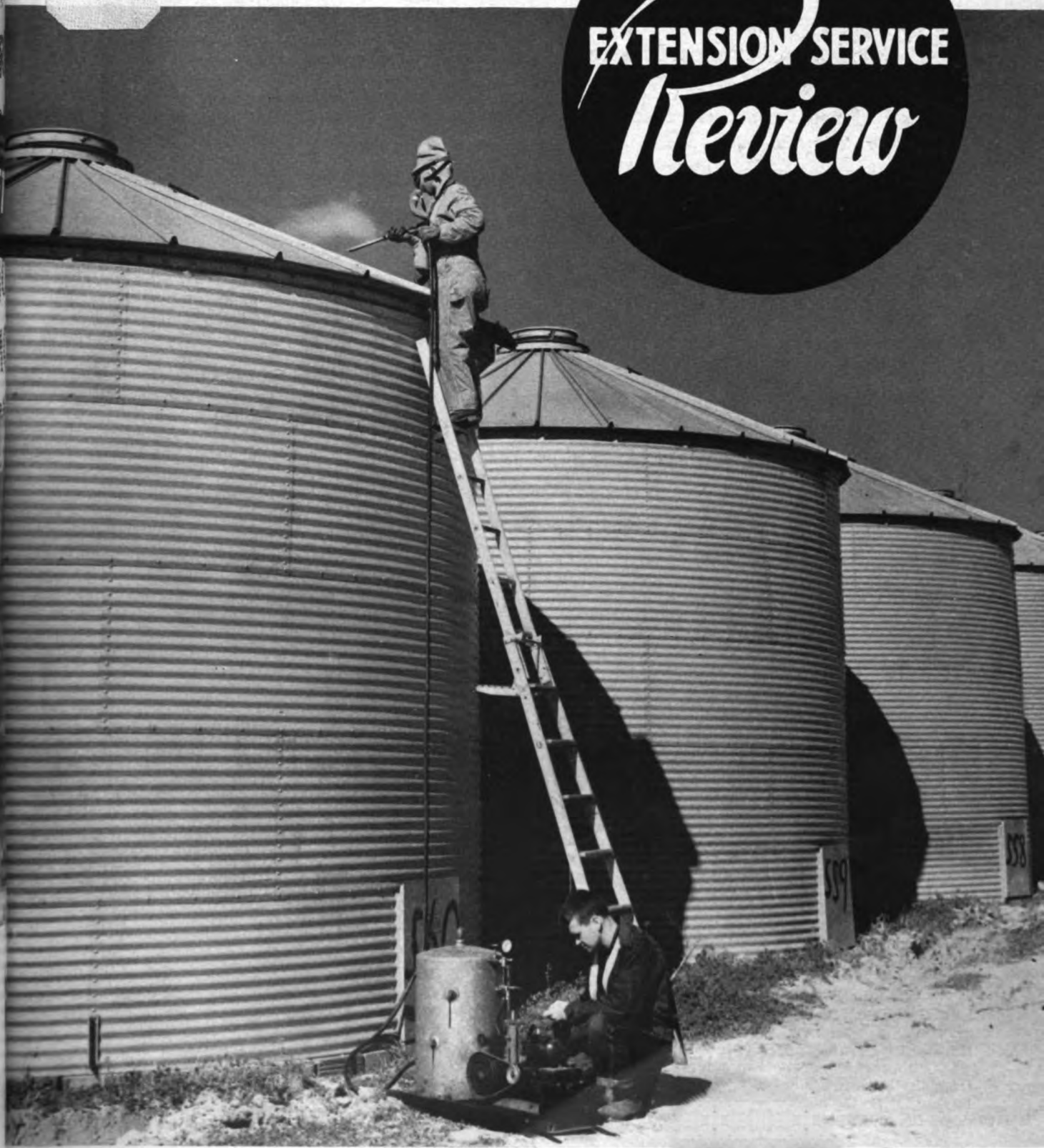
JUNE 1952

EXTENSION SERVICE Review



Pest Control — A Big Job Ahead . . . pa

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGA

In this issue—

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

Official Organ of the
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U. S. Department of Agriculture
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Ear to the Ground

- It is rumored around here that the Twenty-second National 4-H Club Camp is the best ever. Leaders' conferences include lively discussions on timely topics. Deeply impressive are the IFYE delegates receiving their commission as grass-roots diplomats from the State Department in a colorful ceremony. The international candle-lighting ceremony symbolizes how far the 4-H beam is shining.
- Another high light of the season was the presentation of honor awards to 16 extension workers with ceremony in Washington's sunlit Sylvan Theater on May 15. President Harry S. Truman came to honor the faithful and give the address. Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan presented the awards. We of the Federal staff, immensely proud of them, staged a reception to get better acquainted with them. They are F. A. Anderson, Leo R. Arnold, Kenneth Barraclough, Paul O. Brooks, Rose Ellwood Bryan, Albert Hoefer, Hazel O. King, Glenroy J. Kunau, John O. Moosberg, Harlan L. Shrader, Mary S. Switzer, Charles L. Terrell, Joseph W. Thometz, Wilfred R. Thompson, and J. W. Whitehouse.
- The new course in human-development education offered at the University of Maryland Institute for Child Study during its summer workshop starts June 23. Some 50 extension workers received scholarships.
- Looking ahead to next month, Safety Week stands out.
- The cover features County Agent Delbert T. Foster's pasture campaign "As good as gold." Other features you won't want to miss are Director Ballard's account of the recent Oregon agricultural conferences which planned for 25 years ahead; the interest of Minnesota's young farmers in farm management; the amazing progress of a Negro community in Alabama; and several contributions to the series on the Job of the County Agent.
- This issue comes to you without the tiny wrapper which many of you complained wrinkled the magazine beyond repair. Does this reach you in better shape? We'd be glad to know.

Newspaper Ads Support Extension

RAYMOND ROSSON, County Agent
Washington County, Tenn.

NOTHING we have done in the last 30 years of extension work in this county (I have been here for 25 of those years) has been more effective than a series of 5 column advertisements in the daily paper, calling attention to some of the agricultural problems of the county and sponsored by a group of public-spirited businessmen.

The messages were short and punchy; each hitting just one problem. In big type and illustrated they are easy to read. "Firms Interested in Better Agriculture" were simply listed at the bottom of each ad.

The messages were timely, such as "1952 Is Election Year . . . But We Vote Now for Community Clubs" explaining:

"Community Clubs have helped farming 'grow up' and it didn't sprout over night; it took time . . . the last two decades made the difference. The individual can solve but few of the problems . . . but groups by thinking, planning, and working together will eventually be on the winning side . . . especially by using education and research."

Under the heading "Keep East Tennessee Green This Winter," one ad advised:

"June and July are the months to lay plans for a 'Winter Cover Crop On Every Acre' . . . August is the month to sow alfalfa, Ladino clover and orchard grass . . . Fescue and rye grass too.

"September for Oats and Barley and October for Wheat.

"East Tennessee is high land and high land is grassland and grassland is cattle land . . . both beef and dairy . . . of all the plants the grasses are the most important to man."

Another ad paraphrased a popular saying in "Old Acres Never Die," continuing:

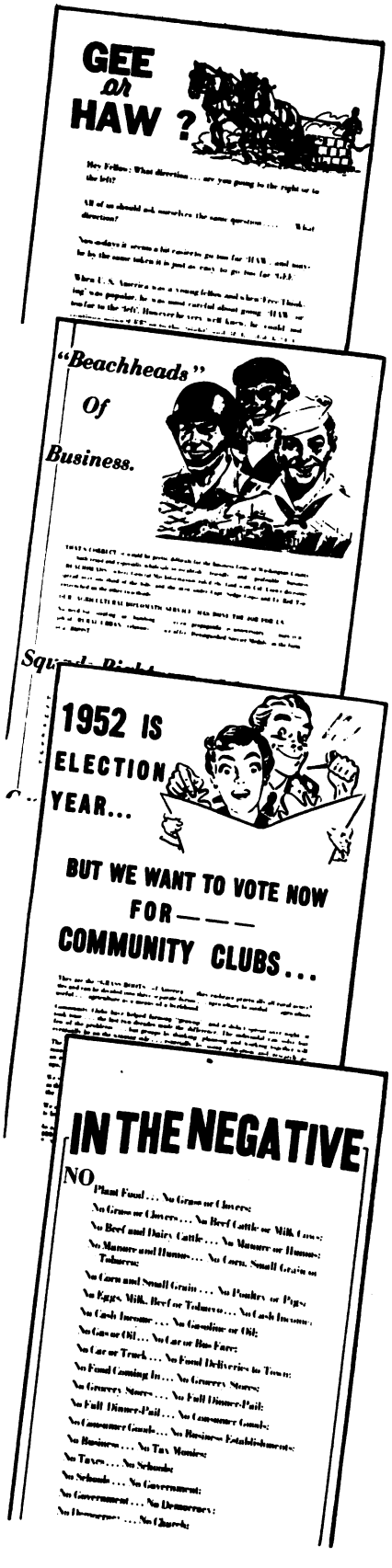
"East Tennessee Acres are 'old acres.' They have been cultivated some 165 years (a long time in our way of thinking) and are getting better every year. . . . The last two decades the increase has been from 100 to 500 percent. . . . AND THERE'S A REASON."

About 48 business firms have supported this series since September 1945. I have never received a criticism from the supporters. In fact, they would not continue to pay out their good money at $2.00 per week if they did not consider it good business. They are boosting agriculture and they have seen this county go from a million dollar sales in 1932 to 12 million dollar sales in 1951.

These advertisements sell the businessmen themselves and they do need selling on the extension program. In fact, Extension needs selling not only in the county but in the State and Nation as well. In this we haven't scratched the surface of the potential.

We have in this county one of the best grassland counties in the Southeast. One dairyman last year with 56 acres of cropland grossed $234 an acre. He had 2 acres in tobacco, and the other 54 in grass and hay.

In this county are 26 organized community clubs and a county council of community clubs. What our people are doing here and their operations would make many stories on many subjects. The product we have is worth selling to the people. We are proud of our county. Businessmen have had and are having a chance to take part in the progress of agriculture.



Soil Conservation Increases Production

DR. ROBERT M. SALTER, Chief
Soil Conservation Service, U.S.D.A.

Dr. Salter

THE WAY we manage our soil resources in the United States will have an enormous bearing on the future capacity of American agriculture to produce. Advances in other fields such as crop improvement, pest control, and livestock management will contribute, too. But, I consider problems in soil management the most pressing of all.

During recent years soil research has brought forth much new knowledge about the causes of soil deterioration and methods for combating it. Consequently, a changing concept of soil conservation has evolved. The modern concept has come to mean applying the necessary practices on a farm to increase production and to build soil productivity both at the same time.

The biggest point in this concept is this. You can conserve soil without building it, but you can't build soil without conserving it. Soil is like a living thing. Feed it right and treat it right, and it grows like any living thing, and produces more while it is growing.

There is more to conservation farming than controlling erosion. It involves preventing soil deterioration from cropping and erosion, more productive use of the rain that falls on the land, proper drainage and irrigation, rebuilding eroded soil, building up soil fertility, and increasing yields and farm income—all at the same time. It involves increasing production and increasing standards of farm living for today, tomorrow, and for posterity.

This type of farming involves putting into use on the land combinations of good practices that we now have or that research can discover for us. Soil seldom produces at its full capacity by using a single improved practice. The combinations are different in different areas—and on different kinds of soil. They may vary widely from farm to farm and from field to field.

Good practices used in the right combinations create interactions that give an added boost to production. One good practice may be beneficial, but the advantages often pyramid when several good ones are used in the right combination. The reaction is much the same as hybrid vigor in corn.

There is plenty of evidence throughout the country that we have not yet put into use all of the best combinations. Several studies aimed at estimating agriculture's maximum production capacity indicate that with the best combinations of known practices put into use on all farms, production could be increased from 60 to 75 percent. This does not take into account new technology to come from future research.

These potentials assume the application of the best-known combinations of practices for each farm and for each crop, and that every farmer would give top-level management to each acre of his land. Obviously, we will never realize this ideal. Yet, it is completely within the realm of practicality to expand greatly our capacity to produce by making better use of technology now available. This is demonstrated by the fact that the best farmers in all parts of the country are making their soils produce about double what the average farmer is producing.

The job ahead is to narrow that gap. We may not be able to close the gap, but we need to do everything possible to narrow it. This, in my opinion, is the biggest challenge facing agriculture today. How well we succeed on that job will have a vital bearing on America's future capacity to produce food.

Grassland improvement offers one of the greatest potentials for expanding production. We have much new knowledge about forage crops that has not been put into use on our pastures and meadows. The value of that knowledge is just as great and just as dramatic as hybrid corn. But it has not "caught on" with most farmers like hybrid corn has.

There is a vast acreage of grasslands in the United States, much of which is unimproved. Much of it is in the subhumid plains, the arid deserts, and in forests. Here forage production is low but the total is great because of the vast acreage. Production could be increased substantially in these areas through better grazing management, reseeding with better grasses, brush and weed control and other improved practices.

In the higher rainfall areas most pastures are unimproved. Productivity is so low that the popular concept of pasture as a poor crop is justified. We now know, however, that through the use of lime and fertilizer, high-producing pasture plants and the

(*Continued on page* 108)

Know-How Point 4 Expert

ANNA JIM ERICKSON, Extension Information Specialist, Washington

Ellen Moline

NINETY-NINE pounds of know-how! That's one of America's latest Point-4 exports to India.

Name-plate on this package is Ellen Moline, extension home agent, Spokane County, Wash. Miss Moline, "Molly" to her friends, has been granted a year's leave of absence by the regents of Washington State College. She flew to New Delhi, March 8.

In India the petite home economist will continue to operate pretty much like an extension agent. She'll be working on an extension-type education program financed by the Ford Foundation. Once settled in the country famous for its sandalwood, sacred cows, and saris, she'll start organizing an on-the-job education program for homemakers. She'll work in one of the five village centers established by the Foundation. It'll be the only one set up for women.

In some ways training at the center will be modeled on the extension program for Spokane and other counties in the U.S.A. It will be adapted to the customs of the country, of course. She'll use much the same methods though. The main one, as here, will be the demonstration method—she'll show how. And the women will learn by doing. Some will be trained as leaders to teach their neighbors. And in India as in the United States, the goal of the extension-type program will be to help people help themselves.

She'll work with Dr. Douglas Ensminger, extension sociologist, on leave from the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the India assignment. The over-all project has been planned in cooperation with the Mutual Security Technical Cooperation, Point-4 program.

In this regard, friends and co-workers of Washington's Point 4 export figure she will be able to make more friends for America and do more good for the people of India than all the Northwest wheat laid down at Calcutta. And lately that's been a lot!

As for her own plans, Miss Moline had this to say:

"I expect I'll have to start in India where extension agents started here in America 38 years ago. That was with child care, canning, improved sanitation, control of household insects, safe milk and water.

"Millinery and dress forms were popular then too, but I doubt if Indian women with their one-piece costume, headdress, et al—the sari—will be interested in either.

"It'll be a long time, I suppose, before Indian women will want to tackle the kind of things our groups in Spokane County are doing.

"Here in the county, home economics clubs try their hand at everything from reupholstering furniture to streamlining housework and modernizing kitchens. They clean and adjust sewing machines, make rugs, repair electric cords, and learn how to landscape. They master such skills as wool tailoring, canning and freezing, and making draperies, slip covers, and lampshades. They study equipment, furniture and fabrics to become better buyers, keep budgets to be better money managers, study good grooming, work on better posture.

"Their interests, of course, are much broader than simply acquiring skills. They study customs and cuisine of other countries, welcome visitors from far lands, send CARE packages and clothing abroad, and contribute funds, food and magazine subscriptions to hospitals here at home. And this year one club has a project on gracious thinking. They're studying art, literature, and music.

"I hope in India I'll find the same interest in community improvement. All groups here in the county, both 4-H and adult, carry out at least one community improvement project during the year. They sponsor school-lunch programs, put up road signs, landscape grange halls and schools, sponsor community libraries, keep cemeteries clean, refinish and reupholster furniture for schools, churches, and Grange, and community halls."

Even though she can't speak the language, or perhaps I should say languages, Molly's friends figure she'll do all right. They base that opinion on Molly's easy friendliness, the ever-present twinkle in her blue eyes, her ready grin and infectious chuckle.

As for the know-how required to be an extension agent at home or abroad, here's how E. V. Ellington, Washington's agricultural extension director, sums it up:

"You have to like and understand people, have a giant-sized sense of humor to heft you over discouraging hurdles, have a happy disposition that can't be squelched, a good grasp of the subject matter and the ability to keep abreast of new research, and the rare gift of being able to show, tell, and teach others. This means the ability to communicate clearly through the press, radio and other media as well as to get on your feet and show how to build a better mouse trap."

How to Help the Young Folks

The New England Pilot Projects Gets Under Way

EDNA SOMMERFELD and WILLIAM R. MILLER
Regional Extension Agents

DURING the past two decades the Extension Service has become increasingly aware of the fact that its program has not reached the significant group of young men and women between the ages of 18 and 30 nearly as effectively as it reaches youth of 4-H age and older adults. Special efforts to close this gap in the Extension Service program have met with some success. About a third of a million of this age group were reached by extension activities this past year. This number, however, is only a small fraction of the young men and women who might be served.

In the process of seeking more effective ways to serve this age group, it has become apparent that these young people have important educational needs. The difficulty is how to reach them.

The New England Pilot Project for Work with Young Men and Women grew out of discussions of this challenging problem by a group of New England extension workers and representatives of the Federal Extension Service. What was needed, they decided, was a long-time study or experimental pilot project to test and evaluate the means by which the organizations and agencies within the community might most effectively help meet the needs of this age group. The Extension Service, of course, is especially interested in what its role might be.

Such a project must be intensive enough to allow for careful and detailed study, yet extensive enough to take into account the varying conditions under which young men and women would be found. It was decided that these criteria could be met by working in a limited number of communities and by providing sufficient personnel to work in these areas on an intensive basis. Accordingly, a total of 6 communities were selected, two in each of the three participating States. Two experienced extension workers who would concentrate their efforts on this project are implementing special test programs in these areas. To accomplish the latter it was necessary to seek financial assistance from a source outside of the Extension Service. The project became a reality when an educational foundation, namely the Sears Roebuck Foundation, recognized the value of such an experiment and provided the needed grant.

Some of the leaders in the project: (Standing, left to right) William R. Miller, regional extension agent; A. L. Jones, eastern representative, Sears Roebuck Foundation; Laurence A. Bevan, director of extension, New Hampshire; James W. Dayton, director of extension, Massachusetts. (Seated, left to right) Edna Sommerfeld, regional extension agent; and Robert G. Hepburn, director of extension, Connecticut.

The New England Pilot Project for Work with Young Men and Women is sponsored and directed jointly by the Extension Services of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The project is being conducted in communities located in Litchfield and New London Counties in Connecticut; Hampshire and Worcester Counties in Massachusetts; and Hills-

(*Continued on page* 107)

This Agent Knows His

PUBLIC RELATIONS

LUCIEN PAQUETTE
County Agricultural Agent
Addison County, Vt.

NOTEWORTHY are the achievements in public relations of the Plymouth County, Mass., Extension Service under the direction of County Agent "Joe" T. Brown. He explains that there is no difficulty in establishing good public relations when an agent is willing to concede that other organizations have a service to perform, and is willing to use them in the promotion of his educational program. In his opinion, there is no greater handicap to an agent in establishing good public relations than to assume that the extension service is the ranking organization in the county and that all others are subservient to it. This includes not only the agricultural agencies, but also farm organizations, the farm dealers' groups, and other groups which have contacts with the farming and homemaking public.

County Agent Brown attributes any success he may have gained in establishing good public relations within his county to the wide selection of leaders, requesting them to serve for a limited time and making them feel that the job to be done is worth the time needed to accomplish it. The organization in this county consists of many supervisory and advisory units. A board of nine trustees for the extension service acts as a governing body. In this county, the members of this board may serve two terms of 3 years each, after which time they can not be reappointed before an interim of one year. This practice has twofold benefits. For one thing, capable people are willing to serve diligently for 3 or 6 years, but would be unwilling to accept an appointment if they felt it was to be a lifetime assignment. Secondly, this policy prevents the board from becoming old in years and lacking in imagination. In addition, by this automatic release from trusteeship no one takes offense at being replaced.

Under the board of trustees, the county agent-manager has the responsibility for supervision of the three departments — agriculture, homemaking, and 4-H Club work. Each of these departments has an advisory council consisting of representatives who advise the agents in program building and carrying out of the same. The county agent-manager has not only supervisory responsibilities, but takes charge of the agricultural department and assumes responsibility for project work as well.

County Agent Brown asserts that the Plymouth County Agricultural Council has done more to promote understanding than any other group in his county. This council has a supper meeting every month from October to May. It is composed of about 50 members and the average attendance is 30. Members who fail to attend three consecutive meetings are automatically dropped from the membership roll. Programs for the council meetings are decided by a program committee made up of representatives from agricultural agencies and farm organizations. In addition to a speaker on a subject of interest to the entire group, such as agricultural legislation, public policy matters, and particular county programs, there is opportunity for individual council members to speak of the service their organization is providing to the county.

In this council membership, there are representatives of Soil Conservation Service, Production and Marketing Administration, Farm Bureau, marketing organizations, commodity associations, representatives of farm machinery, equipment, and feed companies, and others who have contact with farm people. The agricultural council in cooperation with the advisory council for homemakers and 4-H Clubs sponsor a joint meeting each year to which legislative representatives are invited. At this time reports of achievements by the various agencies and organizations are presented so legislative members will be informed of the agricultural situation in the county. Other meetings are held throughout the year with dealer and credit groups, in order that the problems of agriculture may be better understood.

The service to other organizations in the county is also notable. County Agent Brown makes it a point to meet with the supervisors for the Soil Conservation District, Production and Marketing County Committee, Farmers' Home Administration Committee, the Farm Bureau directors, also to attend meetings of local cooperatives. In short, the extension service in Plymouth County is ready and willing to give active support to the worth-while programs of any organization or agency.

Organizing Against Gypsy Moth

As an illustration of the coordination and understanding which can be achieved through good organization. the eradication of gypsy moths on 460,000 acres was directed with the assistance of the county agent. The county commissioners, an elected board of three members, brought the county agent in to discuss the advisability of an aerial spray program for the eradication of gypsy moths. Recognizing the value to be derived from such a program, the county agent not only endorsed the program but gave active support to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, and the county commissioners' office, by organizing a local sponsoring group. The group consisted of representatives from the forestry division, boards of selectmen, tree wardens, moth superintendents. sportsman clubs, growers' association, department of public health, fish and game department, and others. Following a meeting of this supervisory committee, at which explanation of the objectives and achievements to be ex-

(*Continued on page* 108)

What Makes the American Tick?

MEMBERS of the university staff, extension workers, and students of home economics at the Nebraska College of Agriculture are having a pleasant time this year, getting acquainted with Jeannette Burema, a home economics student from the Netherlands, and she has been busy finding out what makes the American homemaker tick.

Miss Burema is in the United States on the Helen Atwater Fellowship, presented by the American Home Economics Association. She is taking graduate work in Family Economics at the University of Nebraska.

In the Netherlands Miss Burema is the directress of the Foundation for Domestic Instruction in Rural Districts. She works under the Ministry of Education with headquarters at The Hague. She has under her direction 35 teachers who hold classes in cooking, sewing, and horticulture for village and rural homemakers, in all the provinces of the Netherlands. Dutch extension work is partially supported by the Minister of Agriculture.

Since her work in the Netherlands is much like our extension work, Miss Burema has been very interested in what we do. Like other Europeans who have visited this country, she is interested in studying our system of local leadership. As much as her time permitted, apart from classes and study time, she has visited local leaders in their homes, at leader training meetings, at home extension club meetings, at county achievement meetings, at 4-H Club meetings, and at the State Home Extension Council meeting. She was also a student in the extension methods class where extension teaching methods and program planning procedures are discussed and worked on with extension majors.

Always, after she has been somewhere and seen extension work in action, she has sought some member of the extension staff to explain to her "why" we do it this way, or to tell us "how" a comparable situation might be handled in her country. She is interested in our folk ways which have developed this philosophy and American tradition which we call the Extension Service. The interchange of ideas between Miss Burema and extension staff members proves the basic extension philosophy that the sharing of ideas and experiences is the richest kind of living one can have.

Miss Burema has selected as a problem for her graduate work one that will help her to study the kind of homemaking instruction which would meet the needs of women in the Netherlands, and one which will, also, be helpful to women in Nebraska. She plans to make a survey of household production, studying those activities which would be replaced if market conditions, personal inclinations, and income were different. She wants to know how much homemakers buy and how much they make at home.

Miss Burema is constantly astonished at the things American people do for themselves like home sewing, baking, and even building. Watching us, she thinks of people in the Netherlands and their problems after the war. This raises the questions "How can people live on a high standard of living when they have less money?" "Is time used for home production efficient?" and "Does better equipment result in efficiency?"

Miss Burema lives at the International House and enjoys visiting with other foreign students. She likes to discuss her impression of American living and ways of doing things with students from other countries.

The Nebraska Council of Home Extension Clubs presented her with a check for $100 so that she could do things and go to places which would help her understand the United States. During her Christmas vacation she took an extensive bus trip through southwestern United States. She, also, plans to travel in eastern United States before she goes home.

Jeannette Burema, from the Netherlands, enjoys a social hour with students from other countries at the International House at the University of Nebraska. (Standing, left to right) Mrs. Tatiana Zylik, Lithuania; Jeannette Burema, the Netherlands; Grace Young, Formosa, China. (Seated, left to right) Tokuyo Seimiya, Tokio, Japan; Helen Su, Foo Chow, China.

Take a Walk Around Yourself

WILLIAM M. SMITH, JR.
Professor of Family Relationships, Pennsylvania State College

Mr. Smith is not an amateur at extension work for he served almost 10 years in Ohio, New York, and Illinois. More recently, he has three times taught at the Southern Regional Extension School. His recent talks at annual extension conferences in Illinois and Maine proved to go over so well with the agents that Mr. Smith consented to enlarge his audience through the pages of the REVIEW. "Once Extension gets into your blood you always feel akin to Extension folks," he writes.

"BUT when we think of evils
Men should lay upon the shelf
It's time that we went out
To take a walk around ourself."

Central to the problems of the extension worker as to anyone who proposes to teach is the quality of relationships he can build and maintain with people. How successfully or how unsuccessfully he or she gets along with folks sets the limits to how far he can go in sharing information or skills or methods with them. Important as the problem of human relationships is, more extensioners than not must develop their skills in that area with little, if any, preparation during their college years.

There are no recipes for getting along with folks. Improving our relationships with others is a slow process. It involves looking at ourselves, checking up on ourselves, maybe changing ourselves—hence the topic of this discussion "Take a Walk Around Yourself."

How we get along with folks may be accounted for, or explained or excused, just as may any other form of behavior. How we act, how we look at or to others, our opinions and attitudes become deeply ingrained as aspects of the personalities that we are. Once established, they are not so easily transformed. If we understand, however, how we got the way we are, and want to change enough—we may be able to do something about even how we get along with folks. It's a part of the process of never-ending growth, called maturing.

In general, our behavior including our relations with others can be explained by five factors, singly or in combinations. Our basic physical, mental, and emotional make-up set the limits of our growth. But most of us don't live to the limits of our potentialities. A second factor is our needs as individuals and the degree to which they are satisfied or thwarted. Such needs as those for growth or security or affection or recognition or new experience must be satisfied or tension develops. A third factor or grouping of factors is the set of habits, attitudes and values acquired as we learn. Each of us has certain ideas about what is most worth while in life. Each of us expects certain things of other persons. Because everyone does not share the same or similar ideas, misunderstandings sometimes arise, and we "don't get along so well." Another influence on our behavior is our cultural setting: The particular race, religion, family, or social position in which we live. Rural or urban residence, the region in which we lived as children also influenced our behavior, our relations with folks. One further category of factors which helps us to explain behavior is the social organization, the predominating ideas of the whole community or State or Nation. It is difficult to practice democracy in a culture that values autocracy or is organized autocratically.

Against the background of these general influences on our behavior we should like to suggest several questions relevant to specific situations where we work or do things with other people. Perhaps your answer to these questions or similar ones may

County extension agents "listen in" while rural leaders plan and evaluate.

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Rural England Celebrates Festival of Britain

As Barbara Chapin, of Wellsville, N. Y., visited the rural towns of England last summer, she kept thinking of how many good ideas the ingenious extension agents of her acquaintance would find in these rural celebrations. So here she sets down for their benefit some of the things she saw.

THE Festival of Britain last summer started a whole new manner of celebration. Instead of staging a "World's Fair" kind of event, the planners called on those who live far from cities. They asked people on farms and in small towns what they would like to do to mark the year 1951. The answer was a country alive with fun and color and excitement. Although England is facing serious times, hungry, and short of most material things, there is scarcely a town in the Isles that cannot look back on the summer with pleasure and with pride.

Let's look at what some of the towns did. And maybe they will give us ideas of what might happen in our towns.

Bath is a large town, in the heart of a farming area. Among the things I saw there one Saturday were 500 young people from the schools, each wearing a costume made of materials for which one could not spend more than one shilling (14 cents). There were knights from King Arthur's Court, ladies in waiting, Roman warriors, lions—each costume was different, each bright and interesting. All business was suspended. The main highway was closed. And to the music of a band, they danced in squares of four couples down the streets of the town, to the green (park) where they presented a pageant of the history of Bath.

In the town the same week there were nightly concerts. One night the river was floodlit, and the orchestra on a barge played as it floated through the park. There was a ballet; there was a solid week of special films for children; there were fireworks. The country held a Drama Week, with plays presented by people from the sections around Bath. There were marionettes—the Lanchester Marionettes, no less. For the older people, a series of lectures, a writers' conference. The Duchess of Gloucester (as exciting to people in England as a movie star is here) visited the town. In the park each night they had dancing and music. And, if you liked art, there was a magnificent exhibition of Gainsborough, another of architecture, and a splendid book exhibit for those who read.

Add to this, a championship dog show, horse racing, cricket, folk dancing, and an assembly ball; and you will recognize that it was a summer to remember.

Many new friendships were made, both individually and between town and country folk. There was a new interest in resources such as the library, the art gallery, and the concert hall. People of Bath were reminded of their town's history: a very romantic and famous history it is, but so bombed that its beauty was almost forgotten. Much was rebuilt and repaired for the festival.

Many small towns planted parks, had exhibits of local books, and local arts and crafts. Some used the occasion to launch work on a community center. For Britain has an extensive and most exciting development devoted to starting community centers.

There were many music and drama festivals. Sometimes tree planting was the sole project of a village. Some towns arranged guided tours to points of interest, and at Oxford and Cambridge, students made good money and enjoyed themselves guiding tourists about the colleges.

Sometimes people were more interested in other lands; they had UN displays. Two villages were the scenes of UN agency conferences. Many towns had sports contests with youth from Holland and

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Villagers and visitors line part of the High Street, as the Carnival procession comes into view.

Do You Know...

Colorado supplies the presidents for the National County Agents and Home Demonstration Agents Associations.

Sherman S. Hoar, Logan County agricultural agent.

Mrs. Carmen Johnson, Larimer County home demonstration agent.

EXTENSION workers in Colorado are known for their unique and outstanding work, but two Centennial State agents captured the confidence of their fellow workers to the extent of performing a feat not known to have been done before—that of a woman agent and a man agent from the same State being elected to the presidency of the National Association of Home Demonstration Agents and the National Agricultural County Agents' Association in the same year.

Sherman S. Hoar, Sterling, Logan County agent, and Mrs. Carmen Johnson, Larimer County home demonstration agent, are both serving this year as president of their respective organization.

Hoar was vice president for the county agent group during 1951 and served on the board of directors and as chairman of the information committee prior to 1952.

The Colorado agent has long been active in agricultural circles, coming to Colorado from Kansas in 1939 where he had been county agent for 11 years. Hoar's agricultural agent work has been outstanding in all phases with emphasis placed on research which would aid farmers and ranchers.

His grass-roots career cannot be exemplified by any one phase of work but by the fundamental of all extension work, the process of helping people to help themselves. His service and work on State, regional, and national extension and agricultural committees has been untiring.

Mrs. Carmen Johnson, who assumed her duties this year as the tenth president of the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association, is in her 18th year of extension work.

As home demonstration agent in Colorado's Larimer County, Mrs. Johnson has not only gained recognition in increasing club membership, but has also found time to take part in many community activities and professional organizations, as well as to keep a home.

Today the percentage of rural women who participate in Larimer County's home demonstration club program ranks among the highest in the Nation. Colorado A. & M. Extension Service officials attribute this achievement to Mrs. Johnson's ability to encourage her women to assume much of the leadership of their work themselves.

In 1947, Mrs. Johnson went to Holland as a delegate to the convention of the Associated Country Women of the World. Then in the summer of 1950 she went to Europe again, this time to tour many of the countries and to visit her daughter and son-in-law in Stuttgart, Germany.

A graduate of Colorado A. & M. Mrs. Johnson taught school in Manzanola and Idaho Springs and was at Western State College in Gunnison, Colo., before she became a home demonstration agent. It was recently pointed out that she has also attended all but one of the region's Extension Service summer school sessions since they were started in 1936.

Offices she has held in the NHDAA have included councilor of the western region from 1944 to 1946, second vice-president from 1947 to 1949, and president-elect from November 1950, until she took office as president at the national convention in Fort Worth, Tex., in 1951. In 1945, she was among the home demonstration agents in the Nation who were given national recognition for outstanding service by the association.

4-H Club Work

The Little Elam 4-H Club of Charles City, Va., is enjoying the swings erected on the school grounds by efforts of this club. Since the school ground is the only place in the community where children meet, money was raised by the club toward playground equipment. By the first effort $31 was raised. A commercial concern donated 20 feet of pipe for main top support. A parent brought equipment and erected three sturdy swings.

PEST CONTROL - A Big Job

M. P. JONES
Extension Entomologist, U.S.D.A.

PEST CONTROL presents one of the most complicated and dynamic problems with which the farmer of today is confronted. In these critical times he is urged to give the country greater production. He is aware that the decline in reserve stocks of feed grain presents a major problem of concern to both livestock producers and consumers. Corn is the national feed king, but on March 1 intentions to plant showed no greater acreage than last year. It also showed lower barley and grain sorghum acreages. To increase production on this acreage, control of destructive pests must be done wisely and economically.

This is not a simple matter. Almost double the number of chemicals are put into insecticides as 10 years ago. The number of trade products has doubled. In fact more than 30,000 have been registered. There was more DDT or BHC used in 1951 than the combined total of all insecticides in 1940. With this multiplication of complication, improper use of a million pounds of pesticides would bring about a chaotic condition involving our crops, livestock, and even man himself.

The Federal Food and Drug Administration, the U. S. Public Health Service, and corresponding State agencies are showing greater concern because of the expanded use of new insecticides. Because of this concern there is greater pressure to enforce the pesticide laws.

The Secretary of Agriculture last September appointed a study group of consultants representing industry, research, education, State and Federal Governments. They studied the Federal programs directed toward the eradication or control of insects and plant diseases which require action beyond the ability of individual farm operators.

"Vital to the entire control program is public education," they reported, and again reiterated the self-evident truth that: "Control measures stagnate and become futile, and research is sterile unless accepted and applied by the growers of crops and the administrators of land. Someone must tell why certain actions are required and the consequences of neglect."

These men stated that farmers are not now adequately informed about the presence and importance of many insects and plant diseases and about control measures which they may take or which may be carried out in their behalf.

The extension services they said, should assume a larger role in this activity. "The primary responsibility for educational programs for farmers lies with the Extension Service and the evidence indicates that a major educational job is needed in the field of pest control." The job has been assigned. The need is critical.

Much, of course, has been done. But the need has grown faster than educational plans. It has been further aggravated by the changes in the agricultural pattern, often on short notice. Growers changing their cropping systems are often confronted with pests which are not familiar. Many farmers have increasingly larger investments in mechanization. Their livestock and their crops are more valuable. They cannot afford to lose this investment.

The rapid change in the agricultural pattern in the Southern and Eastern States—more livestock, more pastures, and more grain—is not without its change in insect problems. We are hearing more about the southern grassworm, thrips, corn earworm (cotton bollworm), plant bugs, and aphids. The better quality livestock makes farmers appreciate the need for control of flies, lice, ticks, and mites. The new insecticides make possible economic control of root-infesting insects which farmers virtually had to tolerate in the past. The higher price of grain, necessary to the production of quality livestock, prompts farmers to request help in the control of stored-grain pests.

"Complete prevention of losses to rodents and insects would save more than enough grain to eliminate feed grain deficits during the coming year," estimates Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. This means cleaning up old stocks, fumigating carry-over and storage bins, ratproofing, and birdproofing storage facilities and taking other measures known and recommended.

Grain for human consumption has been carelessly handled, making it difficult for millers to produce the quality of cereal products demanded in the country. In the past the Food and Drug Administration has looked to the bakeries, millers, and terminal storages to keep food products clean. It is now turning to the community elevators and farmers to eliminate grain contamination at these sources. The grain trade is working to clean up the elevators but the job of helping farmers to supply elevators with clean grain rests with the extension workers.

The 1952 production goals for corn ask for a 15-percent increase in corn production on 6 percent more acres. This will necessitate increased yields per acre. The control of the European corn borer and other corn insects will contribute materially to this increased production.

Our range lands support upwards of 100 species of grasshoppers. Some are general feeders, some are rather specific as to food habits. Some appear early in the season, some later. Some build up enormous populations

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at times while others remain relatively scarce.

The real importance of the range grasshopper is being brought to our attention. Normally the population of the different species of range grasshopper is not as conspicuous as are the hordes of some of the migratory forms. However, one or other of the species occurs on about every square yard of the range land. They are there to start clipping the grain as soon as it starts to grow. No livestock can start feeding on grain as early or graze it as closely as the grasshopper. In the past control measures have not been specifically directed toward the range grasshoppers. Newer insecticides make control of some of these species profitable in certain areas, especially where land is being reseeded. The range in hatching dates of the different species makes proper timing of the spraying essential. It will be necessary to watch carefully.

The new insecticides which can be applied as sprays make it possible for farmers to protect their own crops. This diminishes the need for large-scale regional control programs, especially in the crop areas, but increases the need for expanded extension programs.

The recent Cotton Insect Control Conference reported that while bollweevil damage to cotton generally was less than in the last 2 years, other pests such as the bollworm, pink bollworm, aphids, thrips, cutworms, and spider mites moved in to cause serious losses.

Cotton farmers in 1951 used more insecticides and did a better job of controlling insects than ever before, reports Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture. "Yet, 1951 witnessed a strong upsurge of the pink bollworm, most serious of all cotton pests, and cotton farmers failed to reach the 16-million-bale goal set by the Secretary of Agriculture by just about the amount the insects took."

Entomologists believe control of the pink bollworm to be among the most serious of cotton insect problems facing this Nation today. Today the pink bollworm threat can be met with DDT but will demand the highest degree of cooperation between farmers, entomologists, regulatory officials, and industry.

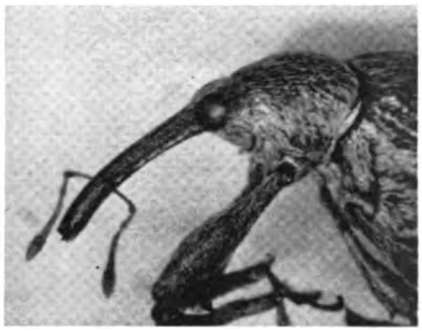
"The impressive thing about insects," says Mr. Hoyt, "is that the story is never the same for any 2 years. The number and kinds of insects change as weather conditions vary, as the numbers of natural predators and parasites increase, as the uses of effective insecticides and control ebb and flow. One thing alone is certain: there is need for insect control."

The State and Federal Governments and industry spent about 14 million dollars last year in research and the development of new insecticides. During the same year, the American public spent approximately a billion dollars in the control of insect pests. Between these two is the Extension Service. An effective service can squeeze much waste from the billion and at the same time give greater protection.

The volume of services requested of extension workers necessitates the use of radio, television, and press. Though effective, this creates a demand for more help than is available. Form letters, mimeographed instructions, trained leaders, and all other devices known to an extension worker will be needed to make order out of chaos, to get information to all who need it when they need it.

The problem is here. It is big, it is vital. There is probably no single answer to the situation as I have outlined it, but the challenge is there for the Cooperative Extension Service, and in some way the work will have to be expanded to meet it.

A menace to stored grain.

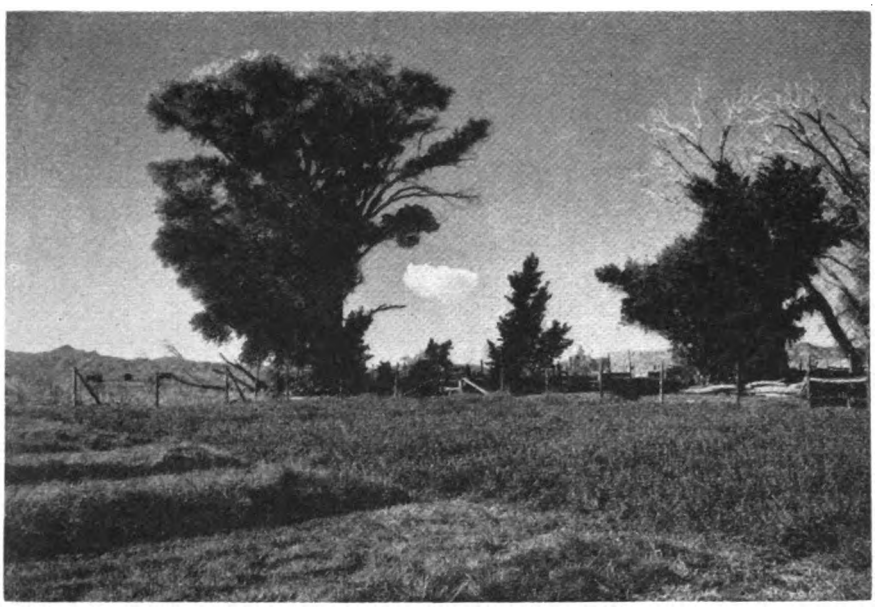


Business end of a boll weevil.

Corn earworm coming this way.

The hungry grasshopper.

Research in the Desert



RESEARCH, both atomic and of the grassroots, is conducted in the Nevada desert. Within sight of radioactive clouds from atom bombs set off at Frenchman Flat, north of Las Vegas, are 34 experimental forage grasses and 12 alfalfa strains, planted at Hiko, Nev., by the experiment station and extension service of Nevada.

Fifty airline miles are between the two experimental areas. Rarely has this short earthly distance separated two more divergent types of research.

One form of experimental endeavor uses the wide expanse of desert waste to test the tremendous powers of destruction from nuclear chain reaction blasts, and find ways to harness release force for tactical advantage.

The other research is to determine the power of production desert soils when water and care are added.

Both the atom tests and the forage tests are something new under the desert sun. Less than 2 years old, each may have profound influence to exert. Tomorrow — Atomic energy for the world; today—practical down-to-earth improvement of agricultural living.

Scientific Livestock Feeding Information Now Available

DIGESTED data about the "scientific feeding of farm animals" are more readily available than the average county agricultural agent realizes.

Six booklets, recently revised by the Committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council's Agricultural Board, now are available at cost. This series is known as the Recommended Nutrient Allowances; separate booklets are available on poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and horses.

Data in the booklets have been obtained by reviewing and digesting all significant research work in animal nutrition. Compilers of the information have presented the data to enable the reader to determine the most economical feed combinations for maximum production of meat, milk, eggs, wool, and work.

Application of the information contained in the reports, the compilers believe, will help maintain maximum vigor and health among the Nation's farm livestock and poultry. These reports include tables of feed composition and suggested feed mixtures for providing the recommended nutrient allowances. In addition, the signs and symptoms of nutritional deficiencies are described and often illustrated.

These booklets can be obtained at 50 cents a copy from the Publications Office, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. Quantity lot prices will be quoted on request.

Also available, without charge, is a leaflet, "The Scientific Feeding of Farm Animals," County agents and agricultural teachers may obtain a supply of these to give farmers, feed men, and students interested in learning where they can obtain more data about animal feeding.

● Although not everyone yet knows the meaning of 4-H, "the information may be closer at hand than you think," vouches J. B. McCool, Clinton County (Pa.) Agent.

After hearing two 4-H'ers address a recent Lock Haven, Pa., Rotary Club meeting, one of the service clubmen, a Sunday School teacher, decided the 4-H report would aptly illustrate his forthcoming lesson. He liked the emphasis on "clearer thinking, greater loyalty, larger service, and better living."

He knew these qualities were the embodiment of the four H's but by Sunday had forgot what each one stood for, and that was to spark his presentation. He thought of his county agent and put in a telephone call. But the agent was out. The operator listened patiently as her client explained the purpose of his call.

"Oh!" came her calm reassurance. "The four H's mean 'Head, Heart, Hands, and Health.'"

Science Flashes

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

From Hours to Minutes

A 15-minute test for determining the oil content of soybeans promises new hope to soybean growers of better prices for soybeans that yield large amounts of oil. The new method was developed by PMA grain specialists in cooperation with a commercial manufacturer of electronics equipment.

At present, soybean grading standards are based on general appearance, moisture content, etc. It is generally believed, however, that quantity and quality of oil should be the basis for market inspection. One reason this has not been done has been the lack of a method of determining the oil content that would be practical for use in routine inspection work. PMA developed a quality test some years ago that is used to some extent by soybean buyers, but the only quantity test available took several hours for the analysis.

The new quick method does not require technically trained help. Two analysts can make 20 to 30 tests per hour. Equipment for the new test is cheaper, too: it costs only about half that for the present official method

Plants Reveal Deficient Diets

The trend toward use of more concentrated fertilizers in the last decade has pointed up the importance of minor elements in plant growth. Because most commercial fertilizers contain the primary and some of the secondary plant nutrients, it was not evident at first that deficiencies in other essential plant foods were causing defective growth in plants.

ARA scientists working with tobacco plants for many years identified symptoms of deficiency of boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, and zinc. An interesting thing is that regardless of other conditions, the characteristic symptoms of the deficiency of an element are always the same. The fact makes it much easier to identify the trouble.

Shortages of magnesium result in a typical chlorosis that has been called "Sand drown" in tobacco. Top rot of tobacco, heart and dry rot of sugar beets, internal browning of cauliflower, internal cork of apples, and cracked stem of celery are due to boron deficiency. Wither tip is characteristic of copper deficiency. Chlorosis or mottled appearance of the young leaves is a typical symptom of lack of iron. A shortage of molybdenum or zinc results in a chlorosis and necrosis (dead spots) of the older leaves.

Very little is known about the functions of these elements for normal plant growth, but the scientists say that as we learn more about the why and how of these minor elements we will be more nearly able to mix fertilizers that will give highest yields of good quality crops.

Mosquito Fight Goes On

Summertime is mosquito time. Home owners and farmers have been confidently spraying mosquito breeding places with DDT since World War II. The first couple of years they thought they had the mosquitoes licked, but as time passed they began to wonder. The mosquitoes are up and around regardless of the DDT spray.

ARA entomologists have found out why—mosquitoes are developing resistance to DDT. Tests conducted during the past year in the heavy mosquito-breeding areas of Florida and California showed the mosquitoes to be definitely more resistant to DDT but not noticeably resistant to newer insecticides such as lindane, chlordane, and BHC. They believe that mosquitoes may also build up resistance against the other insecticides that, like DDT, have a residual or long-lasting toxic effect.

There is good evidence that resistance builds up more rapidly when insecticides are used on larva and adults than it does when they are are used against adult mosquitoes alone. Entomologists recommend, therefore, that more emphasis be placed on permanent control methods such as draining and filling mosquito breeding areas and stocking bodies of water with fish that feast on the mosquito larva.

DDT is working all right so far on adult mosquitoes in and around homes or urban communities. This is apparently because only adult mosquitoes come in contact with the insecticide and then usually with a dose that kills them.

The best way to control mosquitoes in marshy areas is to open the land to tidal action or to drain by ditching.

INFANT CARE. Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency. U. S. Government Printing Office, 20 cents.

● Infant Care—the world's best seller—marks the new era in the care of babies by a completely rewritten edition. The new bulletin brings together our increased knowledge about what is good for children from birth to the first year. Recent research has given us new insights into growth and development and repatterned the methods of caring for little folk. Great stress has been laid on the improvement of the child's relations with his parents and other members of the family. This brand-new edition starts with some delightful pages on the new experience of becoming a parent. Every page is packed with sound suggestions for physical and emotional care of the new personality.

The first edition, entitled "Child Care," was published in 1914. Since then there have been frequent revisions. Mrs. Marion Faegre, well known in the field of parent education, is the author of this edition. She knows and understands the perplexities of new parenthood and in an easy-to-read style gives comfort and guidance.—*Lydia A. Lynde, Parent Education Specialist, Extension Service, U.S.D.A.*

ELEMENTS OF PLANT PROTECTION. Louis L. Pyenson. John Wiley & Sons, New York, N. Y., 1951. 538 pp., 225 figs. (photos and drawings).

● This introduction to plant protection was prepared primarily as a text and source book for students in vocational agriculture, technical institutes, and in early years of agricultural college. But county agents, persons engaged in agricultural advisory work, and others who contact farmers and plant growers will also find it a ready source of self-help. This is especially true if they feel their training in entomology, plant pathology, and weed control has been deficient. This book takes up all three of these subjects in a fundamental and understandable way. It also brings together information on control of rodents, birds, and other animal pests. It is surprising how much basic, and at the same time practical, material can be gathered into the 28 chapters of this 538-page book. The information on control is practicable and up to date. It is not only a "how-to-do-it" but "why-we-do-it" book as well. It will give the student who may not be able to take further courses a good working knowledge of insects, plant diseases, weeds and their control.

The author is entomologist and plant pathologist at the Long Island Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale, N. Y., where this text should very satisfactorily meet the needs of his 2-year students in horticulture.—*Royal J. Haskell, Extension Specialist (Garden and Home Food Preservation Program).*

CORSAGE CRAFT. Glad Reusch and Mary Noble, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 1951, 148 pp., 17 plates, 60 figs., 3 charts.

● The art of corsage making, generally regarded as an exclusive florist trade technique and something to be learned through floricultural courses or apprenticeship, is now open to anyone who has the inclination to learn. This book explains in detail the equipment that is used, the principles of design, conditioning and preparing the flowers and foliage, and the clever methods for assembling the parts into harmonious creations. Even the commonest flowers and leaves—those you grow in your own garden—such as calendulas, daylilies, zinnias, ivy and even pine cones and holly, can be blended into distinctive and beautiful works of art.

The authors write from long experience in teaching and lecturing on corsage craft and other aspects of flower growing and flower use.

This book would serve as an excellent leaders' handbook in connection with home demonstration and 4-H Club clothing, handicraft or gardening projects. — *Alice Linn, clothing specialist, Extension Service, U.S.D.A.*

LIFE ADJUSTMENT BOOKLETS AND BETTER LIVING BOOKLETS. Science Research Associates, Inc., 57 W. Grand Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

● You will have fun reading these 48-page booklets on timely topics for teen-agers. And I believe you will find them useful and suitable source material for discussion groups of leaders, 4-H and older youth, as well as for parents and teachers. You'll find the information easy to read and easy to find in these booklets—each one written by an authority on the subject covered. They are published monthly during the school year in three different series.

The *Life Adjustment Booklets* are put out in two series—one series called *Junior Life Adjustment Booklets*. As the titles imply, they are designed to help children and young people adjust themselves to their everyday problems and in this way help solve them.

Apparently all teen-agers have problems — similar problems — according to a survey of 15,000 young people made by the Purdue Opinion Panel. The results of this survey are given in one of the Life Adjustment Booklets called "What Are Your Problems?" The authors discuss the problems teenagers themselves said were most important to them—problems about health, school, home and family, boy-girl relations, getting along with people, personal problems, and their future.

Both teenagers and adults will pick up some useful ideas in the booklets on how to speak and write effectively. How To Be a Better Speaker, by Bess Sondel, of the University of Chicago, gives the essentials of good speech, how to carry

over the freedom and ease of everyday speech to more formal speaking. How To Write Better, by Rudolf Flesch, tells how to write clearly, simply, and interestingly; how to write the way you talk.

The booklet, Your Club Handbook seemed to me to have some live ideas on motivation: how to motivate young people (the nonjoiners) to join a club; and some ideas on what to do after they do join. It tells all about clubs—how to choose a group, the purpose of different clubs, how they can be set up, how parliamentary procedure works, how to plan programs and discussion groups, and how to get the most from group activities.

Particularly timely is the booklet, Facts About Narcotics, that should be a weapon for all teachers and parents in their fight against narcotics.

A booklet in the junior adjustment series called Exploring Atomic Energy describes how a group of upper elementary grade boys and girls learned about atomic energy. Attractively illustrated, with helpful diagrams and sketches, this Junior Life Adjustment booklet answers questions about the atom, the atomic bomb, the atomic furnace, and peacetime possibilities of atomic energy. It explains atomic energy in terms boys and girls can understand.

For Parents and Teachers

The *Better Living Booklets,* the third series, is a newer series of booklets prepared for parents and teachers to help them better understand young people and their problems. These booklets discuss many of youth's most perplexing problems in the social, educational, vocational and personal areas, and provide practical ways to help solve them.

These booklets are written by people noted for their contributions in the fields of child guidance, education, and human relations. The following titles of some of these guidance booklets suggest the subjects covered: Helping Youth Choose Careers, How To Live With Children, Let's Listen to Youth, Self-Understanding—A First Step to Understanding Children, and When Children Start Dating (suggestions on how to better understand boys and girls when they are learning to get along with the other sex.)

All the booklets are well written in easy-to-read, interesting style and are attractively illustrated. The illustrations are both eye-catching and functional.

Each booklet has an excellent table of contents (full of live subheads with live verse) and a well-selected annotated bibliography that makes the booklets especially valuable to counselors, discussion groups, teachers, and extension workers. Good type, good length, good organization, and a good price make these booklets highly desirable for all who work with young people.—*Amy G. Cowing, Federal Extension Service.*

THE 4-H STORY—A HISTORY OF 4-H CLUB WORK. Franklin M. Reck. The Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa. 308 pp. (Order from National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Ill.)

• The Cooperative Extension Service has long desired a printed history of the 4-H Clubs. That desire has recently been realized in the publication of "The 4-H Story" by Franklin M. Reck.

Director M. L. Wilson appointed a committee to supervise the publication. Following his being selected as the author, Mr. Reck traveled extensively over the United States in order to obtain authentic, documentary material for his manuscript. Each State checked the manuscript for accuracy. The printed book is the result of the cooperative effort of the Extension Service and the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

Very interestingly the story is told of a desire for constructive activities for rural young people which was evidenced during the latter part of the past century and the early part of the present century. Parents, rural school administrators, State Agricultural Colleges in all parts of the United States had a part in evolving plans which later developed into Boys and Girls Club Work.

In 1914 Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act which established the Cooperative Extension Service on a Nation-wide basis. In the early 1920's the term 4-H came into general use.

More specifically described are the developments from about the turn of the century to the present time. In a very readable way is told the progress made until now the 4-H program is carried on in every part of the United States and its territories as well as in some 30 or more countries throughout the world.

THE 4-H STORY should be read by every extension worker and should be a part of every county extension office library.—*R. A. Turner, retired, Senior Agriculturist (4-H Club Work), U.S.D.A.*

ENTOMA—A Directory of Pest Control Materials, Ninth Edition, published by the American Association of Economic Entomologists. 450 pages. Copies available from the editor, Dr. George S. Langford, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

• This reference book contains information on insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, including coined names, letters and numbers used to designate certain pesticides. Such miscellaneous facts as antidotes for some economic poisons, tables of measure, weight, capacity, and dilution are also included.

There are lists of supplies and equipment, insecticides, machinery and supplies, soil fumigating equipment, entomological and related services, airplane custom spray operators, pest control operators, publishers of entomological books, motion picture films of insects, insecticide, and fungicide manufacturers, and State, Federal and commercial agencies having to do with pest control.

County agents would undoubtedly find this very useful in their work. The extension entomologist or any other entomologist, who is a member of the American Association of Economic Entomologists has a copy which agents might examine to determine whether or not they wish to purchases it.—*M. P. Jones, Federal Extension Entomologist.*

You'll Want to Meet

M. M. Hubert who has given 39 fruitful years to the Negro farmers of Mississippi

THE FIRST Negro county agent in Mississippi, M. M. Hubert, has just retired from active duty. Starting in Jefferson Davis County back in pre-Smith-Lever days he either walked or borrowed a mule to make the journeys from community to community in the discharge of his duties. Winning the confidence and friendship of the farmers of Silver Creek Community, he succeeded in getting them to make the first cooperative shipment of white potatoes the year the Smith-Lever Act was passed establishing the Cooperative Extension Service. That same year a cooperative shipment of poultry was also made.

In 1915 he was appointed State agent for Negro men's work with four agents to assist him in the task of helping Negro farmers achieve better living on Mississippi farms. When the first World War broke upon the Nation there were 7 county agents and 1 home demonstration agent hard at work at the large task the Extension Service had set for itself. They built wisely and well. Now more than 100 extension workers are following in the trails they blazed.

Believing that cooperation could lighten the burden of the Negro farmer, the State agent helped farmers in Hinds County organize a cooperative marketing association in 1917 which grew and prospered to such an extent that a railroad provided spur tracks and shed for their use.

In reporting on his work before turning it over to others, Mr. Hubert said, "The supervisors and county agents are working closely with the State extension office and experiment stations in building and conducting programs for raising the standards of living among Negroes.

"Homes are being improved and farmers are using subject-matter information for increasing their production per acre through extension teaching. Many have changed from the old one-crop system, which we had in the beginning, to a balanced program which brings in cash to the families from various sources."

A native of Georgia, Mr. Hubert was educated at Morehouse College, Atlanta, and Hampton Institute in Virginia. He has also studied at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, and at A. & M. College, Pine Bluff, Ark. He spent the first few years out of college teaching in the public schools of Georgia.

To express their appreciation of his service, Mr. Hubert's coworkers honored him at a special meeting in the College Park Auditorium, March 21. Several hundred members of the Negro State Teachers Association swelled the numbers who came to honor him. He received a television set, an easy chair, a table, reading lamp, brief case, traveling bag, and silver platter. The pin for 30 years of service and a certificate for 38 years and five months' of service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture were presented to him. He, also, prizes highly the special retirement key from the Negro County Agents' Association and the bound volume of letters from extension workers associated with him. Dr. Clay Lyle, dean and director, division of agriculture; and M. S. Shaw, associate director of the Mississippi Extension Service, joined those who were honoring this pioneer for better living through extension teaching.

M. M. Hubert (left), leader of Negro men's work of the Mississippi Agricultural Extension Service retiring after 39 years' service, receives a bound volume of letters from R. M. Mackey, president of the Mississippi Negro County Agents' Association; and Mrs. Flora D. Parrish, president of the Mississippi Negro Home Demonstration Agents' Association.

• The Negro home demonstration clubwomen of Westmoreland County, Va., sponsored a county-wide recreational workshop for all county leaders in helping to carry out their State goal of health and recreation. They obtained the services of Grace Walker, creative artist and field representative of the National Recreation Association who spent the entire day working with and training leaders. Approximately 300 interested persons attended this workshop. The group included ministers, teachers, supervisors, and principals of schools, home demonstration club leaders, 4-H Club leaders, home demonstration agents, 4-H council members, and other youth groups.

