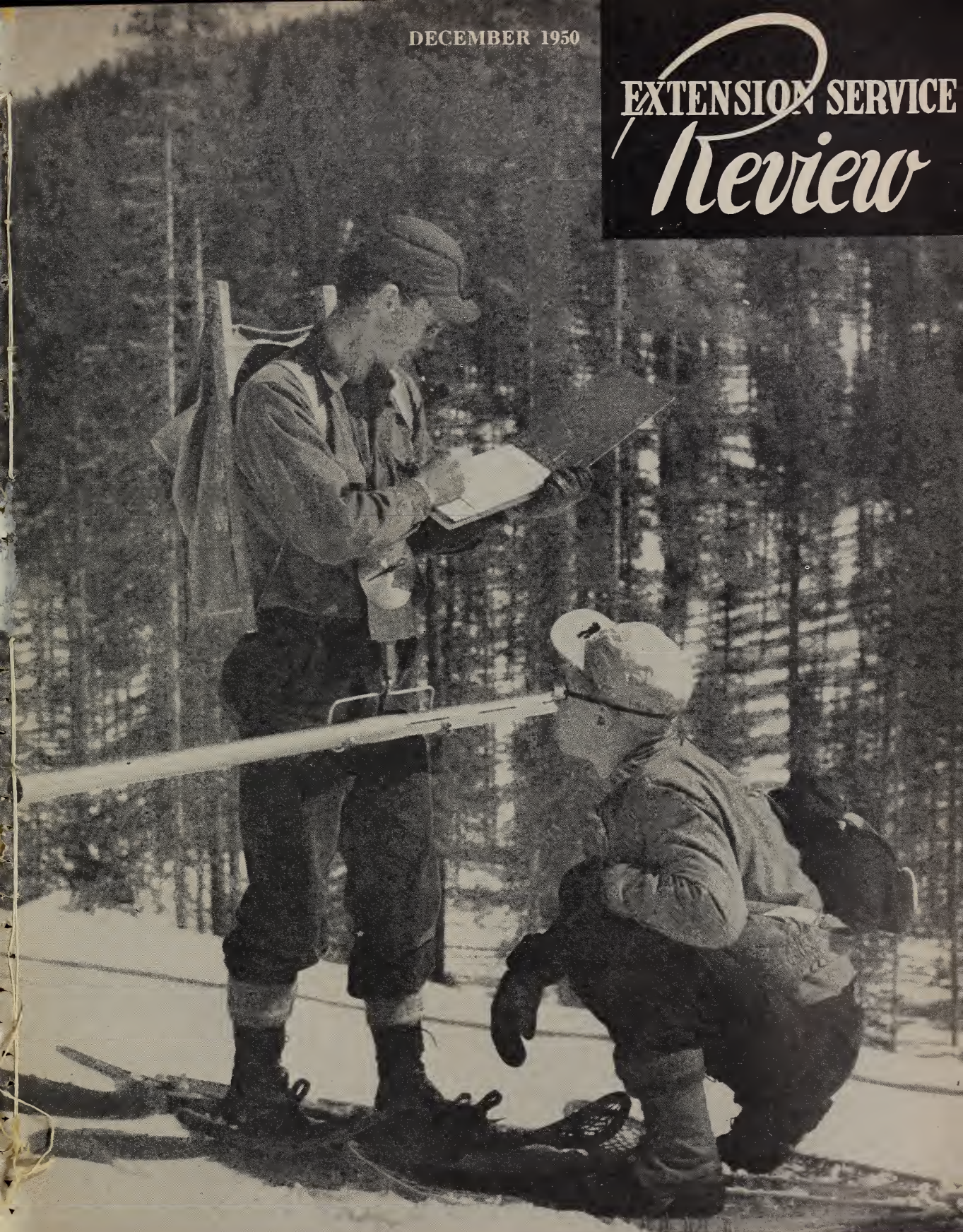


DECEMBER 1950

EXTENSION SERVICE
Review



Measuring mountain snows to find out how much irrigation water there will be next summer.

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The Cover This Month

● Each winter 1,000 or more snow surveyors travel by ski, snowshoe, or motorized equipment into western mountains to measure the water content of the snow so irrigation farmers and others may know how much water to count on the next summer. The snow survey information is coordinated by the Soil Conservation Service, and the water forecasts are used extensively by county extension agents in recommending irrigated crop plantings; hydroelectric power companies, Forest Service, and National Park rangers in fire-prevention planning; navigation people; flood control interests, and others.

Last Month

● The 4-H cover girl, whose identity inadvertently was left out of the magazine, is Jeanette Lay of Oconee County, S. C., representing nearly 2 million 4-H Club members celebrating their achievements. When the picture was made she was participating in the county judging contest and was leaning on the fence taking a final look at the ring of cattle before writing down the placings on the card she holds in her hand. She was the first president of her county 4-H Dairy Calf Club. Wholesome, serious minded, and intelligent, she also represents the youth in whom our hope for the future rests.

Next Month

● In these days of strain and tension when plans and programs change by the day and rumors abound, it is often difficult to keep an even keel with a flexible enough program to make the necessary adjustments.

● Agricultural mobilization calls for stepped-up production. Some of the limiting factors in speeding up production will be discussed in the lead article.

● When the January copy was prepared it seemed to have a strong international flavor. Perhaps it is a sign of the times. Among articles to be included is one about visiting educators, officials, and students studying extension methods.

EXTENSION SERVICE
Review

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Prepared in the Division of Extension Information

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4-H Boy on a Poster



Courage, grit, and help from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis have put Larry McKenzie back in 4-H circulation again.

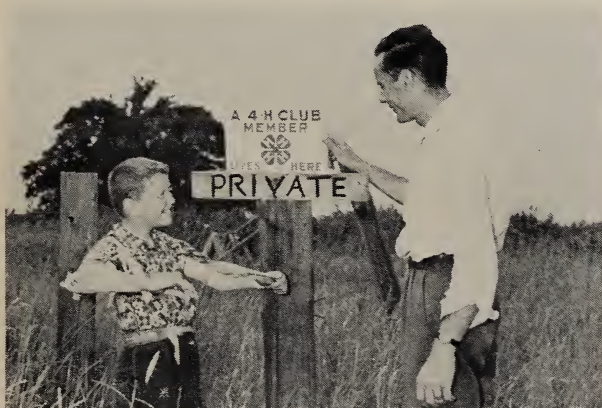
4-H CLUB MEMBER Larry McKenzie, 12 years old, is giving inspiration for the March of Dimes campaign next month as the boy on the poster. His sunny, contagious smile, his story of courage and grit in winning his way back to health will bring home to many people the value of the work being done by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Larry, a member of the Orleans County (N. Y.) 4-H Club, was introduced to his fellow 4-H members at the National 4-H Club Congress. At that time the contribution of 4-H Clubs in the fight against this disease was cited by the Foundation. This citation reads:

