

Extension Service *Review*

VOLUME 19

DECEMBER 1948

NO. 12

The annual report is finished

The annual report for Cooperative Extension Work in the United States and Territories for 1947-48 has been finished. J. M. Eleazer, South Carolina's well-known and well-loved extension writer of homespun columns, who is a former county agent, did the job. After taking a stiff and concentrated dose of reports and conferences, he wrote down the bird's-eye view as it looked to him. In this article he tells some of the facts of the work as a whole and his impressions.

■ Bringing the full weight of science to the farms and homes of America just about sizes up the Extension accomplishments for the year 1947-48.

Not only bringing science there but getting it applied has been the task. And the extent to which this has been done marks new heights of accomplishment for Extension on the farm and home front of America.

In writing the annual report for Extension covering this period, I could not help but include a section on "As Others See Us." For surely this year has seen many a bouquet thrown at Extension and members of its personnel, with very rare brickbats coming our way. All of which adds up to a job well done and appreciation from the public we serve. And I saw in all of it no tendency of complacency nor of resting on laurels won. For the field of Extension widens as public confidence grows in us. And there was a buoyant optimism in the reports of accomplishment, and between lines I could read "Where do we go from here?"

And there was action, action all the way through. For extension workers find it their job not only to take the latest findings of science to the farm



and home but to aid in getting them applied there. And how well this has been done is evidenced by the fact that two-thirds of the farms of the Nation were reached by Extension this year to the extent of changing some farm or home practice from the old way to a better one. And four-fifths of the farms were reached by some phase of Extension, 4-H or otherwise.

Yes, much action is planned in the extension program. Yet some of its greatest tasks are of an emergency nature. And they come practically every year. Extension's ability to reach all farms almost instantly makes it a "natural" for such work. During the year the grain conservation program was carried to every farm and ranch with dispatch. All manner of grain-saving aids were worked out by the specialists at the college and the local agents working with their farm groups. The goal started at a hundred million bushels and grew with the needs abroad to five times that. It was met.

Then, when quick disaster strikes in farm areas, the extension workers are quick in the saddle there. Their stories were epics in both the Maine fire disaster this year and the floods in the State of Washington.

I will not attempt to dwell on the accomplishments of Extension in its fixed lines of work with all rural people. You are likely to see that elsewhere. I will mention another emergency task that was finished this year—the Emergency Farm Labor Program. Extension was handed this "hot potato" during time of war, when no questions are asked. I dwell on it at some length in the report. Sufficient is it to say that the job was well done; production was pushed to record heights; the Nation at war was well fed, and no harvests perished in the field. Yes, the paradox of more and more production with less and less farm labor was accomplished. And Extension did not drain the appropriation money barrel dry in doing

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State fair booths picture home demonstration activities

■ Each year, when fair time comes along, Iowa homemakers return to the State fairgrounds with hammer and nails, stepladders, and all the "makings" for their special homemaking booths in hand.

Model kitchens are set up, handy first-floor workrooms are established, frozen-food banks go on display, well-set family tables are arranged, and wisely chosen wardrobes are exhibited.

All these, and many other exhibits, too, are a part of the extension home economics educational program to give thousands of fair visitors a well-rounded picture of the activities and studies of Iowa's rural homemakers.

It's the first stopping point at the fairgrounds for many an Iowa family. Press and radio representatives come here for the latest word and picture on what's going on in homemaking activities round the State.

"It's a good way," said Mrs. Greta Bowers, home demonstration agent of Marshall County, "to reach new people not only from other counties but from your own county."

Two weeks before the fair, Mrs. Bowers asked several homemakers who had volunteered to work in the booth showing the living room if they would like a review lesson on reupholstering and refinishing furniture. Twenty women took a special 2-day training period just to be ready for their job at the fair.

"I felt," she said, "that each homemaker could do an excellent job of

public relations if she could answer any and all of the questions which visitors would ask. More than that, if each homemaker has a wide knowledge of her subject, she just naturally is enthusiastic about the exhibit and does a good job of 'selling' our program."

As for the booth itself, "We bent over backward to make it look as interesting as possible," she said, "for we feel that this is another grand opportunity to bring home to homemakers the value of the extension program."

Early in the season we ask all counties of the State as to whether they wish to take part in the exhibit program. Those first to volunteer are assigned space in the exhibit rooms. Though the system is entirely voluntary, each year finds a different group of counties seeking opportunity to show one of their many studies through this visual-aid medium.

The booths, together with an exhibit arranged by the home economics extension department of Iowa State College, always fill the display rooms in the Women's and Children's Building to capacity. Members of the State home economics extension staff, county extension home economists, and homemakers are hostesses to thousands of visitors during the entire week.

Plans for each booth are worked out by county committees. They select a typical lesson from the yearly

program and work out the details of the booths with guidance from the county home economist and State specialists.

Boone County's presentation to fair visitors portrayed "Room Arrangement for Family Relaxation"—depicting a living room furnished to meet family needs.

Cedar County homemakers, active in the study of school redistricting and planning, gave a pictorial report of what a good school district should be. The exhibit was based on a school survey project now under way in one of their local communities.

Following a project study on creative leisure activities, Clinton County homemakers featured numerous hobbies which adults could enjoy. "More Years to Life, and More Life to Years," was the way they expressed it.

Books for every member of the family in a community library setting was the presentation by Guthrie County women. "You never graduate from the library," they told fairgoers. Accent on more reading is a project sponsored by every county of the State.

"Tips for Travelers," an exhibit of clothing and games for vacation trips, was Linn County's suggestion to Iowa families. And from Hardin County came suggestions on how the church, home, and school can help meet "Teen-Agers' Needs To Live in Today's World." The study, "Teen-Agers Need Understanding Parents," is a popular one in the State.

Louisa County homemakers, who have been studying the time- and energy-saving assets of first-floor workrooms, set up a model laundry center. Not fancy, but practical from

Clarke County homemakers set up a typical, well-planned model kitchen, complete with good arrangement and fittings for greater efficiency (left). Aware that selecting good-looking clothes appropriate for the wearer is of universal interest, Hamilton County homemakers set up a typical department store scene entitled "Fall Fashions With Accent on You" (center). Booth showing colorful living-room scene, featuring sectional furniture made from old automobile seats, was arranged by Marshall County (right).



wash-up center to laundry unit, the exhibit showed what can be achieved with a minimum of effort. Home-management lessons on this subject have been taught throughout Iowa.

Cool and frosty looking with its escort of penguins bearing slogans for correct freezing of foods was Poweshiek County's "Frozen Food Bank." A well-stocked home freezer showed onlookers the values of this method of food preservation. Foods and nutrition lessons have been requested by 96 out of the 100 counties of the State for the coming year.

There was a game chest for family fund—an exhibit from Lucas County. Homemakers of that county have been studying family good times as a phase of their family relationships projects.

Table Settings

For homemakers looking for ideas on attractive table settings, Story County women had some answers. Tables set for a "Sunday dinner," "breakfast in the kitchen," and "buffet supper on the porch" were shown in their booth.

"Going Our Way?" asked Madison County homemakers. In the doorway of a model cottage, they presented a series of colorful automatic slides showing many phases of their home-making project studies. Taylor County homemakers went outside the home for their booth. They indicated some easy ways to plan landscaping around the house.

The many health services which a farm family can count on were typified in Washington County's colorful, pictorial display on health. Webster County homemakers showed still another area of keen interest to Iowa homemakers—international relationships. A world-wide map with small dolls in costume was used to draw attention to the booth.

Summarizing the benefits of the home economics extension program, which homemakers receive through their county organizations, was the college exhibit entitled "Your College Comes to You." Small booklets, telling about the various exhibits on display, were distributed at the booth. Visitors could also view many of the latest home economics publications available from the college and learn how to obtain them.

What's a planning committee worth?

■ What's a county planning committee worth to a county or to its extension program? Perhaps different things to different counties; but here are some of the things it means to Sanilac County, Mich.