Help the Young Folks

(*Continued from page 94*)

boro and Rockingham Counties in New Hampshire with the active support of the county extension services in these counties.

To get the project under way, it seemed appropriate to start by exploring the situations and needs of the young men and women living in the selected communities.

The first step was to take a *youth census*. Key leaders and young people representing all sections of each community met to work on this census of young men and women. They listed the names, addresses, marital status, locations, and occupations of all the young men and women in the community. This gave an accurate picture of the number of young people in the area as well as those who were temporarily out of the community—in school, or in the service. One of us working with county extension agents made the plans for these meetings.

The next step was to determine the situation and to find out something about the needs and interests of this age group. This was done through a *random sample survey* of the 18- to 30-year-old group who were out of school and living at home. This technique is called the *benchmark survey*.

In each community, all of the county extension staff and two to three State extension workers assisted with this survey. The young people were visited in their homes, and 60 to 65 young people were interviewed in each community. Plans for these meetings, too, were made by one of us and the county extension folks.

Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky of the Federal Extension Service directed the survey procedure. She, also, supervised the tabulation of the questionnaires at the Federal office.

Interpretations of data from the census and the survey provide a measuring point and background information which may be deciding factors in future developments.

The next step was to help the communities become aware of the situations and needs of this age group. Accordingly in recent months we have been reporting to committees of young people on the findings or interpretations of the benchmark survey. The young people have helped determine how this information should be reported to everyone in the community. This is being done through large and small discussion meetings, news articles, or a series of illustrated letters. Mimeographed interpretations and visual aids, such as line charts, posters, flannelgraph, and pictures have also been used to give life and color to the information.

These interpretations have also been discussed by the county and State Extension staff members concerned with the project.

The Next Step

The project is now entering its second stage in which we will explore and test the methods by which Extension can help to meet the needs of 18- to 30-year-olds, particularly in rural communities. Primary emphasis will be given to stimulating both the youth and the adults in the communities to further develop Extension's program activities and services for young men and women. If necessary, they will be helped with new programs. As the New England Pilot Project progresses it will be our purpose to carefully observe and record the processes by which the results have been achieved. It will, also, be our purpose to constantly evaluate the possible role of the Extension Service in accomplishing similar results in other communities as a part of its regular program.

This is an exploratory 3- to 5-year project in which the first year has not produced any conclusive results. However, the following general observations are of interest and will be explored further:

1. Young married couples say that they want to do things together *most* of the time. separately sometimes.

2. It is becoming more evident that the differences between the needs of married and single young people are significant enough to require more study.

3. While there are many organized activities in each town, they do not strongly attract this age group and around two-thirds of the young men and women are interested in additional ones.

4. Extension workers, both county and State, who helped with the survey enjoyed doing so and discovered that there were more young people of this age in rural areas than they were aware of.

5. The young people who have thus far worked on the project have been interested in being a part of an experiment.

Since the extension agents of the participating counties are seeking more effective ways of serving young men and women, they keep in close touch with the project. The young people and key leaders in each community have an important part in deciding what kind of assistance is desired and how it might be available.

A steering committee directs the New England Pilot Project for Work with Young Men and Women. The three State Extension Service directors are members of the committee: Robert G. Hepburn, Connecticut, chairman; James W. Dayton, Massachusetts; and Laurence A. Bevan, New Hampshire.

The Steering Committee

In addition, the committee personnel includes county extension workers, State leaders, State specialists, and Federal Extension Service specialists. Dr. Daniel Prescott and Dr. Glenn Dildine, Institute for Child Study, University of Maryland, act as consultants to the steering committee.

Under the guidance of Dr. Prescott and Dr. Dildine, the New England Pilot Project is more than a single trial and error experiment in the effectiveness of the extension methods usually used in working with this age group. The Steering Committee hopes that through this project the Extension Service may find the opportunities and fundamental principles for reaching this age group which in turn may have application in other phases of the entire Extension Service program.

Public Relations

(*Continued from page* 95)

pected was made, the problems of execution were minimized. Representatives on the committee from each town had the information correct when they returned to their townspeople to relate it as a constructive program. A supper meeting with representatives of the press was arranged with adequate information available for them to use in publicizing the project.

Though the county agent claimed to be no expert in the eradication of gypsy moths from his county, his contribution in organization of the work coordinated the responsible agencies and brought about a thorough understanding of the benefits to be derived by the people of the county. It is through such willingness to accept responsibility, even to initiate it, that good public relations in Plymouth County have been established.

Soil Conservation

(*Continued from page* 92)

adoption of improved management practices, production can be at least doubled in much of the areas. Some farmers have already proved that in their own fields.

The average unimproved pastures will probably produce no more than 75 pounds of beef per acre annually, if that much. Yet, improved pastures can be made to produce several times that much beef. Reports from all parts of the country give some indication of potentialities.

A farmer in Oregon told me that he is producing 800 pounds of beef per acre on irrigated pastures. In Florida a beef yield of 2,040 pounds per acre was produced on an experimental pasture on muck land. Throughout the Southeast, with its long grazing season, improved pastures have been found to yield as much as 500 pounds of beef per acre. Big beef yields are being obtained on permanent pastures in the Midwest, too. In an erosion study at Columbia, Mo., in 1951 a bromegrass-Ladino clover pasture produced 475 pounds of beef per acre by October 23, and it was still being grazed.

I am not suggesting that we can bring all of our permanent pastures up to that level of production, but these examples are positive evidence that the Nation's grasslands have an enormous production potential.

Obviously, our soils have the capacity to produce at much higher levels than they are now producing. To realize their full capacity is a big challenge, and will be an extremely difficult job. It will take much more push than we are now putting into it. Never before has there been such urgent need for teamwork in helping farmers to get more improved soil-management practices into use.

Take a Walk Around Yourself

(*Continued from page* 97)

help you see how you can do a better job of getting along with folks. So—take a walk around yourself.

1. Can you get what you want in a situation and let the other person get what he wants too? You want the 4-H Calf Club to work harder on its judging team practice. Mr. Henry, the leader, wants the boys to win the county softball championship. Must the situation be resolved according to your dictation or can you help the club and the leader find ways of reaching more than one goal? One of the needs which we most often forget to satisfy in others is the need for recognition and approval.

2. Do you help individuals find jobs at which they can succeed? Are you trying to do something at which you can not succeed or with slight possibility of success? This does not mean that we confine our efforts to easy work or set our goals low. It does mean that we help others and ourselves to make realistic evaluations of resources: time, energy, money or talent, and plan our activities accordingly. It also means being aware of trends so that we work with rather than against positive social forces. It has been said that a perfect formula for frustration is to plan a program against a trend. It is also frustrating — and damaging to human relationships—to plan or to try to work for unattainable goals.

3. Related to this is the next question. Can you help folks, as individuals or in groups, to plan realistically so that accomplishments or results reach or surpass expectations? The psychologist, William James, suggested that a person's happiness is a function of the relationships between what he expects out of life and what he actually experiences. Planning a step at a time, helping others to find satisfactions in small achievements, seeing little tasks well done as parts of a bigger enterprise—these help to keep our feet on the ground, our dreams in tune with reality.

4. Can you work without a label? Can you share in some common enterprise in your community, county, or State without worrying about whether or not you'll get the credit? Are you willing to work for purposes larger than your own even when someone else or some other group labels the favorable results as "theirs?" We are not appealing for sacrificial effort here but we are suggesting that we keep our eyes on the work to be done, not on who receives the commendation.

Everybody Is Different

5. Do you tend to stereotype people, to think of them as just like one other person you knew? Can you accept the fact that individuals differ in many ways and that our job is to help them grow, learn, develop as individuals, not as models or monotonously repeated patterns? Some of us who work with families find ourselves in trouble because we talk as though all families today were all like the farm family in which we grew up and like the neighbors we knew then. Such mind pictures or "mental images" influence how we get along with folks.

6. Do you make others work on *your* needs? Or are you living your own life in a way that does not require you to manipulate other per-

sons for your own satisfactions? A young mother, seeking help in remodeling clothing for her children, consulted an extension office. She was told by the agent that "I never did like to sew and children's clothing now is really inexpensive so we have no projects on that. But wouldn't you like to come to our food preservation class?" Whose needs were being met in that situation—the agent's or the mother's?

7. How often do you take a strong stand on a weak position? Do you know what principles or issues deserve a strong stand? Or are you like the father who says to his child: "Do it because I said so. That's sufficient reason!"

Two-way Street

8. Are you skilled in keeping lines of communication open? Or do you live on a one-way street with all wisdom, knowledge and ideas going out from your office? Getting along well with folks demands a permissive kind of atmosphere where they, as well as we, feel free to express themselves, to take part, to share their experiences, their doubts and questions. Do you listen as well as you talk? How do you react when someone else ventures an idea or tries to contribute to "our" meeting?

9. How much in a hurry are you? Building society takes time. Social change happens slowly. Process is as important as result. Can you afford to allow folks to reach their own goals at their own rates of speed? Or must they reach your goals as quickly as you think they should?

There are many other questions which you might like to ask and answer in the process of building good relationships with folks. These are not recipes. They are merely thought stimulators. They are spectacles to use as you try to "take a walk around yourself."

"We need so often in this life
That balancing set of scales
Thus seeing how much in us wins
And how much in us fails;
But before you judge another
Just lay him on the shelf;
It would be a splendid plan
To take a walk around yourself."

Rural England Celebrates

(*Continued from page* 98)

France. Invitations to persons in certain towns in America, in France, and Holland were extended; usually because of some tie, such as the same name, or previous exchange of greetings.

Sometimes towns acted together, combining to bring some special orchestra to their area, sponsoring the publication of an area guide, producing a pageant for several towns to enjoy, sponsoring an area exhibition of health resources. Towns took the occasion to study their politics—to have lectures, open council meetings, and encourage "open house" at the town hall and the school. Hospitals were open for inspections, and forums held on health and education. Factories opened their doors to the townspeople.

And then there were those towns which, like Bath, carried on balanced programs, extending over periods of 5 days to several weeks; courses of lectures and study; drama and music festivals, with first production of special works, and talks by leading authorities. There were towns with "Children's Week," and "Art Week," and "Youth Days," and days which were simply called "Galas."

We have towns doing this kind of thinking in America. Abingdon, Va. is one, with its drama festival, and its rapidly developing arts festival offering the area the finest in summer events. Gatlinburg, Tenn., has a fair which has broad tendencies, and the Montana Institute of the Arts moves about, taking a festival into a different section of the State each year. Cooperstown, N. Y., has seminars, and Aspen, Colo., has an ambitious arts program. Long a pioneer, Chautauqua Institution carries on a 3-month program in a little summer town completely devoted to learning in an atmosphere of enjoyment.

The Festival of Britain made rural towns and villages of England richer in many things. They have new community centers, new cottages for the old, new playgrounds, new arts programs, new libraries, a renewed sense of their history, a new faith and enthusiasm for the future. They have, too, a refreshed spirit—a realization of how important it is for the individual person to look and judge honestly what he sees; then, if his town lacks something, to do something about improving it.

And rural people have a new awareness of the importance of the life in the country, because that importance has had proper recognition. For the first time, a national festival has taken place, with emphasis divided equally between what took place in the country and what took place in the city. Said the Archbishop of Canterbury when plans were first being made: "In the towns and villages The Festival of Britain may have its greatest success or its greatest failure. There people must do the thing for themselves, if it is to be done at all; and there most of all, if people do it for themselves, they will be nearest to expressing the character of our people. . . . They will be doing it for the fun of the thing, and that's the best way of doing it. . . . The Village Festival may really be the best festival of all." It was a success and it was fun!

Bankers Train Home Demonstration Leaders

Presidents and home management leaders of home demonstration clubs in Nash and Edgecombe Counties, N. C., got their training in money management from their own local bankers. The training school was sponsored by the Extension Service, the banks of the two counties, and the State Bankers Association.

The women bombarded the bankers with questions on why's and how's of endorsing checks, joint bank accounts, balancing checking accounts, setting up trust funds, using safety deposit boxes, and a dozen-and-one other subjects. The president of the North Carolina Bankers Association was general chairman of the training session.

About People . . .

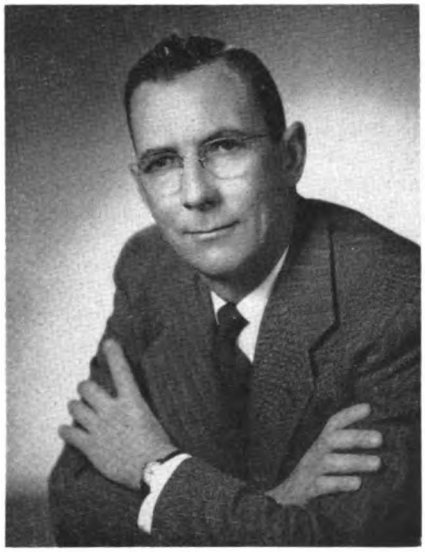
• DR. G. H. STARR is the new director of the Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service. A member of the university faculty for 21 years, Starr has been professor of plant pathology and experiment station pathologist in the College of Agriculture. He began his new duties on April 1.

Dr. Starr was born in Illinois and reared on a farm near Mitchell, S. D. He was graduated from South Dakota State College in 1925 with a bachelor's degree in agronomy and received his master's degree with a major in horticulture at the University of Nebraska in 1928. He joined the University of Wyoming staff in 1931 as an instructor in agronomy and has been a full professor since 1944. The University of Minnesota granted Dr. Starr his Ph.D. degree in 1932, with a major in plant pathology.

• ELIZABETH GRADDY became home demonstration leader in New Jersey, April 1. A graduate of the University of Kentucky, she has an M.A. degree in family economics and adult education from Columbia University and has done graduate work in supervision and administration at the University of Chicago. She brings to the new job a background of 7 years as a 4-H Club member, experience as a home demonstration agent in New Jersey and Ohio, and as assistant home demonstration leader in New York.

• PAUL R. KASSON, Fargo, N. Dak., supervisor in the southwest district of the North Dakota Extension Service since 1948, has been appointed county agent leader. He succeeds the late N. D. Gorman, an extension veteran of more than 30 years, who passed away recently.

The new county agent leader was born and educated in North Dakota. His home community is Blaisdell in Mountrail County, where he also



Paul R. Kasson

farmed for 3 years after graduating from North Dakota Agricultural College in 1931 with a bachelor of science degree in agriculture. In 1934 and 1935 he was employed in the Federal emergency feed relief program; in 1935 he was appointed assistant county agent in Bottineau County and served in a similar capacity for short times in McHenry, Sioux, and Stutsman Counties.

Kasson went into Bowman County in 1937 as county extension agent, serving there until 1942 when he joined the Milwaukee railroad agricultural department for a year. In 1943 he took charge of the Perrin Sheep ranch near Rhame, moving from there to Stark County in 1945 as extension agent. Since 1948 he has been southwest district supervisor for the Extension Service, moving to Fargo from Dickinson in 1950.

As a farmer in Mountrail County, Kasson was one of the first AAA directors in his county. As a sheep rancher in Rhame he was chairman of the Bowman County soil conservation district board of supervisors.

• WALTER H. CONWAY, assistant director of the Federal Extension Service, retired after completing 43 years of service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Conway entered the Federal Service on April 5, 1909, when he was employed to assist in the "Farmers Cooperative Demonstration Work" of the Bureau of Plant Industry. This was a new line of work, an innovation undertaken by the late Seaman A. Knapp under the direction of James Wilson, then Secretary of Agriculture, in an effort to mitigate the distress caused by the rapid spread of the cotton boll weevil in the Southwest. The entire staff at the time of Mr. Conway's employment numbered less than a dozen persons.

Mr. Conway has been intimately associated with the developments which led to the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 and the establishment of the plan for Federal, State, and county cooperation in extension work in agriculture and home economics which is administered by the Department and the State land-grant colleges.

He was for a number of years in charge of Smith-Lever projects, budgets, and financial reports, and in September 1941, assumed full responsibility of the Division of Business Administration. During World War II he carried additional responsibilities under the War Food Administration relating to State cooperation in the Emergency War Food Production and Conservation work. He was appointed assistant director of Extension work in May 1944. In 1950 he received the Department's Superior Service Award for his contribution to the effectiveness of the cooperative extension program through his work with the States in carrying out the fiscal aspects of the cooperative program, thus building a solid foundation for cooperative work.

Mr. Conway was born in Glouces-

ter, Mass., where he received his schooling and was first employed. In 1908 he went to Berlin, Coos County, N. H., to work, and in 1909 came to Washington, D. C.

• FRANK D. JONES, Lamoille County agricultural agent, received from the Vermont Bankers Association the first annual agricultural award during their mid-winter meeting at Montpelier. The award was made by Bradley A. Thomas, vice president of the Peoples National Bank of Barre and chairman of the agricultural committee.

The citation read as follows: "In recognition of your many years of conscientious service and your keen interest in problems of agricultural credit, the Vermont Bankers Association acknowledges you as an outstanding county agent and presents you with this certificate to attest to your selection as winner of the Vermont Bankers Association's Agricultural Award for the year 1952." The Vermont Bankers Association cited Jones for his 35 years of service to Vermont agriculture. He first started in county agent work in November 1917.

• BEATRICE E. BILLINGS, State home demonstration leader in Massachusetts since 1944, recently resigned to accept a position with the Mutual Security Agency. She will work in the Philippine Islands in the development of a home-economics program based on extension philosophy. Dean Helen S. Mitchell of the school of home economics of the University of Massachusetts will be acting home demonstration leader until a new one is appointed.

• JOSE A. GONZALEZ-SALDANA recently was granted a year's leave from his post as extension editor in Puerto Rico, to act as information specialist on the Arkansas Agricultural Mission to Panama. Mission headquarters are at the National Institute of Agriculture, in Divisa.

As information specialist, Mr. Gonzalez-Saldana will prepare and distribute information concerning agricultural and home economics development to the rural people in Panama.

• EARL G. MAXWELL, Extension forester, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, has been appointed chairman of a special committee planning the Golden Anniversary Program which will be held September 8-14, 1952, of the founding of the Nebraska National Forest, the largest man-made forest in the United States.

• PAUL W. ROSE, extension specialist, whose extension career began in 1933 when he became assistant county agent and 4-H Club agent in Virginia, left in December for Katamandu, Nepal. Chief of the agricultural improvement program in Nepal, he is the first agricultural appointee to be made under the United States and Nepalese Government's Point Four technical cooperation agreement. Since February 1950 until he accepted the Point Four assignment, Mr. Rose served with the Supreme Commander Allied Powers in Japan as adviser on rural youth programs and as head of the Agricultural Research and Extension Branch of the Agriculture Division. Following return from a 2-year hitch in the Army in 1946, he was a member of the Tennessee extension staff, in charge of 4-H Club work throughout the State.

• CLARA RUTH GRIMES, formerly home demonstration agent in Cross County, Ark., is now serving as family life specialist in the same State.

Miss Grimes completed her master of science degree in child development and family life at Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, prior to her appointment in Cross County. She has also served in Sharp County as assistant home demonstration agent and later as agent before being granted leave for study. Her bachelor of science in home economics degree is from the University of Arkansas.

• GLADYS OLLER, Natrona County, Wyo., home demonstration agent since 1946, has been appointed associate State 4-H Club leader. She replaces Aleta McDowell, who resigned recently to accept a position with the Rockefeller Foundation in Brazil.

A graduate of the University of Idaho, Miss Oller taught in her native State until 1930, when she was named Fremont County home demonstration agent. Later she served in a similar capacity in Laramie County at Cheyenne and as assistant State 4-H Club leader in Laramie. She resigned this position to enter the armed forces in 1944, where she specialized in occupational therapy. She was discharged from the service in 1945 and shortly afterward was named Natrona County home demonstration agent.

• DAWSON County, Nebr., home extension club members have sent a check for $400 to the University of Nebraska for two $200 scholarships to be used by two students who will teach cerebral palsy victims.

Raising the money to help the handicapped children was a county-wide goal of the extension clubs in 1951. The women raised the money following a talk by Ray M. Taibl, director of special education for the State Department of Public Instruction.

Campbell Appointment Site Marked

Director M. L. Wilson, left, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Extension Service, congratulates Field Agent T. M. Campbell when a marker is placed at the site of his appointment as the first Negro farm demonstration agent 45 years ago. They are standing by the marker on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

FOR MY COUNTRY

National 4-H Camp adds meaning to the familiar 4-H pledge

Benny Wiggins, a South Carolina delegate, last year got a vision of what it means to be an American. Back home he wrote a talk "If We Are To Remain Free" which deeply impressed both young and old. More than 650 people have heard it.

Again this month 4-H Club members from your State are seeing Government for themselves and experiencing history in the making. Their vision too can contribute to local citizenship programs. They and the 100 or so former 4-H Club camp delegates in your State are a 4-H citizenship reservoir.

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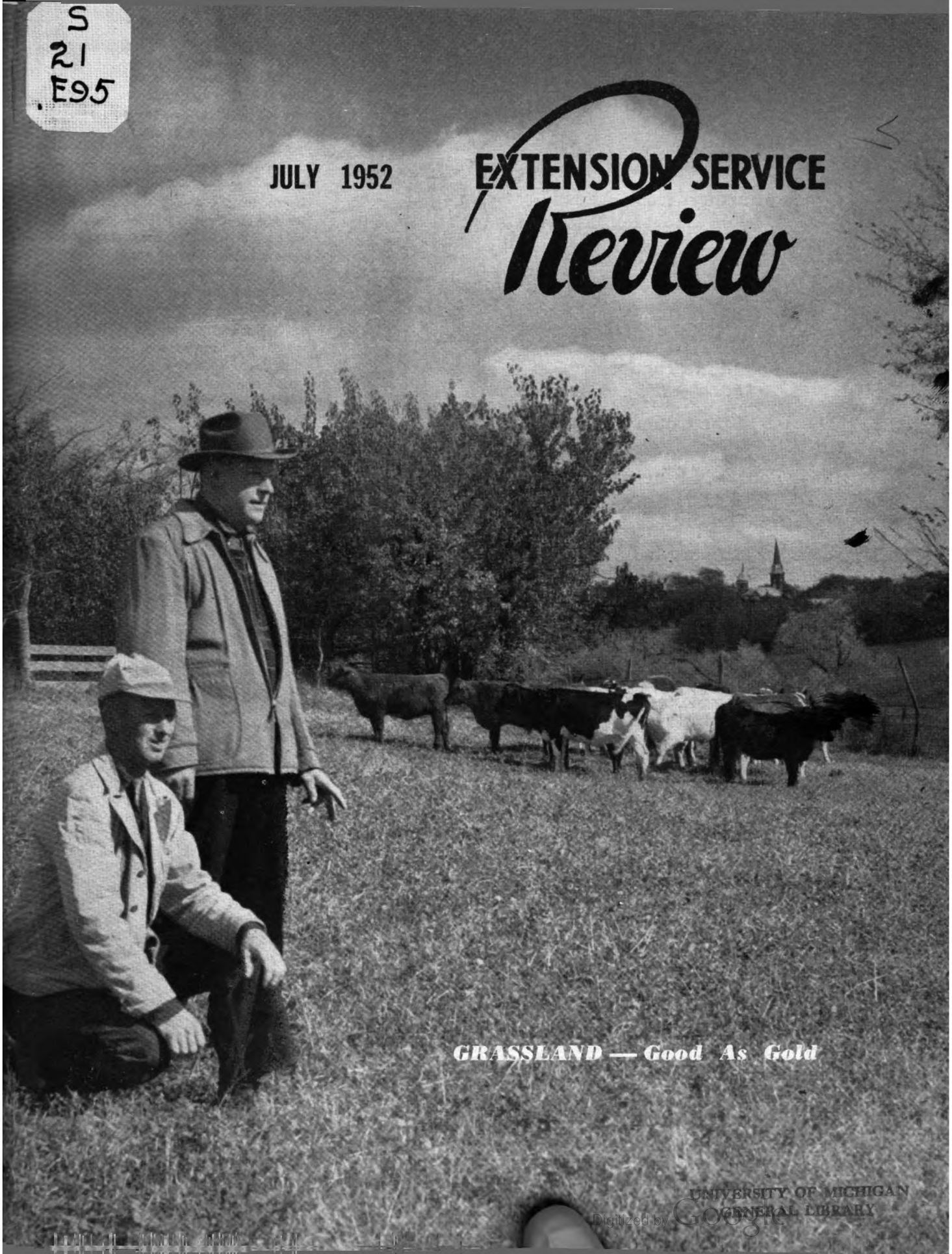
JULY 1952

EXTENSION SERVICE Review



GRASSLAND — Good As Gold

In this issue—

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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Ear to the Ground

• That "good as gold" bluegrass shown on the cover was once a badly eroded pasture, as the blue-ribbon winner, Edmund Fedler (left), here explains to one of the farmer judges, Al Peterschmidt. St. Mary's Church in the town of West Point, Iowa, shown in the background is where the Green Grazing Rallies are held each year. "Green grazing is building communities," writes Agent Foster in sending this picture which is reproduced through the courtesy of the Des Moines Sunday Register.

• Grassland is having a field day here in the Capital, too, these days as plans for the big International Grassland Congress (August 17-23) gather momentum. Meetings will be held at the University of Pennsylvania with the Department of Agriculture, the Land-Grant Colleges, and the Department of State sharing the role of hosts. Organized tours after the meeting will give American grassland enthusiasts in many parts of the country a chance to talk over their work with some of the top-flight scientists from other countries that have had a going grasslands program for centuries.

• National Safety Week comes this month, July 20-26. Some 6,300 of you extension workers have received the kit of materials made available by the Safety Council. Is this the kind of material you need to help make a safety program click?

• On June 27 four lucky county agents were granted the Frank R. Pierce fellowships for advanced study on the basis of what they are now doing in their counties and their potential value to extension work of the future. Herbert K. Anders, Pennsylvania; Otto P. Owens, North Carolina; Coy G. McNabb, Missouri; and Philip E. Bloom, Washington will receive $2,000 plus tuition fees at the institution of their choice for 9 months of advanced study. In this issue one of the present holders of the fellowship, Hoyt M. Warren, studying at Cornell University, gives some of his ideas on the value of further training.

• Does the Review get to you in good condition without a wrapper?

Good As Gold

DELBERT T. FOSTER, County Agent, Lee County, Iowa

EIGHTY different leaders in Lee County, Iowa, have proved to themselves and other farmers one doesn't have to strike oil or find a gold mine to increase the income on the farms in the county.

They are developing a program of "Green Grazing in Modern Pastures" from old worn-out bluegrass and buckbrush land. It really is a 2.8 million dollar program of added possible yearly income to the county. In 1948 there were 148,000 acres of poor bluegrass pasture with weeds, and at least 75,000 acres of it was in buckbrush and hickory sprouts. Iowa State College has found at least a $19 increase of improved pasture over unimproved, and hence this attractive figure. Farm after farm was feeding hay in the summer and occasionally a farmer had to feed precious green corn fodder. One farmer said, "It took 5 acres of buckbrush pasture to feed one horse and then I had to feed him hay." Since the county is predominantly dairy, the production fell down quite heavily in the summer and fall.

Plans for doing something about the pasture problem was started by the county extension program committee. After coordinating the program with the county soils district, a pasture committee was named. It was composed of representatives of agricultural agencies, Farm Bureau and Farmers Union organizations, representative farmers of different livestock groups and chamber of commerce groups. First, they named their cooperative program the "Green Grazing Program." They set up a leaders' meeting and were responsible for inviting in 45 farmers to the meeting to help plan a program of action. They decided to have a "Booster" meeting of all farmers to plan a program of recognition. Ten percent of those enrolled in the program would be recognized as a blue ribbon group.

A green grazing rally, which was held in the fall of 1949, announcing the 1950 program was attended by 450 farmers and each succeeding year the attendance has averaged 425. Recognition is given to blue ribbon winners and honorable mention winners at these rallies. Color slides had been taken and they were shown at these meetings. Those in the blue ribbon group told their own story of success. Specialists from the college were also present to give added information. The booster leaders received invitation sheets from the extension office so they could invite their neighbors. Industries, schools, and farm groups cooperated in handing out the invitations, too. Knight Hartley, one of the boosters said, "There was so much interest in my neighborhood that I had eight in my car besides myself."

The committee set a goal of having 100 farmers in the program each year. The first year 96 entered with seeding and 38 entered to receive help with preparations of the ground. There were 159 entries in 1951. The Soil Conservation Service laid out the fields on the contour and the P.M.A. took soil samples for testing. Extension held meetings for agricultural agency heads in training to give recommendations for fertilizer and seeding mixtures. The meetings were held so all would be telling the same story. Meetings with extension specialists' help were also held for all the farmers that were enrolled. Since the committee set up a blue ribbon group of 10 percent of those entered, this made a total of 10 to be selected in 1950 and 16 in 1951.

Selecting 33 farmers to serve as judges for 11 areas in 1950 proved to be one of the best techniques of getting farmers not in the program to do something about their problem. Forty-five new judges had to be selected in 1951 since all but 5 of the previous judges had started on pasture-improvement plans. These judges attended a training school

(*Continued on page* 122)

Delbert T. Foster, county agent, is holding in his left hand a clump of buckbrush and old bluegrass which represents 75,000 acres in the county. There is an additional 70,000 acres of straight bluegrass. A good 10 percent of the pasture acreage is on the way for improvement.

Oregon Farmers Look Ahead

F. L. BALLAD
Associate Director
Oregon Extension Service

IN late March, 700 Oregon farmers, farm wives, and businessmen, representing every county in the State, attended an agricultural and rural life conference on the Oregon State College campus.

In 12 major fields of interest, committees made reports at general assembly sessions. The reports had three common denominators. They included a look back over the past 25-year period; they contained an appraisal of today's situation. They also took a look into the future—so far as circumstances seemed reliable —in charting the course ahead.

The conference was not an experiment but was patterned after a similar event held in 1924. This year the consideration of agriculture was broadened, and a major committee, divided into several sub-committees, went beyond the scope of production and distribution in its study of the social considerations which predominate in any contribution to rural life.

The 1924 conference shaped to a high degree the agricultural development in the State during the intervening years. A long list of trends forecast at that time were profitably developed. Only one major agricultural production development, in fact, since 1924 was not discussed and forecast by the committees functioning at that time. When conclusions reached at this second conference have been studied by organized groups, it is believed many new goals and a long list of lesser objectives will be clearly established. These undoubtedly will markedly influence future agricultural trends and rural life.

Foremost among the conference byproducts is the development of a successful educational method—group discussion—by a conference predicated on group discussion.

Former Director Paul V. Maris (left), who had the idea for the first Oregon State-wide agricultural conference in 1924, talks over the second such conference held recently and sparkplugged by Associate Director F. L. Ballard (right).

A second byproduct was fixing the land-grant college in its proper perspective in the public mind.

In laying the conference framework, some 471 rural men and women were asked by personal letter to assist. These persons were so selected that no organized group could claim sponsorship, as it was the intention to get opinions from citizens unentangled in any organizational policy or program. They also were selected to cover the State's major agricultural and rural life interests and to give the rural regions representation on a geographical basis. Only 37 found it impossible to serve.

This request for assistance was sent out in January 1950. Starting late in February, and following through into May, each of 11 groups averaging about 40 in number, was brought together for a first meeting. At that time a member of the administrative staff reviewed the conference idea, and its possibilities were discussed. Before adjourning, three things were accomplished:

(1) A chairman was selected; (2) sub-committees were decided upon; and (3) scope of the study was made.

Previously a staff member—usually an extension specialist—has been assigned to serve as executive secretary of each committee. By the time all 11 of the committees had met and outlined their fields of work, a total of 37 sub-committees had been decided upon and a time-table established. It also began to become clear at this stage that representatives of other public agencies and some private agencies would be helpful as consultants. By fall, a total of 52 individuals were helping these committees in this capacity. These were drawn from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, regional offices of the Department of Interior, State department of agriculture, health agencies, other schools within the college.

Later in the year a committee called agricultural relationships was set up. This committee of 29 was made up of executive heads of other State agencies, such as the State engineer, superintendent of public instruction, and director of the fish

(*Continued on page* 119)

Farmers Tell Their Story

ACTING on the principle that it's better to do a thing yourself if you want it well done, a group of farmers in Gloucester County, N. J., have embarked on a unique public relations program.

Like farmers all over the Nation they have realized that the farmer's reputation with his customers is at a low ebb. City housewives have complained loud and long over the high price of food, forgetting (1) that they have more money in their pocketbooks than ever before, and (2) that there is a far cry between a farmer's *gross* income and his *net*.

Three years ago the publicity committee of the county board of agriculture, chairmaned by an energetic farmer named Leslie Richards, got together with County Agent George Lamb and planned a press-radio-television tour. The invitation list was aimed mainly at the folks who communicate with city consumers—food page editors, directors of radio food programs, managing editors and city editors of newspapers, and foods demonstrators for electric companies. Since air pollution from industrial plants is a problem in the county, officials of these plants were also invited.

The tour was such a success that it has become an annual event.

Its primary purpose is to highlight the problems confronting Gloucester County vegetable, fruit, dairy, and poultry farmers as they go about their task of producing food. Various types of farms are visited, and guests are given a convincing picture of what it takes to produce such things as worm-free sweet corn (including a duster costing $1,900).

The tour is always scheduled in early August when crops are at a desirable stage. In order to keep the guests together they are transported in a school bus with cars on hand for the overflow.

The tour starts at 1 o'clock and from then until 5 some five or six stops are made at farms, an auction market, and one other allied agricultural industry. Each stop is carefully planned, and mimeographed descriptions of the points of interest are supplied to each guest. Midway of the tour they are treated to light refreshments.

Shortly after 5 p.m. they arrive at a private hunting lodge in the woods near a lake where they get refreshments and a chicken barbecue with all the trimmings.

Then, when stomachs are comfortably filled and a sense of well-being prevails, comes a discussion period. Les Richards unwinds his six feet-plus, and after hoping that everyone has had a good time he starts the discussion. It is always a spirited affair with plenty of pointed questions from the guests and good answers from the agrarians.

To help present the farm viewpoint, the Gloucester County committee calls on such individuals as the director of extension, the dean of agriculture, the State secretary of agriculture, the extension editor, and the State Farm Bureau president.

Pointed Questions Get Good Answers

After the questions have been posed and answered, the meeting is adjourned, but each guest, on the way out, gets a big basket of Gloucester County fruit and one other agricultural gift.

The resulting comments in the editorial columns and food pages of the newspapers and the statements made on radio and TV programs have been very encouraging. The positive effects of this type of public relations tour last throughout the year.

The Gloucester County farmers feel that if other groups of farmers throughout the United States would make similar efforts to reach their press, radio, and TV neighbors with the true facts of the situation, agriculture would be in a much stronger position with city consumers.

The guests see the farmer's problem first hand. Here they inspect the $1,900 corn duster which the farmer has to invest in to produce worm-free sweet corn.

• N. PAIGE SEELY has been assigned to the home management program in Pennsylvania. She has been home demonstration agent in Lebanon County for the past 4 years. During the past 6 months she has put on a 15-minute TV program once a month in Lancaster. She also had a 15-minute weekly radio program on a Lebanon station.

Up to the Minute on

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT

"A SHORT course in household equipment" was one comment about the training schools held in California for home demonstration agents. Two 4-day schools were held in February—the first one on the Los Angeles campus for the southern counties and the second on the Berkeley campus for the northern counties. Ruth Beard, of the household equipment division, school of home economics, Ohio State University, did the teaching at the two schools planned by Julia Pond, extension home management specialist at the University of California.

The success of the schools was undoubtedly due to the unusually fine job of teaching done by Miss Beard, the advance planning, and the organization of reference and illustrative materials by Miss Pond.

Miss Beard is a real teacher and an inspiration to any group with whom she works. She has developed methods of presenting even the most difficult information in a simple easily understood manner. The discussions included basic information on all pieces of household equipment. Materials, fabricating processes, basic physical laws, and the specific points to be considered in relation to each major appliance were all included in the program. Miss Beard illustrated the fundamentals of wise selection of equipment—large or small—by using a collection of egg beaters. This departure from the usual simplified the problem of illustrative materials needed for meetings on selection of major appliances. Throughout the schools she stressed the necessity of correlating wise management and work simplification principles in the selection, use, and care of all equipment used in the home. The schools have done much to strengthen and increase the interest in all areas of the home management program in the State.

Some of the post-conference remarks indicate the value of the schools. "Although my past experience has included 9½ years in the equipment field, I found each day filled with useful information," one agent wrote. Another said, "This conference offered the equivalent of a three-unit course in vital subject matter. For the first time in my experience, a system for using the training we have all had in physics, mathematics, and chemistry was explained, related to our problems and put into simple demonstrations." Still a third said, "The most valuable in-service training I have had during my 25 years in extension work."

Much advance detailed planning preceded the schools. The dates were set a year in advance. In September, 5 months before the schools were held, the specialist sent a letter to each agent asking what questions were most frequently asked about equipment; what reasons were given by those who serviced household equipment in the county as to why equipment has to be repaired or serviced; and what help each agent would like or which particular major pieces should be stressed.

In the months that followed, lists of the pieces of equipment to be borrowed from local firms were compiled and plans made for obtaining them. Equipment departments or stores to be visited on the field trips were contacted. Arrangements were made for rooms in which the schools would be held, for hotel rooms for the agents, and for luncheon reservations for each group for the 4 days.

Reference and illustrative materials were prepared jointly by Miss Beard and Miss Pond. Specification sheets, instruction books, leaflets explaining the principles of operation of certain pieces of equipment, charts, and samples of materials used in the manufacture of equipment were obtained from companies manufacturing household equipment. These came as a result of letters to the home economist or public relations personnel of the various companies. All of the reference and printed illustrative materials were finally assembled in large, indexed, loose-leaf notebooks—one for each agent. The notebooks served as a constant reference during the schools and were taken back to the counties to be included in the county reference file. This organization of reference materials made it possible to cover all of the subject matter included in the 4 days.

Films relating to materials, fabricating processes, and the operation of equipment were used at the schools. These were borrowed from film distribution agencies and manufacturers.

A set of 13 large posters illustrating the basic knowledge necessary to properly care for equipment were displayed and discussed the last day of the schools. Six sets of these have been prepared for loan to the counties.

The schools were concluded with a discussion of the equipment programs in the counties.

Is Your Child SAFE?

JOANNE OUWENEEL
Assistant Extension Editor, Delaware

THAT is what Delaware people heard in June during a short, but concentrated campaign using radio, television, newspapers, a leaflet, 4-H and Home Demonstration Club meetings, State 4-H Short Course, and a "Farm Facts in Brief" series, to carry its messages.

"More than 8,000 children in the United States under 5 years of age were killed in accidents in 1950."

"Babies don't drive motor vehicles, yet 1,635 were killed in motor vehicle accidents in one year."

Startling facts such as these are the opening wedges in Louise R. Whitcomb's child safety campaign. And her first "offensive" was aimed at the most logical group—the mother of preschool children.

Miss Whitcomb, home management specialist, wrote "Keep Your Child Safe," No. 7 in Delaware's Young Mothers' Series leaflets. This was requested originally by the county advisory boards at last year's program planning meetings.

The leaflet is being distributed through county home demonstration agents, home demonstration club safety chairmen, and in response to requests from radio programs.

Color, bright green, is used on the cover. Inside the leaflet Miss Whitcomb gives general safety rules for infant, then for the crawling and walking stages. She ends the leaflet by inviting reader participation in a little check quiz on safety hazards. The reader can check "yes" or "no" to 16 questions such as "Do you cover your electrical outlets?" Miss Whitcomb feels that these questions might prompt mothers to remove a hazard more quickly by actually pin-pointing the hazards.

Mothers are also being reached by radio programs—on the State-wide Farm and Home Hour and by county extension broadcasts on three local stations.

Home demonstration club safety chairmen and 4-H Club safety chairmen received mimeographed reference material and program suggestions for their June safety meetings. Some suggestions include inviting a registered nurse to speak on child safety, or have members give safety demonstrations.

A television appearance on "The Esther Alderman Show," gave Miss Whitcomb an opportunity to reach Mrs. Alderman's approximately 2,000 strong TV audience. Mrs. Alderman (urban home demonstration agent) and Miss Whitcomb gave safety demonstrations. They also used students from high school child-care classes, or some young mothers who had learned to be "Child Safety" conscious the hard way—through having an accident happen to one of their children.

Teen-agers came into the campaign again in a class, "Aids for Baby Sitters" at the University's 4-H Short Course, June 15-18. Miss June Patterson, nursery school instructor of the university resident staff, taught the class.

News articles went to all weekly and daily papers, and radio stations in the State.

Dads were reached through an issue of Delaware's "Farm Facts in Brief" series. With figures to back her up, Miss Whitcomb pointed out that on farms children are in more danger outside than in the home. Tractors, moving machinery parts, belts, poisons, dry wells, animals, and sharp nails and glass make the toddler's life a constantly dangerous one. County agents used the "Farm Facts in Brief" in radio programs, meetings, and in visits with farmers.

"We've been wanting to do this for a long time," says Miss Whitcomb. "Now, by using all the tools at our disposal we hope to reach many with our message of child safety—the preventive kind."

Oregon Farmers Look Ahead

(*Continued from page* 116)

and game commission. Other members, drawn from business, represented transportation and finance. A substantial nucleus of the committee were selected on the basis of their position as leading citizens of the State as shown by their leadership and support of sound State development. This committee was divided into five sub-committees to consider:

One—relationship of agriculture to the State's economic and social development; two, interrelationships of agriculture and recreation, including tourist interests and fish and game management; three, relationship to industry; four, agricultural interests in water development; five, marketing policies.

Each of these subcommittees using the discussion method with appropri-

(*Continued on page* 121)

WHEN you bring 500 rural young people together for a 3-day State meeting and send them home with 38 different ideas for programs in their local clubs, you can be pretty certain your program fits their needs.

At least, that's the way we feel in Iowa after the 1952 Iowa Rural Young People's Assembly that was held on the Iowa State College campus in mid-March.

These 38 different program ideas came from the educational theme of the meeting, not the parties, banquet, and recreation. The 38 were different ideas, not just the number of young people who wanted to carry the thoughts back to the counties with them. There was doubling of interest on many of the ideas mentioned. For example, a total of 15 said they'd like to pattern a program for the local club on the plan followed at the State assembly. We think that's high praise.

The theme for our 1952 assembly—the seventeenth annual meeting of the Rural Young People of Iowa—was "Know Your Government." Of course, this is a popular topic in election year, but we think the program method accounted for much of the interest that was generated.

RYP members in the role of "county people" stop in at County 2 Courthouse to d business with the county officers they had elected the day before at State Assembly

GOVERNMEN

ESTHER RUGLAND and MRS. VERDA LEIGH

Our assembly program-planning committee was made up of Wanda Finney, Madison County, a member of the board of directors of the State organization, and the extension older youth leaders. We drew on resource people in history, government, and sociology at Iowa State College to work out the program that included presentation of information coupled with major emphasis on helping the young people discuss and try out what they have learned.

Prior to the assembly, county RYP groups were assigned to "counties" according to the congressional districts in Iowa. Each county group sending young people to the assembly was asked to submit the name of one member for each of the following county offices—treasurer, recorder, sheriff, auditor, supervisor, school board, clerk, and attorney.

When the rural young people registered at Ames at the start of the meeting, each was assigned to one of two political parties — "nationalist" or "federalist." This assignment was made at random as they registered.

At the opening evening session of the annual meeting, the rural youth saw a play, "Our Way," which dramatized the individual responsibility of a citizen in his government. Young people from two central Iowa counties—Marshall and Story—presented the play, which was written by three long-time extension leaders in Iowa, Edith Barker, Fannie Buchanan, and W. H. Stacy.

The following morning, Forrest Seymour, editor of the editorial pages of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, addressed the young people. In his talk, "You and Your Government," he stressed "good government starts with the individual citizen." Mr. Seymour challenged each one present to be an educated and participating citizen supporting the strong elements of our government, and helping to eliminate the weaknesses in our government.

Next, the eight "counties" met in county conventions for each party. From the nominees submitted prior to the meeting and others nominated there, each party filled its slate of candidates for the nine county offices. Instruction sessions on the duties of different county officials followed.

A county official representing each of the offices in the "county" led the discussion on the work and responsibilities of his office. These leaders were actual county officers from central Iowa counties. And they found their jobs interesting. One county attorney came back specially the following day so he could see how the young people put their training into practice.

County elections followed. The rural youth in each county went to the polls to vote for officials of their choice. Members and extension personnel served as clerks and judges, supervising the voting and counting of the ballots. Judges were supplied with the registration lists and—as in

Dorothy Thompson, Clayton County RYP member, shows Doris Kadera and Arlene Lacina, Johnson County RYP members, how to operate the voting machine.

in Practice

AMS, Assistant State Older Youth Leaders, Iowa

practice—only registered voters could cast a ballot.

On the final day of the assembly, officials for each of the eight "counties"—elected in voting the previous day—were installed in their offices. And the other "citizens" of the "counties" put them to work.

In the pre-meeting planning, committee members worked with staff members in government and sociology at Iowa State College. Together they worked out a list of 40 items of county business. For example, one item was, "You wish to report a tavern which is operated outside the town which admits minors." Another was "I find that an error in the county recorder's books exists in recording my deed to property. I wish to have it corrected."

Each "citizen" picked up a business item at the information desk for his "county." Then he tried to work through the government processes and channels to conduct the business. A panel of resource persons —including college staff members, a lawyer, a county attorney and League of Women Voters representatives— were on hand to help both the "citizens" and the "county officials" work out difficult problems. The panel was supplied with copies of the Iowa code and they had to refer to them often. When a "citizen" completed one problem he selected another. Some young people even bypassed the prepared problems to ask about personal business matters.

Wanda Finney, who worked with the committee that planned the program, spoke to the young people at the closing session, on "Now It's Our Turn." She told them that as young people, "We must do more than vote. Just voting is not enough. We should take this program home and work on it with others in our groups."

Concrete examples are showing up already that the Iowa Rural Young People are taking the ideas home and putting them to work. Two counties are preparing dramatizations of "Our Way," which they will present to adult groups in their communities during this year. Many are telling of plans to help in "Get Out the Vote" campaigns. Several county groups have visited courthouses and had county officials speak at meetings. And this evidence had appeared only 2 weeks after the close of the State assembly. We can't yet even guess what the total effect of the State program will be as the year progresses.

That's the way we worked out the "Know Your Government" program for the 1952 Iowa Rural Young People's Assembly. After it was completed we asked the young people what they thought of it. We were surprised to find the number of members who marked "good" and "excellent" evaluations of the educational program was almost as high as the same responses on evaluation of the parties and recreational high lights of the meeting.

Oregon Farmers Look Ahead

(*Continued from page* 119)

ate consultants developed a segment of one over-all report which was presented to the conference.

All committees met from three to eleven times during the year, and at the time of the State-wide meeting had developed preliminary conclusions. The early part of the conference was organized into a series of 12 forums. Each committe had adequate meeting space on the campus. Public attention was called to the importance of reviewing the committee reports in these forums, which gave citizens a chance to have a voice in drafting the final committee statements. Many forums were extremely lively meetings and a good many of the conclusions of the committee were adjusted, amended, enlarged, or otherwise changed.

During the final 2 days of the conference, two half-day periods were devoted to general assemblies. At this time the committee chairmen presented their amended reports. Extensive press and radio coverage

(*Continued on page* 123)

Hoyt Warren

This I Believe

HOYT M. WARREN

County Agent, Henry County, Ala., granted Pierce Fellowship for County Agents to study at Cornell.

The Job of the County Agent

IT'S VERY easy for a worker in an isolated county to get in a rut and fail to change as the times and conditions change. This can happen without the agent's actually realizing it until we come face to face with new and different situations.

As a county agent I soon felt a need for more information and skills to do the type of job that I felt should be done. After several months of advanced study a careful look at the problems that were most troublesome showed they were rooted in a lack of understanding of the origin, purpose, and over-all objectives of the Extension Service. I had failed to visualize the desired relationship between agents and the people in planning and carrying out a suitable extension program. When I look back at those first years I realize how little knowledge I possessed about extension work and its methods. My own experience strengthens my belief that every land-grant college should have suitable courses for undergraduates who want to do extension work.

My basic beliefs about extension do not change but new ideas are being added all the time. I am increasingly convinced that we need to give greater attention to making greater use of community groups, to doing less service and more extension education, planning extension programs with the people, formulating real, well-defined objectives, and working toward them, working to change people socially as well as economically, promoting unity of program affecting men, women, and boys and girls, improving ourselves professionally and making periodic evaluation of what we have done and how we did it.

Just how to do all these things is not always clear even with the help of advanced study. All the answers are not at any one institution. But the student can have the opportunity to investigate a wealth of materials on extension background and methods and to receive the counsel of experienced and efficient extension workers. He, also, has the association and contact with agents from every State in the Union. They, too, have had experience and have helpful suggestions on extension techniques.

The Extension Service will rise or fall in direct proportion to the efficiency of its workers. It is important that all agents consciously and continuously improve their methods in every way available to them.

Good As Gold

(*Continued from page* 115)

where they were told what to look for in the pasture improvement programs they would judge. Having them analyze the entries was an educational achievement in itself. Although the judges were all good respected farmers, they found that they were missing out on something by not having done some pasture improvement. One of them said, "I know what kind of places those fellows had before and if they can do it, I can too. I went home and plowed up 7 acres around stumps." He worked up another 8 acres in 1951. Another said, "I hate to enter the program next year because I would like to go around again. I get a kick out of seeing what the other fellow has done."

Invitation sheets, award certificates, and record books have all been printed with green ink. They are attractive. Award certificates given to the blue ribbon and honorable mention groups are signed by members of the green grazing committee. This alone helps to tie the committee together as they have the satisfaction of signing their name to a job well done. Kodachrome color slides of problems and achievements, good publicity, pictures of all winners and no one else, demonstration tours, a forage test plot, and splendid cooperation of all groups have aided in building interest in the program.

The county agent and several of the farmers have been invited to civic group meetings, farm meetings throughout the county, and also farmer meetings in adjoining counties. Six different businessmen groups have asked for the "green grazing" presentation with color slides. One businessman figures the program has already increased the value of the land in the county by $3 an acre and that would amount to almost one million dollars. Color slides with farmers telling their own story have made the meetings interesting.

The green grazing committee members smile with satisfaction — they have more than 80 leaders working— the job isn't so big.

New Course in EXTENSION METHODS Appeals to College

LANE M. PALMER
Former Associate Editor, North Carolina State College

AGRICULTURAL extension workers are accustomed to turning hayracks into lecture platforms, silos into classrooms and kitchens into demonstration laboratories. But what happens when they face a group of eager young college students in an actual campus classroom?

Junior and senior girls in home economics at East Carolina College in Greenville witnessed the answer to this question during the 1951-52 winter quarter just ended. Their reaction is one of enthusiastic approval both as to subject matter and teachers.

This new course, known as Home Demonstration Organization, had its beginning almost a year ago in a conversation between Ruth Current, State home agent for the State College Extension Service, and Dr. Bessie McNiel, newly appointed head of home economics at East Carolina College.

Miss Current spoke of the number of college graduates going into extension work and of the need for their receiving some introduction to the field. Dr. McNiel, who has known extension people and extension work in Washington, California, and Missouri, was in complete agreement. Furthermore, she thought she could do something about it.

The first proposal was to stage an extension workshop during the summer. But later it was decided to hold a 3-hour class once a week during the late afternoon of a regular college quarter. That would require the visiting extension specialist to make the 85-mile trip from Raleigh only once a week instead of three times.

When the class held its first meeting at the beginning of the winter quarter in November, 29 students were on hand. Twenty-four were taking the course for credit, and five were auditing.

The first "visiting professor" was D. S. Weaver, director of the Agricultural Extension Service in North Carolina. He gave the girls an introduction to extension philosophy and an over-all look at the far-flung organization which has two or more agents in every county of the State.

During successive weeks, the girls heard from Miss Current, from Eastern District Agent Verona Langford, Mrs. H. M. Johnson of the North Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, Edgecombe County Home Agent Eugenia Van Landingham, and from several extension specialists. Altogether, visitors conducted 11 of the late afternoon sessions, with Dr. McNiel summarizing and appraising the course at the final meeting.

A field tour to visit farm homes in Nash County rated as a favorite with the girls when they were asked at the end of the term to list high points of the course. Mildred Powell, a junior from Wanish in Columbus County spoke for the class when she suggested more field trips in the future. Miss Powell, who plans to teach high school when she graduates, said she would like to have accompanied some of the extension workers to actual home demonstration and 4-H Club meetings.

The idea of studying under people who are actually working in the field appealed particularly to Judy Stout of Siler City. Judy, a senior in home economics, also plans to teach high school after her graduation.

Extension work was nothing new to Doris Strickland of Route 2, Halifax, who has 7 years of 4-H Club work to her credit. But she said the course in Home Demonstration Organization was exactly what she wanted because she plans to go into extension work when she graduates in 1953.

Hilda Lee of Pink Hill, who is also a 4-H veteran of 7 years, liked the variety of speakers and subject matter which the course affords. She also commented on the fine visual aids which the extension workers used.

In her appraisal of the course, Dr. McNeil asked the girls to list their suggestions for improving it. Besides the request for more tours and field trips, the girls thought that the course could be organized a little better. They thought that the first meeting should be with the local county home agent so that they could begin with extension as it reaches the farm family. Then the course could work up through the district agents, specialists, and finally the State leaders.

Dr. McNeil will take these and the other suggestions into consideration when she again offers the course 2 years hence. She definitely will make it a permanent part of the curriculum since its supports one of the four main lines of home economics training offered at East Carolina College. The four are extension, teaching, dietetics, and commercial home economics.

Oregon Farmers Look Ahead

(*Continued from page* 121)

helped present the conclusions to the State at large.

Although the conference attracted wide public attention, it is only the second step in the process which the extension service had in mind. The first step was the committee work followed by the conference. The third step is taking these conference conclusions out to all counties and integrating appropriate portions into county program through agricultural planning councils and their subcommittees.

Young Farmers Study Management

YOUNG men in Wright County, Minn., are getting an early start in learning the principles of good farm management. And they are learning these principles through their own organization — an organization which Extension helped set up.

Last winter, working with County Agricultural Agent Gerald Michaelson and D. W. Mendenhall, secretary-treasurer of the Crow Wing National Farm Loan Association the young men formally organized what is probably the first "junior farm managers' association" in the Nation.

The story of the association, however, goes back more than 2 years. At that time Mr. Mendenhall felt that there should be some way of bringing young men together to study their own problems in getting started in the business of farming. County Agricultural Agent Michaelson agreed with him.

The National Farm Loan Association first sent out a county-wide survey form. Several hundred letters were mailed to leading farmers and citizens in the county. These farmers, in turn, suggested names of about 100 prominent young farmers in the area between the ages of 18 and 25.

With this list of names on hand Mendenhall and Michaelson called the group together and stimulated their interests in a new association, specially tailored to their particular needs. Later other young men became interested and joined in the activities.

Before the organization was set up, several special events were planned for this group of outstanding young farmers. High lights of a winter tour were visits to outstanding farms in the area. For example, at one farm the young managers saw a new conventional barn and ventilating system. At another, they saw a modern new farrowing house on which many pigs were born and raised. Little pigs were kept on a cement floor which was heated by hot air. Each pen had its own waterer and feeder.

At another farm they saw the practical application of the loose-housing system in taking care of cattle.

Later in 1951 they made another tour of the county seeing how other farmers had carried out their land-use programs, how one farmer had adopted a specialized farming activity in caponizing chickens, how another had beautified his home and yard, how one had put into effect a sanitary pig production program utilizing alfalfa pasture, and how one farmer with poor land (600 acres) had gone into large scale production of beef cattle, using 300 acres of alfalfa.

Four of the five officers of the Wright County Junior Farm Managers Association are shown here. (Left to right) Otis Brose, Howard Lake, secretary-treasurer; Duane Bryant, Maple Lake, director; Calvin Lantto, Annandale, vice-president; and Gordon Jans, Buffalo, president.

Father-and-Son Agreements

Last December the group met and formally organized as an association. A panel on father-and-son agreements was featured on the program. Several members and their fathers discussed how such agreements were working on their own farms.

Members are now planning for further tours and have held several meetings on specific problems that they face in their farm operation activities. Recently representatives of all the credit agencies in the county got together to tell these young farmers how they might obtain credit and how much credit they should attempt to obtain. Included in the group were representatives of the local banking association, the Farmer's Home Administration, the National Farm Loan Association, the Production Credit Association, the University of Minnesota, and a local farmer who had been furnishing credit to young farmers.

A similar organization has been operating during the past winter in Carver County under the leadership of County Agent Dale Smith. Hennepin County also is planning to organize a junior farm managers' group, according to County Agent George Roadfeldt.

Science Flashes

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

New Chemicals Help Soils

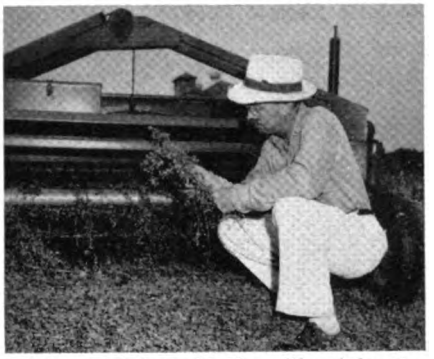
If you were to squeeze a mud ball and see clear water oozing out, you would undoubtedly be amazed. But that is exactly what happens with mud balls made of soil treated with one of the new soil aggregating agents now available. The reason: the chemical causes the small soil particles to bind themselves into larger ones that are not so easily held in suspension. This fact accounts for the great potential usefulness of these materials as soil conditioners or mellowers, say ARA scientists. At present prices, the materials will largely be used experimentally in home gardens and greenhouses and along highways.

USDA and Ohio Experiment Station tests with Krilium show that vegetables come out much cleaner from soil so treated, larger root systems develop, and roots and soil micro-organisms can "breathe" better. Runoff water is less likely to carry top soil along with it, and dense soils are less likely to crust after heavy downpours, thus making it much easier for seedlings to emerge.

Several companies now have soil conditioners on the market, and ARA and State experiment stations plan additional experiments during the coming year.

Atlantic Alfalfa on the March

Many farmers east of the Mississippi will be able to plant the new Atlantic alfalfa this year for the first time, say ARA forage specialists. The one-half million pounds of certified Atlantic alfalfa seed available for 1952 plantings will supply about one-tenth of the need in the East, the Corn Belt States, and the South where Atlantic is adapted. If present plans work out, 5 million pounds per year will be available by 1954. Seed



Higher yielding alfalfas, like Atlantic, can supply even more feed nutrients **per acre when the mower-crusher, shown above, is used. Crushed by the heavy rolls, the alfalfa stems dry quicker and retain more of their feed value.**

of this new variety is being increased under the Foundation Seed Project, set up to increase seed supplies of the improved forage varieties developed through Federal-State research.

Atlantic alfalfa, developed at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, has been tested widely for 10 years and has given superior yields in 30 States and 3 Canadian provinces. Although it is not recommended for areas where bacterial wilt is prevalent, it does have some tolerance to this disease and has proved better under wilt conditions than other available varieties except Ranger and Buffalo, which are resistant to wilt.

Better Cottonseed Meal

A new method of processing cottonseed, developed by ARA chemists at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, promises a big new source of livestock feed and an expanded market for the cottonseed industry.

Cottonseed meal has always been fed to cattle and sheep, but very little could be fed to hogs and chickens because it is toxic to nonruminating animals. Since hogs and poultry consume about 75 percent of the entire output of protein concentrates, the use of cottonseed meal would be a boon both to hog and poultry raisers and to the cottonseed industry.