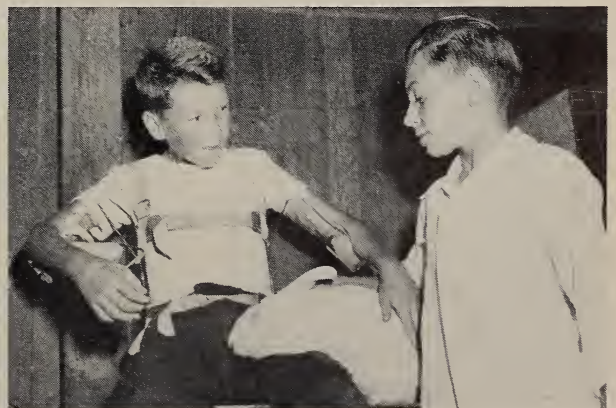
"In the dire need for carrying on the fight against infantile paralysis to the fullest, 4-H Club officers and members have given unstintingly of their time and efforts and talent, hoping to speed the day when poliomyelitis shall no longer threaten the Nation's youth.

"It is greatly through such whole-hearted cooperation we feel that the conquest of infantile paralysis may, indeed, be closer at hand than ever before in the history of this disease.

"So, therefore, as an earnest token of our deep appreciation of the valiant and continuing manner in which the 4-H Clubs throughout the land have joined with the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in helping forward its humanitarian work, it is with profound gratitude that we herewith make known our warm recognition of all that your efforts have accomplished in our common cause."



Club Agent David Barnes inspects the 4-H sign at Larry's farm home in Orleans County, N. Y.



Rabbits are the 4-H speciality of Larry, featured on the 1951 March of Dimes Poster.

The Last Tree Is Planted

Finishing With Pomp and Ceremony A 13-Year Job of Planting

FRED B. TRENK
Extension Forester, Wisconsin



Thirteen years ago the trees in the background were planted by Governor La Follette.

NEAR the city of Stevens Point, Wis., is an area of light soil, once a part of the bed of a great glacial lake. And on this sand soil rural youth have teamed with city youth to complete tree planting on the first school forest in Portage County.

A Wisconsin governor attended public ceremonies to plant the first tree in 1937. A lieutenant governor planted the last one, 13 years and 110,800 trees later.

Like nearly half of Wisconsin's 250 school forests, the Boston forest of Portage County is growing on once farmed-out land. School officials responsible for this forest, and others who are reforesting similar land, have discovered the advantages of marking with special ceremonies some of the clear-cut milestones in the growth of their forest. Annual tree-planting days for students, with allotted time for work, instruction, and fun, keep interest alive. Planting the first tree, the last one, and cutting the first tree for market are the important milestones.

The beginning of the Boston School Forest of Portage County dates to the spring of 1937 when the late Harry D. Boston, a successful businessman and farmer of the Plover community, deeded 80 acres of land to six separate but neighboring school districts. Through cooperative effort of the whole community, planting was completed in the spring of 1950.

Dedication ceremonies were held May 13, 1937. Gov. Philip La Follette

led an interested and distinguished group of local citizens in planting "founders' groves," small clusters of trees at the entrance of each separate ownership of land. It was, and is, the only Wisconsin school forest dedicated by a governor. But that evening County Agent Harry Noble admitted to a little chagrin over the affair rating only secondary headlines in the Stevens Point Journal. England had crowned a king on May 12.

With the six small founders' groves established, tree planting was begun intensively in 1938. All schools combined their efforts in an annual tree-planting day. The day was divided into three periods. There was instruction; there was work; and there were recreation and refreshments. The day became a tradition, remembered by many for work and for pleasure. The school boards furnished ice cream and other sweets to top off the noon lunch carried by each student. If the noon hour was a bit delayed, it was because planting the year's allotment of trees took more time than planned. The work period of the day was never allowed to mar the afternoon's period of pleasure.

Planting 80 acres to trees has cost money, even though trees were given by the State Conservation Department and school youth provided the labor. Officers of the six school units formed an executive committee, which managed the property for limited income, from which current expenses were

paid. This committee is still actively in charge of the forest. Because the land had been an operating farm until it was deeded to the schools, it was recognized by the county triple-A office as having an improved practiced earning base. Tree planting was an accepted practice. Tree-planting practice payments, plus some small income from crops on land yet not planted, paid the annual bills.

Daily the flights of a major air line pass over the forests as they make landings on and take-offs from a nearby airport. The observing plane passenger may recognize in the topography of the treetops the semblance of a cubical letter V, with the highway forming the low point of the letter. This form was accomplished by making the initial plantings in narrow strips at the extreme eastern and western ends of the forest, one-half mile distant, and adding parallel strips annually. As trees ascend in successive heights from the roadway year by year, each year's planting will be clearly visible. Had the planting started at the border of the highway, its growth would today completely screen off the work of later years.

Cold, lifeless statistics on how much a tree may grow in height and diameter each successive year, over a period of many years, makes dull reading for any youth. In this forest annual tree-planting classes read these figures on the living trees. No tree-planting day is closed without a tour of the older plantings, beginning

with the trees planted the previous year, transecting each planting strip to the far end of the "forty." No difficulty is met in identifying each strip by age. Anyone observing the faces of the students on this little pilgrimage knows at once that the story of the growth of trees is not lost. Strips of grass and sweet clover and lupine between the rows grow narrower, limb tips join, intermesh; lower limbs die; needles accumulate; tree leaders grow successively taller, and a true forest soil is created.

Only a narrow strip, close to the roadway, remained in each school forest for tree-planting day in 1950. Begun with interest-warming ceremonies in 1937, it seemed most proper that comparable recognition should be given when the last trees were set in the open rows. At most, it will be but a few years until the oldest strips yield their first partial harvest.

Thirteen years had brought many changes in names of local and State officials. M. B. Pinkerton had succeeded Harry Noble as county agent; but, fortunately, the present agent was able to have his predecessor as guest at the final ceremonies on May 12, 1950. Few of the original teachers were at their old desks, but it was reported some of the original tree planters returned for the occasion, this time as parents. Because a heavy schedule of appointments prevented Governor Rennebohm from being present to set the last tree, his part was well taken by Lieutenant Governor Smith. State 4-H Club leader, Wakelin McNeel, known familiarly to thousands of rural school students as "Ranger Mac" through a popular radio program, gave the concluding and principal message for the occasion. It was he who helped dedicate the first Wisconsin school forest in 1928. The ceremonies at the Boston Forest concluded 22 years of leadership in school forests, for a few weeks later Mr. McNeel retired from the University of Wisconsin.