The planning committee was set up by County Agent Clarence Prentice in a small way about 10 years ago. Today his excellent county extension program in Michigan's highly concentrated dairy, bean, sugar-beet, and general-farming area is aided by more than 20 advisory groups functioning actively.

Prentice has been aided by Frank Suggitt, former assistant, and his present assistant agent, Gerhard Gettel, in the program planning. In 1947 Suggitt helped the planning committee frame and adopt a constitution with this objective: "To foster and promote better conditions of farm, home, and community for all people in all areas of the county, and to act as an advisory committee to the county extension office."

Here are some of the results: The steering committee listed, following a survey, eight problems in which the county farmers were mainly concerned. This committee spent more than four full days on the inventory, planning and starting action. These were farm men and women who were willing to give their time to serve in this important job.

Eight committees of seven persons, one for each problem, were named; and they went to work.

The drainage committee, working with the county drain commissioner, has a goal of making "Michigan's worst-drained county its best-drained county." Sanilac County, with rich level land in Michigan's "thumb," has more miles of drains than any county in the State. But they are inadequate. "Proper drainage will increase the income of farms drained by Elk Creek's drainage basin by a million dollars a year," they heard County Agent Prentice say. The drain commissioner nodded his agreement, and the committee went to work on a unified program. A comprehensive survey was

completed to determine what had been done and what is needed. Opposition to the program developed by farmers living on higher land, but with so many farmers interested it soon faded with a compromise. Real constructive work is now being started to relieve the annual spring problem of too much water for many farmers.

On January 1, 1948, only 4 of the 26 townships in the county had fire protection. The fire protection committee went to work. Within 4 months, 11 counties had signed up for protection, and it looks as though the goal of complete county-wide fire protection by 1949 would be accomplished.

The rural health committee is making an intensive survey of the sanitation and health needs of the county. Their goal is a county health unit and adequate hospital facilities under the Federal act.

The other committees—schools, roads, weed control, crop production, and zoning and building restrictions—have made similar progress during the past few years.

County Agent Prentice gives credit to the unselfish efforts of the committee members, who have worked diligently and faithfully for the accomplishments gained to date. But any extension worker knows that the organization ability and the confidence the farm people have in those planning such an extensive program have much to do with its success.

This intensive planning effort in Sanilac County is a continuation of the original land-use planning program sponsored in Michigan. It was started under the leadership of H. A. Berg who is now assistant director of extension. Berg still is actively interested in promoting this democratic planning procedure. Twenty Michigan counties have preceded Sanilac with intensive planning. Others have made requests for special assistance in furthering the work. The Michigan extension budget for 1948-49 provides for the employment of assistant county agents in land-use planning to establish the program in counties which desire it.

We learn HOW TO STUDY OUR JOB

■ Do extension workers make use of what they learn at workshops and summer schools? Maybe you have asked yourself that question.

Recent studies made in Texas and Massachusetts give us an idea of how extension workers there applied techniques they learned at extension evaluation courses; and how they used these evaluating techniques to make an inventory of their extension programs.

First, let's discuss the Texas study that was initiated by Kate Adele Hill, Texas district agent, following her participation in an extension evaluation workshop at the University of Chicago. Together with a 25-member committee appointed by Director Ide P. Trotter, and under the supervision of E. J. Niederfrank of the Federal staff, Miss Hill set out to interview 336 rural families—15 percent of the total farm households in Lubbock County. The families were selected by random-sampling methods.

These families were asked to answer a number of questions. Farmers were asked how the county agent had been of benefit to them and to the community as a whole. Replies ranged from "Helps me keep up to date," and "Farmers are better educated in farm practices than ever before; credit is due to the county agent's work," through "The county is too large for the agent to reach families with the help needed," to "I know as much about farming as most anybody."

About three out of four people knew the county agricultural and home demonstration agents and had some understanding of extension work. Nine out of ten had a favorable attitude toward the Extension Service.

Many of the farmers who were not clear about extension work had the Extension Service confused with other agencies. Frequently farmers thought the AAA secretary or the vocational agricultural teacher was the county agent.

Extension material in the newspapers and magazines, and extension radio programs were sources of information reported most frequently by both farmers and farm homemakers. (In a recent Nation-wide survey of 3,000 farm families, 38 percent said they got their information through mass media—news stories, magazines, radio, bulletins, circular letters, posters, and exhibits.)

A majority of the farmers interviewed had adopted four out of eight practices recommended by the county agricultural agent. Eighty percent used recommended methods in eradicating Johnson grass; nearly 70 percent planted on the contour, sold their cotton according to Smith-Doxey cards, and used DDT for control of livestock and poultry insects.

The Lubbock County study also brings out that most of the homemakers were making use of about six out of nine practices recommended by the home demonstration agent. Over 90 percent of the homemakers were giving their children two or more glasses of milk per day; nearly 80 percent tried to serve a green or leafy vegetable daily. Many of the women said, "Home demonstration work has informed me on subjects of which I knew little."

More of the home demonstration club members than nonparticipating homemakers had adopted recommended practices. Six percent of the rural women belonged to home demonstration clubs at the time of the survey, but another 14 percent had belonged; and 30 percent had attended meetings of home demonstration clubs. These clubs were formed in the vicinity of small towns.

Of all the children of 4-H Club age in the families surveyed, 12 percent of the boys and 15 percent of the girls were in 4-H Clubs. A larger proportion of boys and girls 9 to 14 years of age were in 4-H Clubs than those of ages 15 to 20. Only about 7 percent of the boys and 2 percent of the girls

of this older age group were in club work.

These are just a few of the findings of this Texas study that Miss Hill and her committee ferreted out with evaluating techniques acquired at an extension evaluation workshop. The State staff workers have already made considerable use of the data in planning their programs and in working out preservice and in-service training courses and conferences for Texas County agents.

Copies of the report may be obtained by writing to the Extension Service, Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Tex. Ask for R-11, *The Lubbock County Study*.

County Agent Makes Study

The Hampshire County, Mass., study is another example of how an extension worker can tackle problems by evaluation techniques learned in an extension summer session.

Before attending the first Colorado evaluation summer session (REVIEW, November 1946), County Agent Allen S. Leland was untrained in evaluation. But he knew he had some problems to evaluate; problems of getting the Hampshire County farmers to use more commercial fertilizers to improve hay and pasture lands, and ultimately boost milk production.

For 3 years he had recommended using commercial fertilizers on hay and pasture lands in the fall as well as in the spring. Recent experiment station evidence supported such a recommendation. Furthermore, it was desirable to spread fertilizer sales over more months of the year in order to assure Massachusetts dairymen of getting enough commercial fertilizer for adequate hay and pasture production.

He had presented these recommendations to dairymen through circular letters, meetings, personal contacts, farm magazine articles, and the promotion of fertilizer companies.

He had established result demonstrations on several Hampshire County farms, and had followed up with result demonstration meetings. The information obtained from these demonstrations was summarized for use by other dairymen.

Attending the 3-weeks' evaluation course gave Agent Leland a chance to find out how to look at the entire

situation objectively, and how to plan a study that he could carry out single-handed.

Soon after returning to his job, he put this plan into action. During a 2-months' period, he visited every tenth farmer given on the county dairy list, and got information first hand. He found that: About one-third of the Hampshire County dairy farmers were applying fertilizer in the fall. Approximately two-thirds of the farmers apply commercial fertilizer at any time to about half of their hayland; about half of the farmers apply commercial fertilizer to half of their pasture land.

It was interesting to note that the dairy farmers who use commercial fertilizer have about three-fourths of an acre less of hayland per milking cow than the farmers who do not use it. The farmers who apply commercial fertilizer in the fall, plan to use it on about one-third of both their hay and pasture land. Two-thirds of these farmers also use some commercial fertilizer on hay or pasture land in the spring.

Interest in Fertilizer

County Agent Leland is making good use of the findings of this study to stimulate interest in the fertilizer program. At a county-wide meeting of farmers and local representatives of the feed, seed, lime, fertilizer, and equipment trade, he was asked to give a talk on the results of his Hampshire County hay and pasture study.