A few years ago scientists began looking for ways to get rid of the toxic substance in cottonseed meal and to increase its nutritive value. They found that processing methods had a lot to do with it and produced experimental meals by the conventional screw-press method that could be fed to hogs and chickens in much larger amounts with good results.

In the meantime, the scientists, working to adapt the solvent extraction process to small-scale operations, came up with the new method, which combines both advantages. Known as the filtration-extraction process, it is a modification of the solvent-extraction method developed a few years ago at the laboratory. The cost for equipment and operation is relatively low, and the quality of the oil and meal is high. The process is adapted to almost any size operation, and plans are now under way for testing in commercial plants.

Enriched Corn Meal

When Ed English of Route 1, Murphy, N. C., installed a corn-meal enrichment feeder at his Peachtree Community mill, folks came from miles around to see the oddity. But few of them wanted to be the first to use the newfangled meal.

They're still flocking in from miles around, reports Mr. English, but today most of them are bringing a "turn" of corn for grinding.

The corn meal enrichment project is being sponsored by the Peachtree Home Demonstration Club in Cherokee County.

LETTERS FROM READERS:

Yes, but—

A PAPER bearing the title "Glamour in Pasture Improvement," appeared in the December issue of the Extension Service REVIEW. Yes, there is glamour in pasture improvement, but are we focusing on the point of greatest glamour? The score card used in judging a pasture listed, "10 points for uniformity of mixture and lack of bare space between plants, 15 points for culture residue mulch, 10 points for preparation and smoothness of seedbed, 15 points for weed control, 25 points for how well the pasture fits into the farm program, 25 points for population one-half legumes and one-half grasses and *10 points for proper land use.*" I assume that last placing has to do with degree of use which will result in the highest production of forage. This is where the glamour lies.

We have talked pasture and range management in every term but plant growth and development. In most cases we have been unable to see the grass for the livestock grazing it. Perhaps we have been influenced by the thoughts of the farmer, that you couldn't afford to raise grass on the better land. Grass was a crop you couldn't do much about. Profits from grass couldn't be expected to compare favorably with other crops.

Grass can be grown profitably on good land, but it must be considered as a crop in itself and utilized according to the requirement for full plant growth. We can "fatten" our grass or starve it nearly to death, just as we can fatten or starve the livestock grazing it.

The glamour in pasture and range management lies in the totally unappreciated knowledge that Nature, if given a chance, will produce beyond our fondest expectations. Truly it is said that "grass is the forgiveness of Nature." It literally grows in spite of neglect.

Another field of glamour is the position held by the extension service to give leadership in this field. This particularly applies to the 17 Western States where Extension has done little in this field. Extension is free lance, has no ax to grind, and can promote, through education, where others have been less successful.

Our first job is to talk first about grass and legumes, how and why they grow and produce in abundance. We have the knowledge. However, the most difficult job is to decide how to present it. Let's talk plant physiology, what is taking place in the grass plant in its various stages of development and what significance cropping has on plant activities and on next year's growth. This is where the greatest scoring of points should be placed.—*Liter E. Spence, Idaho Extension Conservationist, Boise.*

If it could be read behind the Iron Curtain—

I have had the privilege of reading an article, "Good Neighbor Day" in the December 1951, issue of your magazine. The author, Dr. B. J. Przedpelski, associate county agent of Marathon and Portage Counties, Wis., summed up in a concise way what we are proud to call our American way of life.

The sincerity of the Frank Flees project fostered by Dr. Przedpelski and the responsive demonstration of good neighborliness could well be typical of anywhere in the United States. It was the exemplification of the responsibility we Americans feel toward the welfare and happiness of our fellow man, whether of foreign or native birth.

We of Wisconsin and of Marathon County are grateful for the extension program that made possible such a splendid demonstration of social behavior in just one small part of America and that it was brought to the attention of the public. Its worth cannot be measured.

If this article, with suitable illustrations, could be read behind the iron curtain of Russia I feel sure it would do much to foster a clearer understanding of our true purpose in life. Sincerely, *Mildred Ross Lonsdorf, Birnamwood, Wis.*

More wildlife—

We have reviewed the story, Fat Quail and Big Fish, in the January REVIEW with interest.

We are delighted to see that fish and wildlife are appropriately included in extension activities in Alabama. I only wish that this same favorable condition existed in each of the other States, for certainly wildlife should be a part of the Extension Service as are other phases of land use management.—*Clarence Cottam, assistant director, Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.*

Wanted—a correspondent

Very recently I had a chance to see the March issue of the Extension Service REVIEW at the agricultural experiment station and found it very interesting in view of my job as a member of the 4-H Club in our district.

To write a few lines on the present status of 4-H Clubs in our prefecture, we have about 1,000 members of young men and 500 members of young women. They are now lively engaging themselves for the enhancement of their original activities. Yet there still remains many aspects which have to be further pursued in the future.

I am eagerly hoping to learn in detail on activities which are being carried out by the 4-H Club in America. I shall be very happy if you would kindly introduce me to some one as my pen pal.—*Katsunori Suzuki, Agricultural Improvement Bureau, Prefecture Government, Mito City, Ibaraki Pref., Japan.*

County Pasture Circulars

J. C. LOWERY, Extension Agronomist, Alabama

A COUNTY pasture handbook is just what many Alabama farmers are getting from their county agents to help them in their pasture development and management program. These little pasture handbooks are county pasture circulars, pointing out pasture opportunities and giving recommendations that are localized to fit the various soil situations in the county. They are based on research of the experiment station, demonstrations, and farmer experience in the county. Local pictures are used to illustrate good practices. In recent circulars, county soil association maps are inserted and the discussions tied to the soil maps. The maps have a double value in that they help relate pasture development to the soils of the county, and encourage more study and appreciation of soils.

The usual steps in making a county pasture circular is a conference between the extension agronomists and the county extension workers to work out a general outline and the subject-matter content. The agronomists prepare a preliminary copy, which is sent to the county extension workers for their revision. Following this, the agronomist may visit the county for a final conference on the manuscript. After the county workers and the agronomist have put the proposed publication in as good shape as possible, it is submitted to the extension editor. When he has edited it, the agronomists make final copy and return it to the county extension workers.

How are these circulars financed? Financing such projects is nearly always a major obstacle in any county. In most county seat towns, there are clubs, business firms, and others who like to promote agriculture. So, the county agent gets one or more of these groups to finance the pasture circular. We find that the local groups are usually eager to help with a pasture circular.

Enough copies are printed to supply farmers and business people interested in agriculture. In addition, a supply is held in reserve for future distribution. Thus, the county agent can reach the people of his county with his pasture circular or handbook and the sponsors have the satisfaction that their efforts cover the county.

Obviously, this plan provides a coverage for a county, which is impossible with a State pasture publication. A State pasture circular could not have the localized, personal message possible in a county circular by the county agent.

Then, one of the very important factors, is the personal element. The farmer gets a publication that is prepared and adapted to his local county, giving the name of his home county and the names of the county agent and assistant agents. Reference may be made to certain distinct areas, pasture opportunities and problems in his county.

The pasture circular idea has developed over a period of years in Alabama. A number of counties have mimeographed what were essentially pasture circulars. The first printed circular, according to available records, was prepared in Limestone County about 1938, and the next in 1940 by J. R. Parrish, former county agent of Randolph County.

In 1948, Clinton Johns, county agent of Jefferson County, prepared an effective county pasture circular. This circular proved to be very popular, particularly in Birmingham, the county seat and a great industrial center.

Following the Jefferson County circular, other counties prepared circulars, including Pike, Pickens, Lamar, Tuscaloosa, Escambia, Lee, Clay, Franklin, Henry, Colbert, Morgan, Bullock, Autauga, Crenshaw, Barbour, Etowah, Washington, Walker, and Marengo.

Indications at the beginning of 1952 were that most of the other counties in the State would prepare and publish pasture circulars during the year.

CAUTION CALENDAR

Daily Action for National Safety Week—July 20-26

SUNDAY **July 20**	**Is a church in your community planning a safety sermon? You can help with facts and figures.**
MONDAY **July 21**	**Safe in your home? 4,000 persons are killed accidentally in rural homes each year. You can point up lessons learned in local accidents.**
TUESDAY **July 22**	**Are farm animals dangerous? Local expert opinion on training and managing farm animals makes good newspaper and radio copy.**
WEDNESDAY **July 23**	**Is the common fall a necessary evil? Try a survey of local falls and their cause in 4-H Clubs or home demonstration groups.**
THURSDAY **July 24**	**What are local officials doing to make roads safe? Should traffic rules be taught in schools? Is driver licensing adequate? What is the trouble with law enforcement? Try some of these for discussion topics.**
FRIDAY **July 25**	**Can a farmer be safe with his own tools? The law requires industry to put in safety systems and safety inspectors? Help the farmer set up safety systems for himself and family and be his own efficient inspector.**
SATURDAY **July 26**	**What do attitudes have to do with accidents? Point out right and wrong attitudes for farm safety.**

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AUGUST 1952

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

In this issue—

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Ear to the Ground

• The cover this month brings to mind the luscious peach which is reported to be a good crop in most parts of the country. Interest in freezing and canning techniques runs high. The comely canner is Beatrice Mountjoy, food specialist of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S.D.A. The picture is one of a series on freezing now being taken for a film strip which you can use next season.

• The article in this issue "Tests of Progress" came into being when a specialist read the articles agents have been writing in the series "The Job of the County Agent." After reading this, the author thinks you might ask how people can be tested on persistence, flexibility, cooperativeness and dependability. He says it could be done. In fact he has used with rural youth groups a sort of check list on cooperativeness. Do you think the development of such tests might be useful?

• We have been saddened by the passing of two stalwarts of early home demonstration days. Susie V. Powell of Mississippi, one of the five first home demonstration agents appointed by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp and Mrs. Laura I. Winters a pioneer agent in Wyoming and Kansas who understood the problems of rural people in a wonderful way. There will be more about the contribution of these two women in the next issue.

• Do the younger agents understand the spirit and philosophy which has made the Extension Service? If you want to get the feel and some essential facts all done up in a neat package, watch for Director Sanders article "Some Extension Philosophy."

• If a larger dose is called for, there is a new book "Spirit and Philosophy of Extension Work" just published by Epsilon Sigma Phi and the USDA Graduate School. Madge Reese, one of the editors and prime movers in getting this significant volume published, will write about it in the next issue. Two articles scheduled for next month will evaluate some of the newer methods of doing extension work in the field of clothing and retailer education. CBA

New Approach to
BETTER RURAL HOUSING

SHERMAN BRISCOE, USDA Information Specialist

In front of the new demonstration house (right), looking over the plans are District Agent A. H. Ward, Mrs. Marian B. Paul, Negro State home agent, and Juanita Neely, State home demonstration agent. (below) Mrs. Carrie Bradley, president of the Jeremiah community rural club, which gave the land for the house, demonstrates how to make a bed for the vice president of the club and Willie M. Price, assistant Negro State supervisor.

A NEW extension approach to the development of better rural housing is being tried by the colored home demonstration agents of South Carolina.

Near Kingstree, S. C., last May, they dedicated the first farm demonstration house of its kind in the Nation—a six-room modern rambler in which 30 rural families a year will each have the opportunity to spend a week, learning first-hand about better housing and modern conveniences.

Up to now only 4-H Club girls have lived in the model house, but in September or early October, the first family will move in and get a sample of better living. And thinks Mrs. Marian B. Paul, State home agent for Negro work, "the family will never be satisfied again with their old home without electricity and running water and a modern kitchen."

Mrs. Paul says that one young farm family in each of the 30 counties where a home agent is employed will be selected each year to spend a week in the home between fall and late spring. A full-time home management worker is to be employed to assist the families in having the most fruitful experiences possible.

Objectives of the demonstration house, says Mrs. Paul, are: (1) to motivate the families to improve their homes; (2) to train the women in better methods of home management and in the use of labor-saving devices, (3) to develop a model lawn, garden, and poultry flock, and (4) to make the house useful for educational and recreational purposes.

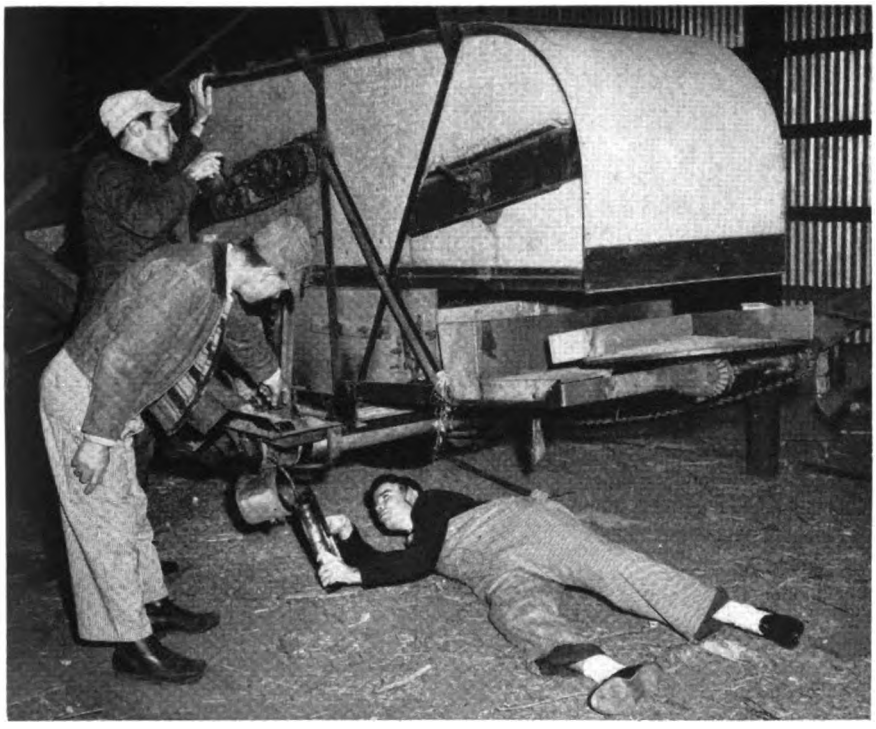
The idea for such a home was conceived by Mrs. Paul 6 years ago. She took her plan to the General Education Board and was granted $7,500 for the project. Home demonstration clubs and business firms in the region contributed the rest of the funds and furnishings for the model home. They gave timber, an electric pump, rugs, bedspreads, towels, and material for draperies.

The attractive $8,200 cement block rambler has a living room, dining room, U-shaped kitchen, three bedrooms, including a children's room; bathroom, front porch, screened back porch, and ample storage space. All the windows have full-length screens.

The home is furnished with used furniture that has been refinished and reupholstered. For example, the agents and clubwomen were given an old overstuffed chair which they renovated at a total cost of only $17. They now value the attractive chair at $85. Total furnishings, exclusive of the electric appliances, cost only $165, but are now worth close to $2,000.

The electrical appliances — stove, refrigerator, automatic washing machine, and ironer—cost them $614 at a 45-percent discount. This equipment will be replaced every 2 years by the latest models, and the home economist of the appliance firm will give demonstrations in the proper use of the equipment twice a month.

"Perhaps a practical demonstration in better living may help to stimulate the construction of improved homes. We hope our house serves such a purpose," says Mrs. Paul.



The boys find greasing the combine a lot different from working on a B-26.

Farm Boys at Heart

What the Henry Apel family did for farm-boy airmen stationed near them, other farm families can do, says David J. DuBois of the National Recreation Association, who wrote this article.

AN AIR FORCE Corporal from New York State stationed at Vance Air Force Base in Oklahoma 3 years ago knocked on the door of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Apel's farm home, 2 miles east of Vance and 5 miles southeast of Enid, and asked for enough work to earn a good farm meal.

Corporal Keith Kenngott didn't need the work and he was being well fed by the Air Force. But he had a great hunger to experience again the kind of life he had known as a civilian on his family's farm in New York. No movies, dances, PX's, service clubs, or bright lights could satisfy this craving to eat the kind of cooking he remembered so well and to talk and work with the people with whom he had so much in common.

The Apel family needed no extra hired help, but their hearts went out to this young man thousands of miles away from his own home. "Look," Mr. Apel said, "any time you want a home-cooked meal, just come on in. And if you want, you can milk the cows, too."

During the remainder of the time Keith was stationed at Vance Field he made many visits to the Apel farm. And the Apels enjoyed his company so much that they decided to invite other servicemen there. Soon there were servicemen around the farm a good deal of the time. They went hunting, drove the tractor, milked the cows, did the chores, and lived pretty much as they would at home. Today, few mealtimes pass at the Apel farm without some Vance Field youngster stowing away a home-cooked meal.

The boys aren't the only ones who have enjoyed it—so have the 9 Apels (father, mother, and 7 daughters aged 11 to 23 years). One serviceman who had been a guest at the Apel home frequently, Sergeant Don Pierce of Harlingen, Texas, became a son-in-law in the family a year ago, marrying daughter Bernice.

Every once in a while a package arrives for the Apels from some far-off military post. Corporal Don Talecki of Bridgeport, Pa., expressed his appreciation for the Apel hospitality with a Japanese fishing rod and kit for Mr. Apel and some paintings for Mrs. Apel.

Military officials and civilians concerned with the off-post leisure hours of servicemen have always known that many of the men and women in military uniform come from farm homes and that they would enjoy a taste of farm living in their off-duty hours. But during World War II there wasn't time to encourage farm hospitality. Off-post recreation was a sort of mass-produced Times Square and Stage Door Canteen.

Within the past 18 months most communities adjacent to military installations have come to accept the fact that the serviceman is here to stay. These communities look on armed forces personnel as new residents in their midst. They extend to them an invitation to participate in the regular leisure life of the community.

The serviceman who comes from a farm and loves the life it provides will find no substitute for getting out on the land and taking part in the leisure life of the rural communities near where he is stationed. The experiences of the Apels and the airmen from Vance Field who visited them offer a pattern for other farm families to make a real contribution to the morale of the armed forces. Not only will many young men from rural areas appreciate the opportunity to find a "home away from home" but there can be great pleasure in introducing "city boys" to farm living.

The National Recreation Association, a voluntary service organization, has worked closely with the Department of Defense in interpreting the need for adequate off-post recreation.

Of course, real farm hospitality

cannot be organized and operated like a city recreation program or a special servicemen's club. Men can't be "detailed" to accept hospitality invitations and most farm people won't want to play host to more than three or four men at a time.

But national farm organizations, local extension agents, and farm leaders can do a great deal to extend the opportunities for farm boys in the service to get back to the farm for a few hours or days. What is necessary is to set up some local channels of communication where the farmer in the service can meet the local civilian farmer.

A few facts about the current style serviceman are listed below.

1. Most of the time he will be out of uniform when he is off post.
2. He will frequently have an automobile or will be able to share his buddy's.
3. He is not looking for a "handout" and expects to pay a moderate charge for his recreation.
4. He does not expect or want to be treated as a serviceman but as another civilian.
5. He is frequently quite young.

Servicemen also come from farms. For many of them the best kind of off-post recreation will be the kind of hospitality farm homes can offer.

Sgt. Pierce approves the plans for dinner at the Apel's.

Blueprint for Rural Progress

HERBERT M. WHITE, Assistant Extension Editor, Montana

IN TYPICAL "town meeting" fashion, more than 4,500 Montana farm and ranch people, as well as many others concerned with the State's agriculture, took part this past winter in a series of county and district Rural Progress Conferences to review significant changes that have taken place in the past 25 years and to single out the major problems in agriculture and rural living that need attention now or in the immediate future.

Sponsored by the Montana Extension Service, the Rural Progress conferences marked the first time that large numbers of rural people in Montana have met together on a State-wide basis to discuss their common problems since a series of economic conferences were held by the Extension Service in 1927.

In fact, the 1952 conferences were held at the suggestion of the Montana State College Agricultural Advisory Council which is composed of 25 representative rural men and women from over the State. The council meets twice a year with the college administrators to advise them on current problems and needs in agriculture and rural living.

As pointed out by Extension Director R. B. Tootell, the purpose of the Rural Progress conferences was to encourage rural people to:

1. Study and understand significant changes that have taken place in Montana agriculture and rural living over the past 25 years.
2. Isolate major problems of present-day agriculture and rural living.
3. Attempt to anticipate future changes and to recommend adjustments that will need to be made to meet these changes.
4. Encourage more people to take an interest in community problems and to assume leadership in finding solutions to these problems.
5. Encourage young people particulary to participate in community affairs and prepare themselves for positions of leadership.
6. Emphasize what individuals and local groups can do for themselves to make their homes, their communities and their State an even better place in which to live and make a living.

To lay the background for the seven district conferences which were held over the State in February, county conferences were held in the fall and early winter. In each county the extension agent, with the cooperation of local leaders, appointed a committee to work in each of the following subject-matter fields: Agricultural resources, crops, livestock, irrigated agriculture, rural youth, and rural family living. These committees collected and analyzed county data, studied trends and agreed upon major problems concerning the county's agriculture, youth, and rural living. On the basis of this information each committee drew up a set of recommendations in each of the six major fields for its particular county.

An indication of the interest created among rural people is the fact that some 4,100 different men, women, and young people took part in more than 400 committee meetings that preceded the county conferences. Participating in the county conferences, all of which were one-day meetings, were 1,950 persons.

Climax of the Rural Progress sessions were the seven district conferences held in February. The first morning of each district conference was devoted to a presentation of background information and trends by three key speakers. M. M. Kelso, head of agricultural economics at Montana State College, pointed out some of the major changes in American agriculture in the past 25 years and indicated present trends. Clyde McKee, director of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, discussed major changes in Montana agriculture, and Bessie E. McClelland,

(*Continued on page* 150)

Mrs. Jack Sprat Now Likes Lean

STELLA S. ENGLISH, Agricultural Research Administration

HAVE YOU ever stood in line at the meat counter and watched housewives buy pork chops or loin roast? If so, you've heard over and over again the old refrain "I'd like chops that are lean."

Consumers have been demanding lean pork for several years. Housewives don't want to pay for a lot of fat that finds its way into the garbage can. In fact, 2 million tons of livestock feed are being used every year to produce fat that nobody wants to eat.

When the market for lard began going down after World War I and the demand for lean pork began going up, research men in the ARA and at State experiment stations began breeding and feeding experiments to learn how to produce hogs with less fat and more lean. The 225-pound market-finished hogs are the answer. No breed or strain of hogs has a monopoly on meat-type quality. Any farmer can produce these hogs through good selection, feeding, and management.

Since consumers want lean pork and farmers can produce it, why do we still find mostly fat hogs on the market? The main reason is that farmers generally have no incentive to produce the lighter weight hog. Differences in fatness or quality get very little consideration in the market place. In fact, the first meat-type hogs were discounted because of an apparent lack of finish. They still are getting what amounts to a discount, because the price for all hogs, regardless of fat, is generally the same. Thus the farmer who sells his hogs at a weight that gives good consumer products sacrifices the additional income that comes from heavier hogs. Some meat-type hogs are lower in carcass yield than fat hogs, and this fact is used by some packers as justification for not differentiating between the two types. So farmers do have the responsibility of producing meat-type hogs that give a good carcass yield of preferred cuts.

A few packers have recognized the value of meat-type hogs and are paying a differential up to 50 cents per hundred weight. They are also learning how to identify these hogs on foot. PMA has developed standards for grades of slaughter hogs that take into account both live-hog and carcass grades. The standards are ready for adoption by the industry. Farmers can encourage their adoption by selling their meat-type hogs whenever possible to buyers who buy on the basis of quality. County agents can be a big help in locating such buyers.

The new meat-type hog (right) is easy to spot on the market. It is longer and leaner than the old-type short fat hog (left).

New 4-H Marketing Activity

A new 4-H marketing activity, to give Kansas 4-H Club members a better understanding of the principles and practices of marketing and "off-the-farm" business started in 1952.

Co-donors of the new awards program are the Kansas Cooperative Council, Topeka, and the American Institute of Cooperation, Washington, D. C. This activity is separate from the 4-H grain marketing program introduced in Kansas last year.

"The new activity is set up on both an individual and a club basis. Discussions, demonstrations, and talks on various phases of poultry, livestock, crop, and dairy marketing are encouraged as well as a study of farmer cooperatives. A choice of 16 individual types of activities are listed for individual club members, and nine for clubs."

Medals will be given to one boy and one girl selected as most outstanding in a county. An educational trip to a terminal center, such as Wichita and Kansas City, will be provided for a blue award group of 4-H members. These awards are by the Kansas Cooperative Council.

In addition, the American Institute of Cooperation presents plaques to a maximum of 10 blue award clubs over the State.

Grasslands Field Day

Shows "Past is but prologue to the future"

N. M. EBERLY, Associate Editor, Pennsylvania

A CUMULATIVE process which gives substance to the saying that "the past is but prologue to the future," extension teaching constantly acquires broader base and challenges long-range planning. This was well illustrated June 12 at a forty-feature Butler County, Pa., Grassland Field Day. Here soil-management and conservation practices established on the host farm over a period of 20 years with the help of County Agent R. H. McDougall almost "stole the show" from the labor-saving power machines widely touted for their crowd-pulling prowess in streamlined hay and silage operations.

Forage harvesters, mowers, stem crushesrs, rakes, pick-up baler, electric wagon unloaders, sulphur dioxide silage treatment, and four different barn hay finishers, including one employing artificial heat, provided most of the action and claimed their deserved share of attention. Visiting farmers unacquainted with their use saw them in action and were better able to appraise their worth.

Trial plots, established as extension demonstrations with the Thieles' cooperation, gave field-day visitors comparisons of different clovers, alfalfa varieties, oats, and corn. Other host farm practices, on most of which the county agent had given assistance, added interest to the field day. These included dairy rotation grazing, dairy herd-improvement association records which showed 404-pound per cow butterfat averages, use of slat-bottom calf pens, electric barn ventilation, gutter cleaner, and dairy artificial breeding.

But in the fields, visitors were treated to heavy hay stands so lush that even power mowers could hardly cut through, and this was growing on land the host farmers, John Thiele and his brother, Howard Thiele, had gradually built up from a run-down condition. They credited their county agent with assisting in the process by suggesting treatment in the right amounts of lime and commercial fertilizer and the manure from their dairy and poultry programs, both of which they built up from small beginnings to 8,000 Leghorns and 50 purebred Holsteins.

In plain view from the day's grassland activities were 50 acres of contour strips laid out by the county agent for the Thieles 6 years ago to stop soil erosion. Only traces of former gullies remained and thrifty crops were growing where once the soil had washed thin.

Tile drainage installation with the aid of a traction ditcher showed how to reclaim wet spots and restore them to regular crop rotation. This was in addition to 17,000 feet of tile already installed on the same farm. An irrigation set-up suggested a "rain when you want it" arrangement for pasture and other farm crops, while a farm pond lay-out listed steps in pond construction.

Many of the visiting farmers could check these features against similar practices on their own farms in an area with one of the heaviest concentrations of conservation practices in the East. The Thiele strips are one of 678 contour lay-outs made by the county extension service on as many farms, covering a total of 28,000 acres.

McDougall also could name 212 farms on which he has assisted in construction of farm ponds. These have afforded fire protection, and water for livestock, spraying, and other uses, including recreation. Extension-aided tile drainage installations, like that on the Thiele place, now total 1,300,000 feet on 370 farms in Butler County.

One of the principal benefits from educational emphasis on better grasslands, McDougall points out, is soil conservation and improvement. Sods improve fertility and protect land from eroding. Nothing succeeds like success. As conservation practices increase, they are accepted more readily on still other farms.

Robert H. Olmstead (extreme left), in charge of dairy extension in Pennsylvania, explains use of sulphur dioxide as grass silage preservation.

Farmer Hochul Lee—Korean Extension Leader

FREDERICK J. SHULLEY, Economics Officer, Kyonggi Province Team
United Nations Civil Assistance Command in Korea

Back when Mr. Shulley was extension forester in Arkansas, the REVIEW printed the story of a home demonstration forest he sponsored. Later the story of some of his wartime work in stimulating forestry production for the War Production Board was printed, and then an item on a Korean forest dedicated in April came from Mr. Shulley. This sympathetic account of a Korean farm leader shows that he is still doing an outstanding extension job over there.

"STUDY and practice scientific farming, even under hardship" is the advice which farmer Hochul Lee, of Kyonggi Province, gives to the farmers of South Korea.

Having evacuated his 30-acre farm, four times because of invasions from the North, 45-year-old Mr. Lee is now busy getting his farm reestablished. His farm is located in Mansoo Village in the outer area of Inchon City. The outstanding results on his farm after 13 years of experience are improved fertility, increased livestock, seed improvement, and the establishment of an irrigation system.

Mr. Lee is very grateful to the United Nations Civil Assistance personnel, who facilitated his return from evacuation to Cheju Island, to his farm near Inchon, April 1951.

His farming practices are of high caliber, and they set him up as an excellent farm demonstrator. These practices include: Grew and distributed improved seed in neighborhood; conducted "study days" on his farm; lectured to school teachers in Inchon City; five agricultural students served a year apprenticeship on his farm; wrote an article for a national farming magazine; and kept farm records.

Mr. Lee and his wife are 4-H Club leaders in their neighborhood. On April 25 this spring, he invited farm people from several surrounding villages to visit his farm.

Because of Mr. Lee's farming ability he was chosen to make a 12-minute radio broadcast from Pusan last December.

In 1938, Mr. Lee returned from Japan to his present farm. His only asset was his land. From his neighbors, he borrowed oxen, plow, and seed. That first year's crop included watermelons, pears, and sweetpotatoes, but no rice. He cleared 7½ acres of scrubby pineland, using some of the poles for farm building. That first year he started keeping farm records.

He bought his first oxen and wagon in 1939. In 1940, he grew his first rice, besides digging a 60-foot well. During the period 1941-48 he revised his farm practices by including fruit, additional paddy land, and the use of more fertilizers. In 1945, he bought 25 acres of adjoining mountain land to acquire pasture land and to control erosion so that mountain soil would not be deposited on his rice paddy below. Here was a valuable conservation practice. In 1946, he built a small dam and bought a gas motor for irrigation. By 1949 he had 1 horse, 9 oxen, 40 chickens, 7 pigs, 3 goats, and 20 rabbits.

Mr. Lee's first evacuation was to Sosa (5 miles) July 1950, the second evacuation was to Unyon (5 miles) September 1950. Before this Unyon evacuation, he put all of his 13 years of farm records and some books in a can 12 by 12 by 24 inches and this can in a box which he left in the corner of a room of his home. He also had 150 pounds of seed (15 different kinds) stored in the house. When he returned 4 days later he found the house burned and the farm records and seed destroyed.

On December 17, 1950, he evacuated his farm, the third time, to Cheju Island, below Pusan. While a refugee on the island he attended an English Bible Class conducted by Mr. Bowering, sanitation officer. He and Mr. Bowering became good friends. It was in April 1951, through the assistance of Major Isquierdo, commanding officer, and Mr. Bowering, both U. N. Civil Assistance personnel, that Mr. Lee obtained passage on an L.S.T. to Inchon, and returned to his farm. His fourth evacuation was to Suwon (26 miles) April 30, 1951.

Mr. Lee's family consists of his wife and five children, 2 to 16 years of age. He was born in Changtan Gun, 5 miles southeast of Panmunjum where the "Cease-Fire" talks are now being held. His great-grandfather was a minister in the Central Government for 10 years. Mr. Lee went to primary school at Changtan, Middle school at Kaesong, and normal school at Seoul. The following 9 years he taught primary school in Seoul. While teaching school he saved his money, gave his sister money to go to school and also bought a house. In March 1936 he went to Japan, attending Tokyo horticultural school for a year. Following this, he studied for 18 months at the horticultural branch, agricultural experiment station, Ninomiya Village, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan. In 1938, he returned to his farm in Mansoo Village.

Mr. Lee is a fine example of a farmer having the "know-how and practicing it."

• BELLO HORIZONTE, a town in the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, is the new address of Aleta McDowell, for the past 4 years 4-H Club agent with the Wyoming Agricultural Extension Service. She will spend approximately 2 years in South America working in the program of the Nelson Rockefeller Foundation, established to improve social and economic conditions in rural Brazil.

Louise Rosenfeld, assistant director in charge of home economics extension work in Iowa, shows the extension family tree to Margaret McKeegan, in charge of the TV home-hour program.

It's Your Home Hour

"IT'S YOUR Home Hour," the announcer says as the camera picks up a scene or two on balop cards—and another 30 minutes of information and inspiration is televised to homemakers in Iowa.

Every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at 2:30, the home economics program from Iowa State College's WOI-TV features something of interest to the women viewers.

Margaret McKeegan, assistant editor for the Extension Service and producer for the show, coordinates the planning for the office of information. She schedules programs, prepares scripts and rehearses the participants.

Many programs form a series, so homemakers get a sequence of lessons on home management, foods and nutrition, clothing and many other subjects of interest to the women today. The new studios provide a demonstration kitchen for the programs on foods and nutrition.

Students from the home economics journalism class in television present original programs on the Home Hour.

Homemakers are brought in as guests on such ocacsions as the style show which ended the 9-program series on "Make a Dress-TV" or for the National Home Demonstration Week program. The Home Demonstration Week program was a challenge to the staff. They felt that it should give a comprehensive picture of home demonstration work. A real tribute belonged to the many women who take active part in extension work. The role of the home demonstration agent, and the many staff members who assist her, should be presented in pictorial fashion. The television audience should know more about the home economics information which was theirs for the asking.

This was a huge "bill of goods" for a 30-minute program. How did Miss McKeegan bring it all into focus before the television cameras?

The first guest was an Iowa homemaker who had long been familiar with the extension program for rural homemakers, but who "in a larger sense" could speak for the extension educational program in itself as a member of the State Board of Education. Representing the many homemakers who are taking leadership roles in their communities and in the State, Mrs. George Kyseth laid the cornerstone for the program as she said, "We need leaders in our communities but we also need leaders to help our modern homemaker use her time, her energy and her modern home conveniences to the greatest advantage for her family."

And with this accent on leadership as the cue, the television cameras turned to Louise Rosenfeld, assistant director in charge of home economics extension work. With a friendly word of greeting to her audience, and a comment that she didn't get to visit with them via television as often as she would like, Miss Rosenfeld began to tell the story of the Iowa Home Economics Extension Family Tree. A flannelgraph did it.

With a camera close up on the flannelgraph, the tree was built starting with the roots (the homemakers and their local leaders); the trunk of the tree (the county home demonstration agent); the main limbs or branches (specialists, 4-H staff, and superivsors, and administrative staff); and finally the leaves (research personnel of the Land Grant Colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics).

To tell the extension story even more completely, Miss Rosenfeld then introduced to her audience a senior home economics student who was joining the extension service as a county home economist upon graduation. Her duties, and the duties of all county home economists, were explained to the audience as they traveled to Hardin County to see Jacqueline Dolph, county home economist, at work. This part of the program, showing Jacqueline in her office, at a program planning meeting, a leader training meeting, a group meeting in the Eldora Community Center, was presented by film.

To summarize the part that the extension service plays in helping the Iowa homemaker who believes that "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World," a list of the subjects being studied by homemakers in Iowa this year was voiced. These subjects were superimposed over a film of a homemaker and her family.

As a final feature, showing another of the many interests of Iowa homemakers, the Jasper County women's chorus closed the program.

Maine Ready To Feed Many in an Emergency

JOHN W. MANCHESTER, Assistant Extension Editor, Maine

WOMEN'S extension groups in Maine had 30 years of experience in preparing the serving "Square Meals for Health" at their monthly meetings.

This training now serves as a background for the emergency feeding program.

The Extension Service and 12,000 women were ready to go into action when they were called on in April 1951. At that time, Helen Hanson, of Augusta, special assistant to the Maine director of Civil Defense and Public Safety, conferred with Extension Service officials.

Miss Hanson stressed the need for emergency feeding units throughout the State. Many points in Maine are considered vital target areas should an enemy attack the United States.

As a result of this conference, district training classes for home demonstration agents were held at Orono and Lewiston in May of last year. Dr. Kathryn E. Briwa, foods specialist, and Dr. Evelyn Blanchard. nutritionist for the Federal Extension Service, were in charge.

At the June conference of extension agents, the home demonstration agents decided that because of the great need the Square Meals for Health would be revised to serve as emergency feeding training and was renamed Meals for Many.

Then the home demonstration agents conducted one or more training classes in each county to train leaders of the community emergency feeding units. They also met with the county director of Civil Defense and Public Safety, when possible, so that a coordinated program could be arranged.

The community leaders then proceeded to locate halls for the emergency feeding and to round up equipment needed.

In February 1952 it was found that Maine's emergency feeding program needed a little extra push, so Mrs. Esther D. Mayo, of Rockland, former Knox-Lincoln Counties' home demonstration agent, was appointed district agent in charge of emergency feeding.

Dr. Briwa, Mrs. Mayo, and Maine's county home demonstration agents chose menus that could be prepared quickly, yet met nutritional requirements. Maine's Emergency Feeding Manual was the result.

The manual features recipes and menus for emergency feeding of 25, 50, or 100 people. It includes a table of equivalents, an inventory list of equipment found at each feeding center, names of each emergency feeding unit, with telephone numbers and names of persons supplying food, also addresses and telephone numbers of local and county civil defense directors are listed.

Each of the five menus was put on a different page in the manual. Thus, only one page need be taken out in an emergency.

Another feature of the manual is a diagram for cafeteria-style service used in emergency feeding. Sanitary regulations are listed. Simple menus for breakfast and sandwich menus are also included to be used if needed.

Mrs. Mayo, with the home demonstration agents, held a second series of county training classes early in 1952. The Emergency Feeding Manuals were distributed and explained, and practice in preparing and serving emergency meals was obtained. The chairman and the cochairman of each community feeding program in the county were invited to attend. An emergency menu was prepared and served.

Each of the approximately 500 groups organized for emergency feeding has served an emergency meal at its feeding center and has practiced using cafeteria-type service at least four times at Extension Association meetings, Mrs. Mayo reports.

Sanitation practices, such as sterilizing silver and dishes, have been used for the public suppers. Sterilizing the dishes would be very important in case of emergency in order to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

Timing the speed of preparation and serving has been one of the features of the emergency feeding train-

Col. John W. Lovell, assistant State director of Civil Defense and Public Safety, looks pleased with his serving of chicken pie, coleslaw, bread, and butter at the emergency feeding demonstration.

ing classes. All of the menus were prepared in from 45 minutes to one hour and served from 35 to 60 people in 4½ minutes or less. In order to speed up the serving of large groups, streamlined cafeteria - type service was used. For example, during National Home Demonstration Week, April 27 to May 3, the South Sangerville Extension group fed 167 people in 13 minutes. Col. John W. Lovell, assistant State director of Civil Defense and Public Safety, went through the line with the other guests and spoke on the value of the program. Thirty-eight people were fed in 2½ minutes at Thorne's Corner. Once people are used to this type of service, it will be even faster.

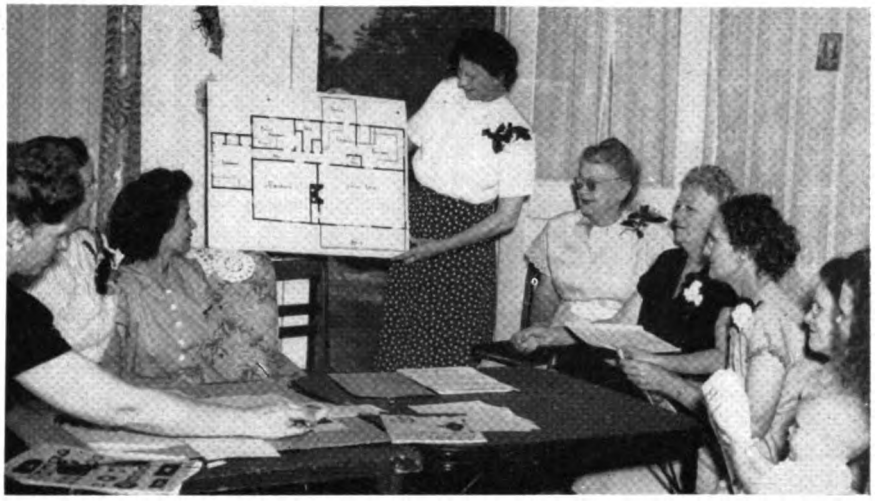
Maine has had experience with emergency feeding programs in the past. The latest major emergencies were the 1947 forest fires in Bar Harbor, Brownfield, and other sections of Maine. Officials found then that people needed well-balanced, hot meals and not such foods as cold sandwiches and doughnuts. At least one hot meal each day is needed, and preferably two or three. The British also found this true during World War II.

Homemakers in Brownfield, Oxford County, reported that they would have done a much better job of feeding the fire fighters and evacuees in the 1947 fires if they had had the emergency feeding training then that they have now.

Leading the State in the number of emergency feeding centers in one town is Auburn, with seven. Winterport has five centers. The 500 centers are distributed throughout the State so that people may be fed in any emergency that might arise.

The emergency feeding program comes under deputy number four in the Civil Defense and Public Safety organization. The program goes into effect immediately when the Governor declares an emergency and certain sections or the whole State are made disaster areas. This is provided by State law.

So, rural Maine is ready. As Colonel Lovell has said, "The emergency feeding program is like good insurance. It's better to be ready, and not have to use it, than it is to need it and not have it."



Irma Ross, home demonstration agent, Gregg County, Texas, assists home management leaders with house plans.

Achievement Through Leaders

The voluntary local leader is an important spoke in the wheel of home demonstration work in Texas, points out Maurine Hearn, State home demonstration leader.

Records show that 79,376 trained leaders in 1951 assisted county home demonstration agents in carrying home economics information to both rural and urban women and girls. This is an increase of 23 per cent over the number trained in 1950. These leaders held 18,989 meetings with an attendance of 456,259, which is an increase of 76 per cent over the attendance the year before. In addition, they helped 185,533 individuals.

A notable result of this program was the increase of club membership and interest by young homemakers in home demonstration work.

Leadership training has enabled the Texas Extension Service to conduct such programs as that of the tailoring of women's suits and children's coats. By the end of 1951, the fourth year for this program, 81 counties had received help. Reports show that during the past year 16 agents and 155 leaders were trained. These in turn taught the principles of tailoring to 357 other women. A total of 529 suits and coats were made at a cost of about $11,000. These were valued at about $29,000, a saving of more than $18,000.

Teaching work simplification in homes was expanded by the leadership training program. More than 33,143 homemakers and 4-H girls used simpler and easier ways for improving such jobs as setting the table, house cleaning, making beds, washing dishes, sewing, ironing, laundering keeping the yard, and preparing, serving and conserving food.

A new program for training leaders in creative arts was begun last year when regional workshops were held at Texas State College for Women and Texas Technological College with an attendance of 57 women. The leaders were given training in creative designing of clothing, interior home improvement and gifts.

• Re-upholstering, freezing foods, tailoring, and other homemaking skills aren't enough to satisfy Benton County, Oreg., extension members. The 18 extension units in the county take turns broadcasting every other Friday morning, reports Miss Helen Sellie, home demonstration agent.

Extension Serves Out-of-th

"TOIDE" (tide) is more important than "toime" (time) to residents of the Outer Banks, a pencil-thin string of islands and sand bars bounding North Carolina's 320-mile Atlantic coastline.

The Outer Bankers, some of whom are descendants of shipwrecked sailors, live in a picturesque land of sand dunes, windblown trees, surf, and storm. They live unhurried lives, use Elizabethan phrases, and speak with an accent heard nowhere else in the world.

West and south of Cape Hatteras, the graveyard of the Atlantic, lies the island of Ocracoke, a 16-mile-long ribbon of sand averaging less than a mile in width. Except for the village of Ocracoke, the island remains in a primitive state. The village, a commercial fishing community of some 700 persons, is clustered around Silver Lake, a quarter-mile oval natural harbor at the southern end of the island.

Ocracoke, a part of Hyde County, is isolated from the mainland by Pamlico Sound, which at that point is about 20 miles wide. To reach the village, Hyde County extension workers must travel by boat—mail boat from Washington (over 50 miles away) twice weekly, or mail boat from the village of Atlantic (more than 150 miles distant) daily, leaving at 1 p.m. and arriving at Ocracoke 3½ hours later.

Hyde County agents and the district agents conferred with the Ocracoke school principal and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Rondthaler. For several months they talked over the needs and interests of the people and what could be done about them. As a result of this planning, the decision was made to conduct a 3-day nutrition program in November including a parent-teacher association meeting the first evening. Rita Dubois and Mrs. Jewell G. Fessenden, extension nutritionists; Alma Lee Cathey, Hyde County home demonstration agent; and R. M. Williams, Carteret County farm agent, helped with the program.

Careful planning and preparation were needed to carry out the project. An unusual amount of equipment had to be carried along. Since the transportation involved 30 miles or so on a small mail boat, careful screening was necessary to be sure of space. Even so, when the party arrived at the embarking wharf, there was an impressive array of equipment. It included boxes of kitchen utensils, charts, packages of literature, kits with dishes and linens for table setting, a huge movie projector, raincoats, boots, coats, personal luggage, and a mammoth-sized box of strawberry plants generously supplied for the islanders by Mr. Williams.

The extensioners were spotted at once as "the cooks they are looking for on the island." Everyone seemed to know of their coming.

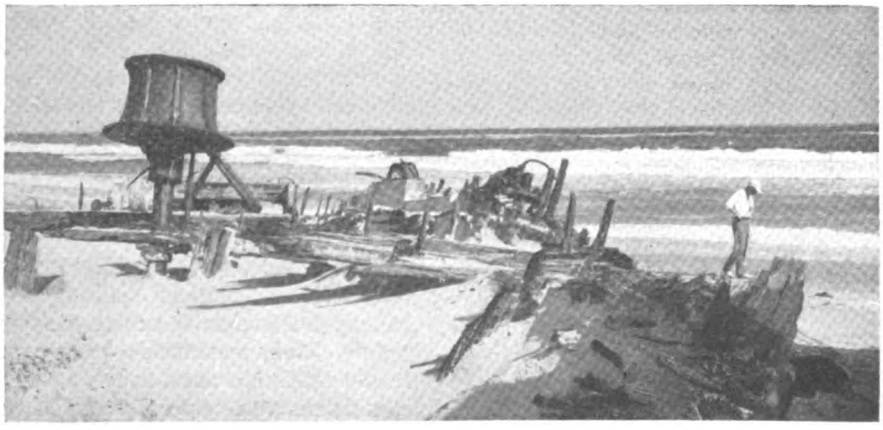
The first evening the extensioners went to the school where a parent-teacher association meeting was in progress with 38 persons, including a high proportion of men, present.

Mr. Williams presented a slide-illustrated lecture on poultry and gardening. Then he distributed the several hundred strawberry plants which he had brought from his own garden. He explained how to put out and care for the plants, and the people seemed very happy to receive them. Some returned the next day to get plants.

One afternoon's program had to be canceled because of stormy weather and high water. (Salt water often covers the island and destroys plants. This condition makes gardening and feed production difficult.) But adjustments were made so that all of the planned subjects could be included in the schedule.

Attendance was lower than had been expected because of high water. Very few of the people have cars and water covers a great deal of the island when there are heavy rains. Attendance increased with improved weather and as word spread regarding what was really taking place. Average attendance was in the 20's (all were women and girls except at the first night PTA meeting).

Mr. Williams remained 2 days, during which time he visited gardens and a few poultry flocks and talked to a



The transitory nature of man-made plans are always before those on Ocracoke. This five-masted schooner went to pieces on Diamond Shoals in 1921.

The sea is the main highway to and from O lage, a fishing community of some

-Way Places

group of schoolboys about 4-H Club work.

Miss Dubois talked to a group of primary school children on nutrition, at the request of their teacher, who said she had tried to teach them how to eat and how to conduct themselves at table. Miss Dubois found that the teacher had done an excellent job. The little tots were the only ones found who knew very much about the "Basic Seven." They also seemed to eat very well.

In a brief dietary check of the girls and women who attended the meetings, it was found that the basic deficiencies were about the same as those found in a recent State-wide study — very low milk consumption, too few fruits and vegetables, and lack of efficient meal planning. The deficiencies apparently were not very much greater than for the rest of the State.

Gardens are excellent during each spring, the group was told. Most of the food is imported and is more expensive than on the mainland. Fresh foods are not always available in the six stores that sell groceries. Sea foods generally are plentiful but not always.

Mrs. Fessenden believes more people should grow gardens, more vegetables should be conserved, and some small fruits should be produced. More fish should be frozen for use during periods when fishing is hampered or prohibited by weather. There is need for more education on nutrition and food preparation, and for wider use of all types of milk.

At the closing session an attempt was made to determine the interest of the group in future annual meetings. Questionnaire cards were filled in by 16 of the 22 women present. They listed their interests as follows:

Refinishing furniture, 14; clothes and house furnishings, 11 each; step and time saving, 5; flowers and shrubs, 4; making new clothes, 3; food preservation, handicrafts, and fitting patterns, 2 each; short cuts in sewing, fitting patterns, gardening, kitchen planning, home laundry, and money management, 1 each.

The questionnaire showed that most families ate all their meals at home, a large proportion grew gardens and kept chickens, but no family in the group owned a milk cow. About half produced fruit of some kind. Most families had one or two children, but none had more than three.

If only one meeting a year can be held, two other teaching methods may be possible. Circular letters and radio programs could be carefully planned and used.

The people on Ocracoke Island, says Mrs. Fessenden, are "intelligent, intensely patriotic, and apparently interested in personal and community development. They seem to love their island with fervor. Their hospitality and friendliness made our experience one to remember."

Like Jake Atligood, a fisherman, those who live on Ocracoke are friendly.

Roads on North Carolina's outer banks are sandy and rutty through forests of gnarled live oak and yaupon.

oke, 20 miles from the mainland. The vil-0 persons, has an excellent harbor.

Cape Hatteras Light—the tallest on the Atlantic coast, guards the "Graveyard of the Atlantic" and symbolizes to the people the sea which conditions their lives.

The Job of the County Agent

Another slant on the subject, continuing the series of articles begun last fall

TESTS OF PROGRESS

D. M. HALL
Assistant Professor
Agricultural Extension, Illinois

MY WORK is such that I spend considerable time thinking about and planning measures of progress. After reading the series of articles On the Job of the County Agent, I wondered how we can tell when an agent is on the right track. What is the proof of progress?

Is is the volume of goods? Is it the technology which produced them? Or is it the quality of human behavior? No doubt most of us will agree that things are merely means and that our real ends are people.

If this is agreed, then emotionally mature individuals and an integrated society is the ultimate goal of the county agent's job.

During the last one hundred years scientists have virtually remade the world. In reconstructing a world, just as in remodeling a building, many odds and ends are thrown into the discard. Discarding old ideas leaves persons painfully confused unless they are flexible enough to accept an attitude which permits them to change as the world moves on.

Merely being willing to accept change is not enough—we must direct it. Accepting change implies submission, while directing it implies *vision, planning,* and the *will* to action. How a generation plans for change rather than how doggedly the oldsters resist change is one good measure of progress.

We do what we do because we consider it worth while. Our decisions as to what is good or bad have their bases in our experiences and early teachings (sometimes with a stick). There is no mystery about our goals —they all were learned. We may not remember when or where; nevertheless, we have learned our likes, developed our desires, and been taught our tastes. Learning is the basis for our goals.

What we teach our children is a measure of the advancement of our generation. If it takes about 25 years to turn an idea into an act we must take a long look ahead when we formulate policies and principles. We have plenty of time, but not to waste. Persistence is another test of progress. It may seem that persistence and flexibility are opposites, and they are. This merely emphasizes the importance of balance. Nothing is either black or white, good or bad.

Greater demands for accuracy are made today than ever before. Industry is demanding tolerances not greater than .002 or .003 inch. Inaccuracies cannot be granted the pharmacist nor the bacteriologist. We depend upon the bus driver, the chemist, the dairyman, but sometimes they fail us.

The idea of dependability so completely pervades education that it hardly seems necessary to mention it.

We can't live alone. We must live together. World War II should have taught us that we can't even destroy our enemies. Thus we must find ways to live with our neighbors. But we can't live with them unless they are dependable. There are too many things to know for anyone to know it all; consequently, our society will disintegrate unless we can depend on one another. People differ in ability and skills. Such difference permits the division of labor. Respect for differences is tolerance, and tolerance is the basis for cooperation.

The solutions to most of our problems are found in group life. In a group we find security and satisfying experiences. In a group we can divide our labors and thus increase our skills and our production of goods. In a group we find advantages in our search for food and shelter. And only in a group are we able to regulate the conduct of our fellowmen.

We live in groups, we belong in groups, but our group life hasn't always been successful. Perhaps it has been because there are some who think they can go it better alone. Perhaps it is because we lack understanding of and skill in cooperation.

There are two levels of cooperation —*against* and *for*. The latter is considered far more advanced. Cooperation is politically, economically, and socially right. Experiments have shown how impossible it is to force people to be democratic and cooperative. On the other hand it is easy to force people into autocratic behavior. Cooperation depends on freedom, but freedom is not free; it can neither be inherited nor enforced, it must be earned to be deserved and learned anew each generation.

Which of the four tests I have listed comes first? Perhaps it's the plan, the purpose, which depends on the persistence test. But purposes are never born full bloom; they grow and mature with time. Since growth is change, then maybe the flexibility test is first, because new goals could never be evolved by persons who would not change. Maybe we should place the cooperative test first, for no new program could be set into operation unless people work together. This idea suggests we might place dependability first because people can't work together unless they can depend on each other. Perhaps there is no first. Maybe progress depends upon how well we balance all four.

Have You a Plan for Professional Improvement?

HENRY SEFTEN, Extension Educationist, U.S.D.A.

COOPERATIVE Agricultural Extension Work is still so relatively new that almost every extension director will tell you that one of his most difficult problems is getting well-qualified workers to do the job.

This problem is not just a matter of salaries. A larger part of the problem is the lack of training and experience of available workers to tackle the jobs which must be done.

The optimum possibilities of most extension positions are so varied, extensive, and expansive to accomplish a small percentage of the job potentials takes ability plus training.

While good preservice training and experience are tremendous assets for an extension worker, some administrators are coming to believe that in-service training along with better salary schedules offer the greatest hope for keeping better qualified workers on extension jobs.

At the present many States have liberal plans for short leave for summer school attendance, and an increasing number have regular sabbatic leave for all their extension staff on the same basis as for the resident teaching staff of their college or university.

The present percentage of extension workers who avail themselves of existing leave opportunities for professional improvement is so small, however, that one should perhaps review this problem and see how the batting average can be improved. Young workers more recently out of college frequently have not yet sensed the bigness of the job nor the need for additional training. Then, too, some are repaying educational loans or financing new homes and have their noses close to the economic "grindstone."

Extension workers who have been on the job 10 years are usually in their middle thirties. Most of the men are married and have the increasing expense of rearing a family and paying for a home. The women, if unmarried, are often trying to find the answer to the question—shall they marry or be career women all their lives. Most of this group feel that they cannot afford to take leave for professional improvement "quite yet."

The "old timers," those on the job 20 years or more, now in their middle or late forties, frequently have children in college or aged relatives to support and are still paying on the home they bought 10 or 15 years earlier. They have seen their contemporaries in business get much higher salaries even though they have not had leave for self-improvement.

Then there is the group of those who have been on the job 25 years or more. They are 50 to 60 years old and are looking ahead, either with anticipation or resentment, to retirement within a few years. Conserving their resources for their retired years is their big problem.

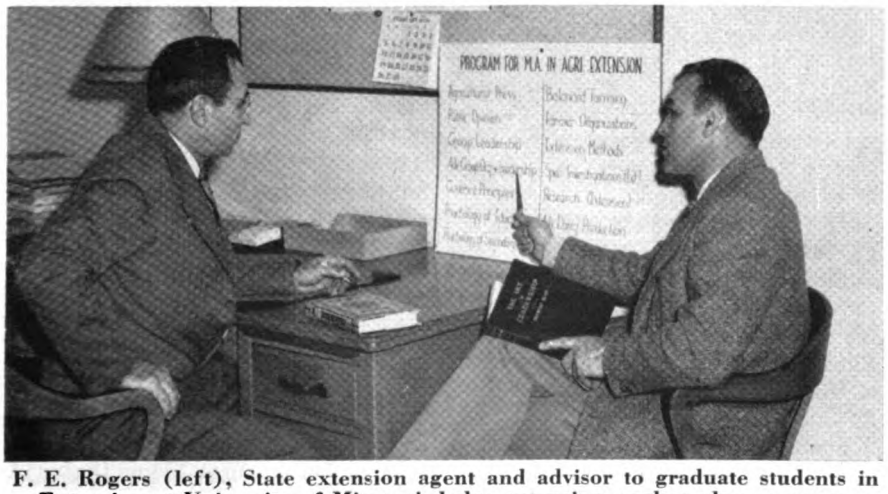
That is the bird's-eye picture of the problem and at first glance it seems largely to be tied up with economics. Perhaps such a conclusion is correct; however, if we examine the expenditures of all these extension workers over a period of years we may find frequent new cars, new radios, TV sets, the latest in housekeeping gadgets, and occasionally or frequently, extended vacation trips. They have been able to buy many of the things they very much wanted.

Perhaps if extension workers very much wanted professional improvement they could have had that too or substituted it for some other less-needed purchase.

The recognition of the need of and the desire for professional improvement may be the biggest part of this problem, even though the financial aspects are also very important.

If there is much truth in this hypothesis, that extension workers can get some professional improvement work all along the line if they very much want to do so, then it behooves extension administrators and supervisors to bend every effort to help create this desire.

Possibly extension administrators should insist that "if you are going to stay on the job with us, we expect that you will work out your own plan for continuous professional improvement while you are on our payrolls." Or possibly a plan might be supported whereby training funds are provided to reduce the cost of tuition while studying. Such a policy in addition to deserved salary boosts, occasionally, would do a lot to change the present situation.



F. E. Rogers (left), State extension agent and advisor to graduate students in Extension at University of Missouri, helps extension worker plan program.

Members of the Ada Hanna Farmers' Club get together at least once a month to discuss community problems and plan improvements. Club president Luther Spears (extreme right).

All for One—One for All

DURELL DAVIS, Assistant Extension Editor, Alabama

IN A remote section of Marion County, in the Ada Hanna community, live some of the happiest people in the South. Their secert is cooperation. Their goal is better farm living. And through two wide-awake organizations, the Ada Hanna 4-H Club and the Ada Hanna Community Club, this small group of colored farmers is finding the road to prosperity.

Landscaped homes, all electric kitchens, and new farm trucks and tractors are outward signs of their success. But the real story of Ada Hanna lies in the individuals who are making the changes.

Almost every member of the community—from the youngest child to the oldest grandmother—has had a part in changing Ada Hanna for the better.

In their regular 4-H Club meetings boys and girls of the community learn scientific methods of farming and homemaking. The boys learn how to produce more on each acre and how to get the most from these crops by wise marketing. They also learn what combinations of crops and livestock are most profitable and best suited to their farms.

Then they get practical experience in putting this knowledge to work by carrying out livestock and row-crop projects at home.

The girls learn about nutrition, dressmaking, cooking, food preservation, and a host of other homemaking arts. And they also learn more by carrying out homemaking projects on their own.

Almost every 4-H Club member carries out some type of farm and home project. Once each year they display some of their work at an achievement-day program in the Ada Hanna School. Winners are selected in each project group.

Through the farmers' club, adults of the community follow much the same program of learning. At regular meetings they learn better farming methods from County Agent John Yarbrough and his staff. And many of these ideas are put to work on individual farms.

Home-improvement and community projects are planned in meetings of the farmers' club. "Everyone is anxious to help build up Ada Hanna," says Luther Spears, president of the club. "If they think an idea is good for the community they'll get behind it and put it over."