Sometimes the question is asked: "What more can be done when a school forest is completed?" The answer is being evolved here. First, there will be need for replanting in localized areas in each forest for several years. This the schools are committed to take care of, and thereby the opportunity to continue to make

the annual tour of older plantings and to observe the processes of tree growth and influence is assured. Beyond that, in the not distant future, is the opportunity to make thinnings, the products from which may make, successively, fence posts (through preservative treatment), pulpwood, and, finally, sawlogs. The work to accomplish this admittedly is beyond school students, but its processes and results can be nonetheless educational if they are systematically observed.

Finally, a task well done may stimulate a desire to expand the work elsewhere. It has already happened here.

Club Members Discuss Cooperatives on Radio

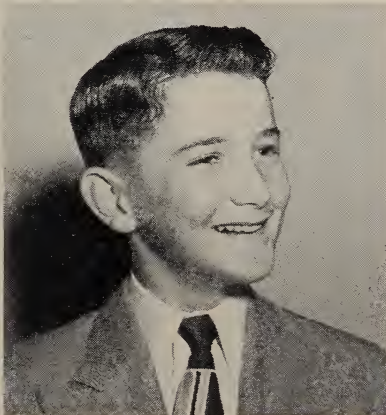
MANY 4-H CLUB members in Oklahoma gave talks last summer on farmer cooperatives. This was a special feature of their regular "Timely Topics" radio speech contest. It was undertaken this year to give 4-H members a chance to take part in the State program associated with the meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation at Stillwater, Okla., August 21-24.

The two State winners, Ramona Richmond of McCurtain County and Harry Lee Long of Major County gave their talks on "The Case for Electric Co-ops," and "Cooperation" at the Youth Session of the Institute. They had been selected the preceding day in the finals of the State contest in competition with three other girls and three other boys from four State

districts. The district contests had been preceded by county eliminations.

The Extension Service had furnished the contestants with State and national literature to use in preparation of their talks. In addition many 4-H members visited cooperatives, talked with their leaders and obtained information about them.

The chairman of the 4-H Committee of the National Association of County Agents, E. N. Stephens of Pensacola, Fla., had welcomed those in charge of the Youth Program of the Institute. During the 2 days of this Youth Session a number of other 4-H Club members and former members participated in half a dozen panels, which brought out the points of view of young people on various questions related to farmer cooperatives.



What Do Rural Women Want?

CLARA BAILEY ACKERMAN, Editor

SOME 2,000 women came from 32 States to the National Home Demonstration Council in Biloxi, Miss. They came to hear distinguished national leaders discuss problems of mutual interest. They came to exchange experiences and ideas. They developed a program on which they and the clubs they represented back home could work.

The organization bears the "home demonstration" label. It is made up of leaders trained in the home-demonstration program of the Extension Service. It was organized 14 years ago by extension workers to counsel with the Cooperative Extension Service on the conduct of home-demonstration work.

Attending the meeting for the first time, I have tried to bring back to readers of the REVIEW some thoughts on what these rural women stand for and what relationship the organization has to the Extension Service.

Two fields of interest mainly occupied the attention of the conference—individual family problems and the international situation. At first glance, they seemed miles apart, but they were well tied together in the theme, "Family Responsibility in Today's World."

Three excellent speakers laid the groundwork on the family angle. Director L. I. Jones, of Mississippi, introduced the theme; Mrs. Virginia Sloan Swain, family relations specialist from North Carolina, discussed child-training problems in today's world; and Dr. J. D. Williams, chancellor of the University of Mississippi, spoke on the responsibility of the home as a teacher sees it.

The emphasis on a family life program was a carry-over from last year and was given major emphasis in the new 1951 program. At the same time, this group expressed the conviction that "living successfully in a family group is basic to good citizenship in the local and the world community."

The recommendations adopted are specific—a program which includes all age groups from the beginning family through the expanding and contracting family and includes also 4-H and older youth groups.

All members are alerted to the significance of the Mid-Century Conference on Children and Youth and urged to participate in local and State follow-ups of conference recommendations.

The development in the thinking of these women from the immediate personal needs which can be met with individual effort to those which require group action or even a change in public policy was evident in many ways. State Council reports, kept short and featuring one significant activity, mentioned such projects as the Illinois Citizenship Conference with the theme, "The home should be the center of every woman's interest but not the circumference"; the Alabama safety clinics to help make the public highways safe; the five Vermont book wagons to extend library service to all sections of the State; the Oregon cooperation with research agencies (which required legislative action) to gain more information on such things as dental caries and the desires and needs of girls living in cooperative houses.

The cumulative impression of these reports given in quick succession was one of activity on many fronts, not only in home economics but in matters affecting general welfare and public policy.

The new program showed the same trends. Under health, the health and safety committees were urged to work on educational plans for supplying medical facilities and health insurance, as well as the older projects on nutrition and housing.

Today's world with its tensions and potential trouble spots affecting fam-

(Continued on page 219)



The three home demonstration staff members who helped plan for the meeting and kept it efficiently moving along. (Left to right) Earle Gaddis, May Cresswell, and Ruth Ethridge.



Home Demonstration Agent Katherine Staley (center), as president of the State Home Demonstration Agents Association, took an active part in entertaining out-of-State extension workers.

Extension Helps Handicapped Children

DWIGHT FAIRBANKS, Information Specialist, Washington State College

EXTENSION has taken the leadership in providing a brand new experience for the 18,000 handicapped children in Washington State.

For 3 weeks this summer 40 handicapped and other children lived and worked and played together in a camp on beautiful Coeur d'Alene Lake in northern Idaho. With but one exception, it was the first time any of the handicapped youngsters had been to summer camp.

The planning and operation of the camp took the combined initiative, thought, and leg work of three divisions of Washington State College and the Washington State Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Easter seal funds and college contribution of materials, personnel, and money financed the camp. Credit for starting the ball rolling goes to Dr. A. A. Smick, specialist in community organization for extension. Smick, a trained sociologist, saw that the Extension Service with its State-wide influence and its know-how in working with young people could easily undertake the job of helping an almost forgotten segment of the population—handicapped children.