The study brings out the value of farm demonstrations as a means of spreading desirable farm practices; the largest number of farmers were led to try fall fertilization through results on another farm.

The importance of farm magazine articles and of contacts by representatives of fertilizer companies with farmers was also shown in this study.

In this connection, Mr. Leland points out, "We in Extension might do well to present our programs more adequately before representatives of the commercial agencies servicing farm people. There is a definite need to convince farmers that the application of fertilizer to hay or pasture land in the fall will give a good return in yield for the money expended." (Report of study not duplicated.)

Bringing the mountain to Mahomet

A. B. CURET, County Agricultural Agent, Point Coupee Parish, La.

Farm demonstrators, businessmen, farm housewives, and other visitors in large numbers witnessed a novel field day program last July 30, put on by our extension staff, including Assistant Agent Sterling Deville, Home Demonstration Agent Margaret Jolley, and me. At the consummation of a broad extension program in corn, cane, cotton, and pasture improvement, a county-wide field day was planned, in cooperation with a fine group of demonstrators, the Farm Bureau and farm council women of the territory. In order to have the public observe the many demonstrations with minimum effort and exposure to the hottest of summer heat, a new scheme of bringing the demonstration to the people was devised.

During previous community meeting programs, public observations, ear counts, and estimates of yield of the 20 members of the 100-bushel corn club were made. Each of these demonstrators was requested to send 10-foot sections of his corn or other demonstration to the meeting grounds and place it just as it grew in his field. This was done, and a shady lawn was transformed into an experiment farm with each row of corn or cotton telling its own story to an interested public. A placard attached to each row contained the grower's name, variety,

and indicated yield; and the number of stalks reproduced represented the row spacing. The public was seated in a square with two sides consisting of the various demonstration project specimens, and so arranged as to provide maximum shade for the hours of the meeting.

The caravan of cars assembled at a field 15 miles to the north observed two of the 100-bushel corn club fields which were organized last year in order to observe the larger field units, and proceeded to the assembly place. The program was opened with a brief summary of the programs under way and of the objectives of extension work. Director H. C. Sanders of the Louisiana Extension Service and Director Taggart of the experiment station followed. Specialists spoke on timely subjects, substantiating what the demonstrations revealed. The program was featured by the 100-bushel corn contest in which eight contestants recorded yields of 100 bushels or more. Farm women were also represented. A talk on housing and other phases of homemaking was popular with them.

That the county yield of corn will be increased from this work would find no ready argument in the minds of the 300 or more people in attendance.

Some 300 visitors observed the miniature experiment farm.



To open the feed bag

LLOYD G. STROMBECK, 4-H Club Agent, Tioga County, N. Y.

■ "How to open a feed bag" may not sound very economic in importance. Yet Charles E. Harrison, a 13-year-old from Candor, Tioga County, N. Y., planned and put on a demonstration which showed that it was. This 4-H dairy production demonstration won Charles, president of the Jolly Hillside 4-H Club, State-wide recognition and a \$25 war bond as one of the 8 outstanding demonstrators in the State 1948 4-H Dairy Production Demonstration Program involving 135 demonstrations. He has given his demonstration at the State 4-H Congress and will use the skill and knowledge he has gained in helping other young people in his county to plan demonstrations.

A demonstration-conscious county 4-H Club executive committee is back of this activity. Reorganized in 1946, after a lapse of 20 years, the committee decided that among the more important methods to be used were demonstrations, judging, and record keeping.

Program planning was placed in the hands of various project commit-

tees, such as homemaking, dairy and livestock, vegetable crops, poultry, and conservation. These committees are composed largely of other interested people throughout the county and are appointed by the executive committee, with one of the latter on each of the project committees. Committees met with State extension specialists and the agent to map the county program. Among several recommendations made by the project committees was one urging that 4-H members be offered an opportunity to attend demonstration contests in other counties. Interest developed in county foods, clothing, home improvement, poultry, and dairy foods and production demonstrations. In 1948 there were 46 members in the various phases of the county demonstration program.

Charles Harrison, this year's State winner, moved from Chicago, Ill., to a farm near Candor, N. Y., shortly before the Jolly Hillside 4-H Club was organized. He joined the club and started out with Holstein calf and sheep projects. This first demonstration on "tying knots and hitches

useful on the dairy farm" received honorable mention at the District Dairy Production Demonstration Contest. This year, after some discussion with his leader, Charles decided to demonstrate "how to open a feed bag." He went down to the feed mill in Candor to find out how to do it and to get the procedure down on paper step by step in proper order.

Charles' experience is not an isolated example, for the policies of the committee have paid off in many cases, both in improved quality and increased numbers of demonstrators. To keep the ball rolling, leaders and members are urged by extension specialists and the agent to consider participation in the demonstration programs. They are shown how the simplest processes involved in various 4-H projects may be adapted as topics for demonstrations. Beginners are encouraged by leaders to assist in demonstrating various phases of project activities to their local clubs. Giving a demonstration at a county contest then becomes a more natural step in the process of learning. All leaders, parents, and other members are invited to attend county and district contests. This is important in training prospective demonstrators and their leaders.

The agent follows up by sending leaders suggestions for demonstrations, general outlines for demonstrations, and recommendations for coaching demonstrators. For the most part the actual training of demonstrators has been carried on by leaders. Giving a demonstration has proved to aid in the development of poise, the increase of technical knowledge, and the improvement of farm and home practices, as well as serving as an incentive.

Charles Harrison shows Kenneth Frost how to open a feed bag.



■ MISSISSIPPI WOMEN, 408 of them, received certificates for reading 6 books from the recommended list. Martee Breland, home demonstration agent in Pontotoc County, checked out 75 books from the county library and put them in a "book basket" which she carried to club meetings. Books were exchanged each month at the regular meeting, and were usually read by other members of the family and even passed round the community before the next meeting date.

Footstools teach upholstery techniques

MYRTLE CARTER, Specialist in House Furnishings and Clothing, Oregon

■ During the war years, while faced with the rising cost of living and a scarcity of furniture and repair services, Oregon rural women requested help from the Extension Service. They wanted to learn upholstery techniques.

In answer to this request, approximately 700 footstools have been made by Oregon homemakers since 1945. Home demonstration agents have directed this work in 6 Oregon counties. During the 1947-48 extension year, 14 additional counties are carrying this project which is aimed to teach basic upholstery through the construction of a simple footstool.

"My husband was amazed at the wonderful results of the footstool project. We have big plans resulting from the basic ideas which we learned from this meeting," reported Mrs. Wm. L. Banks of Camas Valley, Oreg., who constructed her footstool under the supervision of Mrs. Wanda Matson, home demonstration agent of Douglas County.

Women who learn the basic steps in upholstery by making a footstool under the supervision of the home demonstration agent are qualified to repair larger pieces of furniture. One homemaker remarked: "What I learned at this meeting will help me to do over my furniture or make other furniture until we can buy more. It will help me to be a better buyer, too."

Footstool work was started in Umatilla County in 1945 where 200 footstools were made under the direction of the home demonstration agent and trained project leaders. Owing to the popularity of the project, soon other counties requested similar work. Now the majority of Oregon counties are conducting 2-day footstool workshops in order to accommodate larger groups of women.

The footstool is constructed on a wooden frame measuring 18 by 14½ inches. The frame is usually made by the women. Webbing is tacked

onto the bottom, and six springs are sewed to the webbing and tied, using eight knots. It was pointed out to the women that in cheaper furniture only four ties or knots are used across the springs. The springs are covered, then moss and upholstery cotton added and covered with muslin as a base for the outside covering which may be of any desired fabric. The stool is completed when legs are added and the webbing is covered with a dark cambric or similar material.

In Douglas County, women were enthusiastic after the completion of the footstool work. Typical response came from Mrs. Iris Nichols of Reedsport. After making her footstool at the extension meeting, she re-covered an old davenport, chair, and rocker set. She stated that for years she had wanted to re-cover the set of furniture but just never had the courage to do it until she gained the necessary "know how" and confidence through making a footstool.