Results of the two Ada Hanna clubs can be seen throughout the community. Mrs. Renzie Spears has a remodeled kitchen complete with electric refrigerator and electric mixer Buron Bobo has landscaped his home and remodeled a bedroom and the living room. Albert Belk has built a new home since he began dairying.

McDavid West is now milking nine cows and getting a regular income from grade B milk sales. Recently he added a registered Jersey bull to his herd. Napoleon Spears has found hogs to be a profitable marketing medium for corn.

A dozen or more families who didn't have enough milk for their own diets 5 years ago are now realizing a big part of their yearly income from dairying.

On other farms poultry and hogs are moving the farm balance sheet from the red to the black side of the ledger.

But the big rewards of community cooperation cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. Residents of Ada Hanna value most the friendly spirit of neighborliness and the self respect each individual has gained from taking part in the progress.

Building a Future

The Tennessee Community Improvement Program sponsored by business and civic groups in cooperation with the Extension Service now includes 626 organized rural communities. Every county but one is represented.

Many thousands of rural people are improving their land, their living, and the way of life their communities offer them, points out Eugene Gambill, chairman of the State committee on community improvement.

Working closely with their agents in recruiting and training local leadership, they are achieving together many things impossible for families to do alone. They are blazing a real trail in better rural living that will help others who follow their example.

Extension Days in Burma

OTTO K. HUNERWADEL, Agriculture Adviser to the Shan States and formerly county agricultural agent in Wayne and Lawrence Counties, Tenn.

BEING an agricultural adviser in the Shan States is like being a county agricultural agent in any southern county of the U.S.A. Working with the agriculture officer, cooperating with the related departments, such as soil conservation and forestry, giving demonstrations and advice, engaging in all kinds of extra program activities in addition to directing the work on the Agricultural Experimental Farm in Taunggyi, is a schedule which sounds natural to a county agent.

In wheat sowing time in the Shan States last fall, I gave such demonstrations as how to prepare the land, how to treat the wheat before planting with pesticides, how to use the cyclone seed sower for more even seed distribution, and apply commercial fertilizer, how to plow under green-manure crops (here they cut them first which is double trouble), and how to adjust farm machinery.

To sell the idea of better methods, I visited the Sawbwa of Hopong State and talked to him about the value of treating wheat with a seed disinfectant before planting. He seemed keenly interested. I told him I had brought along enough wheat seed to plant an acre of a variety I had grown on the Experimental Farm at Taunggyi.

The Sawbwa was interested and called in a group of eight of his farmers. In their presence, I demonstrated how to treat the wheat and explained the purpose of the treatment. The treated wheat was presented to one of the farmers who since then has planted the wheat according to my directions. This demonstration will be followed with one on applying a top dressing of sulfate of ammonia on seven-eighths of the sown area that he may also see the benefit of using a commercial fertilizer.

From one-half pound of broom corn seed I grew on the Experimental Farm, enough good straw to make 90 American type brooms which are stronger and more durable than the ordinary type made in Burma. We saved one and one half barrels of seed from this crop. This we distributed among cultivators scattered over the Shan States and had an acre on the Experimental Farm planted to broom corn. When this is harvested and cured I will demonstrate the method of making American type brooms on the broom winding machine that I made for the Village Teachers Training School last year.

The brooms that the students made last year have received quite a bit of attention. Now many of the business people of Taunggyi are asking that this crop of straw be made up into brooms so that they may handle them in their shops.

In one nearby village I was asked to look over some young apple and pear trees. I found them to be infested with San Jose scale and demonstrated to the owner how to treat the trees with DDT. This cleared the trees of the insects which pleased the owner very much.

These are but some of the everyday chores of an agent in Burma but illustrate the brotherhood of county agricultural agents the world over.

An Extension Wife in Burma

Mrs. Hunerwadel went to Burma with her husband and like other extension wives found plenty to do. How she taught a class of 64 Burmese men (Burmese women aren't allowed out much) to can was written up in the *New York Herald Tribune* on May 11, 1951. At the end of 4 months Otto and his wife put on a big village dinner and each dish served had been canned at least 3 months much to the amazement of the guests. "The feast was a sensation," she reported and after that everyone wanted to learn how to can but the necessary equipment was not available. She came back to America and told her story. She got what she needed and the Burmese government paid the freight back to Burma.

MSA is providing the Shan States with the necessary equipment to put the canning industry on a commercial basis. Mr. Hunerwadel is acting as technical adviser.

The sad news of the death of Otto K. Hunerwadel in Rangoon, Burma, on July 30 was received after this article had gone to press. His work has pioneered the way for other Point 4 extension workers coming after him.

4-H Calf Sale

The first all-breed purebred calf sale for the benefit of Massachusetts dairy club members was held March 1 in Northampton. Forty-two calves sold for an average of $171.90.

Sales were limited to 4-H Club members and only one calf could be purchased by any one member. Ceilings were set by a committee for each breed so that the youngsters would not be carried into an unreasonable price in the excitement of the auction.

The future dairymen were helped to a great extent, says Harley A. Leland, assistant State 4-H Club leader at the university, in the purchase of calves by special loans. A radio station in Hartford, through its radio farm director, Frank Atwood, a former extension worker, granted 18 loans totaling close to $3,100. Nearly $1,400 was loaned through a foundation of which Mr. Leland is chairman.

4-H Leaders Trained

LOCAL 4-H leaders throughout the 67 Pennsylvania counties attended county-wide training meetings for the 1952 season. Many meetings had two sessions with leaders of agricultural and home-making 4-H Clubs taking part. This gave both groups an opportunity of meeting together for part of the time to talk over the joint events in 4-H and participation in the county, State, and national events, which concern members in both agriculture and homemaking projects.

The 4-H programs showed an increased interest in joint 4-H activities of boys and girls, with members over 15 years assuming leadership in planning and executing these events. Under local-leader guidance the ability of youth to run their own show never ceases to surprise many leaders.

One of the key ideas which has found favor this year has been meetings centered around the '52 theme, Serving as Loyal Citizens Through 4-H. Typical of these was the panel discussion in Schuylkill County. On the panel were: The Honorable Judge Charles Standeumeir, of the Juvenile Court, Schuylkill County, representing the Commonwealth; The Reverend Arthur P. Snyder, West Penn; Mrs. Eugene Dresher, local leader, Ringtown, Penn.; L. Isabel Myers, assistant State club leader (the moderator); Martha Tobash, a 4-H Club member; and Mrs. Grace Meck, local leader, Deer Lake, Pa. (panel secretary).

Honorable Judge Standeumeir introduced the feature with a 7-minute talk which defined Citizenship in America. The panel then considered such questions as: What does a 4-H member think citizenship is? Where do they get their ideas on citizenship? Where do they get their ideas as to poor citizenship, and What can we do in 4-H to cultivate good citizenship?

The 4-H member placed the home economist and training first in citizenship training. Reverend Snyder stressed the positive influence of home, school, church, and others on developing a citizenry. He related in detail a visit to the home of a club member where upon invitation he showed interest enough to view the member's accomplishments in home furnishings and described the color scheme and skills accomplished. The panel concluded that this type of recognition of members' efforts was the best and that local leaders should take every opportunity to express specific approval whenever possible.

The importance of the leaders' example was brought out by the panel. Leaders are in a position to create broader, wholesome horizons, and to develop good sportsmanship, competence, and poise among the membership.

Leaders can show respect to members by watching and waiting for young persons to succeed; by allowing a member to choose what he or she will do; and by planning ahead with a club member the duties of his club office.

This guidance helps to develop responsibility in 4-H Club members.

This particular day the leaders' meeting convened in the juvenile courtroom, and luncheon was served in the Warden's parlor at the county jail.

Panels, discussions, drama skits, and workshop training meetings all help equip local 4-H leaders in Pennsylvania to organize clubs and develop good meetings with program planning committees.

Who Pays for Soil Testing?

THAT Michigan has established 42 soil-testing laboratories in the past 6 years does not mean Santa Claus just took over. Many sources of funds were tapped to extend the soil-testing program to all but a half dozen Michigan counties, reports Ed Longnecker, Michigan State College soils extension specialist. County agricultural agents supervise operation of all the soil-testing stations.

Setting up the network of testing laboratories relieved heavy pressure on the M.S.C. testing facilities that are still available for areas not covered by local laboratories, Longnecker said.

County and township boards of supervisores wholly financed 11 labs and partially financed 3; farmer organizations financed completely 9 and partially, 7.

Other sources of money were from agricultural services such as merchants, elevators, and lime distributors who helped pay for 5 and completely paid for 4. Laboratory technicians, colleges and high schools set up 7 and soil conservation districts set up 2 and helped set up 2 others. The 42 laboratories tested 32,000 samples in 1951 compared with only 4,615 samples tested by the college in 1946.

Charges made to keep the labs running vary throughout the State. For testing pH, phosphoric acid and potash, 28 counties charge 50 cents a sample; 5 charge 40 cents and 7 make a charge of 35 cents.

Some counties have inaugurated a system of reducing rates for third or additional samples submitted by one individual. One county charges 25 cents for testing samples for county farmers and 50 cents for samples coming from outside the county.

M.S.C. soil scientists recommend checking organizations in counties for possible sources of funds. It may be possible to interest several groups in the project, Longnecker pointed out. A practical plan in some areas of Michigan with limited agriculture is the district laboratory that services more than one county.

New 4-H Project

A new soil and water 4-H project is being pioneered in Arizona.

A "pilot" club with limited membership is being organized in Maricopa County with test methods of teaching the principles of irrigation and the relationships between soil and water, and plant growth. The number of clubs will be limited until subject matter and teaching methods have received initial try-outs with pilot clubs.

Set up as a 3-year project, the first 2 years will deal with the basic principles of soil and water management, while the third year will emphasize the application of these principles by club members on their parents' farms.

Up-to-the Minute

As the pest season advanced this summer in Worcester County, Mass., more and more last-minute calls came through the two-way radio telephone in the car of Associate County Agent George Mingin. In fact, the message was no sooner given than the agent was on his way to aid some fruitman.

Near Worcester is a station, one of a Nation-wide system, serving mobile radio telephones. Worcester County apple growers got the idea of using this in a two-way radio telephone for their local agent. The cost was not too high, $25 for installation and $27 per month for rental.

It is still on an experimental basis but it is proving its worth in more visits per mile. It cuts down the necessary mileage and gives the grower more prompt service too.

Another place where the two-way system comes in handy is in radio pest-control messages. During the pest-control season, Worcester County, cooperating with Radio Station WTAG, puts out three messages each day—early morning, 1:10 in the afternoon and another at 3:50.

Mingin keeps close tabs on the weather, which is easy to do with his short-wave set. He also keeps check right in the orchard of the development of scab and other diseases or of the first signs that certain insects are developing.

If he finds it necessary to make a last-minute change in the afternoon radio messages, he can do so without returning to the office. He calls the short-wave station and they relay the message by phone either directly to WTAG or to the secretary at the county office, who in turn takes the copy to the station. A grower, if the need is urgent, calls the short-wave unit which in turn relays the message to George in his car. When he leaves the car to visit an orchard, he notifies the station he is leaving. When he gets back in the car he notifies the station that he's back and they relay any messages which may have come in the meantime.

"Hills cut down the reception somewhat, but when I'm on top of a hill or on a high point I can receive messages from anywhere in the county," George says. This two-way hookup is going to be helpful in the fall when it comes to facilitating apple shipments by truck drivers.

The panel board and receiving unit which fasten onto the dashboard of the car aren't any larger than a good-sized book. The power unit is a 17-tube 35-volt transmitter which rides in the car truck in a box about 15 by 6 by 6 inches.

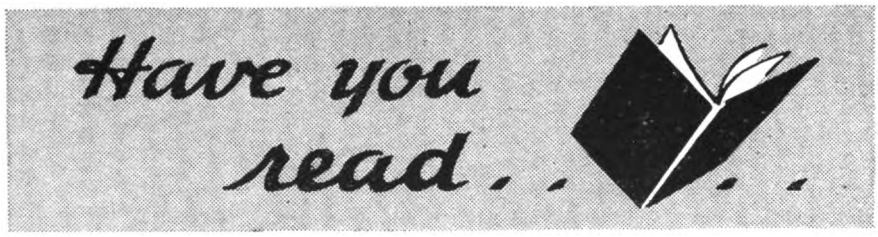
To help facilitate his work, George issues mimeographed pest-control bulletins to his fruit growers. Included is a reminder that he can be reached by way of the mobile unit. He specifies which days he'll be in the office or when he can be reached by radio. He lists the telephone number of the mobile station and reminds them to call for car 1015.

An extra service which George handles throughout the pest-control season is an item in the Worcester Telegram-Gazette. It's entitled Today's Spray. He covers not only insects which bother the commercial fruitmen but insects which bother the home gardener, and also the housewife.

Retired Agent Looks Ahead

• OTIS CRANE, former Indiana county agent, is an enthusiastic poultryman at 83 years of age. When he heard about the new Purdue Broad Bars that were being released by the Purdue Poultry Department he immediately asked for a start of this new breed as he wished to develop his own strain and see what a future this new breed might have. He is shown here with one of the breeding males of the new breed that heads one of the breeding pens at Purdue University. At the time this picture was taken he had come to the campus to obtain his start in hatching eggs since he had been chosen by the release committee as one of those who had sufficient background, equipment, and "future" in the poultry business to qualify for the early release. He got 23 healthy chicks from the 30 eggs released to him in January 1952.

Mr. Crane was the second instructor to teach poultry husbandry at Purdue University, serving in that capacity from 1907 to 1910. He was a Boone County farmer and a prominent Farmer's Institute speaker at the time he was drafted to do this teaching by the late Dean J. H. Skinner. Later, Mr. Crane served as county agricultural agent in Tippecanoe County.



THE ART OF CLEAR THINKING. Rudolf Flesch. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N. Y., 1951, 212 pp.

• This latest book by Flesch is concerned with the improvement of *thinking*.

He describes how our thought processes work and how we can make them more effective. If you are interested in a comprehensive résumé of our current knowledge on how we think, and what makes us that way, the first 50 pages of the book provide most of the answers. If you like to punch holes in the other fellow's arguments; hate to be bamboozled by clever advertising or propaganda; enjoy puzzles as a hobby; or like to play question and answer games; then you will continue reading the next 70 pages. And having relished Dr. Flesch's pungent language and pertinent illustrations up to this point, you won't relinquish the book until you have concluded the remaining 60 quickly-read pages, which offer a practical scientific approach to the improvement of one's thinking.

A reading list, appendix, and copious notes on references cited in the text complete the 200 pages of easy-to-take mental food.

Yes, you can read it in a single sitting some evening. But re-reading chapter by chapter in a more leisurely manner will strengthen your conviction that Dr. Flesch has succeeded in brushing away cobwebs; in dissolving accumulated rust; and in putting some oil on your thinking mechanism.

Extension workers who have profited from The Art of Plain Talk, and The Art of Readable Writing, also by Flesch, will find his newest book even more satisfying. — *Meredith C. Wilson, Chief, Division of Field Studies and Training, Federal Extension Service.*

HOMESPUN CRAFTS. E. Kenneth Baillie, Director of Art, Northern State Teachers College, Aberdeen, S. Dak. The Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee, 159 pp., 60 plates.

• If you are looking for an idea for inexpensive Christmas gifts to make, 4-H camp craft, bazaar ideas and the like, this book has some helpful suggestions.

Written in a demonstration style—of one—two—three: Tools, materials, and step by step procedure.

Some of the suggestions are much more practical than others. My favorite chapter is the one on felt craft. There are many clever uses for discarded old felt hats.

The sections on tin craft, wood, leather, and metal will start your imagination to working on other possibilities in using everyday materials.

Some caution should be taken in teaching what to decorate and what not to decorate. In my opinion some materials are decorative in texture, color, or grain. An added touch is too much. Glass is a material that should be decorated with caution. Clear or colored sparkling glass often needs no decoration. — *Catherine Peery, Rural Arts Specialist, Virginia.*

BUYING SWEATERS FOR THE FAMILY, Home and Garden Bulletin No. 16, Shirley Johnstone, Clothing Specialist, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U.S.D.A., 16 pp.

• This gives well-illustrated advice, designed for consumers who want to get the most in a sweater for the price they can afford to pay.

Miss Johnstone discusses the various fibers and stitches used in sweater making and points out that the combination of these two determine the purpose for which a sweater is best suited. By examining workmanship, consumers can find out how well the garment has been shaped, how securely the seams are joined, and how snugly the neck fits. Labels should be attached to the sweater to indicate the size; whether there are any special finishes, such as shrink-proofing or mothproofing; the color fastness of the dyes used; proper cleaning methods; the fiber content; and the manufacturer's name. — *Edna Watson Owens, Office of Information, U.S.D.A.*

FOOD GUIDE FOR OLDER FOLKS, Home and Garden Bulletin No. 17, Rosalind C. Lifquist, Mary Walsh Cashin, and Emily C. Davis, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

• This food guide was published recently to help older folks solve the eating problems which often arise after 60 or 70 when it's still so important to give the body the proper amounts of the basic requirements—proteins, minerals, vitamins, and calories.

However, it's just as important to have the right kinds of foods as the right amounts, and so the authors, all of BHNHE, have included a daily food guide giving a complete list of types and quantities of foods needed daily or weekly.

The amount of money the consumer has to spend for food need make a difference only in the variety he can get into his meals. Nutritionists have worked out two food plans to guide weekly shopping, for one person or for a couple, on a low or moderate cost basis. A list of menus for a week based on the low-cost plan reveals just how easy it is to combine foods proportionately to get the proper nutrients.

Other problems considered in the booklet are to combine left-overs in tempting, flavorsome dishes; how to prepare meals when there's a minimum of equipment; how to eat out wisely and diet-wise; and how to prepare foods to eliminate difficulties in chewing or digesting.—*Edna Watson Owens, Office of Information, U.S.D.A.*

Science Flashes

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

New Weapon Against Old Enemy

Ponca, the new wheat variety released last fall, is taking us a big step further in our 200-year-old fight against the hessian fly. In Federal-State experiments since 1941, it has stood up against our worst wheat pest wherever it has been tested — from California to Maryland.

In the hard wheat area of Kansas only 2 percent of Ponca plants became infested and in the soft wheat area of Missouri only 6 percent—in comparison with 75 and 85 percent for the susceptible variety Tenmarq.

Scientists say Ponca can do for the eastern part of the wheat belt what Pawnee is doing for the central part. Pawnee, now the most widely grown variety in the United States, was released in 1943. Since 1947 it has been increasingly difficult to find any infested plants in the central wheat belt, in spite of the fact that some susceptible wheat is still being grown there. Apparently Pawnee is discouraging the build-up of the fly population in general. The flies lay their eggs on the resistant wheat, but the larvae simply do not survive to any extent.

The new Ponca wheat variety (left) stood up better under heavy hessian fly attack than Pawnee (right) in Missouri tests.

Pawnee, however, loses some of its resistance when grown in the eastern part of the wheat belt. Ponca is even more resistant to hessian flies than Pawnee, but it is less hardy, which will limit its use to areas where winter damage is less common.

New Soybean for Mid-South

The new soybean variety Dorman fills the last gap in the soybean map of the United States.

Superior varieties have replaced older ones in every region except the upper Mississippi Delta and Mid-South. Dorman fits this region and will replace S-100 now widely grown there. The new variety gives better seed yields and quality and up to 3 percent more oil per bushel than S-100.

Dorman is the tenth in a series of superior varieties released since World War II that have increased the national average yield by 5 bushels per acre and oil content by 1½ pounds per bushel.

The value of these increased yields is pin-pointed by a recent estimate of the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, based on current production and prices, that 1 extra pound of oil per bushel equals 40 million dollars in added wealth and 1 more bushel of soybeans per acre equal another 30 million dollars.

Seed of the new Dorman is being increased in the States concerned, and will be in fair supply for next year's planting.

Oak Wilt on the March

Oak wilt is fast becoming a real threat to our oak forests, which furnish a third of our hardwood sawtimber. The disease, which pathologists had hoped was limited to the cooler northern areas, is now spreading south through the Ozarks and has moved east as far as central Pennsylvania and western North Carolina. Apparently no oak species is immune to its ravages, since 40 species have been tested and found susceptible.

Caused by a fungus, the disease kills red and black oaks usually within the same season the first external symptoms appear. So far, no way has been found to save these trees. White oaks fare a little better, since the wilt usually hits only individual branches in any one season. Although cases have been reported of white oaks being killed or badly damaged within a year or so, tests suggested that if found early enough, it may be possible to prune out the infected limbs before the fungus spreads through the trunk.

The bronze foliage of an oak-wilted tree contrasts sharply with the green foliage of a healthy tree and can be seen from a great distance. The symptoms are most conspicuous from mid-June to early September but can be easily identified until the normal autumn colors begin to develop.

Foresters and shade tree officials are cooperating in the search for diseased trees, and State and Federal pathologists are working intensely to find out all they can about the fungus and its spread and control. They urge that reports and specimens of any suspected oak wilt be sent at once to the State pathologist or State experiment station.

FBI for Insects

A COOPERATIVE insect detection and reporting service is collecting all the facts on insect enemies of farm production.

The purpose of the service is to (1) assist farmers and others to more adequately protect their crops from insect attack, (2) assure more prompt detection of newly introduced insect pests, (3) lead to the development of a workable insect-pest forecasting service, (4) aid manufacturers and suppliers of insecticides and control equipment to determine areas of urgent need, and (5) in case of necessity, provide a country-wide skeleton structure to be expanded as needed, to combat any attempts at biological warfare.

State, Federal, and private entomological workers and others interested in American agriculture submit information on economic insect pests. All information from these workers in each State is channeled through a State clearing house where it is *screened and released* for State use, then forwarded to the Bureau for inclusion in a weekly national release. Forty-seven State clearing houses, in charge of competent entomologists, have been organized through the cooperative efforts of extension directors, experiment station directors, and directors or secretaries of agriculture.

This service makes available to county agricultural agents weekly reports from their State clearing house for timely use. In addition, the outlook information provided appraises insecticide manufacturers and their dealers of prevailing insect conditions and thus helps to insure adequate local supplies of insecticides.

In connection with this program, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine proposes to maintain and expand its existing records of foreign and domestic insect occurrence and distribution, thus increasing its service to all entomologists.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has assumed the responsibility of publishing the "Cooperative Economic Insect Report."

Agricultural workers may have their name placed on the mailing list by writing to the Section of Economic Insect Detection and Reporting, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Blue Print for Rural Progress

(*Continued from page* 133)

extension State home demonstration leader, told of the changes in Montana rural living over the past quarter century and pointed out some of the problems these changes have created.

Following the presentation of this information, district committees in the six subject-matter fields met to sift through and discuss the county recommendations as a basis for drawing up recommendations for the district. These district recommendations were presented to the entire group at a general session the last afternoon. After the recommendations were discussed and minor changes made they were adopted by the conference.

A total of 882 people took part in the district conferences and of these more than 700 were farm and ranch people. The others were interested business people and representatives of Montana State College and other public agencies.

However, the district conferences were not the end of the Rural Progress movement in Montana. For one thing, a number of the committees strongly urged that similar conferences be held in 5 years, indicating that rural people wish to check up at frequent intervals on progress made and adjustments that need to be made to meet changing conditions.

There is a definite feeling among extension workers in Montana that if the thinking and interest generated at the conferences are to be continued and translated into action, there must be considerable follow-up work. Along this line the extension service is publishing a bulletin containing brief summaries of the three key addresses at each of the district conferences, a summary of the more important recommendations, and finally a complete account of the recommendations for each district. This publication will be available to all who took part in the county and district conferences as well as to other interested persons.

A number of the recommendations suggested that action along specific lines be taken by certain State and Federal agencies. Such recommendations are being taken from the district reports and sent with an appropriate letter to the agencies concerned.

More important is the fact that many of the recommendations suggested ways and means by which individuals and communities can solve certain problems without outside help.

Finally, agents and local leaders will review their recommendations at frequent intervals and use them as a guide in developing agricultural, youth, and rural living programs in the county.

Corn Judging Revised

A NEW method of judging corn was worked out by D. P. Lilly, Negro county agent, Okmulgee County, Okla., and will be used by the 124 boys carrying special hybrid seed corn projects in the county.

Credit will be given for soil testing, time of planting, the amount of fertilizer used, number of cultivations, and the yield of corn per acre. For example, a boy who has a corn yield of from 16 to 19 bushels per acre will get 18 points on yield and a boy who makes a yield of from 54 to 68 bushels per acre will get 68 points.

First-place corn exhibits at the county fair will get 35 points, second place corn exhibits will get 25 points, and so on down the line. Therefore, the boys exhibiting the ten best ears of corn will not be placed first by the point system, unless he also has high points in cultivation, fertilizers, and other points starting from the breaking of the land.

Final points will be counted at the county fair where the winner will be determined. Therefore, it is possible for a boy who did not have a perfect exhibit to win if he has done a perfect job from the beginning.

Neighborhood Leaders Trained

EIGHTY-TWO Texas Negro leaders from nine neighborhoods in Travis County and three neighborhoods in Bastrop County traveled 140,400 miles to receive 21 hours of training in a leadership training school sponsored by Tillotson College and held on the college campus.

The leadership training school that was organized and conducted by T. A. Mayes, Negro county agricultural agent, and Mrs. Jessie L. Shelton, Negro county home demonstration agent at Travis County, was held for the purpose of preparing neighborhoods to enter the Texas Rural Neighborhood Progress Contest that is sponsored by a farm magazine in cooperation with the Texas Extension Service.

Four courses were offered in the school and each leader attending had the choice of any two of the courses. The courses offered were: Increasing and managing the family income; improving health conditions and services; improving the home and farm; and encouraging social participation.

The students attending the school included men, women, girls, and boys who are leaders in neighborhoods of Travis County and Bastrop County.

The class periods were from 45 minutes to an hour twice a week, with the four courses being taught concurrently. Each class had a teacher and consultant. The consultants met with their class each of the six nights and their chief responsibility was to introduce the teachers and give them guidance with reference to the coverage on the course of study.

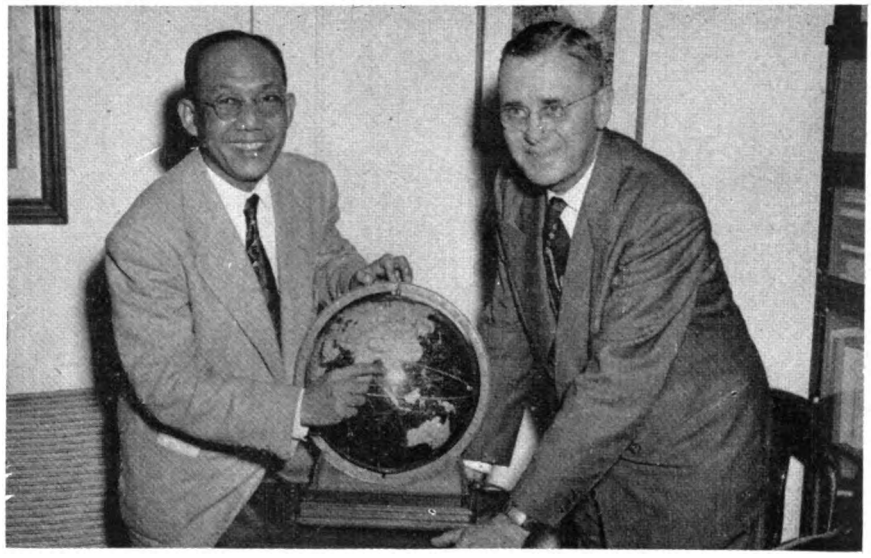
Twenty-two different teachers taught in the school. Two of the teachers were from Texas A.&M. College, one from Bastrop County, one from Manor Community, one from St. Edwards University, two from Samuel Huston College, one from Tillotson College, two from the State Department of Health, two local ministers, three local physicians and one from the YWCA. The other six teachers represented local business interests and commercial concerns with the exception of Mrs. Katherine Randall, women's editor from Oklahoma City, Okla.

The consultants who worked with the school were Dr. Connie Yerwood, medical consultant for maternity health and child division, State Health Department; Mrs. Ada Simond, associate in health education with Texas Tuberculosis Association; William Collins, assistant to the president, Tillotson College; and B. T. Callender, associate professor of social science, Tillotson College.

Guest speakers for the six nights were T. C. Richardson, Texas editor, Farmer-Stockman, Dallas, Texas; J. Mason Brewer, folklorist, professor of romance languages, Samuel Huston College; Judge Charles O. Betts, district judge; J. C. McAdams, superintendent, Texas Blind, Deaf, and Orphan School; Mrs. Roger Busfield, newspaperwoman and C. A. Robinson, administrative assistant, Farmers' Home Administration, Dallas, Texas.

The only expense connected with the school was $3.50 paid for the printing of certificates which were awarded leaders who attended as many as four of the six nights that the school was held.

Dr. Roy Donahue of Texas A.&M. College served as chief consultant in the planning of the school.



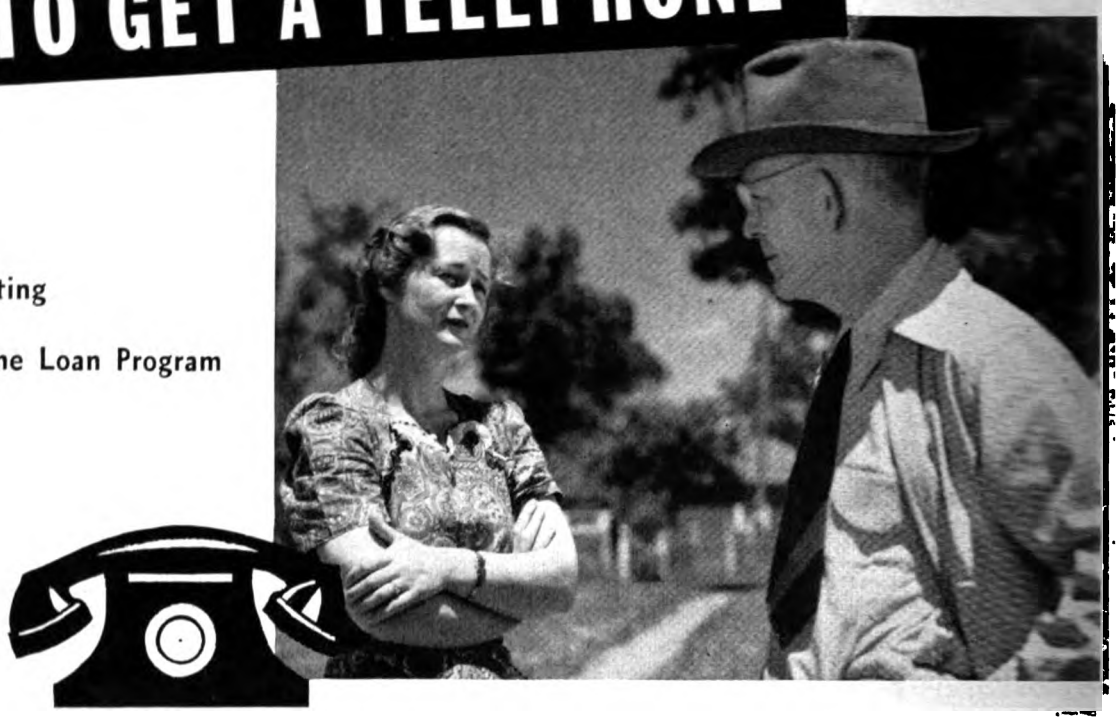
Half Way Round the World

"It's 8,000 miles between the rice paddies of Burma and the Palouse region of Washington, but the two areas have at least one problem in common. Farmers have to hump to get their crops planted before the rains come," U Ba Thein, Burma's assistant director of agriculture (left) told Russell Turner, assistant extension director in Washington, on his recent visit to that State. He is spending 7 months in this country looking for answers to his country's farm problems. His interests include research and agricultural extension programs, modern farming methods and machinery, resettlement programs. land use, and land tenure. He is also visiting Wisconsin, Oregon, California, Louisiana, and Washington, D. C.

HOW TO GET A TELEPHONE

Agents Cooperating

in REA Telephone Loan Program



"Just what do you have to do to get a telephone?" farm wife asks county agent. It's a scene in new USDA movie, but real life county agents are frequently asked the same question.

By knowing basic facts about the REA telephone program, county agents in many sections have helped—or can help—their communities obtain dependable telephone service.

No, it's no coincidence that a county agent is in the picture, *The Telephone and the Farmer*. It's in color, available through college film libraries in most States.

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SEPTEMBER 1952

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

Fall apples result from good spring pollination.

In this issue—

EXTENSION SERVICE *Review*

Official Organ of the
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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

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Prepared in Division of Extension Information
LESTER A. SCHLUP, *Chief*
CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, *Editor*
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GERTRUDE L. POWER, *Art Editor*

Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (July 8, 1952). The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at $1.00 a year, domestic, and $1.50 foreign.

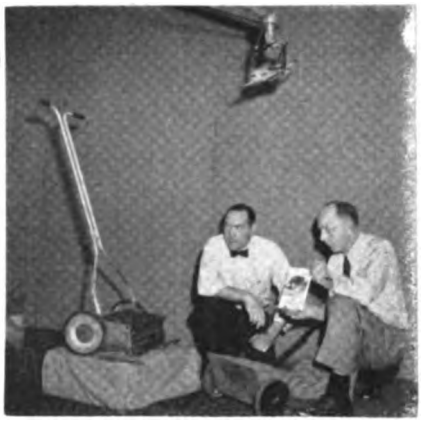
Ear to the Ground

- Big plans are taking shape for next month. For instance, home demonstration folks in North Carolina are agog with big ideas on taking care of some 1,500 delegates to the National Home Demonstration Council meeting to consider problems of good citizenship, better international understanding, and, of course, home and family matters.
- With western hustle Colorado women have already announced the 2-week bus trip with motel nights and a Washington stop-over.
- Birthday plans are under way for the United Nations on October 24. UN Day parties, complete with greeting cards to friends in foreign lands, guests from United Nations, and gifts to people abroad, are in the air. Greeting cards and party suggestions for the observance of United Nations Day can be obtained from the National Citizens Committee, 816 21st Street, NW., Washington 6, D. C.
- Another birthday will be celebrated at the same time in Chicago by about 40,000 people taking part in the fortieth anniversary meeting of the National Safety Congress. Theme is cooperation in the safety movement.
- Then there is Fire Prevention Week, October 5-11, a good time to think about plans for dealing with fire hazards and to organize a fire safety committee.
- October is a big month for the REVIEW, too. Bob Kull of Washington State gives a lighthearted account of his experiences at the human relations workshop held in Maryland during the summer with a serious undercurrent of conviction.
- Exchange of 4-H Club members between States flourishes. Minnesota's Robert Pinches looks at the Mississippi visit in retrospect with an eye to the problems and advantages of such an exchange to extension work. Goshen County, Wyo., reports a visit to Washington County, Iowa, whose county agent reciprocates with his version of the visit.
- County agent Jack McCullough of Texas has listed 67 different questions asked him over the telephone in 1 week. You'll be interested in checking his list with yours.—CBA

TELEVISION . . .

A Vital New Method

CHARLES E. ESHBACH
Food Marketing Information Specialist, Boston, Mass.



County Agent Brown (right) discusses lawn problems with the horticultural specialist, Alfred W. Boicourt.

TELEVISION offers extension workers tremendous opportunities; and it's a vital new method of reaching and activating people that produces results. That's the opinion of Joseph T. Brown, county agricultural agent, Plymouth County, Mass. And Joe Brown should know, because he is master of ceremonies and director of a regular weekly Extension Service television program in Boston.

The program is a half-hour feature known as Down to Earth, and it is televised each Thursday morning from 9:30. The show is introduced as a production of the University of Massachusetts Extension Service, with County Agent Brown in the feature role. Each program presents Extension Service people in simple demonstrations, or with sequences tying together to tell the story of some phase of agriculture or homemaking.

Mary C. O'Malley, nutrition editor, New England Dairy Council, County Agent Brown and Dr. Daniel J. Holland, chairman of the Metropolitan Boston District, Dental Health Society, talk of milk, children's teeth, and nutrition.

As Brown puts it, "We aim this program to the city and urban people, though, of course, we reach many farm people as well. We present a lot of agricultural material; but we perform the function of interpreting agriculture for the many consumers of farm products. So, our programs are beamed to the city and town resident, since that is where most of the television sets are located and that is where agriculture faces some of its most difficult problems in trying to get urban people to understand the problems of the farmer."

Brown emphasizes that the program is not an opinion-forming vehicle. Instead, it is an educational feature, teaching such things as how to plant a garden, how to landscape the home grounds, how to control insect pests; describing such things as the problems of growing vegetables in the greenhouse, the advances of the scientists in poultry improvement; and calling attention to Extensions's program of work with farmers, homemakers, and 4-H Club members.

In keeping with the location and problems of the majority of the television viewers who see the program, a special food-marketing feature has been incorporated in the program. A 5-minute spot, each week, is devoted to a review of the developments and changes on the food markets, and designation of some of the better food buys of the week end.

Participants in the program include many extension people, State specialists, administrative officials, and county workers, with agricultural agents, home demonstration agents, and 4-H Club agents taking part. Members of the staff of the Boston office of the New England Extension Services' Marketing Information Program provide the food feature each week. Farmers, homemakers, representatives of commercial companies, and people from other Federal and State agencies, all appear on the program, depending on the subject of the program and

(*Continued on page* 164)

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Spirit of Extension Work

MADGE J. REESE
Senior Home Economist, U.S.D.A.

Just how Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, came to collect some of the basic documents which set the philosophy and pattern of the Extension Service is here described by Madge J. Reese.

WITH THIS TWENTY-FIFTH anniversary of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary extension fraternity, a goodly number of accomplishments of our professional society can be claimed. One that can be cited with enthusiastic pride by all extension workers is the new publication, The Spirit and Philosophy of Extension Work as Recorded in Significant Extension Papers. It has been an objective of Epsilon Sigma Phi that its program encourage and contribute to the professional development of extension educators, as well as promote the social and fraternal interest of those devoting their lives to the advancement of extension education. Epsilon Sigma Phi is fortunate indeed in having as the joint publisher of this book the Graduate School of the United States Department of Agriculture.

It took vigorous leadership of statesmen to bring about the Congressional action which passed the Smith-Lever Law in 1914. No less vigorous leadership was displayed at that time by educators who were interested in the development of rural America. The constructive thinking, the untiring effort, and the unwavering faith of several thousands of extension workers since 1914 have resulted in the gradual evolution of a system of out-of-school education that is effective enough to influence at least 6½ million different rural and nonrural families each year to make improvements in their farming, in their homes, and in their communities.

It was the constructive thinking and the inspiring encouragement expressed in papers prepared by extension educators and other leaders that prompted Epsilon Sigma Phi to preserve some of the significant papers for present and future extension workers. Two men of vision, M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, and the late W. A. Lloyd, founder of the national honorary extension fraternity, encouraged the fraternity to undertake the compilation of significant extension papers. In 1945 J. E. Carrigan, grand director of Epsilon Sigma Phi, appointed a Publication Policy Committee of the following members: T. B. Symons, chairman; M. L. Wilson, Gladys Gallup, and Madge J. Reese. More recently, Luke Schruben was appointed to the committee. The big undertaking was made possible by the committee's obtaining the able assistance of R. K. Bliss, director emeritus, Iowa State Extension Service, who was responsible for compiling and editing the papers. We commend Director Bliss for his splendid work. William H. Cheesman, who painstakingly prepared copy for the printer and did the indexing, was the technical editor, Bureau of Plant Industry, USDA, before retiring in 1948.

More than one hundred different papers reflecting the establishment and development of extension work are included in the compilation of 393 pages. A considerable number of significant papers worthy of recognition could not be included in the limited volume. Director M. L. Wilson says in the foreword of The Spirit and Philosophy of Extension Work that there are three major groups for which this compilation will have great significance: (1) The professional extension workers, now numbering about 12,000, (2) the large number of local leaders among rural men, women, and older youth who serve in their communities and make possible our democratic extension system, along with numerous other citizens interested in adult education and in public affairs in agriculture in America, and (3) leaders in other countries who are coming to the understanding that, in order to achieve significant increases in production and a rising level of living for their people, they too must develop extension services that will embody the basic principles developed with us over the years.

The Dual-Purpose Bee

Honey is not the only crop which depends on the bee. "The honeybee offers the sole assurance of getting adequate pollination—and seed yields—for more than 50 basic farm crops" asserts James I. Hambleton of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The yield of alfalfa seed has been decreasing in a number of States where this crop is important. The yield depends primarily on insect pollination. Working with growers, some county agents have reversed the trend by establishing honeybee colonies.

Intensive cultivation has destroyed the habitat of most natural pollinating insects. Entomologists point to the man-controlled honeybee which must be pressed into service.

Pay Dirt

MILO G. LACY
Retailer Education Specialist, U.S.D.A.

Extension marketing specialists freshen up the display rack under the expert tutelage of Bill Lomasney, Ill. Left to right: Jack Ishida, Hawaii; Bill Drew, Connecticut; Lloyd Davis, New York; Norman Whippen, New Hampshire.

"WE ARE NOW DIGGING IN pay dirt," said Dr. E. L. Butz, head, department of agricultural economics, Purdue University, in referring to Extension's educational work with food retailers and handlers in a talk given at the Extension Retailer Education Clinic held at Purdue this summer. Dr. Butz went on to say that "traditionally, we have been working on that fifty cents of the consumer's dollar which the farmer receives. This is in the production field. For most farm products, retailing is the most expensive part of marketing. It is easily apparent, therefore, that we are now attacking that part of the marketing process where there is real opportunity to increase efficiency, to improve the effectiveness of personnel, and to reduce costs."

On hand to hear Dr. Butz's remarks were marketing specialists from 17 States and the Territory of Hawaii. During the 5-day meeting, they demonstrated that they had the necessary tools and know-how to dig in and do a real piece of educational work with those who handle the farmers' products. Moreover, they demonstrated that Extension's talents as represented in the training and abilities of economists, horticulturists, food technologists, nutritionists, county agents, and others can pack a potent punch in bringing research and educational information to the retail trade.

Food retailers and other handlers are as interested in economic information as are farmers. They want to know about the crop outlook. Their promotions are oftentimes planned months in advance and they need to know what they can sell and should emphasize in their promotional campaigns. Then, too, in spite of the increased use of refrigeration equipment, retailers still suffer considerable losses through waste and spoilage. They have become impatient at seeing the druggist dispensing vitamins in capsule form to the tune of millions of dollars a year. They, too, need to know more about nutrition if they are to capitalize on the selling of Nature's brand of nutrition. Home use and food preparation is of vital concern to the retailer; if the customer isn't satisfied, if she doesn't properly prepare the foods she buys, she buys something else; or, even worse for the retailer, she may buy "somewhere" else.

The county agent can be a key man in organizing, developing, and carrying out Extension's marketing work with retailers. It isn't expected that he drop or curtail in any way his regular work. Where a State has a retailer specialist, the two can work hand in hand. The vast number of personal contacts county agents have with producers, intermediate handlers, retailers, sources of publicity, local service organizations, and the like will contribute materially toward the success of this work. It will pay off for him, too, by bringing him in contact with more people; and out of it will come a better understanding between growers and those who market farm products.

Home demonstration agents in their work on better buymanship, and the canning and freezing of perishable products are doing work that is of interest to food retailers. It is important that the retailer know where and when this work is being conducted. And, like the county agent, home demonstration agents also have many contacts that can be very helpful in contributing to the over-all success of a retailer program.

Featured at the Purdue Retailer Clinic were demonstrations on recommended store practices which indicated that Extension marketing specialists, through their training and background, and their association with plant scientists, and others at the State college, have a reservoir of research information and experience that is useful to food retailers. Through the use of various types of display cases, large quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables were used to demonstrate the principles of display, over-night care, and quality control. Attention was also given to the methods and economics of prepackaging. Pricing factors and methods were demonstrated and discussed. And a home economist gave her views

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The Land of Their Desire

County agents have helped to select the displaced persons who are making a new start as farmers in this country. This is the story of one such group of eager new Americans settling the Southwest, as written by John M. White, extension editor in New Mexico.

Angela Kuldinow, 17, is happy about her new life in America.

Dr. Kuldinow, Kalmuck refugee, is associated with local veterinarian.

FOR MORE THAN 300 YEARS, America has been the refuge for the oppressed people of foreign lands. Among the latest newcomers to seek haven in America are the Kalmuck people of Asia and eastern Europe.

The story of the migration of the Kalmucks may be compared to the wanderings of Moses and the children of Israel out of the wilderness. The Kalmucks, who have been political refugees for centuries, were once a ruling tribe of 300,000 in Mongolia, but their numbers have been steadily reduced until now there are only about 1,500 of them scattered over the earth. About 600 of them have recently come to the United States under the Displaced Persons Act to settle in agricultural and eastern textile areas. Almost 100 of them have settled down as hired workers on farms and ranches in New Mexico. The Brethren Service Commission has been instrumental in bringing the Kalmucks to America.

In the seventeenth century, the Kalmucks migrated into Europe because of the shortage of grazing land for their livestock in Mongolia. They suffered under the Russian czars, who seized their lands and their rights. Then, after the Russian Revolution of 1917, the Kalmucks were unsuccessful in fighting communism, and during World War II were imprisoned by both the Russians and the Germans. Although they were under terrific pressure from the Soviet Government for 28 years, the Kalmucks never yielded to communism. They fought against the collective economy which forbade private ownership and freedom of religious worship. When the Germans overran Russia, they took the Kalmucks as prisoners and placed them in labor camps in Germany, where they were used in factories, mines, and forests and were forced to rebuild roads and railroads. In late 1951 and early 1952, a group of 600 Kalmucks arrived in Baltimore, after being held for 6 years in a displaced persons camp in Germany.

The Kalmucks' point of view toward America is expressed by Dr. Sodam Kuldinow, his wife, and four children. Dr. Kuldinow, a graduate veterinarian, and his family are part of a group of 26 displaced Kalmucks who have settled in Otero County in southern New Mexico.

"We have come a long way," Dr. Kuldinow says, "but I believe that 1951, when we were allowed to come to the United States, marks the start of an important new era for our Kalmuck people."

Born in Russia, Dr. Kuldinow was 9 years old when his parents moved to the Crimea. When the Red Army overran the Crimea, they fled to Turkey, and then to Yugoslavia in 1922. He managed to stay in school there until 1931, when he went to work to help support his family. In 1934, he began veterinary studies in Vienna, but came back to Yugoslavia because of lack of funds. He received his veterinary degree from the University of Belgrade in 1941.

"Now I have three things to accomplish," Dr. Kuldinow admits. "First, I must conquer the English language, then the terminology of American veterinary medicine, and lastly I have to secure a license to practice in New Mexico. He apologizes for his English, but speaks five other languages—Kalmuck, Russian, German, Serbian, and Slovak.

The Kuldinow children are taking America in their stride. The younger children are in the Alamogordo, N. Mex., schools, and the elder daughter, 17, will seek employment to help her father until the family is well established here. She has learned English and made many friends.

Dr. Kuldinow at present is associated with a practicing veterinarian in Alamogordo.

On a farm near Alamogordo, two other Kalmucks, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Chalginow, are expecting their first child soon. They are thrilled that their child will be an American citizen.

The Kalmucks have their problems, the greatest, of course, being language, but they are a quick, intelligent race and will soon overcome this handicap.

4-H Thrives in Cities

Many an interesting and helpful fact uncovered by a student while working on his thesis fails to get into general circulation. For example a study on urban 4-H Club work discloses the following facts.

BECAUSE 4-H Clubs are moving rapidly into cities throughout the country, a demand has been created for an urban program that will fit into the general 4-H program.

This is revealed in Factors Affecting the Development of Urban 4-H Club Work, a thesis prepared by Miss Margaret Kohl, associate State 4-H Club leader for Montana. The thesis was completed in June 1951. Miss Kohl has had 20 years of experience as a club member, volunteer local leader, county 4-H agent, assistant and finally associate State leader.

She became interested in urban 4-H Club work when civic leaders in Butte, Mont., requested the 4-H program. Butte is a mining city located in a county whose agriculture is chiefly gardening and ranching.

Miss Kohl learned that many States had received similar requests. Very few had done much toward developing a program that was suited to urban areas and also fitted into the over-all 4-H program.

Through questionnaires it was learned that 34 States have urban clubs. There are urban clubs in 970 towns of 2,500 to 50,000 population, according to reports from 26 States. Each of two States reported clubs in one city of 50,000 or more population. Twenty States, including the two just mentioned, have club programs in 49 cities of 50,000 or more population. Two States did not reply.

It was impossible to obtain the total enrollment in urban clubs for the Nation from the reports.

Denver, Colo., reported 233 clubs; Indianapolis, Ind., 250; Portland, Oreg., 208; Chicago, 30; and Manchester, N. H., 57. These random reports suggest that the urban movement is going on in many parts of the country. Some replies showed great interest in urban clubs.

Illinois reported that more than 47 percent of its 150 4-H home economics enrollment came from urban areas. Massachusetts reported that some of its best club work is in urban towns of more than 2,000 population. From New York State came the comment that 4-H Club work has extended "into the fringes of the larger cities where we have tremendous development. The great New York City area is requesting the work and we are now in the process of developing a plan in connection with the defense effort."

Miss Kohl's study also disclosed some of the reasons why 4-H Club work is moving into the cities. Requests for urban programs came most frequently from businessmen, civic organizations, service clubs, and the young people themselves. Other requests came from parents, from people who wanted to lead a 4-H Club, extension workers, and school officials.

Such requests were stimulated by the rural program. This stimulation came chiefly through school contacts, interactivities of rural and urban people, publicity, former 4-H members, city participation and sponsoring of 4-H activities for rural young people, and fairs and achievement days.

Since urban clubs are relatively new, their projects are generally similar to the rural projects. Most States reported that home economics projects for rural clubs are already suitable for urban clubs. These States reported that agricultural projects, such as home gardens, rabbits, home beautification or yard improvement.

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Meet the California Home Demonstration Women

A RECENT California survey, covering 22,000 farm women in 32 counties, indicated that 48 percent of the women answering were under 40 years of age, and half of this percentage were under 30 years of age. Only 29 percent of these women were 50 years of age or older.

Information about child feeding, clothing for children, and child guidance has a large prospective audience among the women taking part in home economics extension work. Some 40 percent of the women had children under 10 years of age; another 16 percent had children from 10 to 13 years of age; and another 16 percent had children ranging in age from 14 to 20.

Many newcomers take part in the home economics activities, as indicated by the fact that 59 percent of the women answering the survey had been attending meetings held by the home adviser or project leaders for 4 years or less. In contrast, only 26 percent had been attending such meetings for 10 years or more.

Of the women answering the survey, 43 percent stated that they lived on farms, while 21 percent lived in the country but not on a farm. Living in towns of fewer than 5,000 population were 17 percent, while 19 percent lived in towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants.

Of the families represented, some 55 percent had an annual net income of $4,000 or less; 19 percent had net incomes from $4,000 to $5,000; 14 percent had net incomes from $5,000 to $7,500; and but 12 percent had incomes above $7,500.

The purpose of the survey taken during Home Demonstration Week was to gather factual information to be used in program planning meetings and in the later development of programs that will be most useful to the women of the State. The information will also help answer questions about extension activities.

Some Extension Ph

H. C. SANDERS, Extension Director.

PHILOSOPHY is a $64 word, a word which we often associate with academics, classrooms, and "ivory towers" far removed from farms and rural homes. To me, however, a philosophy can be a simple thing, and I believe that it is extremely important to extension workers today as it has been from the beginning. To me a philosophy is a set of principles to be used as a guide to conduct.

Any extension platform must contain as its first plank basic allegiance to democratic government. We believe in democracy. We know that the citizen is the sovereign in a democracy. We know, therefore, that the individual who wields the power through the ballot is the sovereign whom we must serve.

The Smith-Lever Act represents one of the wisest compromises in our legislative history. Congressman Lever and Senator Smith did a marvelous job of bringing together widely divergent opinions and compromising them into a working whole. The United States Department of Agriculture, through the Secretary, was given broad supervisory powers, but it was wisely left to the States to decide what information needed to be "diffused," how it should be "diffused," and who would do the "diffusing."

Twenty years ago I looked forward eagerly to the time when no local funds would be needed for financing county and home demonstration agents. I know that in 99 perecent of the cases in those days the people were right, and we were wrong.

Because the home is the fundamental unit of civilization, because the family is the first training group of the human race, we make a family approach to extension work. We work with men, women, boys, and girls, realizing that it takes all of them to make a home and they can all make a contribution to the farm and to the farm home and to rural life, and each influences the other in more than a thousand ways.

The average farm is endowed with great resources and possibilities. In 1907 Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, "schoolmaster of American agriculture," in instructions to the farm demonstration agents, included this optimistic statement: "I estimate that there is a possible 800 percent increase in the productive power of the farm laborer in the average Southern States, and I distribute the gain as follows: 300 percent to the use of more and better mules and farm machinery; 200 percent to the production of more and better stock; 150 percent to a rotation of crops and better tillage; 50 percent to better drainage; 50 percent to seed of higher vitality, the thoroughbred and carefully selected; and 50 percent to the abundant use of legumes and the use of more economic plants for feeding stock."

As I have reviewed that statement over the years, I have been impressed with the great vision and foresight of this leader in American agricultural education. You and I, if we were making that statement today, would modify those percentages, but I don't believe we could add many new phases or fields for improvement. Not one farm in a hundred in our State today is producing much more than 50 percent of its potential capacity. The farmer isn't at fault; we are at fault; because in too many cases we have had neither the vision nor the courage to present to him his own possibilities, and too often when those possibilities have been presented, we haven't stimulated desires for the fruits of greater endeavor.

Agriculture is important because farmers are the custodians of our greatest natural resource, the soil.

Agriculture is important because it produces the basic necessities of life.

Finally, agriculture is important because of the conservative character of its people. They are the keepers of the attitudes and ideals, the traditions, if you please.

Cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics can help make rural life more satisfying and attractive. As I review the work which was done by the pioneers in Extension, the men and women who went out like circuit riders on horseback or in buggies, I feel more deep-

ophy

ly indebted to them and to their philosophy. They believed in their job. They believed that farm demonstrations would revolutionize agriculture in the South and permit farm people to attain a level of living they had not known before. They were missionaries in the truest sense. Too often I am afraid that we've lost that enthusiasm.

Extension work was designed to help human beings improve themselves. If you will study the Smith-Lever Act, the discussion in Congress both before committees and on the floor of the House, you will find that the focal point of all the discussion was people. Congress and the colleges were interested not in helping them with a dole which would destroy their dignity and their self-respect, but in helping them to broaden their knowledge, develop their skills, increase their appreciation of themselves and of the work which they were doing. I am not afraid of the word "service."

In our State farm people have a rather low level of formal education, but that doesn't mean that they are ignorant. Did you ever stop to consider how many hundreds, literally thousands, of skills, what a great mass of knowledge farm people absorb as they grow from childhood to manhood and womanhood on the farm? Did you ever take a city boy or girl out in the country and thereby see how ignorant a person can really be? No, my friends, farm people are not ignorant.

One of the biggest fallacies that have ever been perpetrated on the American people is the foolish contention that "you can't teach an old dog new tricks." Extension workers believe that adults can be taught. It is literally amazing to me how rapidly adults will take up a practice when it really fills a long-felt need.

World War II, with its many ramifications, partly proved the principle of Extension which we have known for more than 30 years. People learn most easily by doing and next most easily through seeing. In the Army in World War II visual aids were developed in its teaching program to a far greater extent than anyone had imagined possible before. More than 30 years ago a great leader of extension work made this emphatic statement: "What a man hears, he may doubt; what a man reads, he may doubt; even what a man sees, he may doubt; but what he does, he cannot doubt."

Result demonstrations are just as necessary and just as effective today as they were 35 years ago.

Extension work, to be most effective, must be based on local needs and enlightened desires. Note that I said that this program must be based on enlightened desires. I have no patience with the philosophy that extension can offer only what people ask for. How can they ask for that about which they do not know? It's as impossible as the statement of the old Negro who said "that you can't no more do what you don't know how to do than you can come back from where you ain't been." It appears to me that there are two general approaches to extension work. In one approach the worker is aggressive, actively selling improved agriculture and home economics. He is dynamic in his approach. In the other the worker is passive. He has a good fund of information, but follows the lead of others and rarely promotes an advancing program. I am convinced that the framers of the Smith-Lever Act intended that the organization be aggressive, as well as progressive, in leading farm people to a solution of their problems. I believe in a dynamic extension work.

That leads me to the next plank in this philosophical platform. Extension is based on research.

Wise were the framers of our early agricultural legislation. They knew when they framed the Hatch Act, the basic act of the State experiment stations, that as knowledge was obtained the colleges would not fulfill their destiny until that knowledge was applied on the farms and in the homes of the people these colleges were established to serve.

The final plank in this philosophical platform is this. The extension job will never be completed. Work as hard as we may, be as efficient as the most perfect, be as effective as a first sergeant in the Marines and yet the job will never be finished.

Agriculture is important because farmers are the custodians of our greatest natural resource, the soil.

New Ways To Get and Give

Clothing Information

ALICE LINN
Clothing Specialist, USDA

WHAT to teach about clothing the family changes rapidly these days. A woman reads that a good suit for her husband can be tossed into the automatic washer. She sees cotton taken from homely kitchen uses and put into a sophisticated formal dress. The clothing specialist needs to develop methods of getting such information as well as methods of giving information. This problem led to a special summer school session at Madison, Wis., where 31 clothing specialists spent 3 weeks in experimenting in both methods. The way they did this and the results they obtained may offer ideas to other extension workers.

The specialists started their home work before they arrived in Wisconsin. Each interviewed homemakers and retailers at home asking about problems and attitudes on both sides of the counter. When they pooled their results, it was found that, two to one, the women felt pretty sure about their purchases when they made them. But whether or not they continued to like what they bought depended on how the clothes held up. Of course, in the case of hats and dresses, what the family and friends said about their looks in the new outfit also cut considerable ice. Homemakers interviewed by the specialist generally resented "pushy clerks" and did want more information about fabrics.

Retailers said that customers always asked, will it shrink? will it fade? will it wash? will it dry-clean? just as soon as they had found something they liked. But, say the retailers, women will not read the hang tags we furnish nor will they save them for reference.

Among the other methods for getting information were the reports from four specialists who had in advance sized up shopping facilities and social customs in four counties, ranging from a small rural county to a highly urbanized county.

This was the background information on which the specialists began their study. A field trip of the class to a Wisconsin town of 4,000 gave them a chance to go further with their questioning and practice interviewing merchants to get the information they needed. They felt that this method of collecting facts would be particularly helpful in leader training.

The panel discussion was tried with homemakers discussing their shopping problems, 4-H girls on their particular clothing interests, manufacturers and labor representatives on "problems in making and marketing men's suits," and a consumer-retailer panel of local business people and two clothing specialists on women's dresses. Business was represented by a dress buyer, a store manager, a training department head, and a dry-cleaner.

Small committees of clothing specialists worked out ideas for teaching how to buy men's suits, children's shoes, women's dresses, and foundation garments. Trade representatives taking part in these work sessions gave fresh approaches to teaching. For example, a representative from a testing laboratory told how faults in returned goods were analyzed, giving some good ideas for a clinic-type meeting with homemakers.

Experiences of these summer school students showed that methods for developing ideas must be quite different from those used in teaching skills. Role playing and related forms of sociodrama were considered as having special advantages for teaching buymanship. Short demonstrations for television are a way of reaching mothers of young children. Tips on buying are adaptable to short programs and can be made timely and in keeping with market changes.