The college's school of education, interested in camping as part of the school curriculum, enrolled school teachers to serve as camp counselors and set up a 5-week precamp course for them in the regular summer session of school. Ruth Radir, extension 4-H Club specialist, conducted the workshop and was program director of the camp. Roger Larson, physical therapist, from the college's department of physical education, served as administrative director. Agencies such as the State Game and State Forestry departments contributed to the workshop and the camp.

The main purpose of the camp was the wholesale development of boys and girls—particularly the handicapped. Normal children were brought to the camp to help the crippled children along on their difficult journey toward adjustment with others. Experienced



Swimming was one of the most popular activities in camp.

camp directors who raised eyebrows at the idea of sending handicapped children to camp in the first place raised them still more when it was proposed that other children camp with them. Those in favor of the idea argued that the big job was to help the handicapped adjust themselves to living with others. There is no better place than a camp to give them that help.

In contrast to most summer camps, youngsters had every opportunity to choose what they wanted to do and work at their activity until it was completed. The only organized activities in which everyone participated at the same time were meals, campfire, and swimming. The other hours of the day were taken up in crafts, construction jobs, hiking, games, and "learning through doing" about our natural resources. Overnight camp-outs gave the handicapped a feeling that they could enjoy roughing it as well as anyone else. The entire atmosphere of the camp was creative, unhurried activity. Meals were prompt, but other activities stopped in time to give the youngsters plenty of time to get there.

The success of the venture is measured in the number of boys and girls whose personalities, character, and general outlook on life were improved by the experience. A typical exam-

ple is A—B—. This boy, very sensitive of his crippled foot, refused to change into a bathing suit and go into the water. The first week he wandered about the camp, apparently uninterested in anything that was going on. Two weeks later he was in the water every day, had learned to lead the other youngsters in organized games, and was master of ceremonies of a campfire program. As a member of the camp council, he started out saying, "It doesn't matter." Towards the end of camp he was one of its most active and constructive members.

C—S—, afflicted with cerebral palsy, provides another heart-warming story. Because of his lack of muscular control, he had never been able to swim. Being handicapped, he never had a chance to assume a rightful place among other boys and girls. Camp gave him two wonderful experiences: He overcame his fear of the water and took his first stroke; he was elected president of the camp council. "This is the first time," he said, "that I have ever had a chance to be a leader."

Extension is proud to have a part in helping these boys and girls. Helping the handicapped youngster carries out the underlying principles on which the service is founded.

When You Work With 7 Million Families

Summarizing and high lighting a year of activity for 12,000 extension workers in 48 States and 3 Territories

NEARLY 7 million families know better how to make the most of their resources and achieve a better living because of their contact with the Cooperative Extension Service. Seven out of every 10 of these families live on farms, and the Cooperative Extension Service helped them learn to do a better job of farming and homemaking. Three out of every 10 of these families do not live on farms. They live in the open country, in villages, or in the city. The Extension Service helped these families solve a wide variety of problems relating to agriculture and family living.

Carrying science to people so they could put it to work on the farm and in the home was the main job of Extension during the year. By teaching men, women, and children how to use the findings of research, Extension helped them do better in all kinds of farm, home, and community activities.

In effect, Extension helped them to help themselves. As a result, they raised bigger yields of crops and did it cheaper than with older methods. They produced more milk and meat and eggs from each animal or bird, and their production was of higher quality. They made their land produce abundantly, yet they safeguarded the soil more efficiently than ever before. As good husbandmen, they used the year to make their farms more fertile, their homes more comfortable, and their children more adequately prepared for future responsibilities of citizenship.

These accomplishments, made during months of "cold war," helped make the Nation stronger and more resourceful—better equipped to meet its serious responsibilities in world affairs. Thus, 1950 found our storage bins well filled and our farms readier than ever before in history to provide the food, feed, and fiber needed in national mobilization.

In mechanizing, electrifying, fertilizing, building, remodeling, repair-



Personal contact is still the most effective extension method.

ing, conserving, feeding, canning, planning, managing, and all the other tasks of farm and home, rural men, women, boys, and girls sought and received the educational help of the Extension Service during the year.

The county agricultural agent, the county home demonstration agent, and the county 4-H Club agent worked day and night, and often Sundays and holidays, carrying to rural people the latest practical information from the laboratories and research projects of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations. It was an informal type of education—the greatest system of informal education in the world. It was a cooperative undertaking of the Federal Government, the States, and the localities, and was so financed. It was carried on in close cooperation with many Federal, State, and local organizations and agencies.

How did extension workers reach and teach 7 million families? By using all the means available to ingenuity and modern teaching and

communication. They put into use the findings of extension studies, which indicate that the more contacts and types of contacts the extension worker has with a person, the greater the chance that the person will adopt a recommended practice.

The 9,500 county extension agents and assistant agents in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico made more than 20 million personal contacts with the people they were trying to help. They made more than 8 million of these contacts when people came to see them in their offices. Nearly the same number were telephone calls. Farm and home visits by the agents are more time-consuming than either office calls or telephone calls but have the advantage of enabling the agent to help the farmer or homemaker right where this help is most needed—on the individual farm or in the individual home. Extension agents were able to make more than 3½ million such visits during the year.

There isn't time enough during the year for an extension agent to reach all the people he needs to reach by

calling at their farms, answering telephone inquiries, or letting them stop in at his office. So methods are used that reach many people at the same time. Meetings are an important means of doing this. During the year, the county extension agents and volunteer extension leaders held 2½ million meetings. They had a total attendance of more than 70 million persons—an all-time high.

Nearly one-third of these meetings with nearly one-fifth of the attendance were held by local leaders who had been trained by extension agents and specialists. Nearly half of the meetings that the extension agents held or took part in featured how-to-do-it demonstrations. Both the number of these method-demonstration meetings and their attendance have been on the increase; during the year they were nearly double the number held 20 years earlier, and the attendance was more than double. The remainder of the meetings included tours, meetings for leader-training, achievement days, encampments, and sessions featuring the results of recommended practices as carried on by rural people.

In addition to holding meetings themselves and encouraging volunteer extension leaders to hold them, the county agents used every possible opportunity to reach people at meetings held by other groups, such as farmers' associations, cooperatives, and service clubs. Cooperating with these groups, the agents took part during the year in more than 500,000 such meetings attended by nearly 30 million persons.

Millions Reached via Press, Radio, and Bulletins

Such methods as these, which reach people individually or in groups, were supplemented by a variety of methods geared to reaching even larger numbers of people. Extension agents cooperated with newspaper and farm-magazine editors in providing news articles and stories on agriculture and homemaking. During the year, nearly 900,000 such articles were published, carrying Extension's teachings to many millions of rural and urban people.