As approximately 1,300 additional footstools were scheduled to be made at extension meetings in 1947-48, Oregon rural homemakers will not only be equipped with handy footstools but will also gain that personal satisfaction acquired from knowing a practical new skill.

Health to better living

■ "I pledge my health to better living" is no idle promise for Orleans County, Vt., 4-H'ers. Under a 4-H-sponsored program, more than 1,900 people in the county were X-rayed for tuberculosis during May.

This mass X-ray clinic has highlighted the 4-H health program for the club year. Through the press, meetings, and word of mouth, 4-H'ers, club leaders, and parents urged everyone throughout the county to take advantage of the service made available by the Vermont Tuberculosis Association. The mobile X-ray unit maintained by the association was set up in three towns in Orleans County on 3 successive days.

Health is the theme of 4-H Club work in the county for the 1948 club year. Every club in the county—

there are 34—is doing something about health. Mrs. Alice Leonard, acting 4-H Club agent there, says the project had a unique start. One of Mrs. Leonard's leaders, Mrs. Isabelle Elliott, asked her if she couldn't start something different for her club, the Busy Bees of Glover. Together they worked out a health program. This program now embraces every club in the county.

The club started its health program in the fall of 1947 by canning meats. In this way the girls put into practice some of their knowledge of nutrition and diet. Now the project follows the sequence of the seasons. This past spring all 4-H members enrolled in the project were urged to plant gardens, and there are at least 100. Incidentally, every girl enrolled in the

health project must can 25 quarts of tomatoes this summer.

The health program now touches every club member in Orleans County. It is not confined to the members enrolled in the foods and health project. Each club elects a health officer who is responsible for a 15-minute health program at each meeting. Talks on cleanliness, teeth, hair, grooming, and nutrition are featured. During June and July, demonstrations on shampooing hair and caring for fingernails were given.

As an incentive to the program, the 4-H leaders council of Orleans County is offering an award to the 4-H Club having the best health program. This award will be made at the county round-up in October. In addition to this, the boy and girl making the most progress under the program were named at 4-H camp in August.

From the printed page

Paragraphs prove progress

■ "The Lutheran Church, if it is to participate actively in 4-H and Future Farmers of America work, should promote these two in such a way as not to replace but rather to strengthen its Luther League work. Under the right direction, the 4-H program and the Future Farmers of America can help train leaders for the youth work in the local congregation. In other words, it is not a matter of 'either/or;' it should be a matter of 'both/and.' 4-H work should be conceived as something supplementary to and not supplanting the Luther League.

"In its discussion for developing plans whereby our church can use and cooperate with such rural youth programs as 4-H Club work and older rural youth work and the Future Farmers of America, the committee felt it is especially important for the church leaders to develop an open mind eager to understand and to appreciate the value of these movements.

"The committee also felt that the church has an unusually fine opportunity to guide such features as recreation of rural youth by helping to provide Christian leadership for these groups.

"The rural church can do much to further the 4-H Club program by recognizing in every way possible its value in the community. The young people of the church can be encouraged to join as members; church parents and the older young people can be urged to act as 4-H leaders; parents can be encouraged to support their boys and girls in their project work at home; and the church homes can invite the club for its meetings.

"One very effective way to support this work is for church organizations, such as Brotherhoods, Ladies' Aids, Women's Missionary Societies, Luther Leagues, and others to ask 4-H members and leaders to present valuable features of their 4-H experience on the program of these church groups.

"This general interest and guidance of 4-H Club activities can be one of the most effective means of helping 4-H Clubs continue as a fine youth movement."—*Report of the Commit-*

tee on Rural Youth of the Board of Youth Activities of the Augustana Lutheran Synod.

Farm Women Face World Problems

"The faithful old farm mule, soon to be replaced by machines on our Delta farms, has borne the brunt of many a joke. Along with the mule, the farm woman has come in for her share of ridicule at the hands of other groups. But unlike the mule, who soon will fade into oblivion, the farm woman, through her program of self-improvement, is strengthening her position in community life. She is thinking beyond the realm of house, garden, and farm and is preparing herself to face community and world problems on an equal footing with any other group of women.

"Included in her program for study through her home demonstration club, are such topics as 'Legislation Affecting the Consumer,' 'Conservation of Mississippi's Natural Resources,' 'What the Permanent Lunch Program Can Mean,' and 'Spending for Family Welfare.'

"Farm women are serving on important State committees such as Mississippi Commission on Hospital Care, the Women's Action Committee for Lasting Peace, and on the Board of Directors, Mississippi Social Hygiene Association.

"Soon there will be no distinction between the manner of dress or the thinking habits of the farm wife and any other group of well-informed women."—*Editorial from "The Morning Star," Greenwood, Miss., paper, written by Melba C. Patterson, Sunflower County correspondent.*

More Modern Conveniences for Farm Women

"We shivered in the raw wind of a gray November day as we stood reverently paying our last tribute to a saintly farm grandmother. Standing there, back of the little country church, I thought of the years of loving service that our neighbor had so willingly given to hundreds of relatives and friends. My glance fell upon a nearby headstone with its dim inscription, weathered by 80 years of

exposure—it read, 'Hannah, wife of Ezra . . . age 38 years.'

"Modern medical knowledge has added many years to the life span of the farm wife—to that of all rural people. Modern home equipment and conveniences can make those years happier and easier. Again I thought of our neighbor. For 45 years she carried water over the same 100-step route that Hannah had trod nearly a century before. She had daily cleaned, filled, and suffered eyestrain from the same kind of kerosene lamps that Hannah knew. Sanitary facilities were built to the same specifications and with the same art work of a century before. The kitchen range and two heating stoves had a little more nickel and chrome but the same voracious appetite for fuel as Hannah's new stove of long ago. Perhaps it was some consolation for 'Mother' to step outside the kitchen on a summer day and hear the hum of a modern rubber-tired tractor in the fields.

"Sad but true, modernization of farm homes has in no way kept pace with modern mechanization of farm work! True, there are some legitimate reasons and plausible excuses. Tenancy, scarcity of materials and labor, and low farm incomes have hindered progress. However, let us be honest.

"If our desire for modern, pleasant, drudgery-free homes for ourselves and our loved ones is strong enough, we can surely find a way to make those desires a reality. At present levels of farm prices and farm income we should have more than the present 10 percent of our homes completely modernized.

"Isn't it about time for us men to give more consideration to providing some modern equipment and conveniences for our women folks? I am confident that husbands and landlords working in cooperation can do much toward making the farm home a better place in which to live.—*Charles B. Shuman in the April 1947 issue of the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.*



THE OPERA was the goal for 50 members of Nassau County, N. Y. 4-H Clubs when the Leaders Federation sponsored a trip to hear the Wagnerian opera "Tannhauser."

Dr. Clarence Beaman Smith passes

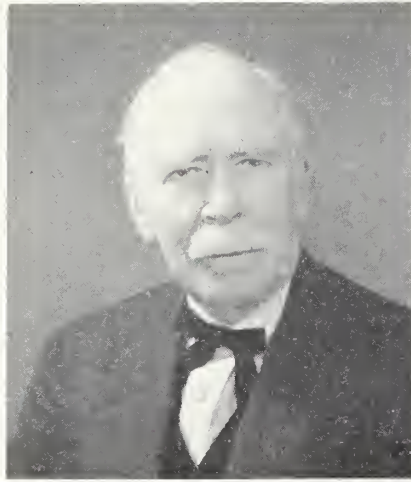
Dr. Clarence Beaman Smith, who retired in 1938 as Assistant Director of the Cooperative Extension Service, passed away in his sleep at his home in Takoma Park, Md., on Saturday night, September 18.

Dr. Smith gave a total of 42 years' service to the Department of Agriculture. Born in a one-room log cabin near Howardsville, Mich., on September 21, 1870, he was reared on a farm. He received his bachelor of science degree from Michigan State College in 1894 and his master of science degree in 1895. After serving as principal of schools at Lawton, Mich., Dr. Smith came to the Department of Agriculture as an accountant in 1896. In 1898 he spent 6 months at the University of Halle and 3 months at the University of Bonn, in Germany, where he pursued special work in agriculture. When he returned to the Department of Agriculture in 1899 he became editor of the Experiment Station Record.