The conclusion of the 31 specialists attending the course was that extension clothing programs must be constantly sensitive to changes in social customs that affect clothing, to changes in consumer demands, and to new developments on the market. To do this involves constant sharpening of our tools for getting and giving information.

The committee on buying children's shoes study the samples of worn shoes brought in from home by each member of the class.

4-H Rifle Work in Texas

WILLIAM E. MEINSCHER, County Agricultural Agent, Austin County, Tex.

4-H CLUB marksmanship training and rifle work in Texas dates back to about 1940 when some instruction was given at 4-H camps. The first I remember was given at a 4-H Forest Camp in Kirbyville.

One of the first 4-H Rifle Clubs to be affiliated with the National Rifle Association was in my county when the 4-H Junior Rifle Club received its charter in 1941. This gave the club a program based on nationally recognized rules and fundamentals. That same year, the boys' district 4-H camp at Bastrop offered work in marksmanship. Later this was a popular activity at all boys' district camps.

Many clubs are now affiliated with the National Rifle Association and thus get assistance from the Army through the Director of Civilian Marksmanship. The rifles, ammunition, and targets received in this way and affiliation with the Junior NRA Program help to make this a nationally recognized rifle training program in the fundamentals of marksmanship. In some counties there are clubs not affiliated with the NRA that are doing rifle work, but they do not seem to make as much progress, for they have no definite program that is recognized in other parts of the country.

Elimination rifle matches held in each district in late years have been popular. The top team goes to the State 4-H Round-Up to represent the district in the State 4-H matches. Medals are awarded to the high-scoring individuals and to the three high-scoring teams. In 1951, when each district was allowed first and second teams, 23 teams and 92 individuals shot for State honors.

The program is in charge of the Texas wildlife specialist, but the handling of the State 4-H Club rifle match is given to a committee of county agricultural agents. The program is not only popular with the boys but also with their parents who appreciate having their sons taught the proper handling of firearms.

The winning rifle team, 4-H Roundup, left to right: Henry Smith, assistant county agricultural agent, coach; Freddie Hoyt, W. L. Fuller, and Bob Perry (high point man), from Harris County, Tex.

Several years ago when some agents felt that the 4-H rifle work should be standardized under the national rules, so that the State winning team could take part in national matches, they formed the Texas 4-H Junior Rifle Association. This association has a county agent in each district as a director, whose duty is to see that the rifle work there is carried on in a recognized manner. Some day in the future we may be able to hold a national 4-H rifle match and each send a team in the same way we send a livestock team to a National Judging Contest.

At the last meeting of the directors of the Texas Agricultural Agents' Association they recognized the importance of 4-H Club rifle work by appointing a standing committee on it, of which I was appointed chairman. This committee will work towards a more uniform and thorough training in marksmanship fundamentals.

Some who are not familiar with the program may ask, "Why this rifle training among the 4-H Club boys?" First of all, I will say that every red-blooded American boy likes to shoot, and this being a fact, then let us train him in the safety of firearms and the fundamentals of marksmanship. You are teaching him something that will be useful to him in war or in peace. Accidents with firearms are generally caused by persons who do not know their guns.

4-H Club boys who were in World War II wrote me to say how much this training had helped them. In time of peace, rifle shooting is as clean a sport as anyone can find, whether shooting at a paper target or hunting game.

We need recreation in our club work, and rifle work offers this recreation, for both boys and girls. The writer has also given rifle instruction in girls' camps and finds that they are as anxious as the boys to be good marksmen.

According to reports during World War II only about 2 percent of the men inducted into the Armed Forces had any gun experience. Let us again make America a nation of riflemen, but do it under supervision.

Television

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the educational material that they have to offer.

Subjects of programs already presented include the Extension Service, how to have a safe Christmas, making Christmas greens, the flower garden, conservation, the story of the State's poultry industry, and similar shows on apples, milk, and greenhouse crops. Other subjects that have been featured include flower arrangement, saving kitchen space, the Future Farmers of America, the 4-H program, small fruits, care of the home grounds, simple furniture, the home garden, vocational agriculture, control of garden pests, National Home Demonstration Week, the work of the experiment station, and the asparagus industry of the State.

The production of the weekly program is a cooperative affair involving the work of many people. County Agent Brown has at his call an Extension Service Television Advisory Committee that aids in the selection of subject matter, the relationships with the television station, and the participation of extension staff people on the programs. Earle S. Carpenter, extension specialist in visual aids at the University of Massachusetts, handles the visual materials needed for each show, and is present to assist at each show.

All kinds of tried and true extension teaching methods have been adapted to television and used with success. The flannelgraph has an important place in the programs. Actual materials are used whenever possible; and pictures and slides are held to a mimimum, being utilized only when necessary to portray something that cannot be brought to the studio or cannot be shown in any other way.

Extension's television participation in a show of this nature started originally at the noontime period. But a change in program arrangement put the Extension program in a morning hour, where it has pioneered morning television in Boston with surprising results.

Requests and letters from television viewers in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut attest to the interest and value of the program, and to the importance of television in carrying on Extension's educational program.

County Agent Brown, who has had a long and successful experience with the use of radio in extension work, is enthusiastic about his experience in television. He says that the combination of showing as well as telling promotes much audience reaction and makes it possible to get results from television teaching. He says that television is a "natural" for extension workers, since so many extension people are well trained in demonstrations. The transition from demonstrating a practice or a method before a group of people to presenting that same demonstration before a television camera is not hard to make; and he points to a series of successful television shows by extension people on the Boston station as a good example of how extension workers take to television the way ducks take to water.

Pay Dirt

(*Continued from page* 157)

on how the retailer, as the consumer's buying agent, can do a better job for his customers.

Demonstrations on how to cut up, package, price, and merchandise poultry and meat products were also among the highlights of the Clinic. They served to illustrate how Extension is equipping itself to deliver a broad program of education to food retailers and other distributors. A program that considers the retailers' problems. One that makes a maximum contribution toward the entire store operation; not just a single department, or commodity.

The tools and equipment Extension needs to do this kind of a job are being fashioned and sharpened by research, both public and private, and by close working relationships with the industry. Several key members of the food distribution trade appeared on the program at Purdue. From their talks on store layout, merchandising, wholesaler - retailer cooperation, and the retailer's educational needs, it was apparent that there was a need for research on these subjects.

4-H Thrives in Cities

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poultry, mechanics, and insect control, are suitable for urban use. Other agricultural projects are not.

Most States reported that health, repair of household equipment, handicraft, personal accounts, and electrification are also suitable for urban use.

Of the 34 States having urban clubs, 10 noted revisions or adjustments in project requirements or the development of new projects to meet urban needs.

Denver, Colo., has introduced a new project on dogs, and another on forestry.

Michigan added new projects on ceramics, pets, hobbies, plastics, radio, and home mechanics. Michigan is also considering such new projects as house plants, care of the lawn, care of the family car, baby sitting, dramatics, art, recreation, and citizenship.

Minnesota has developed a 4-H mechanics project, chiefly woodworking, for the nonfarm boy.

New Mexico has added such handicraft projects as leathercraft, woodcraft, ship carving, embroidery, textile painting, metal modeling, photography, metal etching, and shellcraft. The garden project has been revised greatly for urban youth.

• Among those who are helping to shape extension services abroad is WENDELL HOLMAN of Missouri. With 14 successful years as county agent in Boone County and experience on the State specialist staff, he is well fitted to serve as extension adviser in Egypt.

• GEORGE LANDSBURG, Saginaw County, Mich., is another agent passing on his extension know-how in foreign ports. His Point 4 assignment to India brought to 5 the number of Michigan agents in foreign service. They are Hans Kardel, Gordon Schlubatis, Ronald Kaven, and Donald Curry.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Stella S. English
Agricultural Research Administration

Wet Eggs Spoil Sooner

The job of cleaning dirty eggs is only half done when they are washed. Drying the wet eggs is even more important, say ARA poultry scientists. Recent tests show that spoilage from bacteria doubles when eggs are poorly dried or packed in wet fillers. The trouble comes when the packed eggs are transferred to the cooling room. As the water evaporates from the wet eggs and fillers, the humidity in the room goes up and creates an ideal environment for the growth of spoilage bacteria.

Here are some recommendations for handling dirty eggs: (1) Wash only the dirty eggs; don't run clean eggs through the wash, (2) thoroughly dry the washed eggs immediately and pack in clean, dry fillers, (3) mark the cases of washed eggs for short storage and early consumption; washed eggs do not keep as well as unwashed eggs under any condition.

The most urgent recommendation of all is to make every effort to produce clean eggs by keeping the nests clean and gathering the eggs frequently.

Hot Lunch Replaces Dinner Pail

School bells are ringing again, and millions of children are starting a new school year. This is an old story, but it has a new angle; we don't see as many dinner pails swinging on their arms as we used to. The reason is more lunches served in school cafeterias operating under the National School Lunch Program. One-third of all children enrolled in schools are now able to get their lunches in these cafeterias.

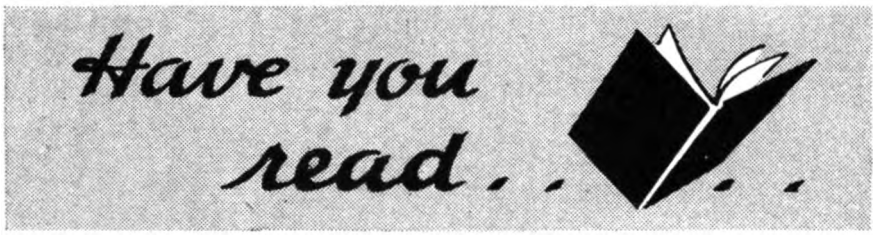
This means not only that fewer mothers have to pack cold lunches but also that more children are getting hot lunches that are more nutritious. A recent survey of representative pairs of school cafeterias—one of each participating in the NSLP and one not—showed that 90 percent of the children purchasing lunches under the NSLP chose a complete or type A lunch at a cost of 22 cents. The type A lunch furnishes one-third of the daily nutritional requirements. In the schools not under the program, only 22 percent purchased a complete lunch, which cost 40 cents. In the NSLP cafeterias children who cannot afford to pay must be served free or at reduced cost, without discrimination.

Communities in which NSLP lunchrooms are operated also benefit in ways other than healthier children. During the 1951-52 school year, food purchased locally amounted to 250 million dollars—80 percent of the total value of all foods used by the schools. This means more community business for producers, wholesalers, and retailers.

Patience Pays

It will pay many soybean producers to store their soybeans on the farm this fall and sell them later in the season. This is the conclusion of PMA marketing specialists after an exhaustive study of soybean storage, its problems, costs, and returns. The study, which was reported last summer, showed that in 4 out of 5 years since World War II it would have paid farmers well to follow this practice. They did follow it in large numbers last fall and benefited to the tune of 30 million dollars in increased income. In addition, they saved the cost of elevator storage and helped to ease the freight car shortage.

Loading soy beans onto the conveyor which will take them into the farm storage bin. The beans will be held for sale later in the season.



ANIMAL NUTRITION. Leonard A. Maynard. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., September 1951. 474 pp. (Third Edition.)

• Extensive current research on the fundamental principles and problems of livestock feeding is constantly developing a wealth of new information which continues to expand a more exact knowledge of this important subject for practical application. Because of this progress, keeping up with the new developments in the field of animal nutrition in book form is a man-sized chore for any author.

This Dr. Maynard has done effectively in this third edition of his authoritative book, which follows his second edition by a scant 4 years. He has done a good job of bringing in much new information without expanding the size of the book materially or changing its familiar pattern. His discussion of the comprehensive subject of animal nutrition is well organized, clearly and interestingly written, and thoroughly documented.

In the new edition, the space devoted to isotopes as tracers in nutrition studies has been increased. The section on proteins has also been expanded by a useful discussion on the time factor in protein synthesis. The chapters on minerals and vitamins have been brought up to date and a short discussion of factorial and Latin square designs in nutritional experimentation is included. The chapter on feeding standards mentions the National Research Council recommended allowances of nutrients for the various classes of farm animals.

Because of the already substantial size of the book, it has been necessary to keep discussion of individual subject-matter items to a minimum but the author has made generous reference to original sources and literature. This latest edition of Dr. Maynard's book should prove to be a valuable addition to the working gear of the serious student of the fundamentals of animal nutrition.—*Thomas H. Bartilson, Extension Animal Husbandman, USDA.*

RAISING SMALL ANIMALS FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT. Frank G. Ashbrook. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. N. Y. 1951. 260 pp., 152 fig.

• Here is a good reference for men and women, boys and girls who enjoy working with animals and who wish to get a start in raising them. It is of value to anyone interested in the home food supply. A wide range of small animals is discussed—goats, rabbits, hamsters, white mice and rats, poultry of all kinds, game birds, fur animals such as minks and chinchillas, pond fish, frogs, and even fish baits. There are chapters on marketing and storing the produce and on recipes for cooking unusual meats.

Among the illustrations are many working drawings and pictures to show the construction of breeding pens and equipment.

The book fills a void in this subject which is of interest to many 4-H Club members as well as adults who plan to pursue a small animal project on a full- or part-time basis. It is adaptable for suburban as well as farm people and it applies to any part of the country.

The biologist author has served in the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, for 35 years and is well known in the Department of Agriculture. He is one of the country's leading fur farming experts.—*R. J. Haskell, Extension Specialist, Garden and Home Food Preservation Program, USDA.*

HOW TO DEVELOP YOUR THINKING ABILITY. Kenneth S. Keyes, Jr. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York 36, N. Y., 1951, 246 pp., 81 full-page cartoons.

• "Straight thinking will tend to make your foresight as good as your hindsight." That is the third sentence of this book which is intended to help you put your hindsight in reverse.

The author speaks about "verbal maps." A verbal map is not only an accurate statement—or thought or action, it must also be adequate. An accurate verbal map may be only a half-truth. An adequate verbal map is the whole truth.

But the author says the whole truth is really hard to reach and he tells us why: (1) You can never know all about anything; (2) no two things are identical; (3) things may act differently in different places; (4) things appear differently to different people; (5) things exist in varying degrees; and (6) everything changes from time to time.

Those are the author's six tools of thinking. Use those six tools and you can help yourself think straight.

The book is profusely illustrated with cartoons which drive home in a humorous way the point the author is making.

The last five chapters are devoted to (1) getting along with other people, (2) building a happier marriage, (3) achieving success in business, (4) finding causes for things that worry you, and (5) building a world free from wars and want.

The book is interesting reading for county extension agents. Persons interested in extension evaluation should read the book because it illustrates evaluation principles in a simplified manner.—*Fred P. Frutchey, In Charge, Foreign Student Section, Extension Service, USDA.*

• Two reading lists—BOOKS ON COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK and CURRENT BOOKS THAT MAY HELP YOU ON YOUR JOB have been prepared for extension workers. These lists from the Library Committee, of Mu Chapter, Epsilon Sigma Phi, were prepared primarily for members of the Federal Extension staff. A few copies are still available.

About People . . .

• SUSIE V. POWELL, one of the first five home demonstration agents appointed by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, passed away at her home in Mississippi on July 9. "Susie V.," as her friends called her, was one of the first to use many accepted extension methods. She conceived the idea of appointing a county board of advisers for county home demonstration agents, made up of the officers of home demonstration clubs in the county; and she was one of the first to make up a county plan of work. Some of the best-known home demonstration leaders trained under Susie V.—for example, May Cresswell of Mississippi and the late Connie Bonslagel who served the extension cause so well in Arkansas. A woman of great inspiration and creative ability she gave of her best when the home demonstration movement was young. She greatly influenced the budding home demonstration organization. Her friends gave to the Susie V. Powell 4-H Club Scholarship instead of sending flowers at her death.

• MRS. LAURA I. WINTER was another pioneer of imagination and vigor. She served for 30 fruitful years before her retirement in 1947 and died recently in her Kansas home. A Canadian by birth she graduated from Cornell University but returned to Canada as wife of a Northwest Mounted Policeman whose ability to track down criminals was matched by his musical talent. After his sudden death, she went to Wyoming as emergency home demonstration agent in Lincoln County and then to Kansas as home nursing specialist, and then back to Wyoming as home demonstration agent in Platt County. A trained nurse, she developed a going health program there. In Sedgwick County, Kansas, where she served for 15 years, the convenient and beautiful homes are a monument to her work. A county agent with whom she worked once said of her work, "She has a wonderful personality and understands in a wonderful way the problems of the people living on the farm."

• MISS AMY KELLY received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at the annual commencement exercises of South Dakota State College.

Miss Kelly's work in the field of Extension began before the Smith-Lever Act was passed by Congress to provide the Nation-wide extension program. Her first job, as an instructor in foods and nutrition, was in Idaho, where she was the first home demonstration agent in the State. In 1926, she went to Kansas State College as State home demonstration leader, and remained there until she joined the University of Missouri staff in 1936. This June marked the completion of 39 years in the field of home economics extension.

She announced, in 1948, that she was retiring, but the call of her life's work was too strong, and in less than a year she was back at work.

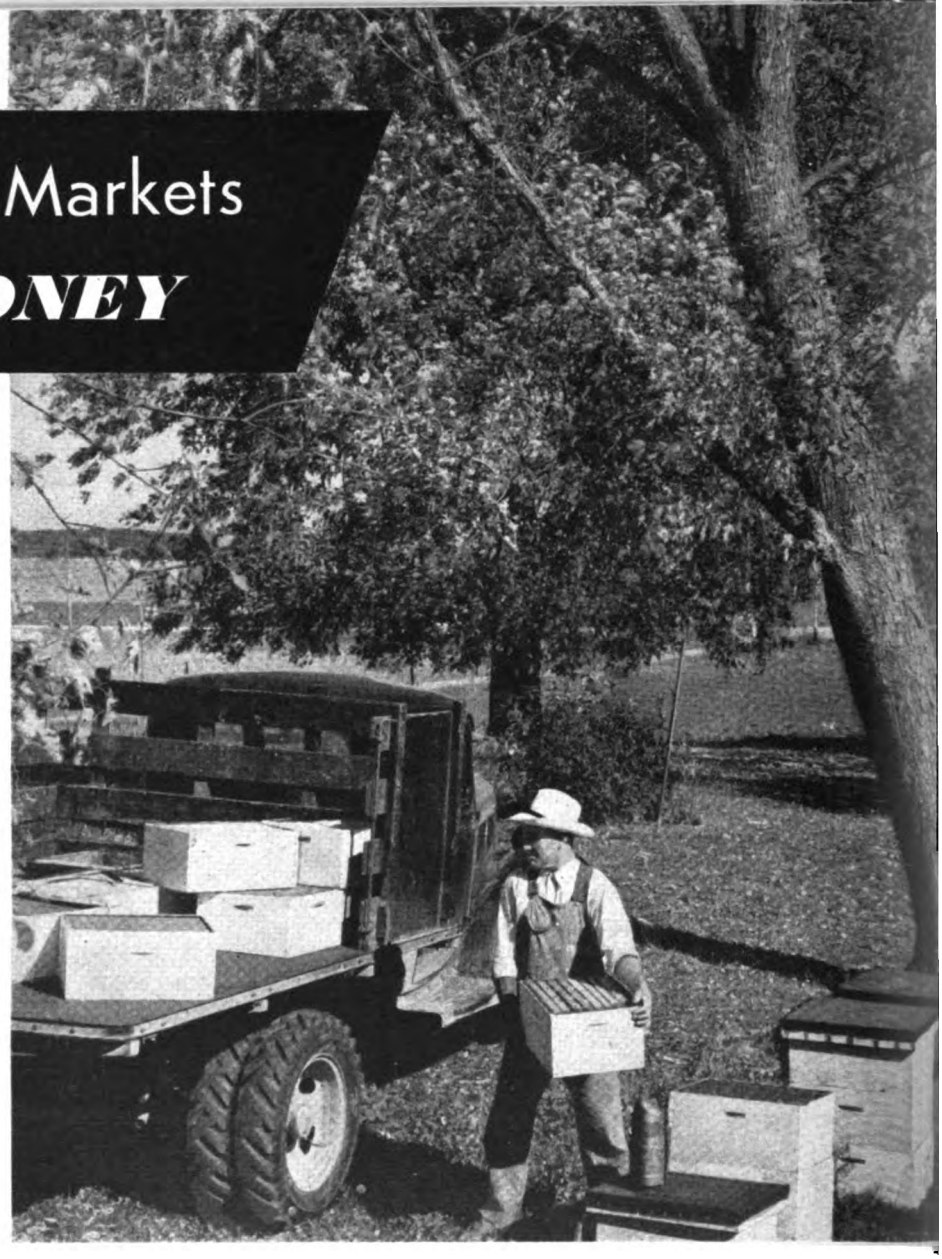
• Honoring MISS MAY CRESSWELL, State home demonstration agent, for her 34 years of service in Mississippi, the State Home Demonstration Council and the State extension staff presented her with a trip to Europe: something she had long desired. She plans to take the trip next summer.

Good Work Is Recognized

Two members of the New York State Extension staff received awards recently from the Cornell chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension fraternity. A. George Allen (center), Clinton County 4-H Club agent, was cited for a radio quiz program involving all the clubs in the county which was described in the February "Review." The program had wide listener appeal and attracted the attention of a national network. Prof. Robert C. Ogle (right), Cornell poultry specialist, was honored for his work among 4-H Clubs and for his promotion of exhibits, contests, and projects that have stimulated large increases in membership.

The awards were presented by Prof. Louis M. Hurd, chairman of the chapter award committee.

Building Better Markets for HONEY



Increased year round use of honey is goal of autumn marketing program.

Beekeepers in every county of the United States are now marketing honey. To assure increased sales of this high-energy sweet, the producers and all segments of the food trade are cooperating in an intensive merchandising program during the entire month of October.

This program, which recognizes the importance of the honeybee to American agriculture, reaches its peak during National Honey Week, October 26 to November 2.

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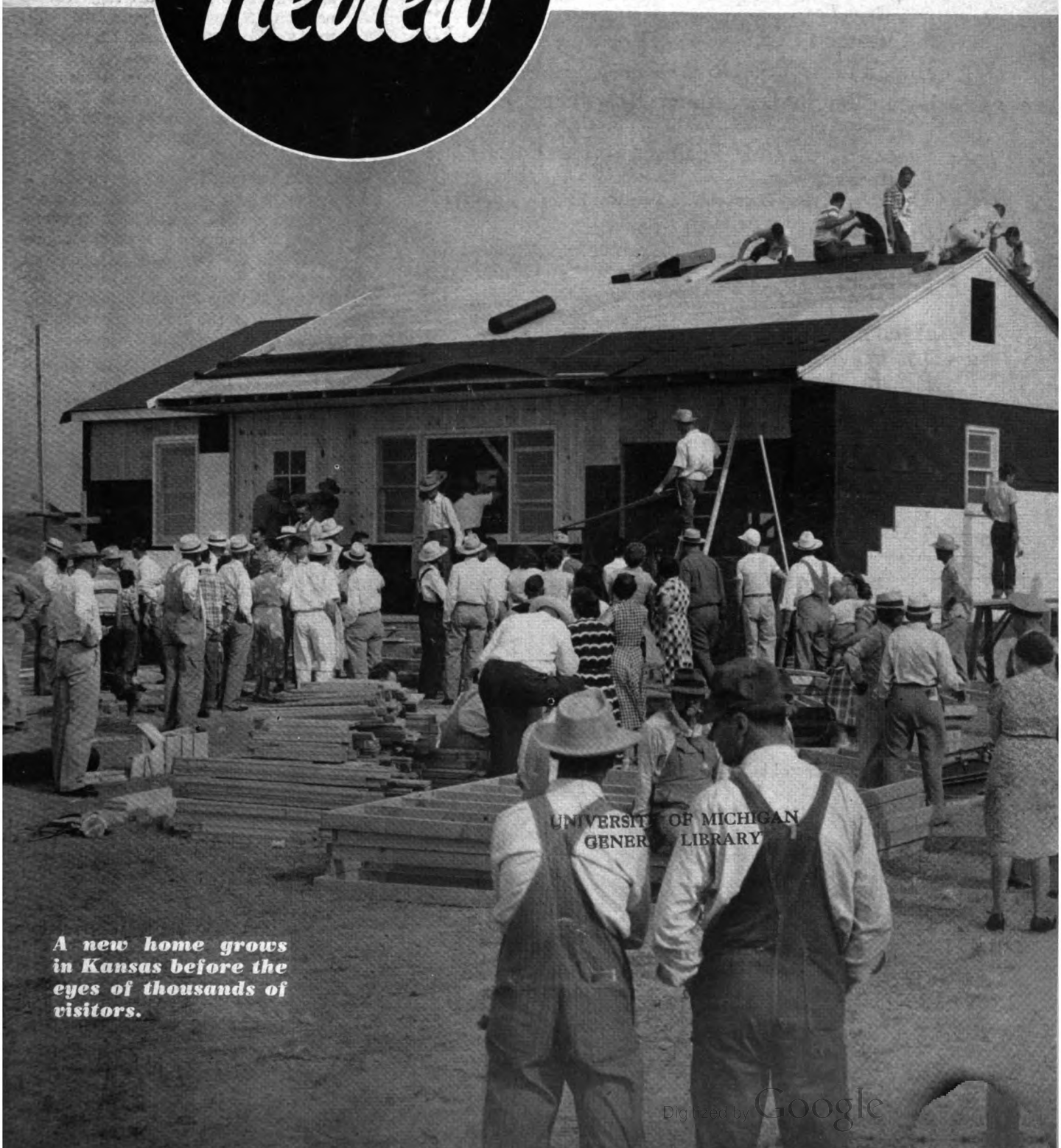
EXTENSION SERVICE Review

OCTOBER 1952



A new home grows in Kansas before the eyes of thousands of visitors.

In this issue—

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

Official Organ of the
Cooperative Extension Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

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LESTER A. SCHLUP, *Chief*
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Ear to the Ground

• October 24 marks the seventh anniversary of the day on which the United Nations Charter became effective. Around the world people are celebrating. The UN Day poster exhibited in your town is being displayed in 60 different languages, in every part of the world. Two years ago we made many UN flags to be used on UN Day. This year Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, and Liberia are specializing in the making of UN flags. There is a national committee in charge of the celebration in Australia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, India, and Pakistan. Japan has planned a big observance. Liberia and Thailand have made the day a national holiday, and Mexico is putting on a UN Day program in every school in the country. Americans are featuring the exchange of gifts and greetings between peoples of the United Nations and birthday parties in honor of the UN. It is indeed a holiday observed by the whole world.

• Right after UN Day comes the National Home Demonstration Council meeting in Raleigh, N. C. About 1,500 delegates representing State Home Demonstration Councils from coast to coast will be there to discuss the theme "Forward to Peace With Freedom." A new feature of this annual meeting, according to President Jennie Williams of Banner, Wyo., is a series of panel discussions on such subjects as health and safety, civil defense, reading in rural homes, and international affairs.

• Early in the month National Fire Prevention Week gives every agent a chance to get in a few good licks for preparedness against this important waster of farm wealth.

• A quick glance at the articles lined up for next month shows an Alabama banker writing about an exciting forestry program; how irrigation, a new idea in Louisiana, is being successfully demonstrated; some ingenious visual aids for teaching health and nutrition devised by an Arkansas 4-H Club girl; and some good ideas on teaching nutrition, as developed by Dr. Evelyn Blanchard at the short course for Negro home demonstration agents.

Farm and Family Living Balanced Before Your Eyes

L. L. LONGSDORF, Extension Editor, Kansas

BALANCED farming and family living takes on a new, modern look when educational and commercial interests join hands to demonstrate its value.

Here, under cumulus clouds, in the exact geographical center of the United States, there was unfolded the dollars and cents value of a balanced farming and homemaking enterprise. Throughout ran the theme of a home as the control point of the farm business enterprise, of family planning for improvement in rural living, of enduring faith in the soil as symbolic of "the good life," of a nucleus for building strong citizenry in the conduct of a stable farm industry.

Here, before 15,000 farmers, their wives, and rural youth, mingled with men and women from industry; 10 years of progressive farming and homemaking were patterned into a modern farm production plant in a single day.

Here, the landscape changed from a poverty-stricken area of 240 acres for a net return of $6 in 1951, to a modern farm business in which both owner and tenant may report "Balanced farming pays good dividends."

Here, in a single day: (1) a modern farm home with complete water system and sewage disposal plant, (2) a milking parlor, loafing shed, and modern equipment to accomdate a herd of 15 to 20 dairy cows, (3) a pond for storage of 16 acre feet of water, (4) terraced fields as protection from rapid runoff, (5) seeding and reseeding of the protected pasture areas for a dairy herd and a plain steer or heifer wintering project, (6) newly fenced areas about home site and pasture lands, (7) complete landscape layout, (8) pastures furrowed on the contours to check runoff, (9) a 1500-bushel grain bin, poultry house, and livestock corral, and (10) electricity through REA lines. All these were done in 1 day.

Here, were mirrored 10 standards of measurements—10 standards that have become the key words in planning Kansas farming during the past 5 years. They include: (1) soil erosion losses stopped on entire farm, (2) soil-building program on all cropland, (3) year-round pasture programs, (4) right kinds of livestock, (5) big enough farm business, (6) well-placed buildings and lots, (7) attractive place with a nice yard, trees, and shrubs, (8) modern farm home, (9) wise use of family resources, and (10) well-kept farm and home account books used as guides in operations.

These standards reflect the imagination and understanding of the needs of Kansas agriculture by Director L. C. Williams. These were the standards that were adopted by a commercial cooperating agency, Radio Station WIBW, Topeka, Kans., affiliate of the Capper Publications, in keying the Hobbs Farm, from "dawn to dusk" farm face-lifting demonstration for visitors from 18 States, and every county within the Sunflower State.

The year-round program of balanced farming and family living conducted by Paul Gilpin, agricultural agent, and Lois Maxine Cooley, home demonstration agent, Smith County, helped in a large measure to make the Lebanon demonstration day pos-

(*Continued on page* 183)

Professor L. E. Willoughby, extension agronomist (left) and Dr. Harold E. Myers, assistant dean and associate director (right) tell the story of soil building and pasture improvement. (Below) A 16 acre feet storage reservoir under construction.

City Editors Study Poultry

OVID BAY
Agricultural Editor, Missouri

TWENTY-FOUR city food and farm editors, and home economists with commercial concerns gained a better understanding of the production and processing phase of the poultry industry in Missouri as a result of a 2-day tour in the field planned by a committee headed by Elmer Winner, extension poultryman at the University of Missouri.

While the tour, the first of its kind, was sponsored by the Missouri Agricultural Extension Service, the cost of meals, lodging and transportation of the visitors was paid by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation to show other groups the value of such a tour.

This group, for the most part, had eaten a lot of roast turkey and fried chicken, but had never actually had any first-hand information about the poultry industry. On this tour they were out to learn the "farm-end" of the poultry business and paid particular attention to production and marketing techniques. They visited two farms selling hatching eggs, a broiler farm, a turkey ranch, and a quality egg farm. They also visited a hatchery and a processing plant.

The tour started in Jefferson City with a turkey banquet and then split up into two groups following the farm visits. The people from the St. Louis area visited a hatchery in Warrenton and processing and retailing plants in St. Louis while those from the Kansas City area visited a hatchery and processing plant in Sedalia and egg grading and retailing plants in Kansas City.

First stop on the farm tour was made at the Joe Sanning farm in Miller County. The Sannings have a fairly new laying house nearly 100 feet long and are now keeping a flock of more than 500 White Rock hens. They sell eggs to a hatchery and average 219 eggs a year per hen.

Some pullets were coming into production, and city press and radio people had a chance to understand that all of the eggs a pullet lays when she first comes into production are small and a period of production is required before they reach normal egg size. The fact that the greatest portion of the laying flock must be replaced by young pullets each year was news to some of the editors.

Facts about the poultry business are explained to food editors by Adolph Berendezen. County Agent Walter Russell, Miller County (second from right).

These city editors and home economists had an opportunity to see the careful planning, management, and care that goes into the production of an egg—a broiler—a pullet—or a turkey. And they observed that it costs money—a lot of money to produce poultry and poultry products—and that the farm operator must be very efficient if he is to make a profit.

Those on the tour were shown labor-saving equipment and brooding and range equipment. Adolph Berendzen told the group that an automatic waterer and a feed room in his new hen house along with a track and feed carrier for distributing the feed in the house enabled him to take care of 1,000-hen flock with less labor than he formerly used in caring for a flock of 250 hens.

It is believed that this tour method of extension teaching of people who reach many readers illustrates a way of increasing the effectiveness and of expanding extension education.

Here are a few comments made by those on the tour!

A market reporter attending the tour, said, "The vastness of the poultry industry and growth of commercialism impressed me—even though I have read about it, seeing is more educational. I did gain much from the trip, and both the production and marketing angles will help me in my marketing reporting."

A radio editor said, "The tour was an educational experience that I, personally, will long remember. The tangible value of the tour, in my opinion, is the valuable information we now have at our disposal and which, in turn, can be passed along to the consuming public that all of us serve in one capacity or another."

A home economist commented. "The knowledge received will be of much benefit to me in talking with customers, and also in training our girls and writing articles in our monthly magazine."

A Common Bond

Extension agents have much in common whether they work in Puerto Rico, Indiana, or Massachusetts. Two young agents from Puerto Rico recently found themselves exchanging ideas and experiences with fellow agents some thousand miles from their own counties. Former 4-H Club members, they were chosen to represent their island in the International Farm Youth Exchange. Pausing in Washington on their return trip, they set down some of their impressions.

SIX WEEKS IN NEW ENGLAND

FROM the most southern part of the United States 'way up north to Massachusetts is a long journey, and a home demonstration agent finds things very different and very interesting. This is the good fortune that happened to me. I lived with fellow extension workers for 6 weeks in one of the oldest States, coming from Puerto Rico which seeks to be one of the youngest States.

Looking back on these recent experiences, what did I find most interesting? I think I would pick out the Woman's 4-H Leader Conference. These women meet once a year to receive training and improve themselves in their work with groups. The way they worked and their great spirit of service toward their fellow citizens surprised and pleased me.

"The Order of Pearls," described in the October 1950 issue of the REVIEW, was here before my eyes—a string of pearls to leaders serving 10 years, as a recognition of their work. It is a great encouragement to them.

The more I saw and heard, the stronger grew my conviction that although there are certain differences in the way we work, extension work in Puerto Rico and Massachusetts has the same goal—that is, to place educational opportunities before people so that, through work and education, they may improve their economic and physical well-being and realize to the full the satisfactions, contentment, and pleasure of life.

Our educational tools are the same, but the way we use them differs. We in Puerto Rico work through leaders, too, but we also work more directly with the women in our counties because our situation is different. Our home demonstration agents must also do 4-H Club work, while in Massachusetts there is a 4-H agent. Our program of work is the same as in the States but is adapted to the needs and interests of our people.—*Maria Consuelo Vaquer, Home Demonstration Agent, Guayama, Puerto Rico.*

CONDITIONS ARE DIFFERENT

ALTHOUGH the Extension Service in Puerto Rico is similar to that on the mainland there is quite a difference in carrying out the job. In Warren and LaPorte Counties, Ind., the agricultural agent reaches almost all of the farmers by car, or else by telephone or mail. Down there in Puerto Rico, my extension district, Naranjito, has no rural telephone or rural mail, and I can reach no more than one-fourth of the farmers by car. The circular letters have to be sent through the schoolboys or through local volunteer leaders, and I make most of my farm visits on horseback or sometimes by walking. In Puerto Rico, as compared with Indiana, more than 70 percent of the land is rolling, hilly, and steep, and the county agent has an "uphill" job.

During my 4 weeks in Indiana I attended the annual Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Round-Up, held from June 9 to 12 at Purdue University, with more than 2,800 4-H members and leaders representing the 92 Indiana extension counties. I also attended the annual State 4-H Junior Leader Conference, June 17 to 20, at DePauw University, where there were more than 500 junior leaders from the different extension counties of Indiana. Really I was surprised by the magnificent 4-H work that the Extension Service is carrying on in Indiana.

The Warren County agricultural agent is carrying out an excellent educational program. During the 2 weeks I spent in that county I attended 4-H Club meetings, a soil conservation district supervisors' meeting, result demonstration meetings, and a program-planning committee meeting.

But we are doing good work through the Extension Service in Puerto Rico, too. There are 20,000 4-H boys and girls, and we have a successful farmers' education program teaching better cultivation practices and better methods of community living.—*Jose D. Colon, County Agent, Naranjito, Puerto Rico.*

The two young Puerto Rican agents talk over their experiences with Assistant Director Paul V. Kepner.

Here's How You Do It

The demonstration, one of Extension's first and most useful tools, is having a revival. Testimonials are from County Agent George R. Simons of North Dakota as reported by Melvin J. Berg, Assistant State Extension Editor, and from D. B. Fales, Assistant State 4-H Club Leader, who reports on 4-H Club experience in New York.

COUNTY AGENT USES DEMONSTRATION

SIX years ago not a farmer was using fertilizer in Griggs County, N. Dak. That's when George B. Simons, county extension agent, set up a number of fertilizer trials with small grains. The results were astonishing. Farmers became interested, drill attachments and fertilizers came into demand.

Last spring, word was spread around that a car of 11-48-0 was arriving in Cooperstown, the county seat station. When the car arrived, enough farmers were on hand to unload it in 45 minutes. In the last 6 years, no dealer in Cooperstown has paid a cent demurrage on a fertilizer car. Farmers take it right from the car and thus cut down on handling costs.

Counting this year's trials, Simons has run more than one hundred fertilizer trials on small grain crops, corn, alfalfa and hay, and pasture.

Simons has been touring the State holding meetings with fertilizer dealers, county agents and others, discussing the results of his trials. He was guest speaker at the Northwest Farm Managers meeting in Fargo, Farmers Union Exchange Dealers in St. Paul, and the Midwest Barley Conference in Minneapolis, Minn., last March.

In May, at Winnipeg, Canada, T. J. Harrison, Director of Manitoba Institute of Agrologists, introduced Simons as the county agent who knew "how to do it."

All demonstration methods are used by Simons in presenting his story of "Extra Dollars From Fertilizer." The demonstration starts out with introductory remarks. Comparisons and results are shown with the use of colored slides. Charts and signs are also used. In the 30-minute demonstration, Simons points out the net costs from a dollar investment standpoint. By using small sacks of grain, bales of hay, and charts, the use of commercial fertilizer is shown in net income per acre. Simons says, farmers are interested in net cost figures.

Climaxing the demonstration, Simons holds up a roll of dollar bills and says, "here's the kind of hay farmers are interested in, use fertilizer, it pays dollars and dollars to you." At that moment, the entire demonstration is draped with one dollar bills.

4-H'ERS SHOW HOW

THE fact that you are from Missouri doesn't bother 5,000 New York State 4-H demonstrators one bit. Showing "how" is their business, and they feel quite at home presenting better practices of agriculture and homemaking that they have learned through their 4-H Club work. They are good too, these young people—they know what they are talking about—it's everyday practice with them.

Want to know how to barbecue a chicken, feed a calf, plan a garden, or take care of a tractor properly? If you do, take time to look in on one of these demonstrators. It's all in a day's work as far as they are concerned. Or maybe you would like to know how to plant a tree, test your soil, or make corsages. You name it and chances are that one of the 4-H'ers in your neighborhood has selected the idea for a demonstration topic. If one of them has, you are in luck, for you will have an opportunity to see why giving a demonstration is an important part of the New York State 4-H Club program. Listen to—and observe, if you will—that 10-year-old boy over there who is going to tell and show you how to grade eggs for market. It is his first demonstration. Note his enthusiasm and confidence, and the careful preparation he has made for his presentation. There is little doubt he will

(*Continued on page* 183)

This young showman, who knows how to interest his audience and put across his message, is just one of thousands of 4-H demonstrators.

Extension Studies HUMAN RELATIONS

BOB KULL
Information Specialist
Washington

"OF ALL the confused, purposeless, time-wasting deals I ever got hooked on, this takes the beat."

Hank Krebser flung himself down on his not-too-soft bunk in our room in Dorm G at the University of Maryland. Then he reared up again, glared across at me and said, "(Censored) . . . I have half a notion to pack up and go home."

At the moment many of us, the 47 extension workers in Dorm C and G, were letting off steam in the privacy of our rooms. We had gotten involved on the Human Relations Workshop (June 23-August 1) with scholarships offered to every State. One week had passed.

But in the next 5 weeks we did a complete about face. Almost to a person, I believe we were satisfied that the time had been well worth it.

The workshop, in the Institute of Child Study at the University, has been running 5 years for teachers. It was an experiment for extension workers, because it is normally a three-summer deal, and there was a lot of skepticism among the staff that we could get much in 6 weeks. But we did get a great deal.

Ramrod was Ed Aiton, executive director of the National 4-H Club Foundation, which arranged for the scholarships from the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. Top hand was Dr. Glenn Dildine, an unassuming, learned but practical gent, who is one of the most patient persons I've ever met. We in Extension are lucky, because Glenn left the University in September to join the 4-H Foundation. Hal Bottrell, director of the Community Laboratory Program, University of Houston, also worked with us, along with the regular Institute staff.

Our group represented 32 States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and South America. There were 18 State 4-H workers, 4 county 4-H workers, 10 county agents, 6 home demonstration agents, 4 State specialists, and 2 people from the New England Pilot Project. We mixed with about 200 teachers in lectures and one seminar, had two strictly extension sessions.

Our first loud gripes, believe it or not, came from the freedom we had: no reading assignments, no exams, no term papers, no dictatorship in class (we sat in a circle in chairs, fixed our own objectives, and the instructor merely counseled—the "group dynamics" approach). We handled this freedom, I am ashamed to say, like a hot potato—because we had come expecting to be told what to do. However, we gradually clarified our individual and group objectives, got to know the staff and each other, and got down to business.

Our subject matter was "human development"—the conclusions that scientists have been drawing in the last 15 years, since they've been mixing the facts from 8 or 10 sciences, physical and social, of the human being. We got it from 12 lectures, from reading, and from the staff in class. I gained an understanding that you and I have learned how to act in our own way from the myriad of complex, variable, and unique influences we call our environment or background.

Conclusion: You are doing the best you know how, in light of what the world (your family, friends, society) has taught you. If your "education" has been good (or bad), your behavior is good (or bad)—so I can't blame you for your bad actions. Instead, I'll absorb your kicks, with patience, understanding, and sympathy. And if I'm good to you, you'll be good to me. In short, science is backing up the Golden Rule.

Why study human relations? First, because it's the most common experience of mankind. And the most abused. Most of men's troubles stem from two causes; the whims of nature, and the inability of people to get along together. Human relations is learning how to get along.

Second, it's a skill, and whether we like it or not, as teachers, mind changers, or opinion influencers, we are human relations specialists (good or bad) first, and subject-matter salesmen second.

Third, human relations is merely another term for public relations.

In some ways, the workshop was like a smorgasbord, to borrow a phrase from Everett Bierman of the 4-H Foundation; we were free to select, sample, and chew any idea we chose.

In other ways, it was like a 6-week stretch on a psychiatrist's couch; we talked endlessly, in class or out, trying to analyze ourselves, our jobs, and extension problems, in light of our new information. It was a chance to get away from the job far enough and long enough to see the forest, a real chance for unfettered reading and thinking.

Mixing that many extension folks of different ages, experience, areas and phases of work, sent some constructive sparks flying. And listening to the teachers, I really understood the value and effectiveness of our voluntary program for the first time.

I learned, I hope, in this business of teaching, to be a lot less dogmatic—because, no matter what sort of instrument you use, you cannot ram knowledge down anyone's throat. And I learned, I hope, to be a lot more open-minded about some of this "theoretical, psychological stuff" we are hearing more of.

If you should attend a similar workshop, I imagine that you, too, will roar like a bear and buck like a bronc—at first. But I'll wager that at the end you'll be cool, calm, and collected. "Well integrated" as they say in the trade.

Successful Leader Training in the Family Life Program

MRS. N. MAY LARSON, Extension Specialist in Child Development and Family Life, Massachusetts

LEADER-training programs in the field of family life can pay off. Each year there are more and more examples of how leader training can be applied to family life programs even though they are less tangible than some other phases of homemaking.

Last fall two counties in Massachusetts carried on a leader-training program in parent education in cooperation with the parent teacher association. These programs marked the beginning of a follow-up plan of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers to train more lay leaders in parent education. The success of the leader-training work in each of the two counties is best illustrated by the fact this year half of Massachusetts' 12 county extension services plan to carry on similar programs.

In Middlesex County, the people chose the subject The School Age Child. Local P. T. A. groups in three different areas in the county selected a total of 61 lay leaders who were sent to leader training meetings.

The idea was that these lay leaders would come back to their small communities and carry on discussions of subjects covered in their leader-training meetings to supplement the articles and study outlines presented each month in the National Parent Teachers magazine. We found the following techniques were used with great success in these leader training meetings: movies, film strips, posters, buzz sessions, playlets, role playing, recordings, and dramatization of ordinary home incidents.

Following these leader-training meetings, the leaders returned to their own communities and went to work. Their first step was securing the cooperation of teachers, principals, school librarians, and of course the parents themselves.

To explain the purpose of the program (to help in rearing and further enjoying children) a flier was sent home with the school children to their parents.

Also, leaflets were circulated at the initial P. T. A. meetings of the year. These were signed, with no obligation by interested persons. The signers then were divided into groups, and each group decided when and where they wanted to meet. Original plans called for only three meetings, but the interest in and success of the program is demonstrated by the fact that one group held not three but eight meetings with a total enrollment of 54 women.

In these group meetings, sometimes led by the lay leaders, sometimes by the women themselves, the leaders shared their material with the people, adding to the discussion in the form of techniques, devices, and aid which they had picked up at the leader-training meetings.

From all reports the subject matter and methods of the group meetings dovetailed beautifully with the monthly material in the Parent Teacher magazine.

A library in at least one community provided books for each meeting.

Last fall the groups discussed such topics as: At what age can you expect children to begin hanging up their own clothes, and putting away books and toys; should parents help with home work; responsibilities scaled to size; money in their jeans; and whose business is the school curriculum.

The response to all these meetings has been gratifying and we're looking forward to another very successful year.

South of the Border

A. H. WALKER, Extension Range Specialist, Texas

AN inter-American range and livestock management school was conducted in the State of Coahuila, Mexico, during June of this year. The leading agricultural authorities in Mexico and Central America realize that their future lies in the proper management of grass and livestock. These authorities heard about the successful extension county agent range school which has been conducted for the past 5 years by the Range and Forestry Department and Texas Extension Service. They decided that such a course, including livestock management, was most advisable for Mexico and the Central American countries. This short course was arranged by the Technical Cooperation Program of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Turrialba, Costa Rica. Dr. Jorge de Alba, in charge of livestock programs, northern zone of the Technical Cooperation Program was the organizer of the course, and taught the livestock-management portion.

Personnel attending the course numbered 43 and came from five Central American countries, Haiti, four States of Mexico, Bolivia, and Venezuela. Headquarters for the course was Saltillo, Coahuila. Dr. Lorenzo Martinez, Director of the "Escuela Superior de Agricultura" in Saltillo, provided facilities and local expenses for the course. Field trips and class work on livestock judging and management, plant identification, range management, range con-

(*Continued on page* 190)

Program Development in Iowa

E. F. GRAFF, Chairman
Program Development Committee, Iowa

The State advisory committee to the Extension Service met with staff members to consider program content, emphasis, and methods.

IOWA has been attempting to "pin point" its program planning this year more nearly on an analysis of problems and situations, following the annual extension conference. A series of discussions was held on evaluation and plans of work. After the annual conference a series of 18 program development conferences was held throughout the State for members of county extension program development committees. The Iowa Extension Service has systematically followed the plan of holding district meetings for committee members for a number of years. The series this year is believed to have been more meaningful to members of county committees than any previous one. For this series of conferences five objectives were kept in mind: (1) To discuss the "role" of Extension, its philosophy and relationships, (2) to review how to get at problems and state objectives, (3) to explain the relationship between the county committees and the special activity committees, (4) to build the importance of the county committee, and (5) to emphasize that program development is a continuous process.

The day's program for each conference was divided into three parts. The first one dealt with the "role" of the Extension Service and the functioning of the program-planning process. The second part dealt with methods of getting at problems, needs, and situations. The third part dealt with how to go about determining a problem for major emphasis. A number of devices to be used in these conferences were prepared by district supervisors in agriculture and home economics with the assistance of several specialists. The devices included sample questionnaires, discussion group outlines, and an inventory form of the different sources of information which could be used in getting at the situation in the different counties.

In spite of unfavorable weather during the second week of the series of meetings, a total of 307 county committee members were present from 92 counties. In addition, 173 county extension workers and 30 specialists were in attendance. The specialists were present to observe and assist in the dicussions. Thirty-nine other local leaders of extension programs participated.

After this series of conferences the State advisory committee to the Extension Service met February 21 and 22 at Ames with representatives of the Extension staff to consider program content, emphasis, and methods being followed. This advisory committee is made up of 18 farm men and women—9 of each—who are selected for a 3-year term, the terms of office being staggered. These people are or have been members of their own county program committees and serve as a liaison group between the needs of the counties as expressed in their programs and the facilities offered by the State extension service. The committee met again in July.

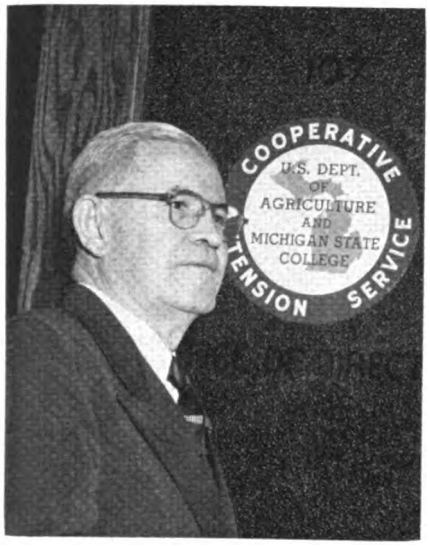
In the March series of district extension conferences for county extension workers, half a day's time was given to a discussion on how to build plans of work for problems needing educational solutions. In planning these conferences and in the discussions, Ken Warner's four questions were used. These are: What is the situation? Why is this? What should be done? Why don't they do it now?

These conferences were under the direction of district supervisors with specialists acting as resource people.

After these different conferences, county extension workers worked with their committees and completed programs and plans of work by July 1, 1952. These programs are for the year October 1 to September 30. When programs are completed supervisors review them in each county and arrange for the necessary specialist help and training for staff members.

Ballard Looks Back

C. V. BALLARD
Retiring Director of Extension, Michigan



C. V. Ballard

I AM FULLY aware of the fact that man is admonished against looking backward once he has set his hand to the plow. But being so close to the headland, as I am, I have concluded that a little peek probably won't mar the dead furrow perceptibly.

So I will mildly transgress and glance back over 37 years of plowing in the extension field. The casual, over-all look reveals some trash not well covered, a few erratic furrows, some too deep, some too shallow, and some conspicuously kinked. Each of these blemishes brings to mind our experience with primitive equipment, youthful judgment, warped guide stakes and plenty of green stumps. But on the whole, it presents a very gratifying picture. Few blemishes appear which will not readily yield in the fitting. Incidentally, in viewing the landscape, an even more impressive sight meets the eye in the straight lands already struck out, in improved equipment on hand and a thoroughly loyal crew which has no impulse to gaze over its collective shoulder. So much for craftsmanship as viewed at close range. Admittedly, final judgment as to values is best left to posterity. Now to the plowman.

I find a common curiosity among my colleagues as to my appraisal of 37 years' experience in the extension field from a personal viewpoint. Considering its ups and downs, its successes and failures, its griefs and joys, they want to know just what the balance sheet shows for Extension as a profession. Well here are my views on the subject.

Considering objectively, any job or profession should be assayed in the light of its demands and rewards. So let's take a look at our profession from these two viewpoints. What are the job's demands? How exacting and consuming are they? Does it pay off? If so, in what terms?

As to demands, I must confess that 37 years is too short a period in which to find a time when all demands have been met. In fact, demands for service always seem to accelerate faster than they can be disposed of.

As to whether this is a desirable or undesirable situation depends entirely upon one's viewpoint. If demands are interpreted as coercing influences, then they are galling. If interpreted as opportunities, then they present a pleasant outlook. To me, demands always meant someone needed me and that became a soul-warming thought. True, sometimes I appeared to complain about the pressure of work but come to think of it, I guess I was only trying to find a becoming way of saying; "Look, see how much my services are in demand. Folks like me." But somehow it never seemed quite proper to tell the truth about it.

To the possessor of an orderly mind, a mind which can relax only after all the chores are done extension work must be something of a nightmare. The hold-over of unfinished tasks must be extremely annoying. However, to most of us, the demands of Extension do not rate as harsh directives or orders with time and output specifications attached. As a matter of fact, they are largely the results of previous successful effort. If they are so recognized, they become no more frustrating than any other form of applause. It is then that demands are interpreted as self-generated opportunities. True, with this concept of demand, the worker often becomes his most severe taskmaster. He finds himself hard pressed by the momentum of self inflicted and accepted tasks. He paces his own effort by a grueling time schedule of his own design.

Regardless of the worker's concept of demands, there seems to be universal agreement on one point. Extension has at least one redeeming quality. It has variety. The job never becomes stagnant. New problems, new faces, new experiences add zest to the work and give it a perpetual new look.

Summed up, one must conclude that extension work rates as an all-consuming job. However, its diversity and personal freedom, initiative and self discipline which may be exercised on the job give it a distinctive character.

Now to the pay-off. If a person's objective in life is to amass a material fortune, he should not waste his time in extension work. It doesn't require a mathematical genius to figure that out. The point needs no further elaboration.

However, if a reasonably secure position with adequate remuneration frugally managed to rear and educate a family, meets the material requirements of the worker, Extension could well receive favorable consideration. This is especially true in view of the fact that the employer traditionally has a deep and genuine concern for the well-being of the employee.

As for me, these specifications satisfy my modest desires. I have always been pretty well satisfied with my lot. This complacency is an outgrowth of an observation of long standing. I have observed that regardless of what Dunn and Bradstreet has to say regarding a man's financial status, it is quite impossible

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Agents Study Upholstery

ORINNE JOHNSON
Assistant in Public Information, Kentucky

RURAL homemakers in Kentucky are learning upholstery. It is the result of an intensive 6-day training school given in June to three home furnishings specialists and 14 home demonstration agents at Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Refinishing furniture, reworking spring cushions and making slipcovers have long been popular among Kentucky homemakers. In making the latter, they found that chairs often needed more than spring cushions rebuilt to put them in condition. Consequently, a course in upholstery was arranged.

Each person enrolling brought with her a chair stripped to the frame, with all exposed parts refinished. With the exception of two new frames all were old.

Final costs varied considerably ($11.08 to $23.34) due to the kind of stuffing and padding used, and whether it was new or reworked. The use of foam rubber and rubberized curled hair also upped the total. The latter figure above was that of all new material.

Total upholstery costs ranged from $7.50 to $27.50 a chair.

Following an explanation of the tools to be used, the work was done individually. As problems arose, they were used for class discussion.

Should anyone think upholstering is light pick-up work, a review of the hours put in by the workers will dispel any such thought. On the first day, they worked as most people do from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. On succeeding days, they were at work at 7 o'clock in the morning, stopping only for lunch and dinner, after which they put in several more hours.

Venice Lovelady and Vivian Curnutt upholster a new chair frame.

That there is a demand for such a course was seen in Fayette County. Twenty-three leaders responded to the announcement that the work would be presented to homemakers in July.

It is expected that other home agents attending the Berea short course will hold similar schools within the year, said Vivian Curnutt, home furnishing specialist.

Agents Organize Range Management Schools

MONTANA county agents took the initiative in arranging for in-service training with good results.

Five in-service range management schools were scheduled throughout the State through the efforts of the district directors of the Montana County Agents Association. Karl G. Parker, extension range specialist, and Gene F. Payne, assistant professor of range management, cooperated in holding these schools. Schools were held at Billings, Bozeman, Hot Springs, Wolf Point, and Great Falls.

The in-service schools consisted of a 2-day session devoted to classroom work and field trips. The first day's program began with a review of economic conditions in range management, a discussion on selective grazing by livestock, and range plant identification work. Preparation of plant specimens for use in meetings received major attention on the program, and the day's program was concluded with a field trip devoted to range plant identification work.

The second day's program consisted mainly of working with the Dyksterhuis method of range condition determination, moisture infiltration as affected by range condition, and poisonous plants control. The conference ended with a round-table discussion on recommendations for range work in extension.

This was the second series of in-service range management schools, the first being held a year ago.

Montana agents responsible for the organization of the schools were J. K. Ross, Musselshell County; Owen Wirak, Gallatin County; D. O. Schrupp, Valley County; K. F. Newby, Fergus County; and W. P. Thomas, Ravalli County.

T. H. ALEXANDER
County Agricultural Agent
Yellowstone County, Mont.

HOW AN EXCHANGE IS ORGANIZED

"HOW DID you select the Minnesota 4-H members taking part in the Interstate 4-H Exchange project?" and "Did it take a lot of work to make the arrangements for the trip?" were the questions most frequently asked by county extension agents and State staff members wherever the Minnesota delegation went this summer. Both of these questions show that many extension workers are wondering if it might be possible to start some such exchange program between their county and another county or between their State and another State.

The Interstate 4-H exchange project which has developed between Minnesota and Mississippi is an outgrowth of the International Farm Youth Exchange project and a discussion between R. O. Monosmith and Leonard Harkness, Mississippi and Minnesota State 4-H leaders. This summer's trip of Minnesota 4-H members to Mississippi completed the second phase of the project.

In 1951, 26 Mississippi 4-H members spent 3 weeks in Minnesota living and working with Minnesota 4-H members and their families. They saw some of the points of interest in the State and accompanied 4-H members on club tours, visited club meetings, attended club camps, saw county fairs in action, and exchanged ideas on 4-H, farming, weather, family life, and fishing and hunting. At the end of the first year's experience, Mr. Monosmith wrote to Mr. Harkness: "After hearing of the wonderful experiences of our delegation to your State this year, I am sure that nothing we have added to the 4-H program in recent years is of more significance than this Interstate 4-H Exchange program."

With this experience as a springboard, the 1952 phase of the exchange was given the go-ahead signal. Blanche Goad, Mississippi associate 4-H Club leader, and I were assigned the job of detailed planning. Miss Goad made all the arrangements for the stay of the Minnesota delegation in Mississippi, and I made all the arrangements for the trip including

Interstate 4-H exchanges are on the increase. Several States have tried it and are enthusiastic. Haywood County, N. C., and Washington County, Iowa, were among the first in '49 and '50 (described in *Review* of November '50, page 190). Last year Mississippi young folks went to Minnesota (September '51, page 150). This year Minnesota young folks returned the visit; Puerto Rican 4-H members exchanged visits with the mainland (March '52, page 43), and Goshen County, Wyo., went to Washington County, Iowa.

stop-over points and, with my wife, accompanied the delegation throughout the tour.

Minnesota's 27 delegates were from 27 Minnesota counties representing all sections of the State. In addition to acting as good-will ambassadors they were observant of the agriculture and home life that they found in the South. The actual living and working with 4-H members is the core of the exchange program, but added to this activity there was much of the traditional southern hospitality and entertainment. The delegates were separated for part of their stay when they went in small groups to live in 15 Mississippi counties. In addition there were 15 more Mississippi counties that entertained the group along the route.

High lights of the trip included meeting 4-H members and county extension agents in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, as well as Mississippi. They went to picnics, square dances, ate watermelon, visited a major rice-growing area, went to a light opera in St. Louis, visited a commercial research farm, visited the cotton marketing area in Memphis, saw New Salem State Park, swam in the Gulf, went through some of the famous sections of New Orleans, and crossed the Mississippi on a ferry.