The use of newspaper and farm-magazine articles in doing extension work has been on the increase for a

number of years, but the use of radio has been growing even faster. During the year, extension agents broadcast or prepared for broadcast more than 120,000 radio talks. This was an average of one broadcast a week for each county in which such broadcasting was done.

Extension workers pioneered during the year in using television in their educational work. Daily and weekly newspapers and radio and television stations deserve much credit for their cooperation in making the latest farm and home information available to their vast audiences.

The agents distributed nearly 20 million copies of bulletins and leaflets issued by State agricultural extension services, State agricultural experiment stations, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other agencies.

Though unsparing of their time and effort in using all methods of carrying on their educational program, extension workers could not have helped 7 million families or served them so well had it not been for the army of volunteer, unpaid local leaders of extension work—farmers, rural women, and older boys and girls. More than

a million of these public-spirited people gave freely of their time and ability so that their neighbors could have the advantages of extension programs.

About 55 percent of the leaders were women, 39 percent were men, and 6 percent were older 4-H Club boys and girls. Nearly half were active in home demonstration work. Nearly one-fourth were engaged in 4-H Club work.

The cooperation of these local leaders was one of Extension's greatest assets. But in order to serve rural people effectively, extension workers cooperated with many other individuals as well as Federal, State, and local agencies and organizations. County extension agents devoted nearly 150,000 days' time to working with other agencies and cooperated with them in more than 85,000 meetings. Much of the credit for Extension's accomplishments during the year is due to such cooperation with other agencies.

1. Extension worked with some 7 million such families.
2. During the year extension agents broadcast some 120,000 talks.
3. More than 20 million personal contacts made by extension agents.



Agent Lawrence Brown, Franklin County, Wash., uses the air to reach farmers.

Farmers Learn Methods and See Results in One Tour

N. M. EBERLY, Assistant Editor, Pennsylvania Extension Service

USE of multiple demonstrations, as an effective, efficient way for reaching—teaching—many people, many different subjects, at one time, recently won new adherents in Pennsylvania. At a Butler County farm field day both method and result demonstrations were featured, six of one and a half dozen of the other. In charge was County Agent R. H. McDougall, and he “most certainly would try the same procedure again.”

Others, including four cooperating farmers on whose places (all adjacent) the day's activities centered, thought the program “substantial, very worth while.” Visitors attended from other counties and from outside the State. They saw contour strips being laid out for the prevention of soil erosion, installation of tile for draining wet spots, procedures for building farm ponds, variety plantings in three different farm crops, seed treatment, and application of chemical sprays for weed control.

Seeing the Result

To give these method demonstrations double emphasis, in almost every case, were others previously established on which results were plainly evident. For instance, while observing contour lay-out work spectators could look about them in any direction and see strip-cropping systems already well established. After watching agricultural engineers lay out a farm pond, they needed to go only to the next farm to see one fully completed. At three of the four farms, barn hay finishers were in operation, making their contribution to quality hay production. A dynamited ditch was giving satisfactory surface drainage through a meadow pasture. Thrifty potato fields mutely

testified to the worth of sprays for disease and insect control. Improved pastures were responding to applications of lime, manure, and superphosphate.

Like the show-how demonstrations, these object lessons were examples of Extension at work: actual translations of know-how into better fields, better crops, better living.

Farm homemakers attended along with their farmer husbands. To free them of child care responsibilities, a nursery was set up with the help of Mrs. C. P. McGowan, wife of one of the field day farmers. In charge were Bette Goddard, extension home economics worker, and Lois Jean Cook, assistant.

Mounted signs labeled activities and points of interest at all locations. Assistant County Agents Philip Sellers, Tom R. Osborne, and Willis H. Bell, and specialists from the Pennsylvania State College, staffed the different demonstrations, with the assistance of members of the county extension executive committee. Members of the women's club of nearby Prospect furnished a “nose bag” luncheon.

From the McGowan place—starting point, where Albert E. Cooper and George H. Berggren, extension agronomists, laid out contours and demonstrated weed control—visitors were conducted at hourly intervals on tours to the other farms. All farms are grouped close together along an improved road. All of the host farmers, Mr. McGowan, the Griffin brothers (Francis R. and C. William), J. Raymond Davis and son (J. Raymond, Jr.), and John H. Rhoades, explained their different farming operations, detailing their experiences with the practices and principles embraced in the day's program.

Frank G. Bamer, in charge of agronomy extension, described a 10-variety potato planting, urging rotations of at least 3 years in order to include hay sods for replenishing organic matter in the soil. C. Howard Bingham and Joseph A. McCurdy, engineers, handled the pond layout and told of the construction and operation of flues and fans for mow-curing of hay.

Many who attended witnessed confirmation of modern methods and recommended practices in vogue on their farms, erosion, prevention, and land drainage in particular. The McGowan farm contour layout was the five hundred and thirty-first such demonstration made by Extension in the county, and that in tile drainage on the Griffin farm marked completion of more than 200 miles of ditching on 230 farms, all with extension assistance. Keen interest shown by others indicated that these figures and the number of better farm programs in general soon may be increased in Butler County.

4-H Boys Serve Science

Members of two 4-H Clubs in Hawaii are helping the food-processing laboratory at the experiment station of the University of Hawaii College of Agriculture by gathering wild fruit. The Hilo Braves, a newly organized club in the Hilo and Waiakea Homesteads area, are gathering waivis—a small type of guava—and sending them by air freight to Dr. G. Donald Sherman who heads the laboratory. Specialists in his laboratory are putting up experimental lots of guava juice to be shipped to commercial jelly makers on the mainland. Guava pulp and various types of frozen guava products are also being studied.

“Tests are being run to find out what type of guava is best suited for making the various kinds of guava products that could become important exports,” Dr. Sherman says.

The guava project will provide about \$20 for the club treasury.

The Naalehu Boys 4-H Club has gathered and sent to Dr. Sherman a large quantity of ohelo berries. These will also be used for experimental processing.

Help for City Homemakers

An account of the development of home demonstration work in cities in New York State, where there has been a continuity of experience with urban activities since World War I, by L. R. Simons, Director of Extension, New York.

HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK in New York State was begun 50 years ago, primarily as an aid to rural homemakers. By the time World War I started, it had grown to the status of departments of the Farm Bureaus in 5 up-State counties. Then, from 1917 to 1919, financed by emergency funds from both Federal and State sources, the work developed rapidly in 38 counties and 10 cities, including New York.