In 1907 Dr. Smith took up research work in the Office of Farm Management for the Bureau of Plant Industry. In 1909 he was placed in charge of the section of that office known as Field Studies and Demonstration, which consisted of the newly developed county agent work in the 33 Northern and Western States. A short time later this office was transferred to the States Relations Service, and Dr. Smith remained in his position. With the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 cooperative extension work between the Department and the State land-grant colleges and universities was organized, and he continued in charge of the work in the Northern and Western States.

In 1917 Michigan State College awarded Dr. Smith an honorary degree of doctor of science.

Dr. Smith was closely connected with the development of the present cooperative extension system. He was appointed Chief of the Office of Extension Work in 1921 and in 1932 became Assistant Director of the Extension Service, which position he held until his retirement in 1938.



After his retirement Dr. Smith continued his interest in extension work, particularly 4-H Club work.

Among honors received by Dr. Smith was one from the Latvian Government in 1940 naming him to the Order of Three Stars in recognition of his encouragement of 4-H and other youth movements in that country.

Other awards held by Dr. Smith were an alumni award for distinguished service from the District of Columbia Alumni Association of Michigan State College, of which he was a past president; the Silver Buffalo of the Boy Scouts; the distinguished service ruby of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension fraternity; and a citation from the National 4-H Club Camp.

Dr. Smith was the author of many bulletins and coauthor of several books, including *The Agricultural Extension System of the United States*, which he wrote in collaboration with M. C. Wilson. This is considered the authoritative textbook and reference work on cooperative agricultural extension work.

In his weekly letter to Extension Directors, Director M. L. Wilson wrote:

"In the passing of Dr. Smith we have lost one of the few remaining pioneers who took part in the launching of cooperative extension work. Dr. Smith helped launch it so well and during his lifetime contributed so

much that it has remained on an even keel these many years. Here, as in the States where he was widely known and revered by extension people, "C. B.'s" influence in the administration and development of sound extension programs was considerable. His philosophies of life and living, his steadiness of thought and bearing in approaching and solving an administrative problem, his clarity of thought in speech and writing, his sincere devotion to the development of programs through which life for rural people could become truly worth while, place Dr. Smith among the great agricultural leaders."

Dr. Smith is survived by his widow, Mrs. Lottie Lee Smith; four sons, Herbert and Roger Smith of Takoma Park; Beaman Smith of Atlanta, Mich.; and Huron Smith of Somerset, Mass.; and two daughters, Mrs. June Cook of Alexandria, Va., and Miss Helen Irene Smith, of the University of Maryland Extension Service.

The annual report is finished

(Continued from page 97)

this job either. I think that should be mentioned.

In closing, I want to say this to the extension folks in the field: Most of you are as I was, knowing little of the Washington people. I have found them, without exception, to be worthy of their positions in the organization. And I want to tell you this: They work, too. Even though they are barricaded somewhat away from the usual annoyances of the field out where we are, our welfare is, nonetheless, their chief concern. And I found them all working on things designed to be helpful in the field. So, whether we in the field appreciate it thoroughly or not, we have able coworkers in Washington who are backing us in the field and are ever willing to help us in any way then can. And after 3 weeks in the Washington office I go back to my usual tasks feeling just a little prouder of being a small part of this big thing that is called Extension.

ARKANSAS REPORTS a successful new series of home demonstration radio programs on a State-wide basis each Saturday at 11:30 a. m.

Looking ahead

Ambitious workers who are looking forward to greater effectiveness can now get advanced training at eight institutions leading to a graduate degree in cooperative extension education.

■ In 1946 the Extension Organization and Policy Committee of the Land-Grant College Association appointed a subcommittee on "The Training of Extension Personnel" with Dean A. L. Deering, Maine, chairman, and committee members Minnie Price, Ohio; Director A. E. Bowman, Wyoming; Aubrey D. Gates, Arkansas; and Cannon C. Hearne, United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service. One of the recommendations of this committee is that at least one land-grant institution in each of the four Federal regions should provide a graduate situation with regulations flexible enough to enable an extension worker to do graduate work through a study program which will be most useful to him. Such institutions should have a staff member, assisted by a committee, qualified to advise the extension worker on this graduate program. Courses are available at many institutions in specialized fields. Much remains to be done to arrange courses that will enable extension workers to do a better job in the position which they occupy and not in a more highly specialized job.

Four land-grant institutions have made these arrangements. They are the University of Missouri, Central Region; Colorado State College, Western Region; Cornell University, Northeastern Region; and Mississippi State College, Southern Region. Each of these institutions is prepared to accept extension workers for graduate study according to the following statements:

Colorado State College

This institution combines summer sessions with regular college work for extension people working for an advanced degree. In the summer sessions courses are given by outstanding leaders in cooperative extension education which are not possible to obtain in a regular college session. It is not desirable to obtain a degree in one year of attendance on the campus. The institution is much interested in graduate training for extension

people. Applicants can be assured that they will be given every consideration. Contacts can be made through F. A. Anderson, Director, Agricultural Extension Service, Fort Collins, Colo.

University of Missouri

The University of Missouri will accept an unlimited number of extension workers in the graduate school. Nonresident fees are not required of graduate students. The university offers a degree, Master of Arts in Agricultural Extension. Interested people should contact F. E. Rogers, Agricultural Extension Service, Waters Hall, Columbia, Mo.

Cornell University

To be admitted to the Graduate School an applicant (1) must hold a baccalaureate degree from a college or university of recognized standing or have done work equivalent to that required for such a degree; (2) as judged by his previous scholastic record, or otherwise, must show promise of ability satisfactorily to pursue advanced study and research; and (3) must have had adequate preparation to enter upon graduate study in the field chosen.

Quotas are necessary, but extension workers have the same opportunity as others. Applications should be made as early as possible to take advantage of openings in the waiting list. Extension workers desiring to work for an advanced degree in Cooperative Extension Education should get in touch with Dr. Paul J. Kruse, Stone Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Mississippi State College

This institution offers a Master of Science degree in Agricultural Extension. The policy is to admit men or women extension worker applicants for an advanced degree and then to work out a graduate study program to fit the needs of the individual. Interested people should contact Herman J. Putnam, Agricultural Extension Division, Mississippi State College, State College, Miss.

Other Institutions Offer Courses

Advanced degrees of interest to extension workers are offered in three non-land-grant institutions. These institutions have flexible study program possibilities with qualified staff members to advise the extension worker. The entrance requirements are given for each:

Teachers College, Columbia University

Candidates for the M. A. in the cooperative extension major are admitted to Teachers College, Columbia University, if they have: (1) a bachelor's degree from an accredited class 1 college or university; (2) reasonable proficiency, as shown by their transcripts, in pertinent undergraduate courses; and (3) a letter of recommendation from their director or State leader.

Graduates from other than fully recognized institutions are sometimes admitted provisionally with a point of deficiency, which can sometimes be adjusted after the grades for the first semester of graduate work are available.

Interested extension workers should write to Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.

Harvard University

A similar program is in operation at Harvard University in connection with the Carnegie Fellowships for extension workers. The degree possibilities are described: Those men receiving fellowships under the Carnegie Corporation Grant to Harvard University will ordinarily enroll in the Graduate School of Public Administration and will be eligible for the degree of Master of Public Administration at the end of one academic year of work. All seven of those receiving fellowships in 1947-48 received this MPA degree. If they become interested in doing further work, they are eligible for the degree of doctor of public administration, for the doctor's degree in political economy and government, or for the doctor's degree in economics, in government, in social relations, or in education. Three of last year's fellows are continuing their work for the doctor's degree in public administration.