In Mississippi they visited three 4-H training centers and several camps and spent 3 days taking part in the Mississippi State Club Congress where they met 4-H members from every Mississippi county. They saw rice, cotton, okra, tung, pecans, and many other crops growing for the first time. They were surprised at the amount of livestock they found in Mississippi. They enjoyed seeing the famous old homes in the Natches and Greenville areas. In short, they had the time of their lives and a full educational experience for 26 glorious days.

Selecting Interstate Delegates

Careful selection of delegates for such a program of interstate exchange is very important. The members live together closely while on the bus and are constantly faced with new experiences as a part of a group or individually when they go to live in strange communities. This abil-

ity to get along with others was one of the basic considerations in choosing the Minnesota delegation. The delegates selected were not necessarily "winners." They were selected because of their strong 4-H record and their ability to add something to the group. One of their major assignments on their return is to report to the local clubs and county councils nearby. All along the way they wrote articles for their local newspapers as well as for a Minneapolis daily paper, co-sponsor of the trip this year.

Actual selection of the delegates was made by the county extension agents in cooperation with three or four local 4-H leaders and businessmen. This committee looked over the active junior leaders between the ages of 16 and 19 in the county and asked five or more to fill out the application blank, giving their background, and to write a short letter on "What I think I can contribute to and learn from a month's trip to Mississippi." The committee made the selection of a delegate and an alternate of the same sex and sent their selection to the State 4-H office for final approval.

Arrangements for the trip were made easy all along the line by the enthusiasm and cooperation of the county extension agents and the county 4-H leaders' councils. In Mississippi there were invitations from many counties that had had delegates in Minnesota the year before to "have the delegation come our way." States through which the delegation passed also rolled out the welcome mat and took advantage of the opportunity to have some of their 4-H members meet 4-H'ers from another State.

The trip was not a free trip for the members. They put in some money toward their meals and lodging enroute. The county 4-H leaders' councils and others in the counties from which the delegates came shared some of the cost. A substantial sum was generously contributed by a Minneapolis daily newspaper as a public service to help with the cost of chartering the bus. They were cosponsors with the Minnesota Extension Service and the Mississippi Extension Service. And the Mississippi hosts were more than generous.

In brief, then, the pattern which has been developed regarding arrangements and financing is as follows: The visiting State arranges for transportation to and from the host State and most of the transportation within the host State. Members of the visiting State group pay their own way when making stopovers so as not to be a burden on local groups located near special points of interest. The two States jointly decide the dates when the visit will be made. The visiting State makes all contacts with States through which it will be traveling. Once inside the host State, the host State takes over. The host State makes out the itinerary and arranges for the 4-H families to be hosts to individual 4-H members. The host State takes care of most of the meals, lodging expenses, and special entertainment.

It takes detailed planning and some months of preparation on the part of both the visiting State and the host State—but it is worth it. The Interstate 4-H Exchange project which Minnesota and Mississippi have sponsored has valuable citizenship training possibilities which can be expanded into a most significant part of the 4-H program in many States and counties throughout the Nation.

ROBERT R. PINCHES
State Rural Youth Agent, Minnesota

VISITING WESTERNERS REPORT

SOME 30 Goshen County, Wyo., 4-H Club members and their leaders spent 8 days in July as guests of Washington County, Iowa, farm families, in an interstate exchange program in which the Wyoming 4-H'ers and their families will be hosts next summer to a group from the Iowa county. They were met a few miles out of Washington, Iowa, by an Iowa highway patrol escort and a welcoming 4-H group which took them into town for a get-acquainted reception and assignment to farm homes in the county. Washington County and its county seat, the town of Washington,

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New crops, familiar 4-H projects under new conditions, a Negro 4-H training center, and swinging the hoe with new friends interested the Minnesotans.

The Job of the County Agent

More slants on the subject, continuing the series of articles begun last fall

TELEPHONE QUESTIONS

COUNTY Agent Jack McCullough, Tarrant County, Tex., throws some light on the job of the county agent by recording the 67 different questions asked him in one week over the telephone. These ranged from questions about the baby's crib to questions about farms owned in Mississippi and California. Some of those chosen at random from Agent McCullough's list are given below:

My stock tank has dried up. Do you know where I can lease a pasture with some grass and water?

I have stinging lizards in my house. How can I get rid of them?

I have crabgrass mixed in with my Bermuda grass. How can I kill the crabgrass without hurting the Bermuda grass?

I have some fruit trees dying. What is the cause?

I have a 20-acre field which drains to the southeast corner. It is washing and I want to dam it up and put in a pipe or tin horn to let the water through. What size pipe should I use?

I want a bulletin showing the teeth of a cow.

I would like to settle a claim in the Sacramento Valley on apple trees. How far are apple trees generally spaced and how many trees do you have per acre and what would be the value of 1, 2, and 3-year old trees on the acre basis, the value of mature trees on an acre basis, and what would be their value on a production standpoint per acre?

I have some pullets that pick each other's tails out. What is the cause and what should I do?

I have a 210-acre farm and would like for you to go over it with me and suggest what kind of grass to plant.

How can I get my soil tested?

How old should pigs be before they are castrated?

I would like to have some information on how to go about leasing State farm lands.

Where can I get an eight-nozzle cotton sprayer?

What are the ginnings for Tarrant County for the past 4 years? I would like to know the number of bales ginned for each year.

I have a pear tree dying with black all over the leaves. I do not see any insects. What could be the cause?

I would like to join the dairy herd-improvement association.

I would like to plant strawberries under a cypress tree. Do you think it would be all right?

I have for sale some registered Duroc Jersey gilts. If you should know of anyone who wants them I shall appreciate your having them contact me.

I would like to know something about clover, especially the owner's share and the tenant's share, the charge for harvesting, and the average yield per acre of seed.

Please send me a blueprint giving the layout for beef cattle buildings on a farm or ranch.

My cucumbers are blooming but not bearing. What could be the matter with them and what should I do?

The leaves on my cotton have shriveled up and look funny. I would like for you to come out and see what you think is my trouble.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD AGENT?

THE making of a good county agricultural agent may be in the hands of Providence, but in Michigan administrators have learned at least a few of his qualifications.

A comprehensive study of county extension workers and how they spend their time on the job has revealed to Michigan extension administrators that "highly successful" and "less successful" county agents divide their time equally between office and field work, but the better agents have twice as many office callers and almost three times as many telephone calls. They write more letters and more news stories; they travel more miles in a year and visit almost twice as many farms as the less highly rated agents.

John T. Stone, specialist in training for the Michigan Cooperative Extension Service, conducted the job analysis of the Michigan agricultural agents. The study is being used to set up extension curricula at Michigan State College.

In broad terms, the agents were found to spend a third of their time in direct personal contact with individuals, a third in group meetings, and a third in planning and office procedure. Specifically, the agents were consulting with individuals in their counties 32 percent of the time. They were in group meetings or talking to masses of people on the radio 31 per cent of the time. The remaining 37 percent was spent in activities not directly contacting people, such as writing reports, planning programs, answering mail, and writing news and radio material. Incidentally, Stone's study revealed that the average agent in Michigan spends almost 12 percent of his time in traveling from place to place.

Teaching methods have changed during the past 20 years, according to a survey of Michigan county-agent reports. The use of radio as a teaching medium has grown by leaps and bounds, while the number of demonstrations and tours has decreased. However, the fewer meetings are now

better attended and are of a more educational nature. Another change in procedure is the decrease in number of farm visits made by the county agent and the material increase in office and telephone calls.

Michigan agricultural agents have responded to changes in interest among the population, Stone's study revealed. In 1920 the average Michigan extension worker devoted 5.9 percent of his time to economic problems, whereas in 1950 he spent approximately 13 percent of his time working with farmers on economic problems. "This trend reflects the constantly expanding role of extension education, and stresses the need for providing future staff members more training in economics," Stone writes.

From field observation during the study, it appears that rural people follow a complex pattern of social credits and obligations. Michigan folks who are helped by a county agent seem to feel a strong obligation to him and so the agent accumulates a wealth of good will. When the extension worker needs support — or someone to lead a 4-H Club or try a new farm practice—the people feel obligated to respond. Their response gives the people an opportunity to repay their social debt which is personally satisfying to them, Stone concluded.

Farm and Family Living

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sible. Their planning and hard work were major factors in making the day an outstanding success. In the words of Director Williams, " 'See your extension agents' means more now than ever before."

This story is but a part of the chapters that were unfolded in the climax of a "day's work well done." With a pattern set because of Kansas needs, desires, and progressive spirit to accomplish definite goals, it was only natural for both commercial and educational interests to join hands in a common undertaking—to stage a demonstration that would have common interests in the advancement of a major industry.

The Hobbs Day demonstration may well be considered a symbol of a State-wide program that is being enacted on thousands of farms within the 105 counties of Kansas. These farms may not be converted in a single day to the zenith of farm and home planning as in the case of this Smith County farm, but in some degree balanced farming and family living ideas are being put into practice throughout this Midwest State. From Paul Gilpin, county agricultural agent, and Lois Cooley, home demonstration agent in Smith County, to the most recent recruit in the Kansas Extension Service, the story of this balanced program is being told farmers, homemakers, and rural youth. Businessmen of town and city join enthusiastically with their farm associates in encouraging the adoption of recommended practices.

Bankers and other businessmen, organizations, such as the State Chamber of Commerce, are back of the idea. It was 3 years ago that the State Chamber of Commerce offered for the first time a balanced farming and family living State award for the outstanding family developing their farm and home plans along the established plans set forth under the 10-point program.

Is such a demonstration as that at the Hobbs farm a valuable teaching aid? This question may be best answered by quoting Bruce Wilson of Riley County, who remarked: "Four of my neighbors and I drove out for the day. . . The idea of a balanced farming day was worth while. The score card should receive much publicity. I'll bet that the things viewed and listened to that day went back to almost every county in Kansas and some of the adjoining States. This was one of the biggest and best programs ever put on for the agriculture of Kansas."

What such a program may mean to the Kansas farmer and his family is summed up by Director L. C. Williams, when he says: "A balanced farming and family living program can help you provide a good living, security, education, health, recreation, and spiritual well-being for you and your family."

Here's How You Do It

(*Continued from page* 174)

convince you that it is important to know egg grades. But don't stop there with your observation; you might as well get your money's worth. Take another look at this potential adult citizen. Do you think the training he is getting today will help him in his business of being a community leader tomorrow? Your answer is obvious.

Good teachers, these youngsters—lots of showmanship, too. You couldn't find better salesmen for the Extension Service. We should use them more at adult meetings. Take that older 4-H demonstrator over there. She's been giving 4-H demonstrations on homemaking projects for 7 years now. Pretty cool, isn't she? Lots of poise, good posture, and well groomed. She knows the topic she is demonstrating inside and out. She's enrolling in the college of home economics next fall. Her experience in giving 4-H demonstrations should help with her college career. When she finishes college, chances are she will find ready employment in the profession of her choice.

Good idea, these demonstrations. Ought to have more of them.

• Those who knew MRS. ANNETTE T. HERR, Massachusetts State Home Demonstration leader from 1926 to 1944, were saddened to hear of her death last July 9.

• JOHN B. GARTNER, extension specialist in floriculture and ornamental horticulture in North Carolina, has returned to his duties there after a year's leave of absence to work on his doctorate at Michigan State College.

• Among those whose retirement from active service is keenly felt in the ranks are BELLE BURKE, an extension worker for 37 years. For the last 30 years she has been the efficient and understanding district agent in northern Virginia. The editor of the REVIEW is one of those who will miss her friendly cooperation. She is succeeded by EVA MINIX.

Relation of Extension to Cooperatives in Japan

GORDON H. WARD, formerly in charge of the agricultural cooperative program in the Agriculture Division of the Natural Resources Section of the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan.

IN THE FALL of 1948, farmers in one-third of the villages in Japan had a new experience. They could thenceforth obtain advice about their production problems without having to pay an annual levy to finance this type of service. Surprising as it may be, many farmers preferred to continue to pay the levy in order to be able to call in their old friend the production technician on the staff of the village cooperative, when something went wrong with their crops. They didn't have confidence in the young chap on the green bicycle whom the Agricultural Improvement Section of the prefectural (State) government had stationed in the village as their farm adviser. Even after 3 years when there is a farm adviser in virtually every farm village, the members of some local cooperatives still vote approval of the levy to support the services of the cooperative's production technician. To understand this situation it is necessary to review half a century of agricultural history in Japan.

When the growing population of Japan overtook the domestically produced food supply at the turn of the century, the Government took two measures to stimulate the increased farm output. It enacted the Agricultural Society Law in 1899 and the Industrial Cooperative Law in 1900. The law of 1899 established the Imperial Agricultural Society, 46 prefectural societies, and a local agricultural society in each city, town, and village. Every farmer had to be a member of the local society and pay annual dues to help support its activities. The Government paid a subsidy to enable each society to employ a farming technician to give personal instruction to farmers on new methods of increasing their yields of rice and other food crops. This program continued unchanged until World War II.

In accordance with the provisions of the law of 1900, the Government sponsored the establishment of industrial cooperatives as savings and loan associations to provide production credit for farmers.

In 1943 the Agricultural Organization Law merged the industrial cooperatives with the agricultural societies and made membership compulsory for every farmer. Through the integrated system of the National Agricultural Association, the 46 prefectural associations, and the 10,721 local agricultural associations, the Government regimented farmers in support of the war program. The local association established a quota of rice, grains, white potatoes, and sweetpotatoes which every farmer had to deliver for sale to the Government at fixed prices. The proceeds were credited to the member's deposit account, but he could withdraw only limited sums. Payments for his rations of fertilizer and other scarce items were deducted from his deposits as well as settlement for his quota of war bonds.

Occupation Initiated Agrarian Reform

After the surrender, basic Occupation policy required the strengthening of the democratic tendencies of the Japanese people to forestall the resurgence of aggressive militarism. In order to do this in the farm villages, it was necessary to abolish the Government control over farmers exercised through the agricultual associations and the feudalistic domination of farm people by the landlords. Agrarian reform first destroyed the power of the landlords by Government purchase of their lands and resale of the land to the tenants. This made owner-cultivators the predominant type of farmer in Japan.

In December 1947 a law was enacted abolishing all agricultural associations as of August 14, 1948. A companion law, the Agricultural Cooperative Association Law, author-

Japanese farm wives take an interest in the village cooperative and meet with the directors to discuss cooperative principles and practices.

ized farmers to organize and operate cooperatives in accordance with internationally recognized cooperative principles. Simultaneously, the Agricultural Cooperative Association Division was established in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to administer the law. A cooperative section was formed in the governments of the 46 prefectures to conduct supervisory and educational activities locally.

When the new cooperative law went into effect, an intensive educational program was undertaken to explain independent member-controlled cooperatives to farm people and Government officials. Virtually no one knew how a cooperative operates in response to the members' will or how it functions as an efficient business enterprise in competition with other kinds of business concerns. Experience had been entirely with the Government sponsored and directed industrial cooperatives and their successor agricultural associations which were completely controlled by the Government.

Periodic conferences are held on the national, prefectural, and county levels for directors, officers, and managers of cooperatives and federations to consider current problems and their solution. These conferences also cover the duties and responsibilities of elected officials, business management, efficient operation of cooperative services, financing, and other subjects of current importance. Most such conferences are sponsored by the national and prefectural governments for financial reasons, with the education federations assisting.

These educational programs are making an important contribution to the progress of cooperatives in Japan. Considering the paternalistic relationship of the Government to cooperatives before 1948, remarkable progress has been made since then in developing member-controlled cooperatives. Many problems must be solved to develop the new cooperative organizations into soundly financed and efficiently operated business enterprises. A number of cooperatives and federations have demonstrated that these problems can be solved.

In the early days of the extension program the Extension Service and the farm advisers experienced hostility and competition from the prefectural education federations and many local cooperatives which had farming technicians on their staffs. The cooperatives and federations considered that the Extension Service had invaded the field of production guidance to farmers. This had been their province for nearly half a century. They inherited the production specialists from the dissolved agricultural associations. Many of these technicians had worked for the agricultural societies before the war.

Acting on the advice of the cooperative and extension specialist of the Occupation, the Agricultural Cooperative Association Division and the Cooperative Sections of the prefectural governments adopted the policy that cooperatives and federations should not duplicate or compete with the Extension Service. It was pointed out that there was no need for the farmer to pay a levy to the cooperative to duplicate the service which he was receiving from the Government and supporting with his taxes. Economic factors exerted pressure in support of this policy. The education federations and many small cooperatives found it difficult to meet their expenses. As rapidly as the extension budget allowed expansion of the staff of farm advisers and prefectural extension specialists, qualified personnel transferred from the cooperatives and federations. Now that there is a farm adviser in virtually every village, it is probable that farmers will soon find that they can get satisfactory service from him. However, it is likely that in villages producing fruit, livestock, silk, or some special products requiring specialized knowledge, farmers will continue to vote levies in support of an able production specialist on the staff of the cooperative to supplement the work of the farm adviser. Most of the prefectural education federations maintain production-marketing technicians in the main and county branch offices to advise local cooperatives. Reports from the Extension Division indicate that these technicians are supplementing the work of the Extension Service to meet better the needs of farmers and their families.

National 4-H Achievement To Be Observed November 8

At a recent meeting of the Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work, Extension Committee on Organization and Policy, it was voted to change the observance of National 4-H Achievement Week to that of National 4-H Achievement Day and that the observance for 1952 would be held on November 8.

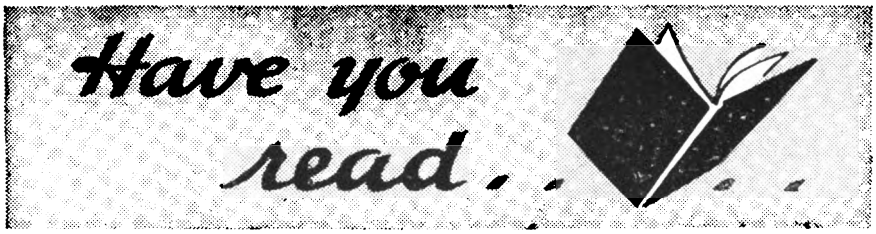
The State 4-H Club leaders who voted for this change believe there are several advantages in this change. Among them are: It will eliminate the confusion of having two 4-H Weeks; it will accent on a national basis the 4-H Achievement Days observed on the local level throughout the country; and it will be comparable in a way to the "birthdays" of other youth-serving agencies which are observed in addition to the observance of some week by each of these organizations, bearing in mind that each youth organization feels a definite responsibility to bring its work before the public at reguiar intervals.

National 4-H Achievement Day, the leaders believe, can really function in all the ways that have made the observance of National 4-H Achievement Week so useful in furthering the 4-H program in previous years.

• A portrait of "Mother" Walker, the beloved extension pioneer—one of the first home demonstration agents, was recently placed in the home demonstration office at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C. Painted by Dr. B. O. Williams, Georgia sociologist, formerly on the South Carolina Extension staff, the picture will keep green the memories of one who gave so much toward the welfare of rural women. "Mother" Walker died in 1951.

• FRANCES CLINTON, assistant State home demonstration leader of Oregon, is also serving as vice-president of the American Home Economics Association.

• M. P. HANSMEIER, formerly extension soil conservationist, in Montana, stopped in Washington on his way to Turkey to serve with the agricultural mission there.



OUR GARDEN SOILS. Charles E. Kellogg. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1952. 232 pp. 11 tables, 5 fig.

• "When understood, there are really no *bad* soils. Some are stubborn, very stubborn, and other simply coy, but all will respond to the gardener's art." Thus the author offers encouragement to the home gardener—the small property owner in town and city—as well as to the larger operator, in improving his soil.

This book literally brings "down to earth" in a practical understandable way many of the technicalities of soil science. Starting with an introduction of "natural soils" the text follows with chapters on—what place, preparation, organic matter, water, acidity, nutrients, lawns, starting and moving plants, and planning the garden.

There is a section on "Soil Preferences of Selected Plants" in which is a most useful listing of 402 plants grouped as follows: Vegetables (50), herbs (21), small fruits (11), fruit trees (8), a few herbaceous perennials (92), selected annual flowers (41), a few shrubs (68), vines (28), ground covers (34), bulbs (32), and ferns (17). The pH and other soil requirements for each plant is given.

Included in the text and appendix are 11 valuable tables on such subjects as suggested rates for application of various animal manures; suggested chemicals to be added to organic materials in making compost; suggested cover crops; amounts of limestone needed to correct acidity; amounts of sulphur needed to regulate pH; composition of a few organic fertilizers; and fertility levels for optimum growth of several plants.

The author, Chief, Division of Soil Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has had long experience as an investigator and teacher of soils. He has an international reputation as an eminent soil scientist. In his own garden he follows the practices brought out so well in this book.

County agents and other extension workers, as well as gardeners and farmers generally, will profit from reading this book and by having it handy for ready reference.—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work, U.S.D.A.*

MAKING YOUR HOME FURNISHINGS. D. J. DiBernardo. D. Van Nostrand, Inc., 250 4th Avenue, New York 3, New York. 242 pp. Illustrated.

• This book is divided into four parts and an appendix. Part one covers the operations in upholstery; part 2, the selection of fabrics; part 3, making slipcovers; part 4, the use and making of draperies; and the appendix discusses period furniture and furnishings.

The author says it is difficult for the buyer to determine quality of upholstered furniture unless he has had considerable experience in upholstery, therefore he must depend on the reputation of the manufacturer and the dealer. Mr. DiBernardo describes standards in design, measurements of a comfortable chair, says that webbed construction is the best type of base construction, explains how this will vary in cheaper furniture, the curled horsehair is the best stuffing and that moss, kapok, and tow will be used in cheaper furniture. He also points out that the outer covering cannot serve reliably as a guide to judging good furniture. Sturdy construction is discussed with good line drawings showing each type. Brief mention is made that a few States have laws requiring furniture to be labeled. Some of these are stated.

Tools for the job of upholstering are described with their use. Good photographs and drawings accompany them. Woods for the frame are treated lightly. Various materials needed for upholstery and their sources are discussed; sizes and kinds for various jobs are given.

The author is of the opinion that anyone can tackle an upholstery job with confidence if he knows the basic operations and that doing the job is the way to learn how. He gives simple and complete directions for the basic operations as applied to three basic and popular types of chairs.

His statements and directions are complete, simple, and direct and are easily followed. Illustrations, drawings, and photographs are good and clear enough to be helpful.

Some space is given to the repairing and reworking of old furniture where only parts need it. One chapter discusses wood finishes and contains directions for refinishing.

The part on slip covers discusses selection of material and gives directions for making them. It seems the author has chosen the long hard way to make slip covers although he does mention an alternative. Instructions in this section in my opinion are not full enough for the lay person. Illustrations are good for the method given.

The section on drapery and curtains contains good general information which would be helpful to the average person. The author handles the subject on period furniture simply and usefully. It is very readable. —*Vivian Curnutt, Extension Specialist in Home Furnishings, Kentucky.*

PRACTICAL PAPERCRAFT. S. S. Palestrant. Homecrafts, New York, N. Y. 120 pp.

• Practical Papercraft offers myriad suggestions for putting paper to use —anything from tissue paper to heavy cardboard or papier-mache. The homemaker or 4-H member would find many suggestions with directions for making the articles for decorating the home, making gifts, useful household items, or even toys, costumes, and exhibits. This is an excellent book for the teacher or club leader. Or it may be used as reference for spare-time occupation or for needed household items.—*Janice Shervey, former illustrator, Extension Service, U.S.D.A.*

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Stella S. English
Agricultural Research Administration

Calves Take "Belt Tightening"

The bodily adjustment that an animal can make in order to survive under adverse conditions is truly remarkable. New evidence of this fact is coming to light in experiments by Dr. C. F. Winchester at Beltsville with identical twin calves.

Dr. Winchester worked with several pairs of twins 3 and 4 months old. One member of each pair he placed on full feed. The others were fed rations that contained less than 80 percent of the calories considered necessary simply to maintain body weight. About a month later he got a big surprise; the underfed calves had lost a few pounds during the month, but they had stopped losing and were maintaining themselves on the starvation diet. Dr. Winchester believes they were able to do this through reduced metabolism and body activity.

At the end of 3 to 4 months, when they were returned to full rations, the underfed calves averaged 100 pounds less than their well-fed twins. Although they are still 100 pounds behind, they are now gaining pound for pound with their mates. So it looks as though their starvation diet has done no harm to their ability to gain rapidly and efficiently when put on full feed. Dr. Winchester estimates they will reach slaughter weight about 3 months after their twins do.

Apparently this is the first experiment on record to show how young farm animals adjust to submaintenance energy rations. The information can be of real value to range stockmen in making plans for carrying their animals through the winter.

Placed to Win

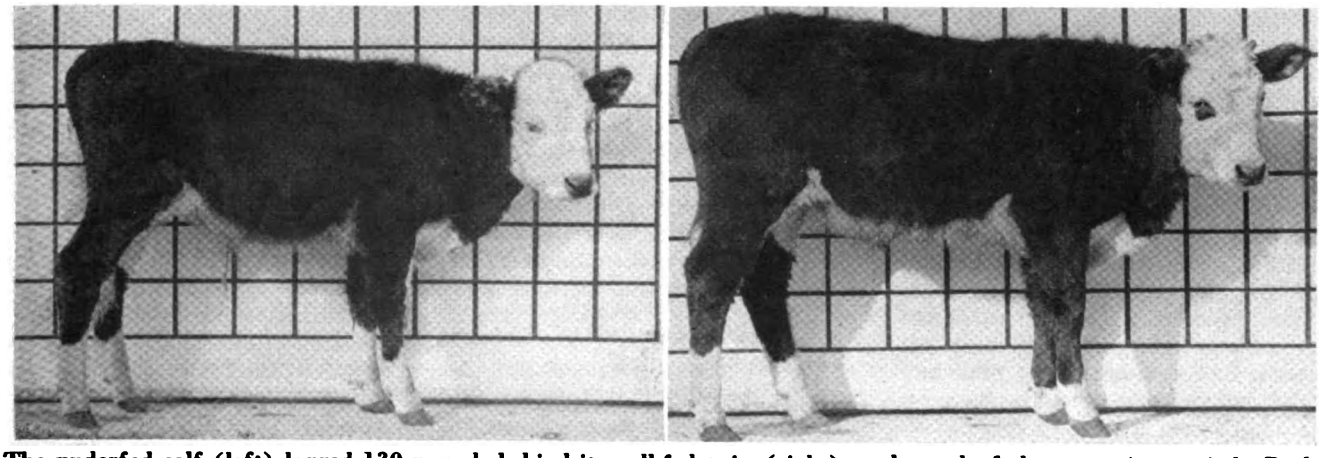
Increased use of winter-grazing crops in the South are adding more meat and milk to southern diets and greater profits to farmers. The most efficient placement of fertilizer for higher yield and feed value is therefore an important question in view of the increasing costs of feed, seed, and fertilizers.

The best way is to drill the fertilizer in bands, say ARA scientists. Recent tests with crimson clover, using radioactive phosphorus, showed that banding the fertilizer increased the amount of phosphorus in the plants and resulted in much better growth of plants near the fertilizer than was obtained when the fertilizer was broadcast and disked in. The faster growth is of particular importance in unfavorable seasons, because drought or cold weather would probably kill the small and weaker plants.

The banding method is not new, but tagging the phosphorus with radioactive isotopes provided a new tool for accurately evaluating the two methods of application.

Super Grape Juice

A new "superconcentrated" grape juice, developed by ARA scientists, offers our armed forces another full-flavor fruit juice in compact form and the public another delicious food product. The new concentrate is diluted with 6 parts of water to 1 part of juice. Therefore, a 4-ounce can yields 75 percent more full-strength juice than the present 6-ounce can, which is diluted only 3 to 1. This high-density concentrate is especially good for flavoring ices, confectionery, and carbonated beverages. It also has a big advantage in marketing. Besides saving space, it my be frozen or kept in an ordinary refrigerator.



The underfed calf (left) lagged 130 pounds behind its well-fed twin (right) at the end of the starvation period. Back on full feed, it is now gaining pound for pound with its mate.

Fellowships and Scholarships . . .
Here They Are

HAVE you been thinking about going back to school? A review of fellowship or scholarship offers to extension workers might be what you need to help make the final decision. Here are a few of particular interest to extension workers.

University of Chicago

Fellowships and scholarships are available to extension workers for study at the University of Chicago. They are handled individually, generally upon recommendation of the State director of extension. Applications should be made to, and information obtained from Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, Dean, Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

Farm Foundations

Fellowships—This foundation offers eight fellowships for a period of 9 months at $2,000 each. This fellowship aid is available to State extension workers upon recommendation of State directors of extension. Priority is given to extension workers who are in, or will be in the administrative field. Applications are through State directors of extension made to Frank Peck, Director, Farm Foundation, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, Ill., and apply in any one of the following universities: California, Chicago, Cornell, Illinois, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

Scholarships for supervisors—The Farm Foundation offers 25 scholarships to extension supervisors on the following basis:

1. The Farm Foundation will pay one-half the expenses or $100, whichever is smaller, toward the expenses of one supervisor per State up to 25 States at the regional summer school in which the supervisory course is given.

2. The scholarship is open to men or women supervisors who take the course in Extension Supervision and who satisfactorily complete the work in the course.

3. Applications should be made by May 1 through the State directors of extension to the director of the regional extension summer school at the institution where the Extension Supervision course is given.

Grant Foundation, Inc., Fellowship

The Institute for Child Study at the University of Maryland, headed by Dr. Daniel Prescott, grants one or more $3,600 fellowships for 12 months to young men for advanced study in the field of human development education. This 12-month fellowship is available for study beyond the master's degree. During the academic year 1952-1953 all these have been taken. If interested for a later time, write to Dr. Daniel Prescott, Institute for Child Study, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

General Education Board

The General Education Board fellowship program is designed to provide promising younger faculty members of selected southern educational institutions with the opportunity for advanced graduate training leading to the Ph.D. degree. Extension workers in the South who are 35 years of age or less are eligible under this program.

The stipend is $150 per month plus allowances for dependents, tuition, travel to and from place of study, and certain fees.

Applications should be made through the president of the individual's institution to Robert W. July, Assistant Director, General Education Board, 49 West 49th Street, New York 20, New York, not later than February 1 for awards commencing in July or September. For awards beginning in January or February, November 1 of the previous year is the deadline.

Selection of an institution in which to study is left to the applicant.

Harvard University

Through funds provided by the Carnegie Corporation to Harvard University, fellowships are available to agricultural and home economics extension workers for study in the agricultural extension training program at Harvard. This program is designed to equip extension personnel to assume supervisory and administrative responsibilities, and also to train extension specialists in the economics of agriculture and farm family living and in the other social sciences related thereto.

Applicants must be recommended by the State extension director (or by the Director of Cooperative Extension Service for Federal workers) to Dr. John D. Black, Graduate School of Public Administration, 205 Littauer Center, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Mass.

Charles H. Hood Dairy Foundation

This foundation is interested in the advancement of dairy farming in New England. For this purpose a limited number of fellowships in support of graduate study will be awarded. Fellowships are available to graduates of New England colleges whose background, education, and experience indicate that further study will enable them to contribute to improved dairy farming. Study may be undertaken in any recognized university and must be related to the production or distribution of fluid milk. The amount of each fellowship is determined on the basis of the recipient's needs and will not exceed $2,500—nearly all awards have been under $2,000.

Applications will be received until March 31. Information and application forms are available from Walter N. Dooley, Executive Secretary, Charles H. Hood Dairy Foundation, 500 Rutherford Avenue, Boston 29, Mass.

Health Education

Federal moneys administered by State health departments are available for fellowships in health education. Recipients of these fellowships are expected to return to their State usually for 2 years. They may, however, be free to work on health education in any agency. For information about these fellowships and the

regulations covering them, apply to the State health officer of your State health department.

Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc.

The Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., West Springfield, Mass., is providing 102 scholarships of $100 each, two scholarships in each of the States and the territories to qualified professional staff members of the Cooperative Extension Service. Applicants are nominated by their respective State extension directors to a joint scholarship committee from the Cooperative Extension Service and the Foundation.

Preference will be given to a man and a woman county extension worker from each State if all other considerations are equal. The applicant shall not have previously received one of these scholarships and must be devoting one-third time or more to work with rural youth.

The scholarships are to be used for attendance at one of the approved short-term (3 weeks or longer) schools for extension workers. The applicant is to enroll in the 4-H or youth course plus others of his choice.

Applications are made through the State director of extension to the head of the Personnel Training Section, Division of Field Studies and Training, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., by April 1. If any States or Territories do not apply for two scholarships, their quota will be made available to other States in proportion to the number of applicants.

The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work

cooperating with the U.S.D.A. Extension Service.

Two fellowships of $1,500 each for 9 months of study in the United States Department of Agriculture under the guidance of the Extension Service are available for young extension workers. The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago 5, Ill., provides the funds. Fellows may study at a local institution of higher learning or may organize an out-of-school program of study.

One fellowship is awarded to a young man, one to a young woman from nominations by State 4-H Club leaders through State directors of extension to the Division of Field Studies and Training, United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service, Washington 25, D. C. Applications must be received by May 1. (Application blanks may be obtained from the State director of extension.)

National 4-H Club Foundation and Sears-Roebuck Foundation

During the summer of 1952, fifty scholarships were made available to extension workers for training in human development education at the summer workshop of the University of Maryland Institute for Child Study.

The organizations cooperating in carrying out the program include the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, the National 4-H Club Foundation, the University of Maryland, and the Cooperative Extension Service.

Plans for another year are tentative, awaiting the evaluation of this year's workshop.

Frank R. Pierce Foundation

Four annual fellowships are awarded by this Foundation to extension county agents. Each fellowship provides a grant of $2,000 plus the tuition fee for the 9-month academic term at the institution selected by the candidate. One fellowship will be awarded in each of the four regions to be set up by the Foundation to men who have been in county extension work at least 5 years and have the title of county agent, associate county agent, assistant county agent, or its equivalent. It is desired that the applicants be under 40 years of age and that they have a bachelor's degree in agriculture but no advanced degrees.

Application forms are available through the State director of extension who forwards a single application to the regional committee of the extension directors with his recommendations. Applications will be received by the Secretary of the Foundation with a deadline of April 15 of each year.

Further information may be obtained from the State director of extension. Extension directors should communicate directly with the assistant secretary, Frank R. Pierce Foundation, 2500 E. Maple Road, Birmingham, Mich.

Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship

For a number of years the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association has offered annually the Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship of $500 for advanced study in agriculture, horticulture, and the related professions. The term "related professions" is interpreted broadly to include home economics.

Applications are made to Mrs. Walter G. Fenton, Chairman, Education Committee, Moravian Drive, Route 5, Box 125, Mount Clemens, Mich., or to the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Teachers College, Columbia University

Extension workers are eligible for most of the types of fellowships and scholarships available at Teachers College, Columbia University. All of these are awarded on a competitive basis regardless of the fields of education represented. Application for an ensuing academic year must be received by January 31.

A graduate program designed for cooperative extension personnel is available at Teachers College. Programs may be arranged leading to the degree master of arts, doctor of education, or doctor of philosophy.

Information may be obtained from Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, 525 West 120th Street, New York 27, New York.

The Grace Frysinger Fellowship

The National Association of Home Demonstration Agents has set up a fellowship named for Miss Grace E. Frysinger.

The fellowship is a fund of $500 to cover expenses of a home demonstration agent for a month or 6 weeks of visiting other States to observe the work there for professional improvement. Each State may nominate one candidate, and the selection of the agent to receive the fellowship will be made by a committee appointed by the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association.

Successful Leader Training

(*Continued from page* 176)

dition, and utilization served as a background for the course.

The 3 weeks' field course was terminated with an 8-day trip to some of the outstanding ranches in Coahuila. Practical application of livestock judging, desirable management practices, and range economics were studied. Proper stocking, better livestock distribution, and range recovery through deferred grazing are the most needed practices, for efficient and economical livestock production in Mexico.

Dr. Frank W. Gould, associate professor in the Range and Forestry Department of Texas A. & M. College, and I conducted the range-management portion of the course. The Technical Assistance Program of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations made our services possible. We were granted a month's leave of absence from the Texas A. & M. College to perform this duty. Application of the principles learned at this school with representatives from such a wide area will bring about a conservation range and livestock program for Mexico and the Central American countries.

Ballard Looks Back

(*Continued from page* 178)

to determine the amount or quality of satisfaction, which he is getting from life by reading these reports. Happiness, satisfaction, griefs, disappointments and such seem to be alloted according to some other formula. As a matter of fact, beyond a reasonable financial return for one's effort, the whole problem seems to resolve itself into a choice between corns and ulcers.

After all, we observe that there is more than one way to build an estate. The most indestructible and enjoyable estates that I have ever seen built have been built of good-will—good-will planted in the hearts and minds of others.

Here the Extension Service has few close rivals. In fact, our main job is to be of service to others, and good-will is the natural reward. We have no axe to grind, no special interest to promote, no selfish whims to satisfy and no political dogma to espouse. Our job is to interpret the needs of our clients, diagnose their problems and bring the tremendous weight of unbiased research into play for their solution. Where else on earth can one find the makings of a good-will estate in such abundance An estate limited only by one's capacity to be of service.

During my working years, I have seen many magnificent good-will estates built by extension workers and many more are in the process of construction. The value of such estates, of course, may vary with individuals. As for me, good-will is my most valued possession.

Therefore, to my inquisitors who ask, "Suppose you were back 37 years, and you knew what you know about Extension and you could do it all over again, what then?" I reply without hesitation or reservation, "I'd do it all over again."

• MRS. ELIZABETH M. BERDAN, home demonstration agent in Bergen County, N. J., for more than 28 years, is retiring on October 31. She will be succeeded by MARGHETTA JEBSEN.

• Agents everywhere mourn the sudden death of ED HOLDEN, county agricultural agent, Merrimack County, N. H. He had contributed a great deal to the National Association of Agricultural County Agents, and this year served as chairman of the Public Relations Committee.

• DENNIS E. STRINGER joined the Mississippi staff as assistant poultryman, and Margaret Dunn, former home demonstration agent in Lee County, took up new duties as State specialist in organization and program planning in the same State.

• ORLEY G. BOWEN, agent in Middlesex County for more than 32 years, "dean" of New Jersey agents, retired August 1. He is succeeded by MILTON H. COWAN.

Life in These United States

(*Continued from page* 181)

are located in the rich, southeast-central part of Iowa, a 900-mile journey from the Torrington, Wyo., homes of the visiting youth.

"We were impressed by the big houses, well-kept lawns and farmsteads. The Iowa countryside is green and rolling, and there are many groves of trees. There is plenty of moisture for heavy snow in winter, and good, soaking rains in spring and summer make for a luxuriant growth of foliage everywhere," reported Assistant County Agent Max M. Wall, in charge of the Wyoming visiting group.

Farms which produced as many as 700 hogs a year and a plant that processed 600 turkeys an hour—about 3,000 a day—several months every year, amazed the Wyoming 4-H members.

The Wyoming group was conducted on tours of dairy and stock farms, heard a talk on hybrid seed corn by a representative of an Iowa seed firm, participated in 4-H ceremonials, sports, boat-riding on the Mississippi, and spent 8 well-planned days and evenings with their Iowa hosts learning about the cold, snowy winters, the hot, humid summers, and the rich black loam that help make that State one of the richest agricultural areas in the world.

Goshen County Agent Bernard H. Trierweiler assembled some statistics comparing the two counties. He found out that there are 2,200 farms in Washington County, Iowa, compared to 1,200 in Goshen County, Wyo., but the total annual farm income is about the same—$15,000,000. The average size farm in the Iowa county is 157 acres, compared to 1,052 acres, average, for Goshen County. The Wyoming county is nearly four times larger than the Iowa county but the farm population is less than half.

On the last night of their stay, the Wyoming 4-H group was feted at a banquet. Afterwards all went over to one of the hosts' farms and square-danced on the cement feeding floor until after midnight.

Arrangements for the exchange

program were made by Goshen County Agent Trierweiler and Washington County Agent Thomas Robb and their staffs. Robb had proposed the exchange a year ago when he visited Trierweiler's office in Torrington on a vacation trip through the West.

AS SEEN BY THE HOST AGENT

NINETEEN Goshen County, Wyo., 4-H'ers and chaperons, Mrs. J. C. Christensen and Assistant County Agent Max Wall, spent a week with Washington County, Iowa, 4-H'ers during July. While in Iowa the Wyoming 4-H'ers lived in the homes of their Washington County 4-H hosts and hostesses.

The Wyoming young folks had an opportunity to observe Iowa agriculture, living conditions, and of getting acquainted with 4-H'ers from the "Tall Corn" State. In return, Iowans heard many tales of "Wonderful Wyoming."

Most of the Wyoming guests spent their time with one Washington County 4-H Club; however, a few divided their time between two clubs. They lived with one family and from there visited other members of the club.

The local 4-H Club had meetings while their guests were present. The Wyoming folks had an opportunity to see a typical Iowa 4-H meeting. They in turn provided the educational feature by telling about agriculture in Goshen County and comparing 4-H in the two areas. Several ideas were gained from this latter discussion that should help 4-H in both counties.

In addition to club activities, several county-wide activities were planned to enable more Washington County 4-H'ers to meet the guests and vice versa. A county-wide party was held at West Chester with 350 present. Rural Young People members and county officers were in charge of the games. West Chester merchants furnished refreshments. A tour of different types of farms in the county, as well as stops at Maple Crest turkey plants at Kalona and Wellman, was held. Maple Crest furnished lunch for the 110 folks on the tour. A trip to Muscantine included stops at the government alcohol plant, a feed company, an excursion on the Mississippi, lunch at the Elks Club through the courtesy of the feed company, a trip to Kentridge Angus farms, and a short trip over the Mississippi into Illinois.

Sunday afternoon was spent at Lake Darling with swimming and boating as the main attractions. A picnic with 400 present was held in the evening followed by vesper services conducted by the Washington County 4-H officers. A banquet and outdoor square dance were held the last evening at Ainsworth. Howard Bohr, county president, and Tommy Jones from Wyoming served as toastmasters. The Wyoming guests were responsible for the program. Consequently, the Iowans saw slides and a film showing scenes from Goshen County and other places in Wyoming.

Several visiting 4-H'ers were guests of Washington County service clubs where they took part in the program.

The Wyoming visit to Iowa was the first phase of a 2-year program. Washington County 4-H members are expectantly waiting until next summer when they will return the visit.

This is the second exchange of this type that Washington County has participated in. Back in 1949 40 4-H'ers from Haywood County, N. C., visited Washington County with the Iowans returning the visit to North Carolina in 1950.

Adults and 4-H members alike are enthusiastic about the exchange. They feel that this is one of the better ways to get acquainted with agriculture and the folks in other parts of the United States. Major problem next year—many adults want to go to Wyoming, too. Who knows, perhaps an adult tour will be worked out.

THOMAS A. ROBB
County Agricultural Agent
Washington County, Iowa

These Wyoming young folks visited Iowa and are even now getting ready to entertain their new-found Iowa friends next summer.

• DR. GLENN C. DILDINE of the University of Maryland Institute for Child Study joined the National 4-H Club Foundation staff on September 8, E. W. Aiton, the 4-H Foundation's executive director, has announced. Dildine will head up a research study into the developmental needs of youth.

• CHESTER A. LINDSTROM, chief of Motion Picture Service, U.S.D.A., retired after more than 42 years of Government service. He is succeeded by WALTER K. SCOTT.

NATIONAL 4-H ACHIEVEMENT DAY . . . *November 8*

On this day 4-H members, leaders, and others pause to take account of their accomplishments during the year.

Someone has said that the measure of true nobleness of character is the ability to receive as well as to give—4-H'ers have long been recognized for their accomplishments in demonstrating to others. Patricia Spencer (right) 4-H Club girl of Brazil, Ind., one of nine Farm Youth Exchangees who visited Puerto Rico for 2 weeks last winter, demonstrates another 4-H trait worthy of recognition, an eagerness to learn from others. Her hostess, Mrs. Alfonso Reboyras, shows her how to prepare a local dish.

As we celebrate 4-H Achievement Day this year we hope club members will pause to express gratitude to those who have made their achievements possible—their parents, local leaders, and others. At the same time may we help them more than ever to develop inquiring minds, loyal hearts, better health, and willing hands—willing, both to give and to receive.

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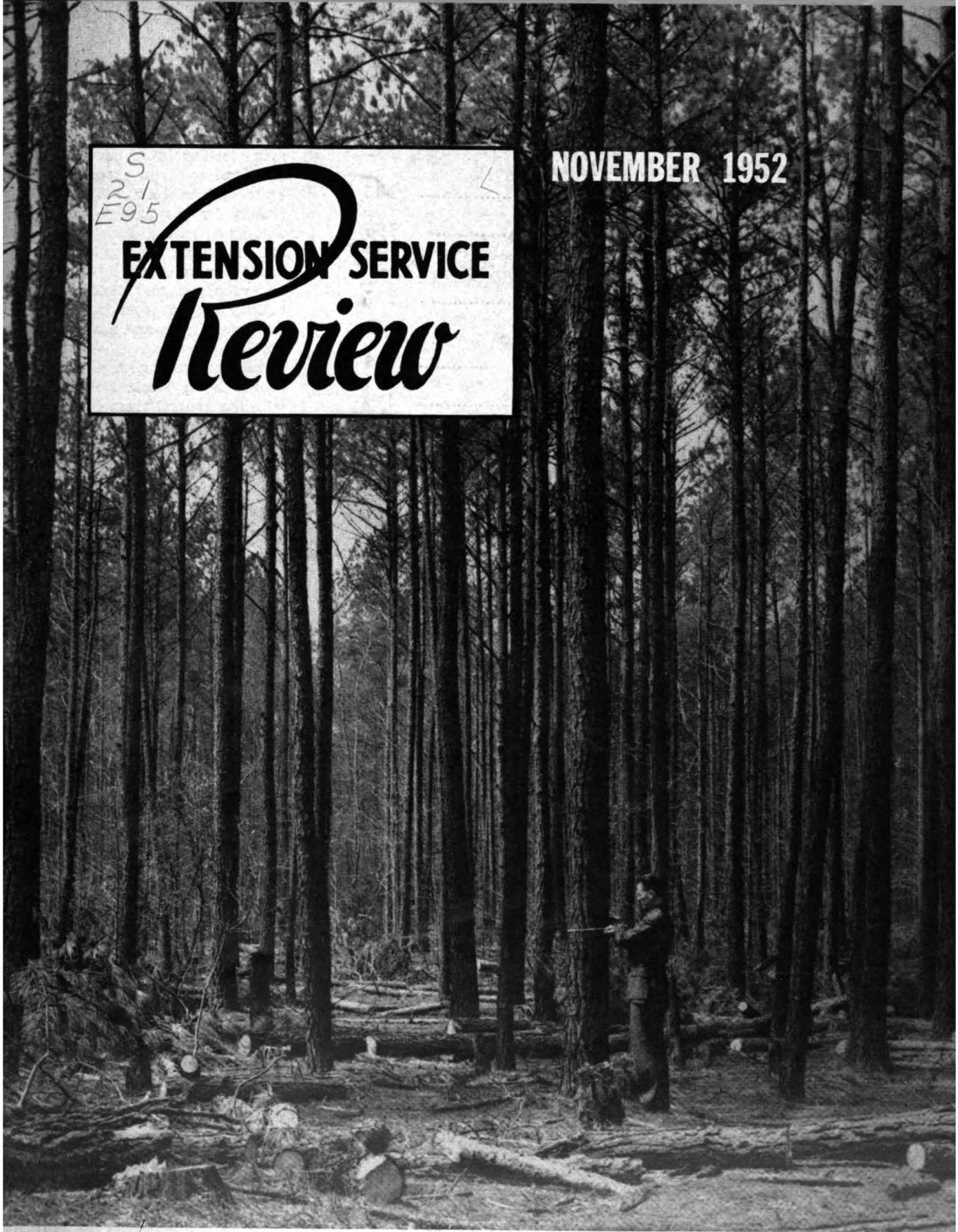
EXTENSION SERVICE Review

NOVEMBER 1952



In this issue—

EXTENSION SERVICE Review

Official Organ of the
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U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

VOL. 23 NOVEMBER 1952 NO. 11

Prepared in Division of Extension Information
LESTER A. SCHLUP, *Chief*
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Ear to the Ground

• It doesn't take an ear to the ground to know that Thanksgiving is in the offing. You can read about in many good extension news stories and hear and see it in extension broadcasts and telecasts. The theme of thanks for the harvest made more abundant because men and women are willing and able to learn how to produce more efficiently fits into the extension picture. Planning for the holiday feast gives an opportunity for more good foods and nutrition information.

Another timely news peg is National Education Week, November 9-15 with the general theme "Children in Today's World." Many extension activities gear into the objectives and planned support for National Education Week.

• November suggests something else—the annual report. You may sweat over the job, but did you ever stop to think that you are writing another chapter in the permanent history of extension work. Each chapter eventually finds its way to the National Archives where it becomes an historical record.

• Here's some good news for annual report blues. Now after a year of hard work by a National committee, a new statistical report form which is shorter and better has gone to the printer and will be available for next year.

• Makings are in the pot for the celebration of the Golden Anniversary of the educational demonstration idea, as first practiced on the Porter Farm, Terrell, Tex., by Seaman A. Knapp, the father of the Cooperative Extension Service. A joint Land-Grant College, U.S. Department of Agriculture committee meets in November to make plans. A special anniversary issue of the REVIEW will be featured February.

• A glance at the contents for December shows a comprehensive article on extension livestock health activities and two good ways to present a family life program to a large group of people. CBA

Alabama Bankers Like Trees

SAM MORGAN
Chairman, Forestry Committee
Alabama Bankers Association

"We learned plenty about forestry." (Left to right), Forester Ike Martin, Farmer Olin Riser, Banker Sam Morgan.

THREE years ago we bankers were doing little or nothing to further the development of forestry and forest products industries in Alabama. We had an effective agricultural committee which was creating considerable interest in pasture development, corn yields, and other field crops, but we were sadly neglecting the crop that brings in more revenue than anything else we can profitably grow on many of our Alabama acres—TREES.

About that time Ivan R. Martin, extension forester, better known as "Ike," told me that he thought I would soon have an additional job. When pressed for details Ike admitted that he had been writing letters to the president of our Alabama Bankers Association, chairman of our agricultural committee, chairman of the forestry committee of the American Bankers Association, and others suggesting that we have a forestry committee in Alabama and that I be appointed chairman. Those letters lit the fire. A subcommittee on forestry was appointed in the agricultural committee and we met to discuss ways and means of taking action. We soon found that we bankers needed forestry knowledge as much as anyone. Ike helped us make up a list of folks who could help us. We learned many foresters' opinions on how we could effectively promote forestry. However, the business of educating bankers on forestry was still uppermost in my mind.

We called on Ike Martin again. He arranged a series of meetings from one end of the State to the other. We visited farmers' managed woodlands, paper mills, experimental forests, and we intend to visit more. Our hosts on these occasions were the Federal Reserve Bank, Gulf State Paper Corp., Coosa River Newsprint Co., Tennessee Valley Authority, the U. S. Forest Service, and the experiment station at Alabama Polytechnic Institute. We saw and heard plenty of forestry in those meetings and are beginning to have a healthy respect for this third largest industry in Alabama which contributes $450,000,000 annually to our economic picture. Trees are "big business" in Alabama.

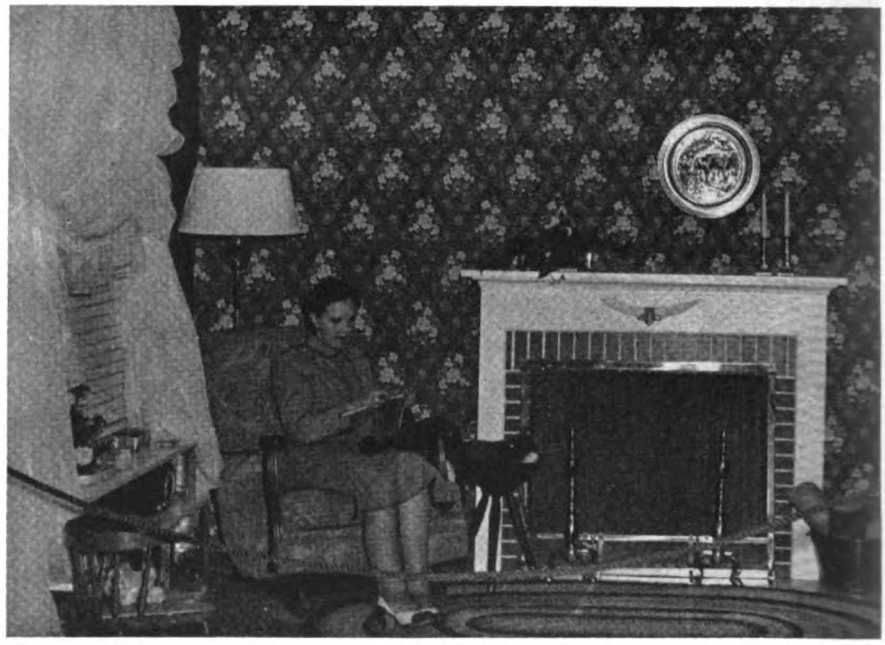
We decided to get a leaflet printed to mail out to our clients in an effort to increase their knowledge of the steps to take in managing their forests. Again we called on Ike to get the information and get the leaflet published. With the help of Ed Davis of the Alabama Extension Service, we produced a fine little leaflet in color which stresses fire protection, planting, thinning, letting young trees grow, and the sound financial reasons that back up good forestry practices. These are furnished the members of our association for use as "stuffers" with monthly statements or for distribution in any way they see fit. Bankers can reorder as their needs become evident.

We have not yet reached a height where we can begin to level off in our forestry program. At a recent meeting of our committee, now a full fledged forestry committee, we discussed our program for 1953. We may be ambitious, but like to aim high.

We are considering for next year a discussion on forestry as a part of our program at the State short course for Alabama Bankers Association members and include forestry as a part of our group meetings. A school for bankers may be planned on the mechanics of making timber loans—how to interpret timber estimates made by consulting foresters, forest management plans, and other information that would have a bearing on evaluating forest land. We will recommend that the president of our association write to every banker in Alabama urging participation in the "Keep Alabama Green" program. We will urge bankers, where seedlings are available, to continue to purchase tree planters. Bankers' forestry tours and meetings will be continued; and farmer-banker interest in forestry will be encouraged with joint meetings and leaflets. The possibilities of jointly sponsoring a forestry camp for farm boys with the Alabama Extension Service will be investigated.

It is taking time and effort on our part to get this program under way. We all feel that our time is well spent and are proud to have a part in the development and wise use of Alabama's forestry resources.

The New Look in Homes



Women in the county set up this model room at the fair and took turns explaining the choice of color and furnishings to the 2500 who saw the exhibit.

THERE'S hammering and painting and excited anticipation around the house in at least 350 Klickitat County, Wash., rural homes, reports Home Demonstration Agent Mrs. Evelyn Stowell Brown. With the help of husbands and children, the women are giving the whole house a new look under the guise of a home-improvement project called "Beautify Your Home" which turned out to have plenty of appeal.

For example, there is Roosevelt Community where a handful of women had been getting together as a social group for some time. They decided to do something more meaningful and adopted the extension "Beautify Your Home" program.

This marked the beginning of a series of interesting events. The membership grew to more than 36 members. The leader reported "a bubbling enthusiasm that can exist only when there is a knowledge of accomplishment." Women became absorbed with color schemes, remodeling, upholstering chairs, making slipcovers, and braiding rugs.

All this activity had a telling effect on the community.

Since the school was the center of interest, it was natural to think of school problems first. A parent-teacher association was organized. The first job was the raising of funds for modern playground equipment which was done. Members of the women's club remodeled the kitchen of the school, utilizing their new-found knowledge. Next they plan to remodel an unused room in the school building as a community meeting room.

The program was originated when women in the county expressed an interest in home furnishings and home improvement. So, early last year Mrs. Brown got in touch with Lila Dickerson, home management specialist, and together they developed plans for 9 leader-training workshops with one objective, to beautify your home.

Leaders from 15 communities, repsenting 18 groups, came out for the training meetings. They studied color for living, furniture arrangement, lighting, and selection of home furnishings. They learned how to braid rugs, reupholster furniture, make curtains and draperies, slip covers, and lampshades.

Seventeen leader training classes were held with 187 leaders in attendance. Back in their own communities the leaders held 121 meetings with an accumulative total attendance of 1,186 homemakers. At least 357 women attended one meeting. Of that number 186 women reported they had already put some of their new knowledge to work before the end of the year.

Here's how: 127 had used the information on color; 60 had rearranged or improved rooms other than their kitchens; 51 had each made a braided rug; 28 had used the information on furniture selection to help buy new furnishings; 43 had refinished furniture; 64 had repaired innerspring cushions; 76 had passed information received on to their neighbors. The entire group reporting listed a total of 92 pieces of furniture reupholstered.

Highlight of the project for at least 28 women was a tour to Yakima to study fabrics for curtains, draperies, and slipcovers. The women traveled from 150 to 300 miles to make the trip. In Yakima 2 interior decorators took the group on a conducted tour of 28 guild display rooms of one of the furniture stores. They explained the color schemes, selection of furniture and drapery arrangement. The tour was followed by a talk on fabrics. The information was timely as the women were holding drapery meetings and planning slipcover meetings.

At fair time, 15 of the leaders gave everyone in the county a chance to get in on the act. As a fair exhibit, they furnished a model room. They also gave public demonstrations on rug making, repairing innerspring cushions, and tying springs. The women took over the space for the model room and arranged for furniture and materials from local merchants. During the 3 days of the fair, they took turns explaining the choice of furnishings and color in the model room. About 2,500 women saw the exhibits and demonstrations during the 3 days.

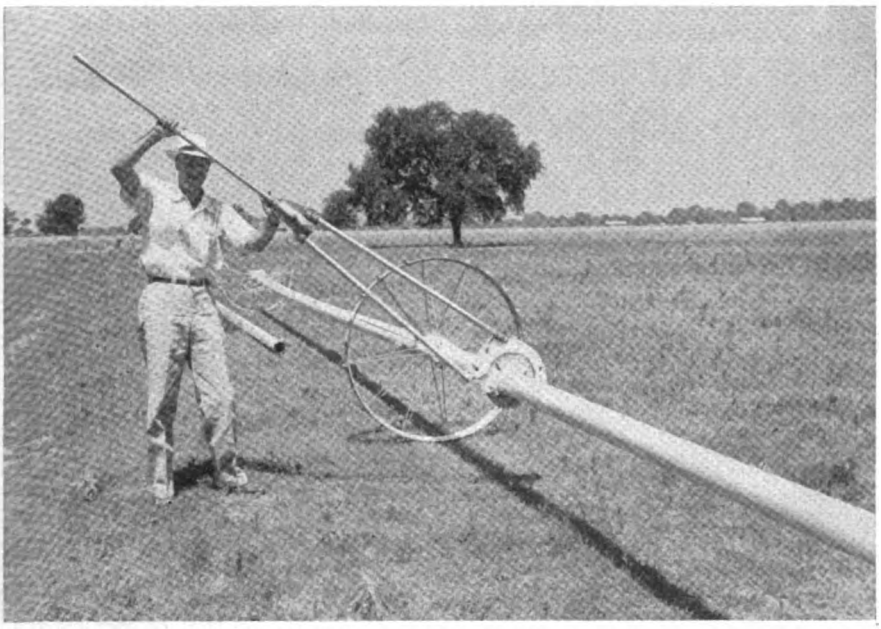
A New Idea Demonstrated

Irrigation is a new idea to Louisiana cotton growers and a demonstration proves it profitable just as did the demonstrations planned by Seaman A. Knapp and other extension pioneers. This modern version is described by Marjorie B. Arbour, Extension Editor, Louisiana.