With the expiration of these appropriations in 1919, urban work ceased in many counties; but Buffalo, Syracuse, and Rochester clung tenaciously to their organizations. Even when

they found that they could neither claim a share of the Federal funds allocated to the counties nor obtain State funds, they carried on the work, supported by county funds, membership dues, contributions—and grim determination.

The New York State Extension Service has, from the first, given its blessing to their efforts and has helped wherever possible. State leaders and specialists have cooperated with the work; publications were made available and the Federal Government provided the free mailing privilege.

State Law Amended

So matters stood until 1945 when an amendment to the State law increased appropriations to the counties by an additional \$1,500 a year toward further home economics work with adults in cities, provided the county had at least 25,000 urban residents and would appropriate \$3,500 for the urban work, with a minimum appropriation of \$6,000 for all extension work in home economics. Thirty-five of New York's 53 organized counties now have an urban program combined with those programs serving the farm and rural nonfarm women. The present Home Bureau membership of 103,500 is divided about equally among the 3 groups. Even New York City women are looking enviously at the opportunities offered up-State areas by the Extension Service.

There is no question that city women want and make use of the help given them by the Extension Service. The question is how to do the job without completely swamping the limited personnel available under present financial restrictions.

Much the Same Program

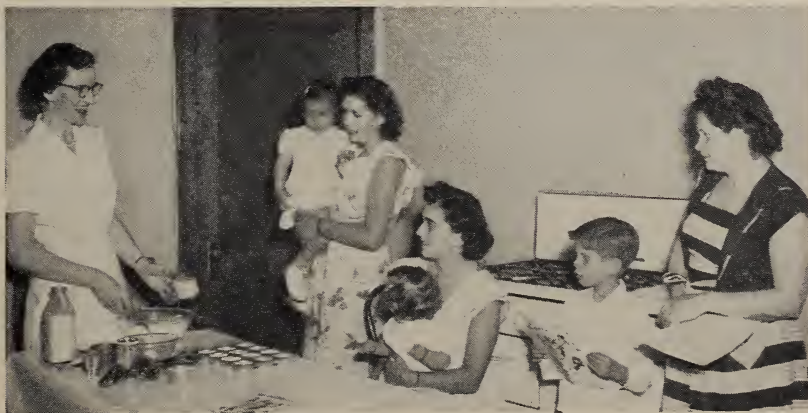
The program requires very little alteration today to meet the needs of urban homemakers. Modern means of communication and transportation have tended to minimize the differences between country and city life. The principles of nutrition, clothing, home management, housing, home furnishing, child care, and family life psychology can be applied equally by city and country homemakers.

Such alterations as seem advisable are in application principles. Homemakers need the same general guidance in these matters whether they are in the happy situation of having plenty of money or live on very little. The city home demonstration agents work with women of all cultures, all religions, many nationalities, and different races. Many times they gather representatives of all the groups together for training in some skill or some program requested by the units. Who shall measure the byproducts of mutual understanding that may be developed from such common endeavor to the same end?

For example, Buffalo Americanization officials have commented that the City Home Bureau was doing the best Americanization work in Buffalo. And, not long ago, a group of men of foreign birth went to the city home demonstration agent and asked her to teach their wives "how to make American pies and cook in English." Also, it is common practice now for women of different racial backgrounds to demonstrate to their units their special dishes, arts, and crafts. That kind of extension work pays double dividends because our foreign-born citizens have much to offer us while they are learning to live as we do.

The city programs include such civic aspects as information about voting, schools, libraries, health, and recreational facilities. The units

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Mrs. Jessie R. Middlemast, associate home demonstration agent for the Buffalo Home Bureau, gives a food demonstration for a group of Italian mothers.

Market News Serves Agriculture

A comprehensive knowledge of the Department's Market News Service is valuable to all extension workers. Elwyn J. (Mike) Rowell, Chief, Marketing Programs Division, Information Branch, PMA, complied with our request for information.

IF THE VALUE of a Department service were to be measured by the space it received in the daily press or by the amount of time it gets on the air, Market News Service would be in number one position. Some 1,200 daily papers and close to 1,400 radio stations broadcast market news. This attention given by press and radio is to meet the recognized needs and desires of readers and listeners. It is also a measure of the effectiveness of market reports in helping farmers, distributors, and others concerned with marketing, as well as consumers.

Further evidence of the importance of market news to farmers is given in literally hundreds of surveys. For example, a Nation-wide survey placed these market reports second only to weather as the "most wanted" service radio could provide. A survey covering the 1948 marketing of hogs in Iowa brought out that 98 percent of the hog farmers owned radios. Although at least half read market reports in the daily papers, 85 percent said they depend mostly on radio for market news when they are selling their hogs.

Utilizing Market News

The final test of the value of market news is its effective use by farmers, dealers, and consumers in selling, buying, and distributing farm commodities. It is in the utilization of market news that Extension has the greatest opportunity. There is a place in all marketing educational programs for aiding producers, processors, handlers, retailers, or consumers to apply and use market news information. Improvement of quality of product and selling on the basis of grade is a major objective in almost every educational program on marketing. Market news reports on prices, supplies, and market movement is a basic element in achieving this objective. County extension agents, specialists, and others should be alert to the use and value of market news services to the people with whom they work.

Market news has helped millions of farmers and continues to do so. Many reports reach Washington of farmers who are located near markets, having cattle or hogs on a truck and ready for market. If the radio

broadcast tells of a favorable market, off they go; otherwise, unload and wait a few days. Poultrymen and fruit and vegetable growers in all parts of the country wait for market news before they will quote a price to a prospective buyer. A recent report from one section of the country says that the sales of hogs formerly were made on the basis of local supplies. But now, with fast communication and the availability of market news from major stockyards, this is no longer the case, as buyers and sellers want to know first what hogs are bringing on some of the major markets. Thus market news helps to keep prices in line with the true worth of a product.

The market news service, like most other Department functions, was not created "as is" but has grown slowly toward its goal of a fully efficient service to all segments of agriculture and to the general public. In the early days of this country our production and population were concentrated along the Atlantic Coast. During those years the producer and his market were close to each other. Food and agricultural products were produced for home consumption or sold to a buyer whose place of business was not many miles away. Thus the buyer and seller were able to get together to agree on price, and the buyer saw what he was buying.

As the country grew, both in number of people and in size, this relatively simple marketing process grew increasingly complex. The distance between buyer and seller today may

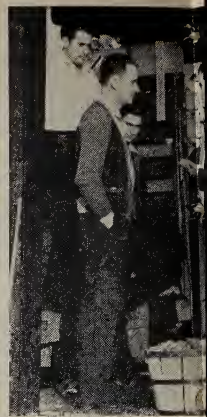
be only a few miles, but it is far more likely that the distance is a thousand, two thousand, or three thousand miles. These changing conditions brought serious marketing problems to farmers.