At present the women receiving these fellowships register in Harvard

University and work for a straight M. A. or doctor's degree in economics, or in government, or in some other field. The two women receiving fellowships in 1948-49 will be working for their M. A. degrees. An attempt is being made to work out an arrangement under which women can also receive a master of arts degree in public administration from Radcliffe College but do their work in the School of Public Administration.

Interested extension workers should contact Dr. John D. Black, 205 Littauer Center, Cambridge 38, Mass.

University of Chicago

The policy is to obtain information about the prospective graduate in terms not only of his academic record and aptitude test results, but also in terms of his success professionally and particularly the judgment of those who have worked with him regarding his interest in professional improvement and the kind of analytical mind he has. These data are considered by the department in which the extension worker plans to carry on graduate study, and the decision is made by the department in terms of their estimate of the promise the extension worker has for profiting from this graduate work.

Interested extension workers should write Dr. Ralph W. Tyler, Dean, the Division of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.

United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School

Study in the United States Department of Agriculture Graduate School affords an opportunity to do graduate work combined with a stay in Washington. This combination provides a study situation not available elsewhere. There is a Committee on Cooperative Extension Education to give guidance toward a program best suited to the individual's needs within the framework of the Graduate School. Special arrangements may also be made for study done in the Department to be accepted for graduate credit in other institutions.

For further information write to Cannon C. Hearne, Division of Field Studies and Training, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



POPULAR MECHANICS FARM MANUAL. 284 pp. Prepared by the editors of Popular Mechanics, Popular Mechanics Press, 200 East Ontario Street, Chicago 11, Ill. 1947.

■ The editors of Popular Mechanics magazine have selected "a thousand and one" illustrated ideas to increase farm efficiency, increase production, save time, labor, and money, and to improve the appearance of the farm. The helpful ideas range from simple tools and equipment that may be made by farm boys and girls to large equipment for the farm and home.

The articles are clearly illustrated and written in an easily understood how-to-do-it style. The subjects are grouped in six chapters dealing with farm machinery, the farm shop, poultry and livestock, vegetable storage, the farm home, and farm hints.

The publication appeals to the homemaker as well as to the farmer. Chapter 5 relates to the farm home and includes illustrated ideas on floor covering, the care of household equipment, plumbing, water heaters and furnaces, painting, waterproofing basements, quilting frames, wiring plans, kitchens, interior finishes, the improvement of the garden and grounds, and many other subjects.

The manual is timely as an aid in maintaining and supplementing scarce farm and home equipment. And the labor-saving practices may be helpful in making farm life easier and more pleasant for the whole family.—*A. T. Holman, extension agricultural engineer.*

GROWTH REGULATORS FOR GARDEN, FIELD, AND ORCHARD. J. W. Mitchell and Paul C. Marth. 129 pp. 1 pl. 16 fig. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1947.

■ County agents, leaders in horticultural and agricultural activities of many kinds, nurserymen, growers and handlers of fruits and

vegetables, as well as the public generally, will be interested in the new practical handbook, *Growth Regulators for Garden, Field, and Orchard*. The authors, John W. Mitchell and Paul C. Marth, are eminently qualified to write such a book, being scientists who have led the Department of Agriculture's pioneering research work in the plant "hormone" field, and who personally have uncovered many of the secrets regarding growth regulating substances.

Contained are chapters on weed control, vegetative propagation and transplanting, prevention of growth in stored plants and plant products, prevention of fruit drop, ripening fruit, improving fruit-set and the production of seedless fruit, and other plant responses.

The book is definitely a practical one, directions for mixing and applying the chemicals are given in clear, simple language. Easily understandable tables, showing the reactions of many different plants to the chemicals, are an aid to ready reference. Lists of commercial products by trade names and manufacturers will be extremely useful.

This 129-page book is pleasing in appearance, being printed in large type on excellent paper and illustrated with one colored plate and sixteen figures.—*Dr. R. J. Haskell, extension plant pathologist, Federal Extension Service.*

■ **CORNMEAL**, the most important single item in the diet of southern families, is now enriched with niacin and iron by law in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi. Small mills dot the countryside which have heard of the law and need to have the enrichment message brought to them. In South Carolina and Alabama a special educational program for these small millers is meeting with success. Each of these States has an enrichment specialist to direct the program.

Orientation course

■ To help the new home demonstration agents in Indiana become better acquainted with the extension program, a 2-day orientation course was held at Purdue University. As 14 of the home demonstration agents in attendance had been on the job at least 2 months before the meeting, they were experienced enough to see and feel the situations in which they needed assistance.

Eva L. Goble, State leader, Anna Belle Clawson, and Janalyce Rouls, assistant State leaders of home demonstration agents, were in charge of these meetings in which everything, from the place of a home agent in the county to itineraries, reports, and franking, was discussed.

What methods of education does a home agent have at her disposal?



Indiana's new home demonstration agents meet for an intensive 2-day study of the various phases of their job.

What is the home agent's role in a leader-training meeting? What must the home agent do to present a lesson successfully? What does the home agent do to help in program planning? These are examples of the questions under discussion during the 2-day session.

Visual aids, news writing, and radio all came in for their share of discus-

sion. Home agents were shown how to use them in extending the county program.

Talks by L. E. Hoffman, associate director of extension work, and L. M. Busche, associate county agent leader, gave the home agents background information on the relationships of extension and the extension organization.

To make their dreams come true

■ 4-H Club members of Independence County, Ark., as young folks everywhere, dream of their future homes. But these young folks are realists, too, and they asked for a housing school to bring their dreams a little closer. The meeting was held at the home economics department of Arkansas College when the young people told their county and home demonstration agents, Blanche Crain and Ben Price, what they wanted and what they hoped to learn at the school.

They got right down to specific problems.

They discussed room arrangement, sizes of rooms, baths, arrangement of doors and windows. They studied a house plan put on the board to find points that were desirable and undesirable. An actual size bathroom was marked on the floor, and cut-outs helped to visualize just how much room there was.

Lunch was served by the county home demonstration council, and then

a bus furnished by the council and a local farm organization took the entire group on a 62-mile tour to see some of the new homes then being built by forward-looking farm folks of the county.

Chester Williams, agricultural engineer, and Elizabeth Williams, home management specialist, assisted with the school.

A new five-room house of native rock, built according to extension plans, had all of the city conveniences. A beautiful fireplace, six large windows, hardwood floors, and attractive walls and ceiling in the living room made this room look inviting to the young people. They liked the running water in the bathroom and kitchen, made possible by an electric pump. The kitchen and dining alcove combined and the large screened-in back porch drew admiration, too.

Another rock house was under construction, with the family living there and doing most of the building between busy seasons on the farm.

They have at least a \$5,000 house for \$2 500. A carpenter was hired for the most complicated jobs; their son, home from war, did the wiring; and the father, mother, and daughter furnished most of the labor.

Club members found that their own county had an abundance of native stone and much timber. They compared costs, various construction methods, and floor finishes. They want to make the tour an annual event, for they say the time to begin is before they make mistakes in building.

■ EARLE GADDIS, home demonstration agent in Sunflower County, Miss., for the past 6 years, visited in the REVIEW office on her way back after taking graduate work at Columbia University. She enjoyed living in New York and found her work with Dr. DeS. Brunner in rural sociology and with Dr. Osborne on child development particularly interesting. She is special assistant to State home demonstration agent in Mississippi.

Long live the reader!

■ It is the reader who really sets the pace for any magazine. The editor worries along trying to figure out what those particular readers would like to read. He grasps at any straw in the wind, but once in a blue moon he gets a real revelation as to what is read and what is not read and what readers are looking for when they pick up that sheet.

Such an opportunity came to the **EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW** in the spring when approximately 300 of the county extension readers indicated what they read in the April-May issue and gave further suggestions as to what they wanted. These agents were picked at random from 15 States representing all parts of the country. They are about a 12-percent sample of all county extension workers chosen to fairly well represent all of them. More than half had less than 5 years of service.

To get a prospective on the situation, the first question was "What did you read last month?" Agents read a wide variety of books and magazines reflecting their special interests and regional interests. The agent is a well-read person with diversified interests. Most of them read more than

5 different magazines, and many read more than 10.