IN FRANKLIN Parish, La., there's water aplenty. Seldom do farmers in this State other than rice growers, have to rig up some sort of apparatus to pump the aqua pura to perished plants. Frankly, it is more normal to get standing water away from vegetation, for ours is a swampy land! But there's been a reversal of procedure by some cotton planters who are upping their yields through the employment of an irrigation system—yes, they're taking the water to the cotton, because over a 20-year period cotton growers have had an average of seven 2-week periods each year without rain.

Now, there were some farmers who had a Missouri-like attitude—they had to be shown. So a demonstration was given recently on the farm of Liege Braswell, Wisner, La., where hundreds of incredulous onlookers saw a panorama of modern agricultural engineering history unfold right before their eyes. With the lattice-gated pipes, the filled canals and the centrifugal pumps, the Braswell plantation resembled some industrial center where a more finished product than cotton was being manufactured.

Mr. Braswell has been irrigating his cotton for the last 3 years. He started out in 1949 with a small acreage, approximately 50 acres and was so well satisfied with the results of his initial irrigation venture that he decided to enlarge his operation. His methods at that time were rather crude and required a considerable amount of labor. He dug three small wells himself for his water supply. Then he dug a large storage canal right down the center of his field that ran parallel to the cotton rows. From there he was able to channel the water across the rows and to flush-irrigate. Later he bought some gated pipe. He has been consistently increasing his planting operations until now he is irrigating approximately 125 acres. In 1949 he made a little over two bales to the acre. In 1950, his yield was again slightly better than two bales to the acre but last year it was slightly less due to his enlarging his acreage and not having adequate water to take care of the additional plants.



Portable irrigation pipe on wheels. Saves labor and time when shifting from one location to another.

Prior to irrigation the yield averaged ¾ bale per acre. Since irrigation the 4-year average is approximately 1¾ bales per acre. This means that irrigation is increasing the yield per acre, one bale above the production before irrigation. Approximately twice the amount of fertilizer is being used on irrigated land as compared to normal recommended non-irrigated land. Mr. Braswell spent $19 per acre for fertilizer this year.

"Something rather odd about that particular system is the fact that he is pumping from wells and is using centrifugal pumps," asserts Mansel Mayeux, engineer, Louisiana State University Agricultural Extension Service. "The conventional pump for a well is a turbine, because it has a high lift. In the Braswell wells, however, a pit has been dug and the motors have been sunk down approximately 10 feet, and in that way Mr. Braswell is able to pump out with the centrifugal pump rather than turbine. The centrifugal pump very seldom will lift water more than 22 feet and it shouldn't be operated over 15 feet for good results."

The gated pipe that Mr. Braswell is using is a rather late improvement and is about as up to date as you will find on any farm. The gated pipe is regulated by opening and closing the

(*Continued on page* 202)

How Shall I Teach Nutrition?

Quality in canning discussed by an expert home economist

EVELYN BLANCHARD
Extension Nutritionist, USDA

THIS is a question which puzzles many an extension worker.

Nutrition is not a new field of extension teaching. In fact, foods and nutrition are among the oldest projects. Perhaps the need is for modernizing and revitalizing.

The nutritional problems of one group were brought into focus at the first nutrition course for Negro home agents held last summer at Prairie View, Tex. In developing information which would be helpful to these agents, I started with the premise that the chief concern of an extension nutrition program must be the family. The family meals are planned to meet the needs of all members. The homemaker has no time to prepare separate meals for grandmother, the 3-year-old, and a special reducing diet for herself. She has to plan one well-balanced family diet which can be adjusted to meet the needs of each member with minor changes.

The feeding of the preschool child is very important to the young mother. She needs to know why and how to adjust the family diet. Then, too, we are becoming increasingly conscious of the needs of older people. Their teeth and digestion may be poor. The homemaker must be on the lookout to see that they get enough calcium, protein, and vitamins. Also, the relationship of overweight to chronic disease is becoming increasingly clear and needs attention from modern homemakers.

With these fundamental ideas in mind, I set out to find the problems rural Negro women had in feeding their families, and if these problems might be classified and specific help given the agents. Some of the observations were unexpected and interesting. For example, among the 50 homes I visited in Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina many had recently obtained electricity through the Rural Electrification Administration. Big white electric refrigerators were appearing in many humble rural homes. The families were proud of them, yet often the eggs were kept somewhere else while the refrigerator was used to make ice cubes. Having lived in a hot climate myself, I understand how important the ice cubes are, but I did regret the limited use of a piece of equipment which might contribute so much to the family nutrition.

Traveling with county home demonstration agents, visiting 4-H meetings and home demonstration meetings, the agents and I talked over the problems in teaching nutrition, and everywhere I found they wanted to know what to teach about nutrition and how to decide the best way to teach it. They needed help with teaching techniques. For example a demonstration using dry milk solid showed how to make creamed vegetables when the women there rarely prepared such a dish, and did not like it. The agents also asked for help in building a good food exhibit.

The 27 home demonstration agents who took the course came from Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, and Georgia. When they were asked to list their most serious nutritional problems, they said too little milk, too little variety, and too few vegetables, not enough eggs, poor meal planning, and insufficient amounts of Vitamin C foods.

As one agent phrased it, "The most serious problem of nutrition in my county is that of undernourished youth. Of course, the entire family is usually undernourished if the child is, but we have found that our best approach to the problem is through the child. We are able to reach him at school and in adult meetings we reach his parents."

In the discussion of the problems, we concluded that the shortage of milk cows and the selling of milk to supplement the family income were two reasons for insufficient milk in the diet. The use of dry milk solids and the raising of milk goats were proposed as solutions.

Getting the family to plant an adequate year-round garden with enough variety of vegetables is always a problem. A garden that meets the needs of each family and helps them to a full pantry, according to a canning budget, should be the aim. We must recognize the fact that some families have no space to make a garden, some soils are too poor to produce, and then there are other good reasons for lack of gardens.

(*Continued on page* 203)

You Can't Lose in 4-H

This is a story of what 4-H'er Bonnie Liddick did on health and nutrition, as told to us by Anne Gilbert, Columbia County, Ark., home demonstration agent.

"YOU can't lose in 4-H; you always win," says Bonnie Liddick, 16-year-old 4-H Club member of the McNeil Sr. 4-H Club in Columbia County, Ark. Bonnie says this statement is true because whether or not you win a prize you have won much information, pleasure, and inspiration for having taken the different demonstrations.

Although Bonnie, in her 3 years of 4-H Club work, has studied foods and cookery, clothing, home industries, safety and better methods of using electricity, she has emphasized health throughout her work.

As a result of her interest in health Bonnie attended the two State Rural Health conferences which have been held in Little Rock during the past 2 years. At both the conferences Bonnie has displayed an exhibit on health. Her demonstration "Health Rides with Happiness" had much attraction for the more than 600 guests at the 1952 conference. The high light of this exhibit was a miniature ferris wheel (about 25" high) that was based on the 7 basic food groups. This food was made into "children" with the use of paper faces and toothpicks for legs and arms. The wheel turned to display the various foods when Bonnie explained the importance of eating a balanced diet.

Bonnie chose the ferris wheel idea to accompany her demonstration this year after using "The Old Woman in the Shoe" with the 7-basic food chart for her theme in 1951. She placed second in the State contest with that idea and she felt that she needed a better idea this year. Since the ferris wheel would have movement she believed it would be good. As soon as this was chosen she drew several sketches to get the plan on paper. She then called on her brother-in-law for help in cutting the two sections of the wheel which had to be cut with a coping saw. After these were cut Bonnie made the seats and the stand for the wheel and she and her parents, with the help of neighbors, put the wheel together. It took quite a bit of finishing to arrange the food groups to balance the wheel, but after it was completed Bonnie felt that many people who knew her had had a little part in her demonstration.

"Health rides with happiness," says 4-H Bonnie Liddick in explaining her health and nutrition exhibit.

In order to give a demonstration a person must be well informed on his subject. Bonnie has acquired this information through 2 years of intensive study in the health field under the direction of Helen Robinson, Arkansas health education specialist, and Anne Gilbert, Columbia County home demonstration agent. Bonnie tried in her demonstration to make everyone feel that it is their job to eat well-balanced meals as well as to know what they should eat.

She used a musical powder box to provide the background music and to give a carnival atmosphere to her ferris-wheel demonstration.

Before entering her demonstration in the Arkansas 4-H contest which was held at the University of Arkansas in Fayetteville on July 24, Bonnie had given her demonstration before home demonstration clubs, community clubs, and 4-H Clubs all over Columbia County. She had not only given this demonstration, but she had given demonstrations on Check Up to Pep Up, How Popular Are You, Do I Eat To Live or Live to Eat, The Proper Care of Teeth, and How to Make Simple Tooth Powder.

She worked with C. D. Fowler, superintendent of the McNeil School, in making a health survey of all of the students in that school in order to set it up as an example of the value of an early check on chronic diseases.

In 1951 Bonnie won first place in the Columbia County 4-H Health and Safety contests. As a result of that and since health and safety go hand in hand, she has taken the lead this year in taking water samples of wells in and around her community. From this survey it was found that the McNeil School water supply was unsafe. The hazard was corrected thereby eliminating a possible source of danger.

The JOB of the COUNT

Three Colorado agents, Ralph Swink, Mrs. Lois Kinsey, an question "Why I like Extension Work" as a feature of t How does their analysis of the job fit your situation?

Ralph Swink

Mrs. Lois Kinsey

THE AGRICULTURAL AGENT

IN the handbook of rural leaders it states that man is born with an urge to do something. Really there are two basic urges: The first one is "I want food, clothing, shelter, and possessions." The second is "I want to be somebody, to grow, to be recognized, and to hold a position in society." Granting that these are the ambitions of most of us, let us analyze the situation and see how the Extension Service fits into the picture.

The first want is satisfied, more or less, by our salary checks. The second want, "I want to be somebody. I want to be recognized," is partially covered in the authorization of appointment to the extension staff. The county agent is an employee of the State Board of Agriculture—a field faculty member of the agricultural college, a representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and also directly responsible to the county for the operation and maintenance of the county extension office and the county agricultural program. Does this not make him somebody?

"I want to grow"—Extension offers unlimited opportunity to grow. It all depends on your ability to assume and fulfill the responsibility carried by your authorization as an employee of the Cooperative Extension Service. The field is wide open for advancement of better ideas and practices, and the development of the individual.

I have become increasingly interested in water development and conservation. As a county agent, I can have a part in the adoption of better practices to conserve our natural resources. Extension workers are in a strategic position to do something about the wastage of land and resources.

Why have I stayed in Extension as long as I have? It's the satisfaction one derives from having helped someone—or more exactly helped someone to help himself.

It is the pleasure of meeting many people in different walks of life, the pleasure of respecting and recognizing personalities—of getting along with people. It is the satisfaction of seeing young people grow up and develop from 4-H members to graduating from high school and then college, the satisfaction of developing a State winner who shows his appreciation by talking before luncheon clubs, 4-H Clubs and farm organizations—telling them of his wonderful experiences and that others have the same opportunity.

It is the satisfaction of trying new ideas, practices and methods; of seeing things grow, new crops, different varieties, and their adaptation to counties and localities; and of curbing diseases and insects in both plants and animals. Then there is the big subject of soils and fertility and the relation of fertility to animal nutrition—a field in which we have yet much to learn and in which the county agent will have a role to play.

Public relations must also be a concern of the county agent. Public confidence rests upon good service courteously conducted. Constructive service builds public confidence. Public relations equal what we give in dependable service in an organized way and also getting deserved credit. The main emphasis is upon what we do. Recognition comes only from a job well done and then reported so others know what we are doing.

The county extension program is the nerve center of all extension public relations—county, State, and national. — *Ralph Swink, Colorado Springs.*

THE 4-H CLUB AGENT

I LIKE extension work because we have a chance to build a better America. Just listen to commentators on the air or read their articles in the newspapers; a large majority spend their time tearing down some idea or person. It is easy to criticize people and ideas, but it takes brains and hard work to develop ideas and a better way of thinking among people. We extension workers have that privilege of making a better America through written articles and leader development.

Jefferson County is one of the most versatile counties in the State; we have crops varying from extensive gardening to large dryland farms, from rabbit and chickens on one acre to cattle ranches of 10,000 acres.

AGENT

y Brooks, answered the nual State conference.

Henry Brooks

Many urban and farm people confront us with their problems. We, also, have the most versatile people in the State.

Dealing with the people is of great interest to me because I like to study people.

There is the woman, God bless her, that adds some 600 to 700 phone calls to the annual reports. She also gives me a chance to check up on my subject matter. She calls to ask me questions about pigs, then she no more than hangs up until she calls Gundell of Denver, then a couple of swine breeders, and finally the second call comes through and she tells me that I had told her very much the same information as the others. Next day, maybe the same questions or very similar ones.

There is the technical man who wants his information in mathematical equations. He uses large words in describing his problems, but can't understand the simple wording in the bulletins, so wants you to demonstrate for a couple of hours or until the job is done. In contrast, there is the person with a sixth-grade education who wants you to read the bulletin to him and take a half day to explain.

When I first started I thought all you had to do was give a person a few bulletins and a slap on the back and presto, you had a leader.

The late President Green of Colorado A. & M. was in our county giving a talk several years ago. In a visit before the talk, he asked me how things were going. I told him I was discouraged with the progress of my work. He said to remember one thing; the preachers have tried to convert people to be Christians for 2,000 years and haven't got the job done yet. The more I thought of this statement, I realized that progress is slow and lots of times we can't measure efforts in tangible results.

Then I took stock of my work and felt that maybe I was getting somewhere, for here was a boy and there was a girl who seemed to take over the job of leading other boys and girls. The inventory of my work showed that during the past 10 years I had worked with 2,610 different boys and girls.

Among these young people 1,900 will probably make only one change in their behavior because of my association with them. There is a smaller group of 500 who have really learned an improved practice and have a chance to become better homemakers and home providers. Through ideas they have received they may do a better job of rearing the next generation.

A group of 200, I like to think have received more knowledge and have developed into better leaders. This group has shown results of my association with them. They have increased my effort manyfold through their association with other young people. There is real satisfaction in watching the members of this group carry on my efforts and teaching.

When I consider the 10 outstanding young leaders in the county I feel that my job in extension has been satisfactory. These boys and girls have already, through their contact with others, increased what ideas they received from me manyfold.

One of the boys in this group, after spending a year at A. & M. College, decided that he should join the Marines in order to get in the branch of service he wanted. After 2 years in Korea, he is now completing his fourth year of service and is stationed in San Diego, in charge of a group of boys who can not read and write. In talking to him some time ago, I find he has developed a determination to come back to college and prepare himself to extend more service to others. These are some of the things which I like about extension work.—*Henry Brooks, Arvada, Colo.*

THE HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

THERE is an old Chinese proverb—"Fortunate is he who finds in his work not only a way of making a living but a way of life." Being a home demonstration agent is a very good "way of life"—one offering many opportunities for service and for happiness.

I like the feeling of independence I have in my work—being on my own—but at the same time I like the feeling of security given by the availability of such resources as the other county staff members, the college, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A pitfall in this feeling of independence is the tendency as an active program develops to begin, shall we say, tearing our shirts, hurrying to meetings and committees, and losing track of the other programs in the county. Sometimes we need to stop and take stock of things—see where we are going. We can take time to do this because we plan our own schedule of activities. We'll have to choose between the group that wants some help on an educational program and the group that wants entertainment. There are times when one particular goal may need to be reached at the expense of some other activity. It is possible to weed out activities that only take your time.

Public recognition of service is pleasant. Our articles are in demand in the local press. Civic groups look to us for leadership. The National Home Demonstration Agents' Association pays tribute to home demonstration agents during their national meeting for services; and during National Home Demonstration Week

(*Continued on page* 202)

LEIGH CREE
Assistant Extension Editor
West Virginia

"BELIEVE it or not, it won't be too long until you are thinking about a job, and since you are such a Special Girl, you will surely want a Special Job, so . . . why not be thinking about the organization that you have been close to for at least the past 4 or 5 years? That is the West Virginia Agricultural Extension Service."

This letter of introduction to extension work greeted 308 Mountain State girls who attended State 4-H Camp this summer. These 4-H'ers found this letter as they sat down to a smorgasbord meal especially prepared for them by the West Virginia Women Extension Workers Association. Signed "Your HDA and Club Agent," it introduced the girls to a career in Extension.

The letter went on say, "We who are home demonstration agents or 4-H Club agents in West Virginia think that we know of the Special Job that you will be looking for. Why?

"As a 4-H girl, you have had an opportunity to have fun, to meet new people, to go places, to do interesting things, to learn the new and best way first. That same thing will be true if you join the extension family."

The Women Workers' belief which they passed on to the girls is that the best part of a job as an extension agent is that you are part of a family. As in a family, each agent is interested in what the other is doing and is always willing to help out when and if an SOS looms on the horizon.

"If you want to be friends with people, if you want variety in your job, if you want a truly Wonderful Job, you should consider West Virginia Agricultural Extension work," the letter said.

Girls who might be interested in the work were asked to talk with their 4-H Club agent or home demonstration agent so that they would know what to do at first to prepare for an extension job.

Too big an opportunity to miss—308 4-H girls in one spot, so the West Virginia Women Extension Workers made the most of it.

The home demonstration agent in charge of "eats" was an old hand at putting on smorgasbord. Meat, a main vegetable, and dessert were added to complete the meal plan. Featured in the ice cram were 25 lucky almonds which signified to the recipients that they would be brides in 1952. These and other extra touches made the meal a great success.

Though it is not expected that the letter was read and digested by all the 308, a grain of thought about a career in Extension was sown, and as the letter to the girls continued, "Some day we hope we can say to you 'WELCOME to the West Virginia Agricultural Extension Service'."

A New Idea Demonstrated

(*Continued from page* 197)

gates on the pipes. The gates are spaced the same distance apart as the rows so that one gate feeds water into an individual row. When the water is started the gates are opened wide in order to let the water run down to the end of the furrow as quickly as possible. When the water reaches the far end of the furrow, then the gate is closed so that only a small amount of water continues to trickle down the furrow. The amount of water that will continue to trickle depends on the absorption rate of the soil. If the soil will take up ½ inch of water per hour then water should be fed into these rows at the rate of ½ inch of water per hour. If water is fed into it any faster than that, it will run off at the end of the row.

The Braswell farm was chosen for the demonstrations because he had the facilities for demonstrating the high points of cotton irrigation, asserts Guy Luno, county agent. Among the things demonstrated were the concentric rings for measuring soil absorption, the use of siphons for carrying the water over the canals into individual rows, the gated pipes, the canvas hose, and the sprinkler irrigation system.

There is wide interest among Franklin Parish cotton growers in the procurement of irrigation equipment and the time is not too far in the future when cotton irrigation will be a regular practice rather than the oddity that it is today.

Home Demonstration Agent

(*Continued from page* 201)

editors throughout the county take note of achievements which have come about in rural living and credits many of these to the home demonstration agent.

I value the education I'm receiving as I work—not only the technical knowledge but, just as important, the education in public relations. I like the challenge of working with all types of people. The more I work with people the more respect I have for them and their opinions. I think I go about my work, let's say, "less like Cock Robin," but with more humility and understanding, which brings me again to "Why I Like Extension Work," and perhaps to the most satisfying reason, that of developing leaders and friends.

It is wonderful to have a homemaker who has just taken on the job of president of a club remark, "If people had told me 3 years ago I could do this, I'd have said they were crazy!" Leaders in a community are also the best timesavers a home demonstration agent can have. A letter or a phone call will save a trip and thus release time for something else. —*Mrs. Lois Kinsey, Brighton, Colo.*

How Shall I Teach Nutrition

(*Continued from page* 198)

We discussed and demonstrated the various methods we could use to meet these problems. Role playing, various discussion techniques and visual aids, such as good movies, slide films, exhibits, and posters, were applied to the material.

In order that the course would have a variety of points of view and to stimulate new thinking, I brought five consultants into the course.

Since I had observed that demonstrations do not always meet the needs of the families nor do they always get across the message they are supposed to tell, I asked Mrs. Clara Gehhart Snyder to demonstrate. Many of the agents had never before had the opportunity to see a demonstration given by a top-flight demonstrator. They were very high in their praises of Mrs. Snyder's demonstration.

The things the agents said they liked about Mrs. Snyder's demonstration were the short introduction that led immediately into her work; the neat, simple way she was dressed; how every sentence she used belonged to the demonstration; the advanced preparation she had made before the meeting, including the finished products she had to show; the good practical information given in an entertaining way; the many personal illustrations; and the way she demonstrated as she talked.

Her demonstration was well planned and timed. Her materials were all in order and well arranged. She was a neat demonstrator. Her table was just as clean when she finished as it was when she started. We all enjoyed it thoroughly.

Willie Mae Rogers from a refrigerator firm told about the care and use of refrigerators as well as new developments in the field of refrigeration. Miss Rogers had some very practical information that should assist the agents in helping farm families to get the most from their refrigerators.

Modane Marchbanks, from an advertising agency, gave an illustrated lecture on how to build a good exhibit. Since exhibits are used on achievement day and fairs, during National Home Demonstration Week, and during National 4-H Club Week this is important to agents. Miss Marchbanks explained the type of exhibits that should be used on the bulletin board or a wall table in the office.

Mrs. Zella Weyant, from a glass jar company, talked on quality canning. She emphasized that to get quality canning you must choose a good quality product, handle food quickly and carefully, using the proper utensils, and must store the canned food in a cool, dry place.

Rita Dubois, Wisconsin extension marketing specialist, demonstrated the use of dry milk solids. She demonstrated products that were nutritionally good, yet inexpensive, and these we need for our lower income group.

An agent said, "From the demonstration of using nonfat dry milk, I was glad to get a variety of recipes. I have begun a very good program of using nonfat milk where it is needed in the county. However, my selection of recipes was limited. I also learned the art of mixing milk easily. All of this information will be used in the county to combat our serious lack of enough milk in the diet."

Because most farm groups improve their nutrition through improving their food habits, emphasis in the course was given to better food selection and more cheerful meal time. Very little time was devoted to theoretical nutrition. The course was focused clearly on the agents' problem of knowing what to teach about foods and nutrition and how to decide the best way to teach it.

Honored by 4-H Clubbers

Three retired Extension workers and one land-grant college president were given meritorious service awards by the 4-H'ers during the Regional Camp at Tuskegee, June 24 to July 1. Director of Extension M. L. Wilson, who congratulated the honorees, is shown with them and their 4-H plaques. Left to right are: R. H. Brown, former county agent of Shelby County, Tenn.; T. J. Jordan, who retired as assistant State agent of Louisiana after 35 years of service; Mrs. M. L. Toomer, former home agent of Peach and Houston Counties, Ga.; and Director Wilson. Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, was unable to be present to receive his award.

Do You Know . . .

J. C. Taylor

Burton S. Hutton

J. C. TAYLOR, director emeritus, in Montana. For 21 years he directed extension work there, and for 35 years served the people of the State as an extension worker. His ability to recognize a good idea and put it to work recently brought him the honorary degree of doctor of science from Montana State College.

Taylor, affectionately known as "Jack" to extension workers throughout the Nation, still prefers that name to "Doc." He says it is more in keeping with the friendliness of the West and of Extension.

It was 'way back' in April of 1914 when Taylor became district agent for Dawson and Fallon Counties in Montana, and on July 1, 1925, he was made director.

Having been a part of extension since its inception, Taylor has had a tremendous influence on agriculture in Montana and the West. Planning for the future, to take hazards out of agriculture, was the chief aim of his career as extension director. As a result, Montana owes him a great debt, because his planning activities have resulted in conservation of the State resources and insured a permanent agriculture.

His most spectacular planning work was the economic conferences of a quarter century ago. At these conferences rural people, men and women, businessmen, and others who were partly, wholly, or indirectly influenced by agriculture, gathered around a table and planned for the future. Some of the recommendations that came out of those conferences are applicable today. Proof that his emphasis upon planning was a powerful influence, came this year when conferences of the same type were held again.

Four of the first shelter belts Montana had were started in his counties. Flood irrigation was another of his strong points. The original planting of alfalfa in rows was in a county where Taylor was the county agent. Pit silos, crop rotation, summer fallowing, and controlled grazing are just a few of the other things Taylor helped start or advocated for his counties that are still regarded as necessary today with few changes.

BURTON S. HUTTON took over leadership of 26,500 4-H boys and girls in Oregon on September 1.

A 1926 Oregon State College graduate, Hutton was farm service director for radio station KALE, now KPOJ, in Portland, before joining the Oregon Extension Service staff as State 4-H agent in 1948.

He has also been farm editor of the Pendleton East-Oregonian, and farm and city editor of the Corvallis Gazette-Times. For 8 years, Hutton was farm service director of KOAC, the State-owned radio station at Corvallis.

Following his radio work on the campus, he was for several years assistant agricultural director of the Great Northern Railroad, with headquarters in St. Paul.

During his 12 years on the college staff, he has worked closely with 4-H Club members and hundreds of men and women who volunteer each year to lead the 4-H Clubs.

He and Mrs. Hutton have a 10-year-old daughter, Kathryn, who is an ardent 4-H'er, as well as a Campfire Girl.

The new State 4-H leader represents the 11 Western States on the national extension sub-committee on 4-H Club work. He is also a member of the Willamette Area Board for Campfire Girls, the Shriners, and the Masonic Lodge.

Hutton foresees a bright future in prospect for 4-H Club work, in keeping with past traditions.

"Oregon is fortunate to have had the services of H. C. Seymour, Helen Cowgill, and L. J. Allen, who teamed together for nearly a third of a century as State leaders in 4-H Club work. They developed a pattern for building youth in Oregon that has received Nation-wide acclaim, and they left an indelible imprint on the State," Hutton states.

He gives equally high praise to the 2,400 local, volunteer 4-H leaders in the State, "men and women who surrender their own time and energy to help the coming generation."

"Oregon also benefits from the active interest in 4-H that is shown by businessmen and women, their service clubs, and other organizations in the State," Hutton explains.

The new State 4-H leader promises that progress will be maintained under the familiar 4-leaf clover emblem that pledges Hands to larger service, Head to clearer thinking, Heart to greater loyalty, and Health to better living, for club, community and country.

About People . . .

FIFTY-FIVE outstanding home demonstration agents are being honored at the Special Recognition Luncheon for distinguished service by their fellows of the National Home Demonstration Agents' Association as the climax of their annual meeting in Chicago this month.

Each agent was selected by a State recognition committee; and their records checked with the high standards of the National committee. Each agent has served 10 years or more in home economics extension work, and has given outstanding home and community service. They have helped rural families of their respective counties to see their problems and to find a way of solving them through a planned program of work. They are:

In the Central Region: Helen Hackman, Pittsfield, Ill.; Arlene Wolfram, Pontiac, Ill.; Grace L. Bacon, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mrs. Frances Minick, Bedford, Ind.; Blanche Brooks, Clay Center, Kans.; Helen M. Loofbourrow, Ellsworth, Kans.; Florence O. Sack, Slayton, Minn.; Virginia Norris, Shelbyville, Mo.; Mrs. Eleanor S. Bales, Independence, Mo.; Doris Snook, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Joy A. Paine, Murdo, So. Dak.; and Stasia Lonergan, Portage, Wis.

In the Eastern Region Mrs. Maria Shaw Preston, New Haven, Conn.; Mary Ethel Joy, Leonardtown, Md.; Mrs. Harriet L. Clark, Laconia, N. H.; Marghetta Jebsen, Hackensack, N. J.; Mrs. Lois D. Mathewson, Bath, N. Y.; Odessa Dow, Malone, N. Y.; Mayme E. Lovelace, West Chester, Pa.; and Katherine Stump, Morgantown, W. Va.

In the Western Region Vera M. Close, Longmont, Colo.; Mrs. Florence Reissing, Helena, Mont.; Mrs. Mary B. Nelson, Roswell, N. Mex.; Mrs. Lena Hauke Berry, Fallon, Nev.; Irene M. Piedalue, Shelton, Wash.; and Margaret A. Koenig, Tarrington, Wyo.

In the Southern Region Irby Barrett, Birmingham, Ala.; Mona Whatley, Mobile, Ala.; Helen M. Austin, Malvern, Ark.; Mrs. Eutha T. Olds, Little Rock, Ark.; Mrs. Lucie K. Miller, Tavares, Fla.; Gussie Butler, Fort Gaines, Ga.; Mrs. Margaret Fargarson Askew, Newnan, Ga.; Mrs. Margaret M. Rodgers, Valdosta, Ga.; Mrs. Louise McGill Craig, Somerset, Ky.; Mrs. Lois H. Sharp, Catlettsburg, Ky.; Irene Lord, Alexandria, La.; Arline Spinks, Franklinton, La.; Mrs. Carrie Norton Herring Bennett, Louisville, Miss.; Mrs. Lucille Kelly Stennis, Starkville, Miss.; Dorothy Irene Brown, Yadkinville, No. Car.; Mrs. Ona Patterson Humphrey, Wilson, No. Car.; Wylie Knox, Newton, No. Car.; Jessie Trowbridge, New Bern, No. Car.; Emma Alvernon Chandler, Pawhuska, Okla.; Lucille Alice Clark, Wewaka, Okla.; Sarah G. Cureton, Pickens, So. Car.; Iva M. Benton, Sparta, Tenn.; Gladys McMinn, Somerville, Tenn.; Mrs. Frances P. McCulloch, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Katie D. Pruitt, Beaumont, Texas; Irma Ross, Longview, Texas; Cathryn Sands, Wichita Falls, Texas; Mrs. Ruth Burrus Huff, Charlottesville, Va.; and Mary Walker, Richmond, Va.

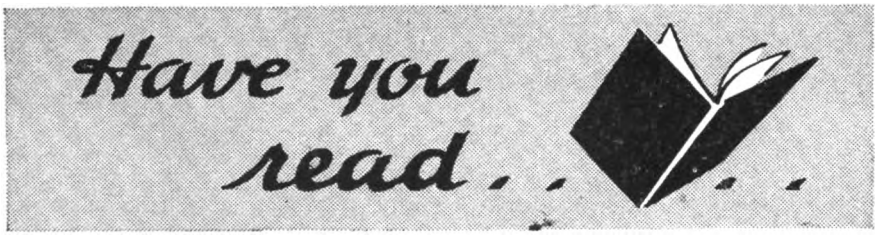
1952 Fellowship Winners

Rhonwya Lowry

William J. Kimball

Rhonwya Lowry of Aden, Ga., and William J. Kimball of Madison, Wis., the 1952-53 winners of the National 4-H Fellowships, are getting oriented to their new life in the Nation's Capital. They devote about one-half of their time to a study of Department of Agriculture activities, dividing the rest of their time between academic studies and a specific research problem in 4-H Club work. Miss Lowry has been home demonstration agent in Cook County, Ga., and Mr. Kimball, 4-H Club agent in Dane County.

This is not Miss Lowry's first experience in Washington as she has been a delegate to National 4-H Club Camp and one of the International Farm Youth Exchangees. Mr. Kimball did a 3-year stretch in the Navy from 1943-1946, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1949.



A DUTCH FORK FARM BOY. J. M. Eleazer. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, S. C., 1952. 154 pp.

• If you want to be charmed as you are informed, try reading "A Dutch Fork Farm Boy" by an old friend, J. M. Eleazer, an extension philosopher of the typewriter whose column "Seen by the Roadside" is eagerly read by lovers of the rural scene in both high and low places. I like the way he organized the recollections of his childhood: "Introducing a Dutch Forker," "Spring," "Summer," "Fall," and "Winter."

Not only is it a pleasant excursion to familiar and well-loved scenes, but it is a liberal education in human nature and human relations in a rural community which will reward the extension reader.—*Clara Bailey Ackerman, Editor, Extension Service Review.*

SPEAK FOR YOURSELF. Jessica Somers Driver. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N. Y., 1948. 206 pp.

• Here is a book not only for extension workers but for the farmer and his wife—for the 4-H Club member. It makes "speaking for yourself" easy, because it takes away fear. People are always saying to one who dreads to make a speech, "Oh, just don't be self-conscious." But no one ever tells you how to be *free* of self-consciousness.

Mrs. Driver makes it simple, by teaching how to be idea conscious. You learn to read ideas and reading goes along much faster. You learn to write ideas, instead of long wordy letters and articles. People will *read* ideas. You learn to think and speak ideas. An audience is eager to listen to ideas expressed in your own fresh inspirational way.

This book teaches the art of listening. You learn to pause and listen for inspiration, even when standing before an audience. "Whenever you really listen you get ideas."

The author stresses the importance of a right valuation of self to respect the way *you* see an idea. The fresh viewpoint of youth, the experienced viewpoint of adults, given spontaneously, is always convincing. Mrs. Driver tells us "Genius is only you, freed from self, clear-sighted, and unafraid."—*Dorothy Emerson, Associate State 4-H Club Agent, Maryland.*

PROPORTIONS FOR BULLETIN AND BOOKLET LAYOUTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS. Grace E. Langdon and Byron C. Jorns. Bulletin 17, Department of Agricultural Journalism, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison. 1950. 46 pp.

• Are you an editor who must plan cover pages and layouts for your publications? Or are you an artist who is interested in practical applications of dynamic symmetry to publications? If so, you will be interested in this bulletin.

The author's purpose is to provide a handbook so that the editor who does not have the services of a layout artist can have more attractive publications and thereby more successful ones. It includes suggestions for deciding the overall size, planning interest spots, cropping photographs and sizing the margins, utilizing the principles of dynamic symmetry.

Used as a guide in planning bulletins this publication could be the editor's right-hand guide; but he must read it carefully and gain a thorough knowledge of its principles —for a superficial understanding will only serve to limit and stilt his originality. Dynamic symmetry is most useful as a checking device, rather than a starting point.

Not only do the authors thoroughly explain their principles but they also give workable examples. Profusely illustrated, it is easily understood and can furnish the acute reader with ideas for layouts and suggestions for the handling of various layout problems. The technical material, I emphasize, must not be used in piecemeal fashion; it must be digested thoroughly.—*Janice Shervey, former illustrator, Extension Service, U.S.D.A.*

FOOD SAVER. Walter A. Maclinn. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N. J., 1952. 127 pp.

• Every home agent and foods and nutrition specialist has received many calls asking whether a jar of food is safe to use under this or that condition. Usually it is difficult to find the answers. Many times we recommend food be thrown out when it could be salvaged. Food Saver has many answers that never before have been brought under one cover. It tells how to store, evidence of loss of quality, danger signals of spoilage, and suggestions for dealing with quality losses and spoilage. This book is an excellent reference book for all home agents and I believe should be in every county office.

With the present cost of food, saving is most important. Dr. Maclinn says, "Feeding the average American family today is big business. In the course of a year, more than 3 tons of food is selected, paid for, and carried home to feed the average family of four. Most of this food is 'for tomorrow,' and must be carefully handled if it is not to represent needless waste. The small dish of left-over food that dries up, the apple that decays, the hamburger that is allowed to become questionable, all represent a waste of pennies that quickly add up to dollars. The efficient kitchen manager can save a dollar by knowing and putting into practice the most effective methods of food care."

This book has received an especially practical slant for extension workers because the New Jersey extension nutrition specialist, Marie Doermann, advised in its preparation.—*Evelyn L. Blanchard, Extension Nutrition, U.S.D.A.*

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Stella S. English
Agricultural Research Administration

Taking X out of X-Disease

The recent discovery that X-disease in cattle can be caused by oils used to grease machinery is of particular importance to farmers now that cold weather is here and cattle will spend more time around barns and machinery sheds. One of the called "horny - skin" disease — has been definitely identified as chlorinated naphthalene compounds, which are contained in certain lubricants. ARA scientists therefore urge farmers to keep cattle away from grease racks and machinery sheds, where they might consume grease or oil. Crank case oil and old oil drums should be stored where cattle cannot get to them.

X-disease, first recognized in 1941, has caused serious losses of meat, milk, and other animal products in almost every cattle-producing area of the country. Severely affected animals usually die, and abortion is common among breeding animals. At the present time, the only sure preventive is to keep cattle away from any product known to contain the chemical.

The disease has also been produced experimentally with particular batches of processed concentrates, roofing asphalt, and one farm-grown feed. ARA scientists are continuing work with several State experiment stations in a effort to find other causes of X-disease, as well as to develop methods of prevention and control.

X-disease kills about 60 percent of all affected animals. Loss of hair and thick-leather like folds are typical symptoms.

Stretched to Breaking Point

The pull required to break a cotton fiber and the amount it stretches before it breaks are important in the ability of cotton fabrics to stand hard wear. Cotton breeders need this information in selecting varieties that have the greater strength and stretch, and buyers need it in selecting fibers for specific uses.

A new instrument that combines both of these tests has just been developed by the University of Tennessee under an ARA contract. The new tester, called the Stelometer (from STrength - ELongation - METER) is also faster and more accurate than fiber testers now in use. Dr. K. L. Hertel, director of the Tennessee laboratory, terms the Stelometer "as significant to the cotton industry as the earlier development of the Fibrograph and the Arealometer," which measure fiber length and fineness.

Another Insect Weapon

It looks as if a super-insecticide is in the making. This time ARA scientists mixed lindane with a resinlike material called chlorinated polyphenyl and came up with an insecticide that retains its killing power twice as long as normal lindane does. When they sprayed the mixture on a surface and left it there for 60 days, it killed 80 percent of the cockroaches exposed to it. Regular lindane sprays applied at the same rate killed only 4 percent.

The new mixture also has another important advantage. It doesn't leave the usual whitish powder residue that regular lindane does. The chlorinated polyphenyl prevents the lindane from crystallizing and thus the residue remains practically invisible.

This new mixture was developed by the research team while looking for an insecticide that would not leave an unsightly residue in airplanes when applied to keep out hitchhiking or other insect pests. The discovery has important possibilities, however, for many other applications such as households, grocery stores, and other places where a long-lasting but invisible toxic residue is desired.

Although much work still remains to be done on such problems as dosages and toxicity the scientists are confident they have the makings of an important new insect weapon.

New Hope for Sweets

Sometimes a new or refined laboratory technique can remove an obstacle that has blocked scientific progress for years. A case in point is a new method of testing sweetpotato seedlings that reveals heritable resistance to black rot, one of the biggest causes of low production of this important food crop.

Scientists for years had been looking in vain for black-rot resistance in sweetpotato plants and had come to the conclusion that it might never be found in any breeding material now known. Using the new method—which he developed—Dr. Pen Ching Cheo, a Chinese scientist doing research at Beltsville, carefully screened more than 100 sweetpotato seedlings and found several that are highly resistant to the black-rot disease. This finding is of major importance, because it will make possible the breeding of resistant commercial varieties that will enable farmers to increase their yields at lower costs.

Getting the Most out of Fertilizer and Lime

If this Nation is to be fed and clothed as well as it is now, and if our rapidly increasing population is to be well fed and well clothed, American farmers are faced in the years ahead with the problem of increasing substantially their production of food, feed, and fiber.

The program of the USDA and land-grant colleges for more efficient use of fertilizer and lime calls for extension workers to give more information to farmers on soil testing, best grades of fertilizer to use, high-yielding varieties of crops, and the best combination of enterprises for profitable farming.

The leadership of Extension in this program will be one of the big jobs in 1953.

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EXTENSION SERVICE Review

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In this issue—

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Ear to the Ground

• As 1953 moves into focus, change is the theme song. Personnel changes, of course, will include a new Secretary of Agriculture. A message from the new Secretary-designate is on the books—meaning the REVIEW.

Change is also expressed in reorganization. One such change is the recent combining of the Divisions of Field Coordination and Subject Matter in the Federal extension office.

All home economics members of the staff will be in one division. Frances Scudder, home demonstration leader in New York, is spending several months in Washington helping the home economics staff work out operational plans and programs for the future which will, of course, be reported on these pages as they take form.

The 4-H Club and Young Men and Women's Unit is under the direction of Ed Aiton, until recently Executive Director of the 4-H Foundation. There are vacancies on the 4-H staff that will be filled as soon as possible. Such appointments will, also, be announced as soon as information is available.

The agricultural unit will for the present be under the direction of Assistant Director P. V. Kepner.

• The stream of progress through 50 years of public service, marked by changing situations and changing personnel, features the 1953 golden anniversary year. Among the historical resources we are contributing for State and local celebrations are an annotated historical bibliography, a chronological list of important extension dates, a short bibliography of Seaman A. Knapp, and a film strip showing the changes in agriculture and rural living through the half century. These will furnish enough background facts for a pageant, a radio talk, or a magazine article.

• Then there is the February anniversary issue of the REVIEW which is percolating in a lively manner.

• The January issue features an article on planning for the future by Director M. L. Wilson, and an analysis of the needs of agriculture as seen by one of the newer associate directors, Henry L. Ahlgren of Wisconsin.

Young Leaders Trained

T. H. ALEXANDER, County Agent, Billings, Mont.

SOMETHING NEW and popular was added to the Montana State 4-H Club Congress program this year. This was the junior leadership training sessions under the direction of Harry Cosgriffe, county agent supervisor, and Miss Margaret Kohl, associate State club leader.

Each county in the State was allowed to nominate one junior leader as part of its delegation to the State 4-H Club Congress. These junior leaders attended the training sessions and also participated in other congress activities with the exception of judging. Thirty-one junior leaders were enrolled for the 4-day program.

The purpose of the junior leader sessions was two-fold: First, to discuss the responsibilities and job of junior leaders in the local club, and second, to give the delegates some leadership training.

The delegates selected the topics that were discussed throughout the week. These were: (1) How can we as junior leaders get members to demonstrate? (2) How can we as junior leaders get the cooperation of parents in helping to make our club better? (3) How can we keep older members in 4-H who think they are outgrowing 4-H? (4) What can we do about the "kids" along for the ride? (5) How can we hold a rural life service that will include all our club members? (6) How can we get our club members to use parliamentary procedure?

The delegates were divided into small groups for these discussions, and then each small group reported to the entire group the results of its discussions. These ideas were then summarized and a list was furnished to each junior leader participating.

Leadership training was given by having the junior leaders assume some of the responsibilities of the Club Congress. These consisted of opening ceremonies, acting as master of ceremonies for talent night, and other similar responsibilities. One of the most popular was the responsibility of meeting the guests of honor at the banquet, sitting by them, and introducing them to others of the congress.

Jeanine Rehberg, Yellowstone County junior leader, presiding at one of the evening assemblies.

(Left to right) Ruth Ann Brown, Beaverhead County, and Virginia Campbell demonstrating how to play the role of hostess at a banquet. Harry Cosgriffe, county agent supervisor, in the background.

The four things that the junior leaders liked most in these sessions were:

1. Actual experiences they were able to have, such as presiding, introducing demonstrators, acting as hosts, and participating in opening ceremonies.
2. Holding "buzz" sessions on junior leadership problems and activities and then discussing them as a total group.
3. Opportunities to exchange ideas with other junior leaders and get much better acquainted through the close contact they had.
4. The opportunities for all junior leaders to demonstrate before their own junior leader group, methods of presiding, introducing demonstrations, and acting as hosts.

To Encourage Youth Clubs

• The Virginia Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs has appropriated $100 to be used in making awards to Young Men and Women's Clubs in the State during the coming year.

Mrs. S. S. Gilbert, Campbell, State chairman of the federation's rural youth goal, says the money will be used in making awards on the basis of the clubs' records in efficiency of organization, educational programs, and community service.

Livestock Health Steps Ahead

Under Extension Service Leadership

C. G. BRADT, Extension Animal Husbandman, New York

KEEPING the Nation's farm animals healthy and producing is a gigantic responsibility. Livestock owners, their veterinarians, research pathologists, extension specialists, county agents, and regulatory officials are jointly weighted with the task. As one dairyman recently remarked:

"You haven't much of a cow if she isn't healthy, no matter how good her breeding."

A year ago, I was granted the privilege by Cornell and the Department of Agriculture of a sabbatical leave. My plan was to study public livestock health programs. So far as I know, no such study by an extension worker had ever been made before. I began by spending a full month in Washington reviewing State specialists' reports and conferring with men in the Extension Service, the Bureau of Dairying, the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Public Health Service. Later, I made visits to 24 States, including Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, North Dakota, Michigan, and many others in between. It was a most interesting experience. The field contacts with State livestock and dairy specialists, extension veterinarians, college research workers, and Federal and State livestock sanitary officials were extremely valuable ones. All these persons were exceedingly helpful and willing cooperators. My one regret is that I did not have more time to spend with county agents in each of the States visited.

The first month of my leave was spent at the Department of Agriculture at Washington. State extension specialists' reports on file in the office of the Extension Service were carefully checked. I was seeking principally to learn what livestock health activities were under way in these States, what were the problems, how they were being met, and what were the results.

At this point it should be mentioned that specialists and county agents need not believe that their annual reports are filed away and forgotten when they reach Washington. They are always readily accessible and are continuously consulted. I had no difficulty in reviewing all the State and county reports required to determine the scope and character of the extension animal health program. I finished this survey with a much clearer conception of the value to others that my own annual report might bring if I spent more time in its preparation.

Brucellosis, the Major Problem

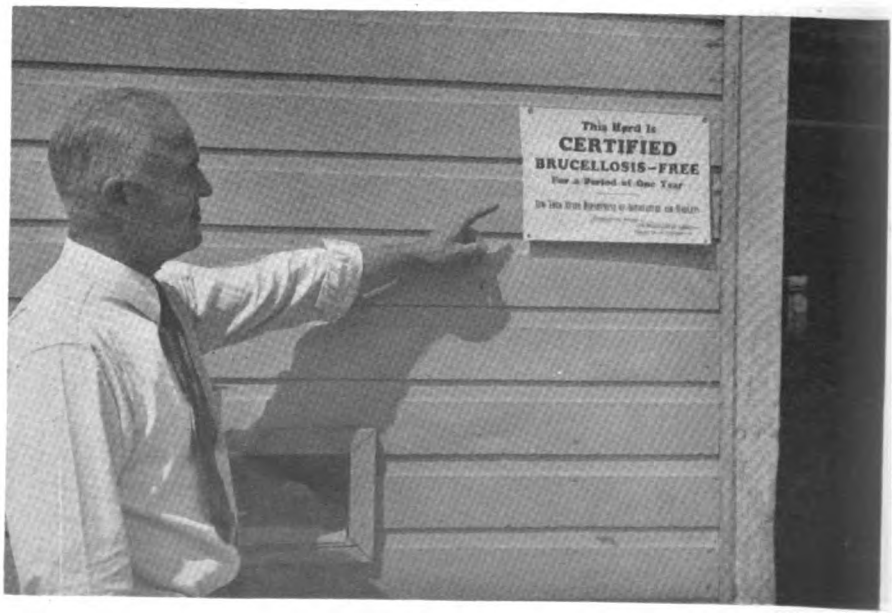
Of the many programs and plans of work reviewed, brucellosis was mentioned most often as a major problem. Thirty-nine States referred to brucellosis as the disease requiring immediate action and sustained effort.

Thirty-five States listed mastitis as a problem of major significance to the dairy industry. Parasites, internal and external, were cited by 23 States as a cause of great monetary loss to the cattle, sheep, and hog industries.

Breeding troubles and sterility appeared in 14 programs as problems requiring attention. Calf diseases were cited by 13 States.

Being an extension dairy specialist and a former county agricultural agent, I was well aware of the critical need for maintaining healthy farm animals. I had seen in my lifetime too many heart-rending cases of economic loss and human misery resulting from livestock diseases. The death of a farm boy 25 years ago from tuberculosis of the bowels stands out in my memory. His father's herd was later found to be tuberculosis-infected. I saw half of the cows, 2,000 head, from one township in my county condemned by the tuberculosis test. Cattle going to slaughter by the trainload is the picture that returns to haunt me. Much of this history now has been forgotten. Young farmers today do not realize the loss the cattle industry suffered when tuberculosis in this country was on the loose.

The author, C. G. Bradt, points out the need for building brucellosis-free herd to protect milk markets and to insure unrestricted cattle movements across State lines.



Neither can I overlook the time when one of our good Jersey cattle breeders dropped out of his Dairy Herd Improvement Association because most of his cows had aborted.

"No use testing," he said, "when you produce scarcely enough milk for the tester."

Also, the dairyman whom I knew well, who took undulant fever and sat on his front porch almost all summer long, too weak to work, convinced me that brucellosis is a terrible human malady. He caught it from his dairy, they said.

These examples and many similar ones are convincing proof that farm animals must be kept healthy if they are to be economically profitable and if human health is to be safeguarded.

Vibrio-fetus was recognized as a problem in California, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Oregon. Tuberculosis was said to be still needing attention if it is to be kept under control in Arizona, Delaware, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Utah, and Vermont.

Nutrition "diseases" were mentioned as problems in California, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Texas, and foot-rot appeared to be a significant cause for losses in New York, Colorado, and New Jersey. Poisonous plants gave trouble in Colorado and New Mexico.

Other livestock health problems listed as causing losses were milk fever, ketosis, blackleg, anthrax, anaplasmosis, lumpy-jaw, Johne's disease, X-disease, brisket disease, urinary calculi, shipping fever, pinkeye, rabies, pine-needle abortion, and Q-fever.

As hog diseases, the following were reported by extension specialists: Brucellosis, hog cholera, atrophic rhinitis, vesicular exanthema, and swine erysipelas. Sheep diseases listed by a few States were listerellosis, enterotoxima, and Q-fever.

Additional research in the control and prevention of some of these disease problems was cited as badly needed, since the causes of all these ailments are not fully known.

Veterinary Help Essential

In this study of extension livestock

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More Efficient Use Of Fertiliser and Lime

L. I. JONES, Extension Program Coordinator for Cotton and Grasslands

EXTENSION is again requested to lead the way in a Nation-wide program for efficient production. The program is intended to bring about more efficient use of fertilizer and lime as one means of increasing food and fiber production, building up the productivity of the Nation's farm land, and increasing net returns to farmers. It has been launched as a cooperative effort between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the land-grant colleges.

According to the findings of a study initiated in 1951 under the auspices of the land-grant colleges and the Department of Agriculture on production capacities, a total farm output about 20 percent greater than 1950 and 18 percent greater than 1951 could be attained within the next 4 or 5 years if needed.

It is estimated that by 1955 farmers will need 93 percent (900,000 tons) more nitrogen, 54 percent (over 1,000,000 tons) more phosphate and 77 percent (600,000 tons) more potash than they used in 1950 or an over-all increase of all three elements of 70 percent. Moreover, about 400 million tons of liming materials will be needed for adequate initial treatment of acreage now in need of lime or of more lime; and once all acreage in need of liming is properly treated, annual maintenance will require 47 million tons of liming material. The use of lime this year will be around 26 million tons, which is less than in 1950 and 1951.

It is the belief of the National Steering Committee that fertilizers in the future will carry a much higher plant food content than they have today. The additional fertilizer materials to be produced under the expanded fertilizer production program would perhaps have an average plant food content of over 40 (10-15-15) percent as compared with the present average plant food content of mixed fertilizers of only 24 (8-8-8) percent. More research and education is needed to make the best use of the higher analysis materials, but it is an established fact that by farmers using fertilizers with higher plant food content, considerable savings can be effected in transportation, processing and distribution.

The Cooperative Extension Service, as the educational arm of the Department and the land-grant colleges, has been requested to take the lead in the States and counties, and in doing so it is urged to work very closely with the Agricultural Mobilization Committees and their member agencies, and other interested persons and organizations, including fertilizer, lime, and equipment dealers, and distributors, bankers, and farm organizations.

It is especially important that information which will assist farmers in making optimum use of fertilizer and lime be made available to them and that they be encouraged to test the results obtained from recommended applications on demonstration plots on their farms. Farmers need to have information as to how to figure the cost and returns from fertilizer used under their own conditions. It is also important to see that all technical and financial assistance, credit activities, and the like give support to efficient fertilizer and lime use on the farm.

The joint program was set up by a committee appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan and Dr. R. F. Poole of Clemson College, S. C., who is chairman of the executive committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. The committee to make plans for this joint responsibility consists of four extension directors (M. A. Anderson of Iowa, chairman; James Gwin of Maryland; D. W. Watkins of South Carolina; and G. H. Starr of Wyoming), four experiment station directors, and six people from the Department of Agriculture.

Presenting a Family Life Program to Large Groups

MRS. N. MAY LARSON, Extension Specialist
in Child Development and Family Life, Massachusetts

IN MASSACHUSETTS the family life specialist serves as a member of the board of directors of the State Congress of Parents and Teachers. The specialist's responsibility on this board is to serve as chairman to Home and Family Life, which is one of the major programs of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. There are two large meetings of the State parent-teacher association during the year. At the fall convention the attendance is usually around 800 or 900, and at the midwinter conference the attendance is usually around 400 to 500.

The title of the fall meeting was The Family Looks At Its Place in the World Today. The program was planned several months in advance. Dr. John Lobb, Professor of Economics and Sociology, Mt. Holyoke College, consented to give a short talk to set the stage for our presentation. His talk was on the importance of understanding parent education and family life programs in the world today. Then we persuaded him to role-play with us and take the part of a family consultant. The specialist served as his assistant and we had parent-teacher people who were gatekeepers who brought the families with with their questions to the stage. These families were then introducd to Dr. Lobb.

The parent-teacher people representing the families were interviewed in advance and their problems discussed so that we would know what questions to use in the presentation. These questions were sent in advance to Dr. Lobb so that he could prepare for answering them.

The families were chosen to represent three of the family stages in the life cycle.

The Beginning Family was represented by a young couple from Springfield College who had just recently been married. In this program they pretended that they were not yet married and brought their questions and their problems that they were considering about their needs for having an understanding of things that would help them to build a successful marriage. They asked: Do you think it is wise for us to get married when times are so uncertain? Our parents think we are too young, but we don't think so. We realize that if our country calls to military service, we may have to live in a suitcase or be separated. We don't have very much money, but neither did out parents or our grandparents when they started out.

The Expanding Family was represented by a middle-aged woman who was the mother of five children and who had in her home a grandparent. She brought the many problems that such a family must meet in everyday living such as: I would like to know what to do when my older children are in school and the younger ones get into their things and make them furious. It has been necessary for my husband's father to live with us, and the children annoy him considerably. He is quite bossy, and this the children resent. My 10-year-old boy seems to be quite secretive. He likes to be with his friends; he doesn't like to be home and I'm having difficulty knowing just what he's thinking about. My 13-year-old girl seems to have taken a sudden fancy for boys; do you think she is too young to have dates. My high-school boy never seems to be satisfied with the amount of money we let him have in his allowance. My husband is quite strict; he says when he was young, children were told what they could do and what they couldn't do and that settled it. My teen-age daughter resents my suggesting that she pick up things in her room; it often becomes very untidy; and what do you think is a wise hour to set for young people to be in at night and how often should a 17-year-old be permitted to have the family car.

The Contracting Family was represented by an older couple who pretended that their children were all away from home and who had many problems of feeling lonely and sorry for themselves, and what to do with themselves. They said: Our youngest son went into the military service and now we are completely alone. Very lonely indeed! We have another son who has just finished college and is working in a factory. We do not know whether or not he will be deferred. We also have two married daughters; the husband of one is in the service and they move around considerably. The other daughter married a farmer and they have moved far away from here. We are very lonely and could you suggest something that would help us to feel less lonely.

This entire presentation took about 1 hour and 45 minutes. There were some minutes left for questions from the floor. The interest was very keen and a request was made for a similar type of program to be given later at the mid-winter conference.

For the January meeting the parent-teacher people requested something on the idea of thrift in connection with the high prices that we are all facing today. It seemed like a good opportunity to present all of our home economics extension programs to this large group of people.

Each of the seven home economics extension specialists was requested to prepare a list of questions which they thought were timely and in which they believed families are interested today. The specialists were invited to serve as consultants in presenting the program. If they found this impossible for them, they were asked to select a certain county worker who could represent them in the presentation.

The stage was arranged with seven consultant tables instead of one as in the case of the fall program. Consultants at the seven tables were spe-

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A Good Idea Shared

Based on the talk given at the National Home Demonstration Council Meeting in Raleigh, N. C., November 29, 1952, by Director M. L. Wilson

THE EXTENSION IDEA of helping people to help themselves is making a definite contribution to strengthening the free nations of the world. Gnawing hunger is an ever-present reality in many lands. In such lands hungry people are apt to fall prey to vicious lies and hollow promises spread by communistic imperialists. Hence it is urgent that we do everything possible to help increase food production in other free nations.

Cooperative Extension Service workers are making a definite contribution to the success of this work. They are giving technicians and administrators who come here from other lands a practical insight into extension work. They are serving on special assignments and doing a pioneer job in helping to develop such an educational agency in other lands. A number of nations now have agricultural extension services or are in the process of developing them. Increasing thought and action are being given to the home demonstration phase. In western Europe, the Near East, Pakistan, India, the Philippines, Japan, and Central and South America, extension work in agriculture and home economics is taking root.

In our country we have more or less come to take for granted that research findings of use to rural people will reach them. Yet in many countries, despite excellent research, farming and farm homes are not much different today from what they were hundreds of years ago. The gap between research and its application to the land and the home has not been bridged. In the light of this fact, it is easy to see why there is such intense interest in the Cooperative Extension Service of the United States, its philosophy and its work.

This fall a group of 23 extension leaders from India spent 8 weeks in intensive study and observation of extension work and rural life in our country. Twenty-one of these men will become directors of extension in the States of India. Two of the group were administrative officials of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in India. The Indian leaders visited the Tennessee Valley Authority area of Tennessee, and studied Alabama extension techniques in both the State Polytechnic Institute and Tuskegee Institute. They spent 3 weeks in Missouri; 1 week on a farm, 1 week in the county, and 1 week at the State agricultural college. I met with this group on several occasions. One week was spent with them in New Mexico and Arizona on a travel seminar of the villages of Spanish-Americans, Indians, and Anglo-Americans in those States. India is a country with a complex culture. Through this travel seminar we hoped—and I believe we were successful—to acquaint them with the "cultural approach" to extension work. We tried to show these men not the "how to do" of extension work but its principles. Among these principles is that of carrying out extension work in harmony with the needs and desires of the people to be served.

County Agent Leader A. E. Triviz and extension agents in four New Mexico counties were invaluable in bringing to the India group the practical significance of the "cultural approach," Agricultural and home economics representatives of the Indian Service, and extension workers in Arizona and Southern California, went out of their way to help these India extension leaders understand what they saw. There is every reason to believe that this experimental travel seminar helped in the development of an educational extension service which fits the complex culture of India.

Home demonstration work is off to a good start in several countries of the free world. Japan is one of them. Although Japan has formally fostered the improvement of agricultural practices for over 50 years it was not until 1948 that farming was recognized as a way of life as well as a business. In that year an act was passed establishing an Extension Service. It has now been in operation 4 years. Rural families are encouraged to take both individual and group action in helping to solve the problems of the home and of the community. A member of our home demonstration staff, Miss

Group of Directors of Extension from India meeting with members of the Federal staff in Washington.

Mary Louise Collings, spent a year there.

Matsuyo O. Yamamoto, who is leading the program as it applies to the home, is a graduate of one of our land-grant institutions, Washington State College. Today she has a staff of 750 State and county workers and 11 national workers. Last year Japanese home demonstration agents reported that they had worked with 7,000 groups of rural women. Nearly a million women were reached through these groups. In addition, these home agents reached half a million 4-H Club members.