By the first decade of this century an ever-increasing number of complaints were being made to Congress because of the prices farmers were having to take for their products. In those days, most shipments were on a consignment basis, and all the grower knew about the market was what he heard from the dealer. Dealers, too, were much better posted than the farmer when they bought outright.

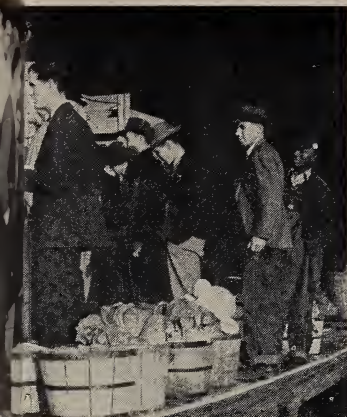
The need for more and better information on supply, demand, and price resulted in the market news service, which had its beginning in 1915. During the first year the reports were issued at a few of the larger cities and covered fruits and vegetables only. Since then the service has been expanded to cover all major farm products.

Without the cooperation of State departments of agriculture and other State agencies, the service would not be able to render the service it provides today. Cooperative agreements are in effect with 37 States and Hawaii.

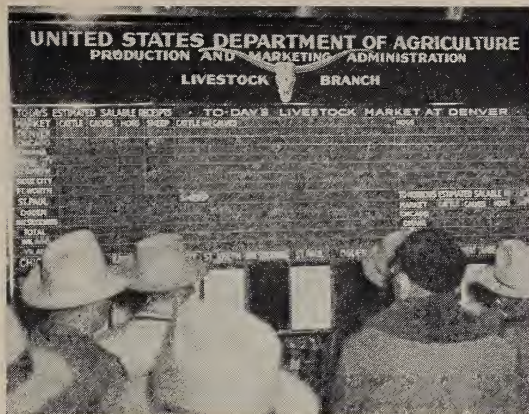
Almost since the beginning of market news service the Department has operated leased telegraph or teletype circuits for the rapid exchange of information between markets. In this way south Georgia quickly knows what hogs are bringing at Chicago or the other big livestock centers; the



A market report supply-and-demand



Reporter gets the low-down on the situation for the day.



The livestock market news bulletin board in the livestock exchange building, Denver, Colo.

maries for the wire services of the Nation's press associations. It is from these specially prepared reports, which now run into several thousand words a day, that most radio stations and newspapers get their market reports. Local offices serve local outlets.

A 5-Year Plan

During its 35 years of operation the market news service has made much progress. Frequently its growth has been the result of insistent demands from a locality or commodity group. The existence of this situation resulted in a request from Congress for an appraisal of the present service and a proposed plan for the future. The result is referred to as "the 5-year plan for market news."

The recommendations in the 5-year plan for changes and improvements in the market news service were drawn flexible in order to meet changing needs. They were built on an analysis of commodity marketing patterns. They are predicated on one or more of the seven main problems, as follows:

1. A need for increased coverage in producing areas.

2. Additional coverage at wholesale markets.

3. The need for adequate information on truck movement. Market news data on commodity movement have been confined largely to rail shipments. Such data are now inadequate. Estimates indicate that probably about one-half of the movement of fresh fruits and vegetables to market is by truck.

4. A practically complete lack of current market information on sales of fruits and vegetables for processing and on the processed products.

5. A practically complete lack of current information on retail prices and volumes of sales at retail levels. A study on this phase of market news is now under way, and for this reason no specific proposals are included in the plan at this time.

6. A need for improvement in the dissemination of market news. Timeliness is of the essence.

7. A need for the improvement in and maintenance of the technical competence of the service.

As the various phases of the long-range plan are put into effect a good service will be made even better.

vegetable growers of California know what lettuce is bringing in New York, Detroit, or other terminal markets; and the buyers in these cities learn what price and market conditions prevail at shipping points. Hundreds of other illustrations could be given of the importance and effectiveness of the 11,000 miles of "leased wire."

Commodity Basis

The market news service, a function of the Production and Marketing Administration, is operated on a commodity basis with offices in major terminal markets and producing areas. There are 33 dairy and poultry market news offices and 36 which issue reports covering the livestock markets. For fruits and vegetables there are 24 year-round and 29 seasonal offices. To report the markets for cotton there are 4 offices; for tobacco 2 year-round and 9 seasonal; and the 6 for grain also issue reports on hay, feeds, rice, hops, and some other commodities. A market news office on naval stores and one on sugar cane sirup and molasses have just been opened.

Detailed information on the contents of the individual reports, where and when issued, together with other information on market reports, is contained in "Periodic Market Reports." This publication, issued about every 15 to 18 months, is available from the Information Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

The market reporters might be called the backbone of the service—actually they are the service. The

work in each market is done by a small staff—in many cases the staff consists of the reporter and a clerk. Each reporter talks with buyers and sellers and finds out all he can about demand, supply, market trends, and, of course, price. It is up to the reporter to be a good judge of human nature and to do enough checking and rechecking to be able to put into his report accurate prices and an unbiased appraisal of the market conditions. He also obtains statistical data on such items as receipts, carryover, cars on track, etc.

Once the report is assembled it must be made ready for wide and effective distribution. Usually this means mimeographing the daily report and preparing copy for press and radio, as well as sending the reports to other markets over the "leased wire."

There are three major methods of disseminating market reports. They are distributed by mail, press, and radio. During the past year more than 28 million individual reports were distributed by mail. However, some offices, particularly some of those issuing livestock reports, have been able to reduce efficiently from five daily reports a week to one, two, or three. A survey of those receiving reports by mail indicated that press and radio are proving to be an increasingly satisfactory method of getting U. S. Department of Agriculture market reports to those who have use for them.

Area offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas, and Atlanta take the reports from the "leased wire" and prepare many daily sum-

Public Policy Education in Extension

ARTHUR MAUCH, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State College

THE people in the United States think they are the best educated in the world. Yet millions of our people sincerely believe that inflation is painless to everyone, and that we can raise our level of living by sending our goods to foreign lands while refusing to accept their goods in exchange. They believe that all our farmers are helpless individuals who must be supported by the Government; that the middleman gets all the profits; that the speculator sets the price; that overproduction causes a depression; that the value of a dollar never changes; that a corporation tax is not paid by individuals; that you can raise wages without raising prices.