A big surprise was the large number who said they did not see the **EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW**. As the official organ of the Cooperative Extension

Time's awasting

Time presses busy extension workers. So the January issue is being streamlined and perked up for easy reading. It will aim to give you the things we think you want, in short, illustrated, and pithy articles. Another thing, regular monthly issues are assured for the coming year. If there is anything you would like to see in the magazine, write the editor.

Service, it is supposed to go to all extension workers. Of course it might be that it gets filed in the round file so fast that the agents do not know they have seen it. But some of the States very evidently did not get copies regularly. So the **REVIEW** mailing list will get attention, and news of any

worker not receiving his copy will be welcomed at headquarters.

Fifty-nine percent of these agents had looked into the April-May issue and 56 percent had read something in it. They read on the average slightly more than 14 items each. Articles receiving the highest readership were "How far have we come?" on home demonstration work; "Maine 4-H Club enrolls every available boy and girl in town;" "County farm and home week," a New York story; "I learn about conservation," from Texas; "What will keep club members enthusiastic?" from Nevada; "Agents prove mettle in Maine fire disaster;" "Home demonstration club in Hawaii;" and "Among Ourselves." There didn't seem to be too much relation between the reading and the place where the article appeared in the magazine. Readers find what interests them and read it, wherever it is.

Fifty-nine percent of these sample agents had used some ideas obtained in the **REVIEW**. More home demonstration agents used ideas than other agents.

The 34 pages of statistical tables which report the survey offer a mine of information which will be studied and acted upon during the coming year. To the 300 cooperators, heartfelt thanks; and may you get your reward in a better magazine.

The radio station says "Thank you"

■ This is the way one radio station said "thank you" to county agricultural agents for their cooperation with a farm program director.

Radio Station WJZ, New York City, recently invited 18 county agents and their assistants from the southeastern section of the New York State County Agents Association to New York.

The day started off with a meeting at which Phil Alampi, farm program director for WJZ, presided. They talked about interviews between agents and farmers using the wire and tape recorders; transcriptions and live broadcasts; ways of publicizing broadcasts through the press; the best ways to present stories on the

air; ways to offer free publications to listeners; and how to handle listeners' requests. The agents also heard Dick Rawls discuss the role of television in farm broadcasts.

Nor did the agents spend all their time on the business side of radio. They visited a radio broadcast, sat in on program rehearsals, lunched at the famous Toots Shor restaurant, and participated for prizes in a 15-minute program called "Whiz Quiz" emceed by Johnny Oleson of WJZ.

The counties represented were Dutchess, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester. Fred B. Morris, State leader of county agricultural

agents, and Paul H. Allen, district extension agent for New York City were guests.

When the day was over, Alampi had this to say: "Similar meetings will be held in nearby States in the near future, for they are an excellent way to show appreciation to county agents for their splendid cooperation with radio farm directors. It also enables them to work more closely in developing programs to help farmers." And, from other reports, the agents agreed.

Marketing studied

How department stores test merchandise, the way milk is processed, making and marketing of bread were studied by 25 senior 4-H Club members, associate members, and leaders in Los Angeles County, Calif., on a marketing tour.

Do you know?

Fannie Brooks, whose name brings to mind health education in Illinois, and John Schwab, the well-known teacher of better methods in raising Indiana swine? These two colorful and forceful characters came to the Extension Service in the early, formative days and have made a significant contribution to the development of a national educational movement.

■ FANNIE M. BROOKS, Illinois health education specialist, retired September 1.

When you think of health education work in Illinois you think of Fannie Brooks. She talks health, teaches it, lives it. Throughout her years of service—nurse's training, hospital work, war service, and extension service—not 1 hour has been required for sick leave.

Her appointment as health education specialist for the Extension Service—the first of its kind in the United States—was made in 1915. Since that time, head up, chin in, shoulders straight, and standing tall, she has traveled thousands of miles up and down Illinois, and in other States and countries, too, in the interest of positive health. Her enthusiasm and her genuine interest in people and their well-being have won her friends at every turn.

Her service to the citizens of Illinois during the past 35 years cannot be measured. Through two world wars and two postwar periods, through the depression days—the threadbare thirties, as she prefers to call them—she has nursed and guided the health education work from its infancy to the full-grown healthy program it is today. Her annual reports perhaps give the most comprehensive picture of the work done—the things accomplished.

The annual report for 1915, the first year, lists work in 8 counties. Six weeks of "movable" schools were held, and 54 lectures were given with an attendance of 4,014. Farmers' institutes, rural household science clubs, and parent-teacher groups gave opportunities for the specialist to present information on subjects requested. Interest seemed to be mainly in patent medicine, prenatal care and care of mother and infant, sanitation, and demonstrations in first aid in home care of the sick.

Miss Brooks' current annual report, 1947-48, lists health work in every

county of the State—102 counties. Movable schools have been replaced by local leader training schools at the county level, special group meetings, addresses at annual home and farm bureau meetings, health groups such as State TB Association, Cancer Association, 4-H Clubs, Rural Youth groups, schools and colleges with an attendance of more than 80,000. The subjects listed for discussion at these meetings are as broad in scope as the needs of the citizens of the State. Hospitalization, county health plan, immunization, cancer control, undulant fever, periodic health examinations for the entire family, the common cold—these and many others are included in the list.

Miss Brooks' work has not been limited to Illinois and the extension service field, however. When World War I came, she was released for war emergency duty. From May 1917 to April 1918, she directed and taught Red Cross courses for college students, university women, and Home Bureau groups. In April 1918, she joined the Army Nurses Corps for overseas duty and served in evacuation hospitals until the end of the war.

Assistant Superintendent of Nurses

Between 1921 and 1925 Miss Brooks took leave of the Extension Service to become assistant superintendent of nurses at the Mount Sinai Hospital School of Nursing, New York City. The hospital had a capacity of 1,000 beds with 500 nurses. Approximately 300 of the nurses were in training.

In 1940 war emergency again key-noted the situation, and the health education program was adapted to meet actual wartime needs.

The end of World War II brought renewed interest in the County Health Plan, in hospitalization—better hospitals and more of them—in child health, and in school health. In 1946 Miss Brooks participated in the Child Health Study in Illinois conducted by

the American Academy of Pediatrics and was a delegate to President Roosevelt's Interdepartmental Committee to Coordinate Health and Welfare Activities. In 1946-47 she was a member of the joint committee on school health. In 1947, Gov. Dwight Green appointed her to the Illinois Advisory Hospital Council in the Department of Public Health.

In spite of an ever-crowded schedule, Miss Brooks has found time for advanced study, for travel, and for fun. During the summers of 1916 and 1921 she studied at Columbia University. In 1940 she was given 6 months' sabbatical leave and returned to Columbia University and New York City for special work on cancer. During the year she was delegate to the World Federation of Education Associations, Havana, Cuba, and reported on health education work in Illinois.

■ JOHN SCHWAB, long-time swine specialist for the Purdue University Agricultural Extension Service, laid down his herdsman's pointer July 1 for retirement, following a 4-H pig club tour in Marshall County.

The veteran itinerant teacher of farm folks who produce the State's pork supply signed onto the staff at Purdue in 1913, on a trial basis, he admitted recently; and the following year he was assigned as an off-campus instructor of animal husbandry. His classroom was all of Indiana. Wherever farmers lived who grew hogs for market, John Schwab traveled, first by horse and buggy or wagon, then by traction or train, and later by bus and motorcars.

Tracing the early days of extension work in the State, Schwab said his first duties were confined to the State and county fairs, short courses in animal husbandry, and other public meetings where the swine population was heavy. He spent his spare time visiting individual farms where he became widely known for his straightforward and candid advice on the management of swine herds.

Records at the university extension office show Mr. Schwab personally visited more than 4,000 farms over the State. He also participated in more than 3,500 meetings where more than 350,000 farm folks came to gain new information to apply to their hog-producing operations. He could say

nice things about the pigs to their owners, or he could scold them for the bad practices they followed; and they loved it.