Last year the Organization for European Economic Cooperation published the report of a working party of European experts on agricultural extension services in the United States. It is the work of a mission that was here in October and November of 1950. The mission was made up of leading specialists from 13 European countries. The report has this to say about extension work in home economics:

"The work of the Extension Service with farm women in homemaking and home economics is impressive, and its influence on the standards of the farm home are obvious."

A home economist from Italy who studied home demonstration work in Oregon and Oklahoma said:

"The home demonstration councils are so good in seeing that the real needs of rural women are studied and worked with. This brings about a true program to fit the needs, and this is democratic when people can ask for their own needs. It is very good that the homemakers can say what they want and the State leaders can work on developing programs from these needs."

Those of us who have watched home demonstration work over the years from its small beginnings cannot help being impressed by its creativeness and vitality. It is little wonder then that those from other lands who observe and study it, and who become acquainted with the home life of rural America, go back to their homelands imbued with a zeal to make rural living more in harmony with the needs and the hopes of their people.

Well Fed

RUTH SEATON HICKS
Home Demonstration Agent
Cowlitz County, Wash.

FAMILY FOOD production isn't a new thing in Cowlitz County, Wash., where small acreages are the rule rather than the exception and many families live "out" where a few acres can contribute to the family's living. But last year, members of the county extension service staff, in setting up the year's program of work, thought the situation justified an extra impetus to home food production. The two agricultural agents, Ralph Roffler and Gerald Poor, and I planned a joint program on the family food supply.

Letters were sent to organizations in the county telling them of the program. Eighteen organizations invited the staff members to their meetings. More than 500 people heard their story. Garden bulletins were distributed at each meeting and some dozen other bulletins on dairy, poultry, and freezing were made available to those wanting them.

The staff cooperated with the local daily newspaper in getting out a special garden edition. Radio programs were given throughout the spring months. Mr. Poor worked with garden club leaders to improve the quality of the club gardens. I gave freezing demonstrations in 6 areas of the county to more than 400 women to help the community do a better job of preserving the food produced.

The program was climaxed with a huge exhibit at the Columbia Empire Fair showing the amount of food required for one person in one year. The exhibit, based on the theme, "Put more years in your life and more life in your years," was a stopper. Hundreds of families wandering through the fair exhibits stopped and looked in amazement. "Why, I don't eat that amount," was heard over and over again. It took the cooperative efforts of 13 local firms and individuals to assemble that amount of food but it served it's purpose. It set people thinking about the food they should have.

Hundreds of families in the county didn't need a special program to get them interested in the home production of produced foods. They had been doing it for years. When the Christmas activities are out of the way and January begins to whisper, "Spring is a-coming," the family sits down around the table and starts making plans for the garden. They've done it for so long they don't need to follow a food plan too closely. They know how many rows of peas they can use and how many onions to plant. Thousands of other families who ask us for help receive new and up-to-date information on home food production, canning, and freezing. But this job of giving information on home food production is not confined to the work of the extension staff.

In every community local leaders working with 4-H Clubs and adult groups are helping to get the job of better food production done. In Washington last year, 2,702 local leaders helped show how to do a better job of planning the food supply, growing gardens, and home orchards, poultry flocks, beef, and pork.

Statistics as a rule make pretty dry reading but some of those coming out of the family food production program are impressive. They show a sharp decline in gardening at the close of the war but they indicate a steadily increasing interest since the short "breather." They show, too, that home butchering, curing, and butter and cheese making are now among the minor activities in the home processing of foods.

Extension service figures in this State show that more than 13,000 families were helped in improved home food production by that one source alone. There is no way of knowing how many thousands of others were helped by others or how many had sufficient "know-how" to do it all by themselves. As might be expected, there is an increase in the amount of freezing done, but there's still a lot of canned foods coming out of western kitchens.

Another story the statistics tell is that of a country which will be well fed even though food prices have reached an all time high.

Good Public Relations *Is the Key to* Cooperation

JEWELL E. BALLEW, Home Demonstration Agent
Washington County, Texas

IF THE PERSONNEL in any educational system is to function effectively, a definite program of objectives must be planned. This has been done for the cooperative extension workers through the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 which states that the function of this program is "to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same." These objectives are achieved through the process of human cooperation, which is basically dependent on public relations.

Genuine friendliness helps to pave the way for harmony and understanding of the extension program. Every action of an extension agent has a definite positive or negative public relations value. An atmosphere of cooperation cannot be established if an individual insists on dictating plans of action which would destroy respect for individual human personalities.

An extension agent usually demonstrates that he can provide leadership, inspiration, and direction to the extension program before he gets a county appointment. By virtue of his training and experience he knows he can stimulate groups to action. But he needs other fundamental capacities to develop good public relations. He needs the ability to bring together people of similar interests and to induce them to share their experiences. He must create within his clientele a desire to know how the many fields of knowledge can be made to meet their special needs.

The leadership training program offers a wonderful opportunity to achieve these objectives. The training is most effective when it is based on the conviction that good public relations are indispensable to the growth and preservation of the democratic way of life.

Public relations form a two-way channel for the interpretation of the extension program to the community and the understanding of the community by the extension personnel. The extension program can serve the community in all its phases of activity and provide new and interesting experiences in order to promote a harmonious American democracy and to develop skills in democratic practices. Relationships which will be conducive to any cooperative endeavor are certainly the responsibility of the county extension agent.

Good public relations are sincere, honest, comprehensive and simple, and depend on such types of media as radio, television, newspapers, and annual reports. Adult leaders can also contribute to the success of public relations. There is a "best medium" for the specific purpose to be achieved. It is important to publicize information at regular intervals during the year and to release the information while it is still news.

The work and accomplishments of demonstrators are wonderful resources to the public - relations - conscious agent. "Little things" make good human interest stories. This takes time so sufficient time must be allocated to do a good job.

I have found that the leaders in Washington County Home Demonstration Clubs are the means to good public relations. After they have leadership training in the various phases of homemaking and arts and crafts there is a great demand for their services. They give demonstrations to other lay groups—both religious and civic. Many of the leaders in this county teach handicrafts in vacation Bible schools. Oftentimes the leaders are asked to make talks to civic organizations. Two of the clubwomen in this county give book reviews to church organizations and their services are in great demand even outside the county. They have developed poise from presiding at club meetings and are wonderful ambassadors of good will.

Clubwomen are asked to operate school lunchroom programs because of their training in foods and nutrition which they learned in home demonstration club work. The trained leaders go into the communities which do not have an active organized extension club and conduct educational programs and demonstrations. Just recently two communities in the county organized home demonstration clubs just because of the wonderful work in home improvement which the clubwomen in the county were accomplishing. These things make for good newspaper copy.

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When You Add It Up

YEAR'S-END reporting brings into focus many pieces of work well done. The pieces fit together and reveal a pattern of servicing the current problems of rural people. All together more than 6½ million families were influenced by the more than 1,200 extension workers reporting this year.

The help given by these workers varies from place to place but all together it reflects the nature of the heavy demand being made on the American farmer to supply ever-larger amounts of food and fiber for military use, for home consumption, and to safeguard the peace of the world. With labor and the amount of tillable land scarce the answer was found in more production per acre of land and per animal. This called for more and better extension teaching.

To reach and influence such large numbers of people, extension agents and specialists used every teaching device and method known to modern educators. They depended heavily on the help given them by one million voluntary local leaders, many of whom had received "basic" training by coming up through the ranks of 4-H Club work. They wrote 905,000 news stories, made 165,000 radio talks, appeared on numerous television shows, and distributed more than 23,000,000 bulletins, circulars, and pamphlets of their State agricultural colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as well as of other agencies. They held more than 2,460,000 meetings with a record-breaking total attendance of 75,520,000 persons, or an average of 31 persons per meeting.

Most of all, however, extension agents depended upon personal contacts to get across their message. They handled 8,565,000 telephone calls, 8,074,000 office calls, and made 3,668,000 farm and home visits. Altogether, they made more than 20,000,000 personal contacts during the year.

Today's farm is as different from the farm of 50 years ago as the modern automobile is different from the horse and buggy. Far more capital is needed to buy and operate the power equipment, machinery, and supplies required to till the land economically. Intensified cultivation has made insect, disease, and weed problems more acute. The need for ever-higher production per acre calls for the use of new tools and new methods based on scientific findings. As the country's economic system has become more complex, the need for improved marketing of agricultural commodities has become acute.

More Per Acre

When used properly and in conjunction with liming and other desirable practices, fertilizer can bring about a greater increase in production of all crops than any other single practice. Extension personnel assisted more than 3½ million farmers in the proper use of fertilizer.

In Texas, 260 cooperative seed improvement associations were supplied 80,000 bushels of foundation cotton planting seed by the Texas Planting Seed Association to be multiplied and distributed to their members. This resulted in the production of 1,600,000 bushels of seed available to members for the 1952 cotton crop.

The average yield per acre of No. 1 sweetpotatoes for South Carolina farmers in 1951 was 107 bushels, but the average yield for 4-H boys in Darlington County, high county in the year's production and marketing contest, was 217 bushels. When asked how he produced 280 bushels of No. 1's on 1 acre, John Griggs, high man in the contest, said simply, "I did what my county agent told me to do."

Protection Against Biological Warfare

The Extension Service cooperates with other agencies of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Federal Civil Defense Administration in safeguarding farm animals and crops against biological warfare. The first line of defense is border and port inspection accompanied by quarantine when necessary. A second line of defense is set up to spot infestations as soon as they appear and to stamp them out. For the detection of plant diseases, the Plant Disease Survey has been improved and extended into a watch service with the object of discovering any unusual outbreaks of plant diseases as soon as they occur. In each State a qualified plant pathologist, often the extension specialist in plant pathology, has been designated to serve as the leader. Farmers are asked to report any unusual crop troubles to their county agricultural agents and they in turn refer important reports to the designated State survey leaders who identify the disease and initiate appropriate action. Similar services have been set up for insects and for animal diseases. Insect outbreak reports are channeled through State and Federal entomologists.

Saving the Land for Tomorrow

Extension workers carried on soil- and water-conservation educational activities in practically all counties, including assistance to 2,418 soil conservation districts. County agents assisted more than 133,000 farmers and ranchers with soil conservation work based on definite farm plans.

Both young people and women showed increasing interest in the

land. Home demonstration agents assisted with soil-conservation educational activities in more than 600 counties. More than 21,000 4-H Club members carried soil and water conservation practices, and a total of nearly 192,000 received training in conservation activities. Club members improved some 365,000 acres through terracing, stripcropping, and other practices.

Easing the Shift to Mechanization

Extension help has been particularly valuable in regard to mechanization of cotton, grasslands, and corn, including the now common use of heat for drying many kinds of crops to assure better quality as well as to facilitate early harvesting.

More than 100,000 farmers were assisted in selecting new farm equipment to meet their changing needs. More than 200,000 were assisted in making more efficient use of their mechanical equipment. Nearly an equal number were given instructions in maintenance, adjustment, and repair of farm tractors and mechanical equipment.

Tractor maintenance has been a very popular project in 4-H Club work. Nearly 50,000 members and local volunteer leaders in 1,371 counties were given training in this subject during the year. The cumulative total of persons trained in the tractor program since 1945 stands at 210,000 members and 22,000 leaders. Altogether, nearly 270,000 4-H'ers were enrolled last year in farm engineering activities, and articles made and repaired totaled more than 220,000.

To Speed Communication

Extension workers have been called upon for much information and assistance in connection with the rural telephone program. County workers reported they assisted 80,000 families in 932 counties in obtaining telephone service or improved telephone service. Of these, nearly 5,000 were in Georgia alone. In Craighead County, Ark., the county agent's staff, working with the county Farm Bureau and the Rural Electrification Administration, signed up 132 rural members for a telephone cooperative. More than 100 persons representing 12 communities attended a county-wide meeting in Lawrence County. Committees have been appointed in Randolph County and several townships have completed rural telephone surveys.

A Hand to the Consumer

In Seattle, Wash., last fall, when small eggs were in heavy supply and offered the consumer the best egg buy, consumers were given information regarding this fact and how to use these eggs. The Seattle egg markets moved their surplus small eggs, while at other markets these eggs moved slowly.

There are now 30 consumer food marketing specialists working in 24 States and Puerto Rico under funds provided by the Agricultural Marketing Act (RMA, Title II). Where market centers serve several States, the program is conducted as a regional project.

Because about 83 percent of the Nation's food buyers are located in urban areas, most of the educational work has been concentrated in these communities. The Extension Service is being looked to as a source of reliable and pertinent information for food shoppers. Radio, press, and television continue to be the major media for widespread coverage.

River Basin Programs

At present the Extension Service is cooperating with educational work in the Tennessee Valley area; Arkansas, White and Red River area; Missouri River area; Columbia River area; the New England-New York area; and other similar regions. Such work is not with farmers alone but with the public in general, since the conflicting issues involving land and water use can be resolved only through group action. The purpose of extension education is to bring together the facts bearing on the situation and help to develop an understanding of the issues involved and of the implications that are likely to result from various courses of action.

Educational Approach to Local Problems

Extension is also concerned with local public problems including improvements in the functioning of government on the township and county level. Such educational work covers land classification as a basis for tax assessments in Montana, farmer-advisory committees on the development of rural highways in New Mexico, advantages and disadvantages of consolidation of rural schools in Indiana, making town reports more readable and more revealing of the affairs of town government in Vermont, and many other similar projects. In some States training schools on the functioning of local government are held for officials and farm leaders to consider tax problems and services rendered.

Old Problems in the Atom Age

In Richland, Wash., a small city housing workers for the Hanford plutonium plant, the government-owned houses had inadequate storage. Pictures were taken on how to improve this storage and were used at community meetings and in local and national publicity. Husbands cooperated in making improved installations.

Beauty for the Small Town

In several States, specialists cooperated with State Nurserymen's associations in promoting better landscaping of private and public buildings by selecting a single town as a demonstration. On April 14, designated as "Plant America Day," the residents of Stow, Mass., planted trees, shrubs, and evergreens around three churches, two schools, town hall, library, two parsonages, and the cemetery. Scores of private homes and properties also were planted. In Connecticut the town of Granby was selected for a similar demonstration, and 20 public buildings were listed for landscaping.

Trained Baby Sitters

In Wisconsin, child care projects were used to prepare club members to help in the community as baby sitters. Three meetings on baby-sitting were held in Kenosha for the eastern area 4-H'ers, with 42 members attending. Interest was so great that similar meetings were held in the western area. Because the ses-

(*Continued on page* 224)

The Community Improvement

DONALD R. FESSLER, Ass

DURING the past 8 or 9 years a new technique in agricultural extension education has been developing in the South. This is the community-improvement contest program which first grew up in Tennessee and is now well under way in most of the Southern States, including Virginia.

Extension activities in the South, as in other parts of the country, have in the past been carried on primarily through individual farmers or through farm organizations and home demonstration clubs. Some people say that this procedure has been selective to a certain extent; the farmers and their wives who were the most progressive and perhaps needed assistance the least were usually the ones who sought the help of the county farm and home agents or belonged to the organizations which sponsored extension activities while the less enterprising farm people have often failed for various reasons to take advantage of the assistance offered them. The community improvement program is intended to correct this situation.

Community improvement begins with home improvement, and recognition is given for progress made. The new and the old at Cox's Chapel, Va.

The community takes p
ments to people fro
Wyl

In Virginia this program has operated in the following manner. The chambers of commerce of three cities —Bristol, Fredericksburg, and Roanoke—have separately offered as much as $1,500 in cash prizes annually to the communities in their surrounding trade areas which have made the greatest improvement during any one contest year. Other sponsors at the county level have also offered prizes for winning communities within the counties. The improvements on which the awards have been based fall into three categories: (1) community-centered improvements which are carried out by the community as a group or by organizations within the community; (2) farm improvements in terms of upkeep and repair of farm property and increased use of better farm methods; and (3) home improvements, such as painting, redecorating, and landscaping the home, increased home production, and more use of improved homemaking practices.

All the improvements carried out under this program are goals toward which the Extension Service has worked for many years. In fact, there is no extension activity carried on by either the county farm agents or the home demonstration agents which does not have a place in this community-improvement program. The contents are the same, but the packaging is different.

While the community-improvement program is significant in its own right, its greatest value is as a means rather than an end. That is, it is useful as a technique for carrying on extension activities. It is a method, not just another subject-matter program. As such it has a number of merits. First of all, the program tends to bring extension personnel in touch with many individuals who have not previously benefited from extension education. This is because the new program has an over-all community approach. Many of these newly benefiting individuals are those whose economic and educational levels have been low and who, consequently, have much to gain from acquaintance with better farm and home practices. At the same time it also includes the few from the other end of the economic and educational ladder — farmers and housewives whose training and means are such as to make them quite capable of solving their own farm and home problems intelligently and without outside assistance. In many cases the community-improvement program is getting the benefit of these individuals for the first time.

Many people who live in the rural areas of Virginia and who could profit by extension assistance do not do so because they do not consider themselves to be farmers. Through the community - improvement program these people are afforded instruction in part-time farming, gardening, and homemaking that they would not otherwise feel free to obtain. This class of people is of growing importance to the Extension Service. Since many rural communities in Virginia are filling up with industrial workers who live on small farms and commute to nearby factories.

The 39 communities which participated in the Bristol area contest showed remarkable improvement in 1951. Not all of this improvement can be credited to the community program alone, of course. Part of it would have been made anyway as a result of the traditional extension efforts and a large part would be due to the improved farm conditions in general which have made it possible

'ogram Is a Good Technique

ĸtension Sociologist, Virginia

showing off its improve-
boring communities in
y, Va.

Former schoolhouses become the center of new activity bringing young and old together — Mountain View Community, Pulaski County.

for farmers to afford improvements they have not previously been able to make. Nevertheless, the fact that the communities concentrated their efforts on these improvements must have had a very real effect on the results obtained.

These results can be measured by the check sheets filled out by the members of the 39 communities at the beginning and at the end of the contest year. On the average they showed, among other evidences of improvement, a 33 percent increase in tons of fertilizer used on meadow pasture and small grain, a 70 percent increase in tons of fertilizer used on cultivated crops; an 89 percent increase in the acres of Ladino clover and orchard grass seeded; an increase of 151 percent in the number of cows bred artificially; and a 16 percent decrease in acres of cultivated land left bare through the winter. The diet of community members was improved by 52 percent increase in quarts of food canned and a 78 percent increase in pounds of food frozen, in addition to a 55 percent increase in cows and a 57 percent increase in chickens kept for home use. Not less significant is the fact that there was a 66 percent increase in the number of homes with running water; a 62 percent increase in homes installing bathrooms; and the money spent by community members was increased by 50 percent for buildings and repairs, by 55 percent for farm machinery, by 68 percent for home furnishings, and by 57 percent for electrical equipment. Similar, though not identical, increases had been made the previous year in the communities that participated in the contest at that time, most of whom continued in the contest last year.

In order to achieve these increases, the communities in the improvement contests analyzed their long-range needs and tackled these needs in an organized, cooperative manner. Then they concentrated the effort of the whole community on the different needs in logical sequence. In this manner they were able to eliminate a good deal of the duplication and repetition of effort on the part of the county farm and home agents, soil conservationists and others, and made more effective use of the time spent by these individuals in a given area.

The program has encouraged rural people to recognize their interrelatedness regardless of economic, political, or religious differences. Cooperation to achieve community goals has created a degree of tolerance of individual and group differences, also teamwork, that few people would have anticipated.

Few programs are being carried on under the sponsorship of the Extension Service that are developing constructive leadership to a greater degree than is the community improvement program. The program involves so many activities carried on by different community organizations, committees, and informal groups, that all types of talent are given an opportunity for expression. Individuals with abilities seldom before exercised within the limits of their rural communities are now looked to for guidance and leadership as participation in group activities increases. In the Bristol area communities in 1951 there was a 37 percent increase in the membership of home demonstration clubs, an increase of 58 percent in 4-H Clubs, of 70 percent in rural youth organizations, of 40 percent in parent-teacher associations, and of 31 percent in church and Sunday School membership. These increases are over and above similar increases made in some of these communities the previous year. Group participation cannot increase without corresponding increases in group leadership.

Not least among the values of the community improvement program is the manner in which it has revived democratic preocedure "at the grassroots." While the Extension Service and the sponsoring organizations have been active in encouraging the organization of community improvement clubs, they have carefully refrained from dictating procedures or even nursing the program along where local initiative was lacking. The result is that the community members themselves have accepted the responsibility for their own organization and achievement of goals. And in this process they have learned that they can solve many of their problems and satisfy many of their simple everyday needs without dependence upon the State or Federal governments or other outside agencies. Where such an atmosphere of self-reliance prevails, it would be difficult for something like socialism

(*Continued on page* 225)

"Your Home Hour" on TV Planned

HERE'S the way Margaret McKeegan (right) plans a typical Iowa television show. She and Naomi Shank (second from left), the home-management specialist, agree on several ideas on kitchen arrangement, lighting, and ways to save energy. John Dunlap, director of the show, offers advice on methods and techniques for presenting the ideas—a blackboard to show how kitchen arrangements can be planned, a film showing the homemaker trudging back and forth in a poorly arranged kitchen, pictures showing "before" and "after" arrangements, a model of a kitchen for a close-up camera to pick-up, a bulletin to offer. Mary Lou Agan (left) is a student assistant. The program has been going on for more than a year. Studies are being made of the viewing audience, the time, length of program, and kind of information homemakers want.

Study Local Government

The New Hampshire citizenship program for home demonstration clubs is emphasizing this year How Your Local Government Works. Special training schools for local leaders interested in their town government include a study of the organization of local governments and how the various branches function, also the duties of all town officers, showing how the work of each ties into the total picture.

Developing this citizenship program is a committee from the State Home Demonstration Council. Working with this committee is George Deming, assistant professor of government at the University of New Hampshire, who discusses with the local leaders the subject of town government. The meetings are open to any interested persons whether they participate in home demonstration work or not.

Can You Beat This?

In Fayette County, W. Va., the 4-H Clubs can claim 81 local leaders with a grand total of 485 years of club service.

J. Haynes Miller, county agricultural agent, says that this makes an average of 6 years of service per leader. In the past 5 years, Fayette County 4-H'ers have had 50 local leaders with 5 or more years of service, 15 with 10 years of service, and 8 with 15 years of service.

Two local leaders have served for 20 years, while one claims more than 25 years' work with 4-H Clubs.

This year, Fayette County has 42 clubs with 159 adult council members. Agent Miller says that only four clubs did not select adult council members. The extension staff is trying to give more attention to adult council members and utilize more of their services in the 4-H program.

New Iron Lung Donated

The first iron lung to aid polio victims in the Cochise County, Ariz., area was presented to the county hospital in Douglas by Cochise homemakers.

Presentation ceremonies included a parade at 10 a.m. which marked the climax of a project begun less than a year ago by more than 400 women in 16 Cochise County homemakers clubs. They raised the more than $2,000 for the purchase and maintenance of the iron lung.

The idea was started at the annual Cochise County home demonstration planning meeting last September 10 when homemakers recognized the importance of having emergency polio equipment where it could be reached from Cochise homes on short notice. Members then listed the fund-raising campaign as the top project under the health and community activities section of their home demonstration work this year.

Well-Grounded in the Fundamentals

Homemakers in New Hampshire are receiving special training in methods of organizing a home demonstration group and conducting a meeting.

A handbook is distributed to the community chairmen which helps them understand extension organization and conduct business meetings. There is also a separate section on writing homemakers' news items.

Special attention has been given to the emblem used in Cooperative Extension Service home demonstration work, with its hearth fire in the center, symbolizing the home and expressing the spirit of such attributes as fellowship, hospitality, comfort, peace, and protection. The oak leaf symbolizes the strength of the home; the lamp of knowledge symbolizes the wisdom with which a home and family must be created; and the wheat, the productivity and richness of family and community life.

Portrait of a County Agent

A newspaper story by Henry Fuller, a veteran reporter which was printed in the June 15 issue of a Phoenix, Ariz., morning daily.

THIRTY-TWO years ago, this June, a young man in Spartanburg, S. C., owning a new diploma showing he had majored in entomology at Clemson College, needed a job.

There was a temporary opening in Arizona. He took it. Like many another who came out here for a temporary stay, John H. O'Dell, Maricopa County agricultural agent, has been here ever since.

Thousands of Salt River Valley farmers know him as Johnny and have gained valuable aid from him and his office staff in the job of making a farm pay. Even when a farmer is sure he knows a better way to raise a crop, he likes to talk it over with the county agent—in fact he likes to talk to Johnny because O'Dell is that kind of a fellow.

Slow, but colorful in speech O'Dell is the kind of a county agent with whom a man can lean up against the corral fence and just sort of talk things over. Or you can face him across the desk in his office and find the same constant friendliness. Whether its hens or citrus, calves or cotton, O'Dell can maintain his end of the conversation with authority and interest. You can't excite him. But don't mistake a good-natured drawl for lack of conviction.

Only the other night at a Mesa Farm Bureau meeting, with 40-odd votes against him, Johnny voted "no" on a dues proposal. Because he didn't think it right, he voted as he felt. He just doesn't go along with the crowd to make it unanimous, any more than he gets angry if the smallest minority prevails.

The county agent's office is in a building erected by the University of Arizona Agricultural Extension Service on county land at 1201 West Madison in 1939. From 8 a.m. when his mail is opened, until the end of the day, he is a busy man. In between telephone calls, many of them originating from Phoenix home owners, he makes a daily recording on a farm subject for a local broadcasting station.

The other morning the calls were coming in on an average of one every 5 minutes. One woman wanted to know what made the leaves of her ornamentals in the yard turn brown. The next was a request for O'Dell to speak at a meeting the following week. Then he had a long talk with a Scottsdale citrus orchard owner on the appearance of his grove this spring and whether or not to invest in more fertilizer than first planned.

Another call was waiting for the orchardist to hang up. The woman on the other end wanted to know what to do about flying ants around her house. Various members of the county agent's staff were in and out to consult on various matters.

O'Dell gets away from his desk whenever possible, out in the field to answer specific calls. The majority of such requests, of course, must be referred to one of his assistants. It isn't humanly possible for one man to give all the service the county agent is called upon to provide.

J. H. O'Dell

On his staff are Richard Hoover, in charge of the 4-H Club work; James Carter, who specializes in field crops; Otis Lough, dairy-poultry specialist; and Lew Whitwork, whose specialty is horticulture. Isabell Pace, home demonstration agent, and Virginia Twitty, her assistant, complete the supervisory staff.

The building also is used as headquarters for George Draper, agricultural chemist, who looks after the work connected with the State feed and fertilizer control law—a regulation for checking the quality of the product sold—in collaboration with Cecil O'Harrow, inspector for the office.

Dr. James N. Roney, entomologist, also makes his office headquarters in the building. Dr. Roney devotes his time to control of insects attacking all kinds of farm products, from lettuce to cotton. There are five girls on the office staff to take care of the work.

Frequently the county agent or one of his assistants circularizes all farmers with a letter on some timely subject pertinent to their vocation. Possibly it's control of flies in the dairy barn this week, or advice on how to check on better irrigation methods.

Expense of the county agent's office is split three ways. The county and State provide a portion of the money needed and Federal funds are also available through the University of Arizona being a land-grant college. It probably is the cheapest service a farmer could obtain anywhere.

• J. M. THOMASON has returned to his work as district agent in northeast Arkansas after a 2-year Point 4 stretch in Colombo, Ceylon, and Cairo, Egypt.

• MRS. LILLIE M. ALEXANDER, State home demonstration agent in Alabama, was awarded the 1952 achievement award by Huntington College for her outstanding work in raising standards of homemaking in rural Alabama.

When You Add It All Up

(*Continued from page* 219)

sions were held during school activity hour, attendance was not expected to be very great. However, 82 young people, including 26 boys, showed up. Only two girls indicated they did not do baby-sitting. Because of the interest shown, the Wilmot High School principal asked the extension specialist to work with the faculty in setting up a short course to be included with some freshmen and sophomore course so that each student could receive the training as a regular activity.

An Ounce of Prevention

The defense program stimulated interest in home care of the sick and first aid. Some 233,000 families received training in these subjects, and nearly 743,000 families removed fire and accident hazards. In fire and accident prevention, 593,000 4-H Club boys and girls received training.

During the last 3 or 4 years State and county extension staffs have helped rural people obtain more than 500 new rural hospitals, form over 300 county or community health councils whereby people might study and work on local health problems. They annually have around 350,000 4-H Club boys and girls who receive physical check-ups and health instruction for development of good health habits and attitudes. Home demonstration and 4-H Clubs conducted various community health programs or discussed health problems at club meetings. In Puerto Rico thousands of families were aided with home sanitation and hookworm prevention.

More Reading in Rural Homes

Adequate library facilities do not exist in a large number of counties and rural communities. Last year extension agents assisted more than 7,200 communities in 932 counties in providing good books and magazines for reading by rural families. In counties and isolated communities that are without any type of library service, home demonstration councils and clubs have established small libraries or book collections. In a sparsely populated county in Wyoming a community library has been sponsored and operated by the same home demonstration club for 20 years. In Arizona three library kits from the University Library are circulated in isolated communities. In Kentucky home demonstration groups have assisted in establishing 44 county libraries and 101 club libraries. The county libraries usually are started by each club donating at least one book each year to the library. Last year 753 new books were added to club libraries and nearly 4,600 to county libraries in the State.

The New Mexico Association of Extension Clubs volunteered to rebuild the New Mexico Boys Ranch Library when it burned down. In the past year $500 has been raised and 576 books donated. All books are carefully screened.

Nebraska, with a long-established reading program, is now emphasizing children's books. In several States, including North Carolina and South Carolina, certificates are awarded to home demonstration club members who read a prescribed number of approved books during the year. About 4,000 such certificates are awarded each year in North Carolina.

Migratory Workers Get Help

Families of migratory agricultural laborers have posed a special problem for home demonstration work. The problem is being answered, however, in California, where the Extension Service in 1950 assigned an additional home demonstration agent to Kings County to give full time to working with families of agricultural laborers and families of very low income. In 1952 two agents-at-large were employed to do similar work in several San Joaquin Valley counties.

These agents work largely in fringe communities or in camps of many families on large ranches. Since many of the women work in the fields during the day, some evening home demonstration meetings are held. Demonstrations are given on the feeding of children, use of dried milk, meal planning for better nutrition, making simple kitchen storage and clothing storage out of crates and inexpensive materials for small living quarters, clothing construction, and other practical subjects.

In some of the camps the women set up exhibits of home practices for other women in the camp to see. Owners of the ranches have provided centers for meetings, and in one place a community center accommodating a good-sized audience has been built.

The home agents cooperate with public health nurses in their work in the camps. On one ranch the agent cooperated with the department of public schools in establishing a nursery school with a trained teacher in charge.

Good Public Relations Is the Key to Cooperation

(*Continued from page* 217)

The most important feature about the leadership training program is that the best 4-H leaders are those women who are interested in home demonstration club work. Usually, they do not wait to be asked to be leaders for 4-H groups. They come and ask how they may serve. In Washington County there are three 4-H girls' club leaders who live in communities where there are no home demonstration clubs, but they attend the home demonstration council as a 4-H committee in order to get as much knowledge as possible from the home demonstration clubwomen.

It takes a great deal of planning to put over such a program, but it is worth it just to have the feeling of satisfaction which one has derived from it.

Two years ago a survey of clubs in the county asked how the agent could best help in addition to taking part in the leadership training program. By unanimous vote the women asked that 1 day per week be set aside for office conferences. They suggested Monday because that is a trades day locally. They also asked for a regular feature article in the local newspaper. This now appears regularly under the heading of Home Demonstration Club Notebook. It includes timely information on homemaking and human interest stories of the demonstrators.

The local radio station allots 15 minutes three times a week for a

farm and home program at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Public relations is a continuous program and requires repeated proof to the public that extension work is worth what it costs in time, money, and effort.

Community Improvement Program

(*Continued from page* 221)

or fascism or communism to flourish.

The community improvement program has been a success in poor counties and rich counties alike. This is due to several factors. In the first place most of the sponsoring organizations at the county or area level admit that they are motivated to contribute generously of their time and money to make the contests succeed by what may be called "enlightened self-interest." They are to be commended for their foresight. They recognize that any improvement in the incomes and in the level of living of rural people eventually affects trade in the county seat towns and larger cities. They also realize that if Virginia farms are allowed to deteriorate, a resulting economic blight will in time reach into the trade centers. This they are anxious to avoid.

Within the communities themselves there are also some of the more prosperous inhabitants who now see that the improvement of all the farms and homes in their communities has a very real effect on the value of their own property. They are, therefore, moved by self-interest as well as by other reasons to back community improvement.

Perhaps the most important factors which affect the success of the community-improvement program, however, are those which motivate the vast majority of the people. These are the basic human desires for the feeling of belonging and for recognition. Due to man's long dependence upon the family, these two desires have become a part of the psychological make-up of every human being and are constantly demanding satisfaction. The individual's strong attachment to his family stems from the fact that it satisfies these desires. As he matures he attaches himself to other groups which provide similar satisfaction. If individuals fail to become group members, it is not because they lack these desires, but because the groups have failed to satisfy them.

The communities in which the improvement program has been initiated assume at the start that all the people within a given area are a part of the community and that they are all equally important to the success of the program. There are no membership qualifications which prevent an individual from feeling that he belongs to the community group. Furthermore, whatever he does within his means and skills to improve his share in the corporate enterprise of which he is thus a part is given full recognition by his fellow men. The satisfactions achieved in this manner are never so complete but what the individual will strive to meet and surpass the goals set up by the community for its individual homes and farms in order that he may attain further recognition and strengthen his sense of belonging to the group.

In somewhat the same way the communities themselves come to feel that they are no longer isolated aggregates of human beings of no importance to the outside world. Their participation in the contest gives them a greater sense of belonging to the county or other society as a whole, and their achievements provide them a much desired recognition in the eyes of others.

Rural leaders in Virginia areas are already taking steps to give the community improvement program a broader base of operations. And the same is true in other Southern States with this program. In some counties, county councils are being formed in which the activities of a number of community improvement clubs are coordinated for greater efficiency and effectiveness. The fact that the program is moving in the direction of greater cooperation between communities, rather than toward intensified rivalry, demonstrates that in the minds of the people involved the important feature of the program is not the winning of awards but the achievement of better rural living through community organization.

An Opportunity for Further Training

ABOUT 55 county extension workers are taking advantage of Michigan State College graduate courses in agriculture, reports John Stone, specialist in extension training. The classes got underway in five Michigan cities in late September, he said, with total enrollment of more than 125.

Students in the courses will have 32 hours of class work to earn the three graduate credits.

Boyd Churchill is teaching the Chatham course in cereal grains with a total of 20 students enrolled. Carter Harrison teaches the Traverse City course in forage crops with 29 enrolled. In Flint, Harrison is teaching the same course to about 30. Jacob Hoefer is conducting a class in animal nutrition at the Kellogg Farm near Battle Creek. Stone has had no report of enrollment from that class. Ted Brevik teaches 25 agricultural students farm construction at Bostwick Lake near Grand Rapids.

Along with extension personnel, conservation service men and vocational agriculture teachers are enrolled in the classes, Stone said. Of the 50 extensioners in the program, 31 are working toward advanced degrees.

Is It a Record?

Thomas township in Saginaw County, Mich., has contributed five members to the 4-H Club staff of the Michigan Cooperative Extension Service. They are James Halm, Saginaw County 4-H Club agent; Ray Vasold, Genessee County 4-H Club agent; Harold Sparks, Cass County 4-H Club agent; John Bray, 4-H Club agent, Oakland County; and Amalie Vasold, assistant State 4-H Club leader at Michigan State College. All five spent their youth in Thomas township west of Saginaw, and did 4-H Club work there. Could any other township in Michigan—or the United States—match that record for developing 4-H Club leadership?

Livestock Health Steps Ahead

(*Continued from page* 213)

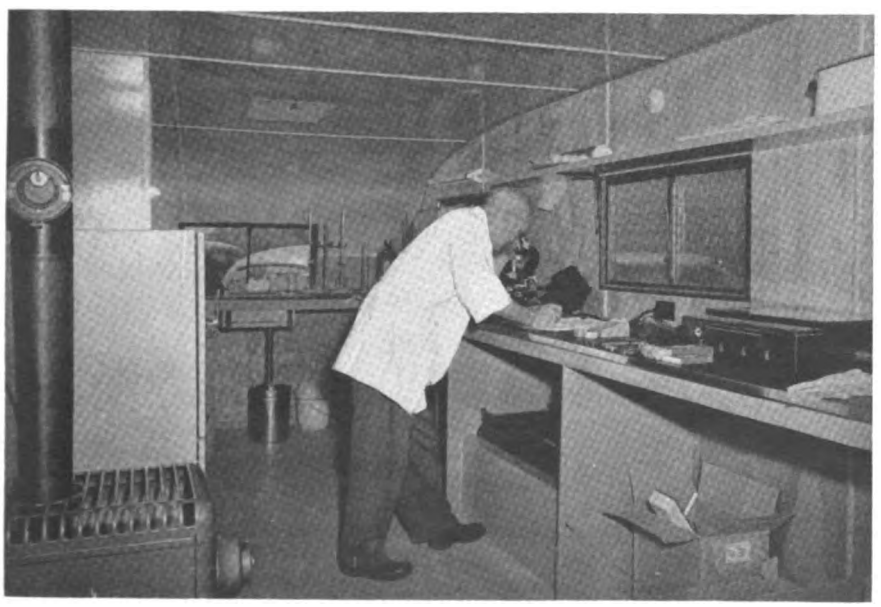
health programs, it was learned that some health work is under way in every State. In some States the health activities are treated under the heading of "management and sanitation" or as problems of calf rearing. In most States, however, more specific statements are made concerning the diseases of greatest concern, such as brucellosis or mastitis or hog cholera.

In no instance did I hear it said that the maintenance of healthy livestock falls outside the scope of the educational activities of the Extension Service. It was very evident however, that specialists and county agents in no way intended to invade the field of the practicing veterinarian. The local veterinarian is viewed as an essential person whose professional knowledge and counsel should be sought and utilized. It was learned also, that where Extension Service personnel, the veterinary profession, and the State and Federal bureaus of animal industry are cooperating harmoniously, the livestock health programs appear to be making the greatest progress.

A heartening observance in this study covering many States is the friendly and cordial working relations and cooperative spirit existing among those close to the field. Bureau of Animal Industry inspectors and State veterinarians speak highly of the help received from college specialists and county agents on brucellosis control and other projects. Home economics workers are credited with providing valuable aid in convincing homemakers that for family health protection, brucellosis must go.

Responsibilities Are Great

Finally, it can be said that the Extension Service, Federal, State, and county, is providing a trusted and competent leadership in this important field of livestock health. Profits of producers are at stake, human health is menaced, and the food supply of the Nation—meat, milk, and eggs—can be jeopardized if livestock diseases and parasites are allowed to go unnoticed and unmastered. Extension is alert to its responsibility, I found in every State. Probably one of the biggest problems encountered is that of insufficient veterinary and extension personnel to do the numerous jobs waiting to be done.



Trailer laboratories are used in many States in the fight that the livestock industries are waging against breeding troubles, mastitis, and brucellosis.

Presenting a Family Life Program to Large Groups

(*Continued from page* 214)

cialists, county home demonstration agents, or county 4-H Club girl agents. The consultant tables were labeled: Nutrition, Clothing, Home Furnishings, Housing, Home Recreation, Money Management, and Parent Education.

Seven couples, each represented by a man and a woman, came to the platform as heads of families with questions in the different fields of subject matter. Typical questions discussed were: We seem to get mixed up in handling our money and never have enough ready to pay the big bills when they come due; we think we need a better system of planning our money. What do you suggest? I have just taken a defense job because we need the money and now I never seem to get my housework done. The whole family is upset and I'm so tired from the confusion, I wonder if it is really worth while. What can you suggest that will help me get straightened out? I feel that I must continue working.

Should I buy a piano or a rug for my family living room? How can average families manage with meat so expensive? What is the difference in food value of canned, fresh, and frozen orange juice? Is dried milk on the market a good buy? What can we do about our children's spending money—when we were young we worked and earned our own money, then we knew something about the value of money, but young people today appreciate nothing. Why can't a teen-age girl be satisfied with the clothing we buy her?

This program took about an hour and a half with a little time left over for questions. There were several more questions in each field of subject matter but these are typical.

Both of these programs were outlined somewhat in detail and left in the State office of the parent-teacher association with the questions and suggestions for any group who might wish to repeat either of the two programs which were presented originally on a larger scale.

Science Flashes

What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Stella S. English
Agricultural Research Administration

ARA Announces New Research Periodical

This will be the last page of Science Flashes. Beginning in January, the Agricultural Research Administration will issue a new periodical entitled "Agricultural Research." It will constitute a progress report of research throughout the Department of Agriculture and will be written in popular language.

We have appreciated the opportunity of telling you about research in the Department once each month on this page. I am sure, however, that all of us have recognized that one page was not enough to tell you all the interesting things that you would like to know about research in the many laboratories and field stations of the Department.

We plan to send the new magazine to most of those who now receive the Extension Service Review. Because of the limitation on the number of copies we can print, it will not be possible for every employee to receive a copy. We do, however, expect to send a copy to each State specialist and to each county agent's office. We feel sure that the county agents will be glad to circulate the copy among the other county extension workers.

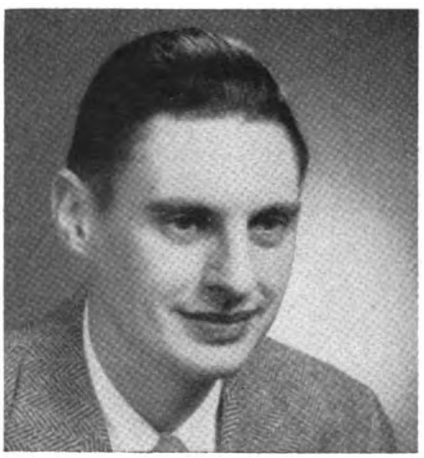
In addition to the distribution in the Extension Service, we plan to send our new publication to USDA research workers, directors and department heads of experiment stations, vocational agriculture teachers, Production and Marketing Administration county chairmen, Farmers' Home Administration county supervisors, key field workers in Soil Conservation Service, agricultural libraries, and United States agricultural attaches in foreign countries.

It will also go to Members of Congress, Research and Marketing Administration advisory committeemen, research departments of industry, private research institutions, trade associations, and the agricultural press and radio. We are aiming at complete coverage of all agricultural leaders in the United States.

Agricultural Research will be written and edited by Thomas McGinty and Joseph Silbaugh.

A graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism, Mr. McGinty was employed as a research writer in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering prior to entering the Air Corps, where he served until the end of World War II. After his discharge, he spent one year on the faculty of Michigan State College and one year as a free lance writer. In 1948 he returned to the Department and served first as a writer and later as assistant head of the Information Division in the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry until 1951 when he was recalled to active military service. He is now winding up his military service and will assume his duties as editor of *Agricultural Research* about February 15.

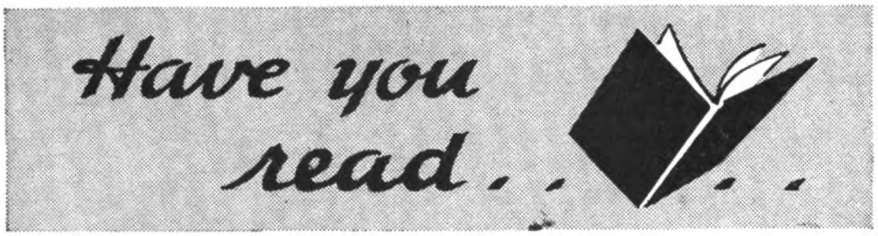
Thomas McGinty



Joseph Silbaugh

Mr. Silbaugh, who reported for duty as assistant editor in October, is a graduate in journalism at West Virginia University. After serving in World War II, part of the time as an information officer, he became assistant extension editor at West Virginia in 1946. In 1947 he joined Southern States Cooperative at Richmond, Va., where he was assistant director of publications until 1949, when he returned to West Virginia as University and Experiment Station Editor. In 1951 he was recalled to active military service, where he served until he assumed his present duties.

The first issue will probably reach you some time in January. We hope you will look it over critically and let us know if the stories are the kind that will be most helpful to you. We look upon the extension staff as our best means of communication with farm people. We are anxious, therefore, to pass along new research information to you in the most acceptable form. We know the product is good; we want the package to do justice to the product.—*Ernest G. Moore, Coordinator of Research Publications.*



A STUDY OF RURAL SOCIETY. Fourth Edition Revised. J. H. Kolb and Edmund deS. Brunner. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, N. Y., 1952. 532 pp.

• This book has been a well-known textbook for nearly 20 years. The latest edition, a very readably written and highly attractive book, sets a new high for college textbooks in rural sociology or of any kind, and at the same time offers excellent "home" reading for county agents, vo-ag teachers, and other rural leaders.

The authors describe rural life—population, economy, communities, villages, health, education, churches, recreation, leadership, organizations, and public policy. It is not a book of theory, but theory is tied in where it belongs and is sound. The book will help the extension worker improve his "social skill," which has now become recognized as an important requisite for good extension work. A section deals with the Extension Service. The whole tenor of the book is constructive, wholesome, and informative.—*E. J. Niederfrank, Extension Rural Sociologist, U.S.D.A.*

TRENDS IN SELECTED FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO FARM FAMILIES. Agric. Info. Bulletin No. 87, Grace L. Flagg and T. Wilson Longmore. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. May 1952. 15 p.

• We sometimes forget how far farm families have come in a generation in having, using, and enjoying electricity, radio, television, telephones, running water, central heating, automobiles, and all-weather roads. This new BAE publication helps us realize the strides we have made.

A brief text supplemented by tables and charts reflects some of the technological improvements that have taken place on American farms since the early twenties. Since 1920, the authors tell us, the drudgery and loneliness of farm life have been eased for many families. However, they point out, "the gap between urban and rural living conditions has by no means been closed and . . . the increase in farm operators' levels of living is chiefly associated with and a part of the general increase in levels of living in the United States."

You may wish to use these tables and charts that tell us so much about farm family living today as well as during the past three decades. The Federal Extension Service has a few free copies for distribution to extension workers. Copies are also for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. for 15 cents.—*Harry P. Mileham, Chief of Publications, Office of Information, U.S.D.A.*

WHEN YOU PRESIDE. S. S. Sutherland, Chairman, Division of Education, University of California, Davis, Calif. Interstate Press, Danville, Ohio. 1952. 158 pp.

• In easily understood language this book describes proven methods for handling all sorts of meetings. It should be a helpful guide for leaders of informal group discussions, as well as those who preside at more formal business meetings, conferences, panels, symposiums and staff meetings.—*Herbert M. White, Assistant Extension Editor, Montana.*

THE WONDERFUL STORY OF HOW YOU WERE BORN. Sidonie M. Gruenberg. Hanover House, Garden City, N. Y. 1952. 39 pp.

• This little book is another well-written aid for the parents of young children. In a very kindly, easy manner it tells the story of conception and birth for the parent to read to the young child and for the older boy and girl to read for themselves. It is a beautiful book with colorful illustrations by Hildegard Woodward.

A new feature is the "Guide to Parents" which is printed on the inside of the wrapper, and is a publication in itself. In it Mrs. Gruenberg shares her rich experiences in working with mothers through the many years she served as the Director of the Child Study Association of America.—*Lydia Ann Lynde, Parent Education Specialist, Extension Service, U.S.D.A.*

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOIL SCIENCE. C. E. Millar and L. M. Turk. Second edition, illustrated. John Wiley & Sons, New York. 1951. 484 pp.

• This book is the second edition of one that first appeared in 1943. The general outline is much like that of the first edition. A chapter of 33 pages on soil conservation has been added and two short, specialized chapters on fruit soils and lawn soils have been omitted. The first three chapters of the earlier edition have been rearranged into five, and the entire text has been considerably revised and expanded. The result is a book that is valuable both to the college student who is beginning the study of soils and to the professional worker who studied soils some years ago and wants to brush up.

The title of the book is accurate. It is an exposition of fundamentals, not a handbook of applied soil science. You find in it a good discussion of soil acidity, but not directions about how to make a particular pH test and decide how much lime to put on. The significance of the pH scale is explained, however; and all that is as it should be in a textbook of this kind. You find mention of the rapid diagnostic tests for nutrients in soils, but no information about specific tests and how to make them. That also is as it should be, for in college such subject must be covered in advanced courses. The modest statement that interpretation of such tests is difficult and should be attempted only by experienced persons might well be memorized by everyone who deals in a professional way with farmers or gardeners.

Perhaps because of the authors' interests and research experience the chapters on soil organisms and organic matter seem to carry a particular ring of authority and enthusiasm. Other chapters could be improved by more emphasis on size-distribution curves rather than so much on the separates of mechanical analysis; by a discussion of the energy concept of soil moisture; and by some elementary facts about the different kinds of clay minerals.

If you don't have a standard soils text that was printed within the last 10 years it will be well worth while to take a good look at this one.—*J. G. Steele, Soil Scientist, Soil Conservation Service.*

REPORTING AGRICULTURE. William B. Ward. Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca, New York, 1952. 362 pp. 50 fig.

• New and exciting facts about people, events, and research discoveries are the bosom companions of those privileged to serve farm people. The stimulating challenge of presenting those facts for better understanding is one with which all of us in extension work are intimately concerned.

There are many ways of encouraging active responses among farm people to the helpful information that we have, or of kindling the warm glow of public understanding of rural life. High among them are the newspaper, the magazine, radio, and television. Extension workers are swiftly increasing the volume and quality of service they are giving through these mass communication channels. Still greater improvement would contribute immensely to the value of our work with people.

This book is a helpful contribution to that objective. It is an authoritative and interesting guide to becoming more adept at using the mass techniques. The author speaks with a vigorous grasp of his subject-matter drawn from long experience as professor of agricultural journalism and head of the department of extension teaching and information at Cornell University. He has also drawn upon the knowledge of top-flight working experts in newspapers, magazines, radio, photography, television, public relations, and agricultural college editorial offices. Numerous case histories and practical examples of successful techniques facilitate understanding of the text.

The book will be useful to anyone who wishes to start reporting agriculture or, having started, wishes to become more proficient. It will be particularly useful to county extension agents . . . both men and women. "County agents," the author states, "topped the list of news sources in a Nation-wide survey that the author made of 63 daily newspapers, featuring agricultural news from 31 States. These papers—with circulation ranging from 2,896 to 432,732—were using more from county agents than from any other source, with State extension services not far behind."

Agents will find "Reporting Agriculture" a handy primer to boost their use of the valued communication opportunities provided by the press, radio, magazines, and other mass media.—*Lester A. Schlup, Chief, Division of Extension Information, Extension Service.*

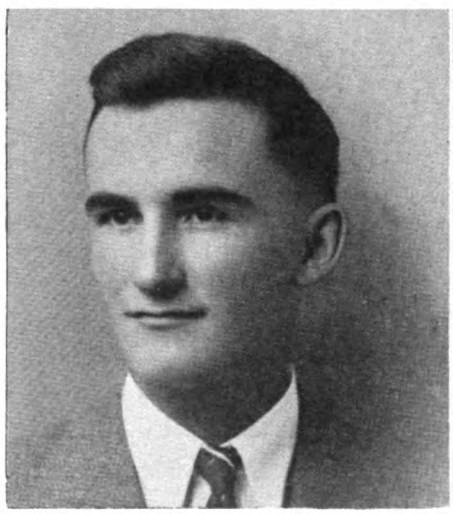
Former IFYE's to Washington

TWO FORMER International Farm Youth Exchanges—Rosalie Mueller of Chinook, Mont., and Wayne Livingston of Chino, Calif.—have begun work under International Farm Youth Exchange assistantships, a program similar to the 4-H fellowships.

Under this new program, Miss Mueller and Mr. Livingston, who visited Germany and Turkey, respectively, as IFYE delegates last year, are working half time on IFYE. The other half of their time is devoted to graduate study at the University of Maryland Institute for Child Study.

Mr. Livingston is a graduate of California State Polytechnic College, where he majored in field crops. Miss Mueller graduated from Montana State College, where she majored in home economics extension. She became a home demonstration agent in Montana after returning from her IFYE trip.

Not only is the program for the IFYE assistants similar to that for the 4-H Fellows, Rhonwyn Lowry and William Kimball (see November issue, page 205), but they live and work closely together. They share study facilities in the Extension Service, and Miss Mueller and Miss Lowry room together, as do Mr. Livingston and Mr. Kimball.



Wayne Livingston

Rosalie Mueller

About People . . .

• CHARLEY TAYLOR, extension agricultural engineer at New Mexico A. and M. College, has been granted a 15 months' leave of absence for graduate study at Utah State College where he will specialize in irrigation studies.

• The T. J. W. BROOM MEMORIAL FUND, Inc., has been organized by the people of Union County, N. C., in honor of the man who served as county agent there from 1907 to 1946. Earnings will be used to promote agricultural education among Union County boys and girls.

• When he learned that F. A. SWANN, former district agent in southwest Louisiana had retired, Adros Laborde wrote in his newspaper column "Talk of the Town," "He is one man who has really left his mark on the road to better farming, not only in Avoyelles Parish, but throughout the State of Louisiana."

• To encourage women to vote, MRS. LOUISE M. CRAIG, home demonstration agent in Pulaski County, Ky., staged a mock election, with the help of County Attorney Homer Niekirk, Mrs. H. C. Kennedy, and the Somerset Journal. Sample ballots were printed, election officers named and details of registering and voting explained to members of home demonstration clubs. A booklet called "Good Citizen—the Rights and Duties of an American" was passed out by the Kentucky Utilities Company.

• FLORA F. STABLER is the assistant State leader of home demonstration agents in New York. A native of Chadds Ford, Pa., she has been home demonstration agent in Westchester County the past 2 years, and previously was in Orange and Essex Counties.

• One of the best loved figures in Tennessee Agricultural Extension Work, CHARLES L. DOUGHTY, district agent in the Chattanooga area, died October 24 from a heart attack. Mr. Doughty was 61.

With more than 35 years of service to rural people in Tennessee, Mr. Doughty was well known to farm people throughout east Tennessee. His extension work began in 1916 as county agent in Sevier County. He served 4 years as district agent in upper east Tennessee, with headquarters in Knoxville; was the county agent in Hamilton County for 3 years; and was appointed district agent in 1935 to supervise agricultural extension work in the 16 counties of District 3.

• DR. RUTH RADIR, Extension 4-H Club specialist in Washington, has been voted a "Creative Award" from the Academy of Physical Education.

• MRS. AZALEA SAGER ended 20 years of service to the homemakers of Oregon when she resigned as State home demonstration leader.

Mrs. Sager is responsible for the organization of the homemakers' festivals which take place annually in 29 counties. Each year hundreds of extension unit members take part in these county-wide achievement days, and thousands of other women attend them. Under Mrs. Sager's administration, the number of county home economics extension agents increased from 3 to 38, and her State staff from 3 to 15.

She is a graduate of Montana State College and Columbia University, with experience as clothing specialist in South Dakota, and as home demonstration agent in California. Mrs. Sager's interest in rural living stemmed from her childhood in Montana, where her father, F. B. Linfield, was dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station for 40 years.

For 3 years, she represented the 11 Western States on the Organization and Policy Committee of the Land-Grant College Association. During the war, she served on the National Committee on Health and Welfare. She has also served on the Governor's Committee on Safety and Civilian Defense.

• ROSEMARY SCHAEFER has accepted appointment of the newly created position of home economist in the farm division of the National Safety Council. Miss Schaefer will organize and develop farm- and farm-home safety programs among rural groups throughout the country and will serve as the council's coordinator with home economists and rural leaders. She will also be available as a resource person in home economics in various phases of the council's work.

A native of Minnesota, Miss Schaefer is a graduate of the University of Minnesota where she received her masters' degree in Home Economics Education in 1952. Miss Schaefer is experienced in both adult and junior education work.

James F. Keim

• After several years spent in Germany helping to set up an agricultural extension service for German farmers, JAMES F. KEIM, has taken a special assignment with the Pennsylvania Extension Service. Formerly assistant State 4-H leader in the State, he now returns to devote much of his time to talks on the people of rural Germany and their customs. Director J. M. Fry feels that such discussion "should contribute to better international understanding."

While in Germany, Keim worked under the U. S. State Department as an agricultural extension specialist in rural life programs. He also was identified with German rural youth work and assisted 200 German youths in coming to this country to study and to observe customs of the American people. He has written several articles for the Extension Service Review.

• BONNIE COX, organization specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service of Texas A. and M. College since 1949, was appointed acting State home demonstration leader on October 1. She succeeds Maurine Hearn who is on a 1-year leave of absence from the Extension Service under a Point IV assignment in Bolivia.

Miss Cox graduated from Texas State College for Women, and did graduate study at the University of Texas, Colorado A. and M. College and the University of Wisconsin. She served as home demonstration agent in Guadalupe and Jackson Counties and as district agent.

• Earl Moncur has been named to the post of extension economist in Wyoming, replacing A. W. Willis, who is on a year's leave of absence with the State Department's foreign agricultural education program in Greece.

• CONSTANCE BLAKELY BURGESS is the new specialist in home management and family life in California.

• DURWARD B. VARNER is Michigan's new director. A native Texan, he joined the Michigan State Extension staff as agricultural economist in 1949 and became known for his handling of discussion groups on public affairs. More than 60,000 citizens heard his graphic discussions with visual aids on such topics of public policy as "Capitalism — Socialism — Communism — A comparison of Economic Systems" or "Taxes—Federal, State, and Local."

• The county agents in Newberry, S. C., cooperated with the agricultural committee of the chamber of commerce in outlining seven community sightseeing and get-acquainted farm tours. These tours created interest among both city and farm people. Local newspaper representatives went on all of the tours and published detailed reports, says AGENT P. B. EZELL.

A Good 4-H Conservation Program

HAROLD SPARKS, 4-H Club agent, Cass County, Mich., held a county-wide forest field day for rural teachers and grade school youngsters in mid-October. Teachers and youngsters took their lunches to the Russ School Forest for a day in forest education. On hand to assist were three extension foresters, two farm foresters and two foresters from the Soil Conservation Service. The county superintendent of schools served as dispatcher and as fast as the schools reported to headquarters, they were taken on tours of the nursery, the woodlands and the plantations on the Russ Forest which is owned by Michigan State College. The county agricultural agent, R. F. Bittner, and Mr. Sparks acted as over-all supervisors for the event and the home demonstration agent, Agnes Gregarek, served hamburgers, coffee, and apple pie to the foresters and others helping to conduct the tours. Twelve hundred and thirty teachers and grade school youngsters attended the field day and were given instruction in the whole broad phase of forest conservation.

Mr. Sparks coupled this field day with his 4-H forestry projects for he has a number of activities such as tree planting, woodland management, gathering of leaves, and tree identification as well as seed beds. His whole conservation project is a sort of a 3-year round-robin affair. One year he emphasizes forest conservation. The next year he will have a field day and activities concerning soil conservation. And the third year he takes his 4-H boys and girls on tours designed to educate them on wildlife conservation, then back to forestry the next year.—*L. E. Bell, Michigan Extension Forester.*

• JOHN P. MESZAROS, graduate in floriculture of the Pennsylvania State College and Rutgers University, has joined the Penn State staff as extension floriculture specialist.

A native of Nanty-Glo, Pa., Professor Meszaros had 4 years of service in the U. S. Army during World War II before enrolling in the Pennsylvania State College. He completed the 4-year course in 3 years, and in 1950 was graduated with honors. He received his master's degree at Rutgers University in 1952.

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