No one has ever attempted to measure the wealth John Schwab has poured into the pockets of farmers over the State as a result of his timely and welcome advice about swine problems, but many a successful operator would be quick to admit it was Schwab who gave them much of the up-to-the-minute advice and encouragement necessary for the job.

Commenting on his tenure of service that spanned two wars and some low-income farm years, Schwab said: "It has always been my desire to help farmers handle their swine herds so that the mortgages on their farms would disappear as their herds grew in size and quality."

The achievement of which Mr. Schwab is most proud is the development of the "Hoosier Ton Litter Club," a voluntary organization of hog producers who "learn by doing." He took over supervision of this club in 1925. At that time about 300 farmers were enrolled. The objective was to produce, by following the best of modern practices, a single litter of pigs which weighed, collectively, a ton in a period of a few measured weeks. This activity brought more money to the producers and better pork to the consumers and in leading such a crusade Schwab won the hearts of both groups. By 1941 there were more than 800 members enrolled; and to measure the effect the friendly competition had on the industry, John recently made this short survey: "At first it was all we could do to produce litters that weighed a ton. Now many of the producers over the State are turning out litters that weigh more than 2 tons."

Schwab is a graduate of Iowa State College. He owns farms in Iowa and Illinois and several properties in West Lafayette. Mr. and Mrs. Schwab have three children, two daughters and one son, Earl, who served in the United States Marines during World War II.

"I do not plan to quit work altogether," says Schwab. "I aim to take time now to modernize my farms and to keep pace with the swine industry as an observer."

He was succeeded September 1 by E. C. Miller, Clinton County agent.

Now I know

For lo, these many Decembers, my mind has set to wondering—wondering about the annual report. I would wonder if it would ever be of any real value to anyone. I knew the paid personnel read it as part of their jobs and that the commissioners' court listened and commented politely about it. But it was not until I met County Clerk Fred Hoskins, who is also secretary for the Hansford Co-op Hospital, that I was able to lay my wondering to rest.

Mr. Hoskins told me, which I already knew, that the hospital was finding it difficult to locate a doctor. The hospital staff had interviewed many "medicinenmen" and corresponded with a great many more. The doctors all asked the same questions—about the type of farming, living conditions, agricultural products, climatic conditions, and scores of other things about the county. Mr. Hoskins did not know where to get all the information.

One day, as he was cleaning his files of useless material, Mr. Hoskins related, he came across a copy of my last annual report. At first he gave it only a cursory glance but became interested when he noticed that it contained answers to the questions the doctors had been asking. Mr. Hoskins now quotes "the county agent" from the annual report to give the doctors all the information they want. He said the report was a made-to-order source of information for this purpose.—ZACK JAGGERS, County Agent, Hansford County, Tex.

■ W. O. SELLERS, Jefferson County, N. Y., agricultural agent, and Mrs. Frances M. Graham and Wallace E. Washbon, home demonstration agent and county agricultural agent, respectively, for Cattaraugus County, received awards of merit from the Cornell Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi, national honorary fraternity for extension workers, at its annual dinner and meeting.

For excellence in planning and carrying out radio programs, Mr. Sellers received the award for his Farm Forum program which has presented 304 round-table discussions in the past 6 years by farm people on agricultural

problems. Besides this program Mr. Sellers also conducts two shorter ones and issues short informational advices of an agricultural nature that are broadcast from time to time.

"Mr. Sellers' use of the radio in reaching farm people has been unusually successful," said the awards committee, "and has demonstrated how valuable it can be as an extension tool and to develop a better understanding of what the Extension Service can do for farmers and homemakers."

Mr. Washbon received the award for excellence in written material for his Dairy Sire Directory and Line-Breeding Guide which, according to the committee, is used in class work by 70 percent of the Nation's agricultural colleges and by hundreds of breeders in the United States and Canada in developing sound dairy breeding programs on their farms.

"For developing a new approach to an old and difficult problem in such an interesting manner," said the committee, "Mr. Washbon has made a very valuable contribution to the dairy industry of New York State and the United States.

Mrs. Graham received her award in recognition of her successful year-after-year housing program which has "not been equaled in any other county in the State." The committee reported that in the last 4 years alone Mrs. Graham has assisted more than 7,000 families in such matters as room arrangement; repairing, remodeling, and refinishing furniture; and improving homemaking methods. The value of just furniture repair work amounted to \$14,524.

Mrs. Graham also promoted a program for adopting children in the war-torn countries of Europe.

"Mrs. Graham's ability and accomplishments, her keen observation of and interest in family life have made her work a living symbol of a better way of life and have brought great credit to the Extension Service."

The awards were made from nominations received from Epsilon Sigma Phi members throughout the State and were finally chosen by a committee consisting of Emeritus Prof. Bristow Adams, Profs. Margaret Wylie and Montgomery Robinson of Cornell, Adelaide Barts, Nassau County home demonstration agent, and Prof. L. M. Hurd of Cornell, chairman.

Among Ourselves



■ JULIA O. NEWTON, Minnesota State home demonstration leader for nearly 30 years, retired June 30, 1948. She was honored by more than 200 friends at a reception held on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota June 25.

Miss Newton joined the Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service July 1, 1918, as State home demonstration leader, at a time when both the State and the Nation were pioneering in home demonstration work.

Under her leadership the home demonstration program in Minnesota has expanded until at the present time nearly 60 counties have home demonstration agents. This past year more than 70,000 rural homemakers participated in the Minnesota home demonstration program.

Born on an Indiana farm, Miss Newton moved with her parents to North Dakota, where she grew up. She attended the University of North Dakota for 2 years and later graduated and received her B. S. degree from the University of Minnesota. For several years she taught in a Minnesota high school and in the Ellendale, N. Dak., State Normal and Industrial School. Before entering the Extension Service of the North Dakota Agricultural College, she spent a year studying agricultural extension work in several States. After 5 years with the North Dakota Extension Service she became a member of the

Minnesota Agricultural Extension Service.

A leave of absence from Minnesota from April 1936 to December 1937 was spent in Washington, D. C., in organizing and directing the Family Credit Section of the Farm Credit Administration. Miss Newton's recommendation for building a sound family credit program provided on a nation-wide scale the education of farm families, particularly farm women, in the fundamentals of credit and its wise use.

Active in the Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers, Miss Newton has also been chairman of the home economics committee of the National Congress. Other offices she has held include that of advisory member of the home and community committee of the Associated Women of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Federation, president of the Minnesota Home Economics Association, province committeeman for the Central States on the executive committee of the national extension fraternity, Epsilon Sigma Phi, and first director of the Department of the American home in the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs.

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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

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

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

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

■ WALTER SOWELL, who recently took up his duties as assistant county agent in Coffee, Ala., tells some harrowing tales of his 22 months in a German prison camp. On a bombing mission 18,000 feet up, he was shot down . . . bailed out, the plane exploded, wounding him in the air. When he regained consciousness he was hanging in a tree in a German village with civilians underneath howling for his life. He was saved from the mob by German aviators and was liberated just before D-day.

■ NELLE STASUKINAS, home demonstration agent in Schuylkill County, Pa., for the past 12 years, is now in Europe on leave of absence as extension consultant for FAO, touring Denmark, Netherlands, Italy, and possibly Poland and Czechoslovakia. Before beginning her official duties she spent a month in Sweden with Ruth Wallensteen and Eve Von Schweigverk, both of whom have recently been in this country studying extension methods.

■ DOROTHY SIMMONS took up the duties of home demonstration leader for Minnesota on August 16. Miss Simmons goes to Minnesota from Iowa where she served as specialist in home management and district home economics supervisor at Iowa State College.

1949 regional summer schools announced

The dates for the 1949 regional summer schools have been announced as follows:

Northeast—Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., July 11–July 30.

Central—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., June 27–July 15.

West—Colorado A & M, Fort Collins, Colo., June 20–July 8.

South—University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., July 18–August 5.

Courses and other details will appear in later issues.