It is strange, but true, that the same folks who urge the Government to get out of business, at the same time ask the Government to buy some of their goods to maintain high prices. They are willing to give their lives because they believe in free enterprise, but urge their congressmen to put a tariff on goods which compete with theirs. They curse the Government for increasing the federal debt and creating inflation, but vote for the man that promises lower taxes, higher wages, higher prices, and higher pensions.

These are controversial issues. It was not so long ago that when an extension worker discussed these issues he was declared out of bounds, and, if he was a county agent, he risked being relieved of his job. Times have changed. The people no longer threaten county agents with dire consequences for discussing public problems—more likely the reverse is true. Witness an editorial from the Hardin (Iowa) County Times on "Selecting a County Agent" which was published in Farm Policy Forum. I quote: ". . . the new county extension director coming to Hardin County finds himself dealing with many farmers almost as well trained technically as he is. Furthermore, he finds that their primary interest is, for the most part, in developing better social and political tools with which to solve problems in agriculture in a highly organized and highly complex world society. Attacking these problems takes courage, but without that courage the extension education program will interest fewer and fewer

farmers than it should. The place of the college and its field staff will be taken by other less well trained but more practical minded groups."

Lest we forget, let me emphasize that education in public policy must not overlook the importance of production. Productivity, indeed, is the key to plenty. "Two blades of grass where one grew before" is still a good slogan. Let us recognize, however, that the physical sciences have progressed far more rapidly than the social sciences. The gap must be closed—not by losing ground in production education but by gaining ground in public policy education.

It is no longer a question of whether we will deal with public problems affecting agriculture, but rather *how* we will deal with them. But before this can be determined it is well to know what is involved in public policy education. Public problems are those which cannot be solved by individual action. The group action agreed upon becomes the "policy." Government action (local, State, or federal) is often, but not necessarily, involved.

At a conference of a small group of State and federal extension workers in Washington, D. C., in 1949, four objectives for public policy education were outlined as follows:

To develop in individuals:

- (1) An active interest in public policy problems.
- (2) An understanding of the issues and the principles involved.
- (3) The ability to make judgments on public policy issues on the basis of a critical examination of the evidence and logical thinking, and

- (4) The desire and ability to participate effectively in the solution of these problems.

The immediate reaction of most extension workers is that they are not qualified to operate within the scope of these objectives and principles. To be sure, someone at the State level must have a broad background of training in the social sciences, and he must call upon the services of many specialists—the sociologist, the political scientist, the economist, and perhaps even the lawyer and the doctor. However, with the proper written materials, visual aids, and other educational devices, an extension specialist or county agent can make a real contribution in public policy education, provided he meets four important qualifications: (1) Experience in working with people, (2) the ability to lead and develop discussion and stimulate self-expression, (3) maturity of judgment, and (4) respect for the judgment of others.

Every opportunity should be given extension personnel to become better informed on the principles underlying policy. This includes summer conferences, summer schools, and even time off to do graduate work in the social sciences.

There is no one "best" way to carry on education in public policy. The lecture method is useful if used by one who himself thoroughly grasps the problems and has the ability to transmit his knowledge to others. Too much dependence can easily be placed on this method, as lecturers can "get by" especially if questions are not asked. It should not be a matter of how much a lecturer can "unload" but rather how much the listeners

can take away and use. The lecture method will continue to be used, but emphasis must be placed on making it more effective in arousing interest and raising questions.

Discussion methods in their various forms are the most effective, especially with small groups of 25 or less. As this method consists of exchanging ideas among individuals and the raising of questions relating to obscure points, it leads to a clearer understanding and a stimulation of the thinking process. In addition, it encourages taking part in meetings, in expression, and, finally, general democratic participation. Discussion is not limited to organized meetings, but may be used in direct contact with individuals. Discussion, therefore, rates high as an educational method on topics of public policy.

Organized discussion requires leadership. Extension workers will find that it is important to train leaders in the art of discussion, as well as to provide material suitable for discussion. In order to reach the masses, it will be necessary to provide short, readable pamphlets or fact sheets that can be used in meetings without the presence of a specialist.

Do not overlook the opportunity of using motion pictures, slides, and other visual aids, and don't underestimate the importance of the radio and the press in stimulating interest in public policy problems or for presenting facts in an educational program.

It is especially desirable to bring many viewpoints together in a discussion group. Public policy is often described as the relationship of man and his community. It is important that the farmer, the laborer, the storekeeper, and the manufacturer understand each other's problems, and that they learn how dependent they are on each other.

We must recognize that farmers and others do not see the need for discussing international trade, monetary-fiscal policy, or social security. They may wish to confine their efforts to local problems such as roads, schools, drainage, or hospitals. The solution to these problems is important. Discussion thereon should be encouraged. It may be necessary by subtle means to arouse interest in the problems that seem far away—prob-



Pakistan Hears of Extension

In far-off Pakistan, Karl Knaus tells the extension story convincingly, as usual, to the Honorable Abdus Sattar Birzada, the Minister of Food and Agriculture. He writes as well as he talks and has an article entitled "What Is Extension?" coming up soon

in a Pakistan agricultural publication. Mr. Knaus until recently served as field agent on the Federal Extension staff and is one of the small group of able extension workers now doing pioneer work in many countries in all parts of the world.

lems that perhaps are the most important in determining whether we will continue to be a free people, enjoy a high level of living, and be able to pass on this heritage to our children. This opportunity often arises in connection with outlook, marketing, or farm management meetings. Too often we don't recognize the opening, and miss the boat.

We live in one of the few places in the world where what the people think is really important. We have the democratic way of life; the people make the decisions that determine the broad policies important to their welfare. It is vital that people make wise decisions. The job of the extension worker is twofold. He must develop leadership in the community, and he must further the education of others in the community, at least to the point where they appreciate the importance of public problems and recognize, choose, and cooperate with wise leadership.

It is the job of an extension worker to teach people how to find the essential facts, how to analyze them, how to evaluate them, and how to draw logical conclusions from the facts. If they are given the right

tools and a working knowledge of their use, they will be able to make wiser decisions even though the situation is a changing one.

In an educational process it is important to start from where people are in order to build a firm foundation for new educational experiences. Established community groups can serve the purpose and may have some advantages over a new special-purpose organization. However, this involves a danger that the "real" leaders may be overlooked. They are not always the officers of farm organizations. They may be other farmers, the banker, the preacher, the teacher, the editor, or a storekeeper. The county agent usually knows who they are. A series of lessons on principles underlying public policy decisions with the real leaders of the community may pay bigger dividends than trying to reach everyone.

Every opportunity, however, should be sought to meet with the masses to create interest in and appreciation of broad public-policy problems—whether it be 15 minutes at a service-club luncheon, 30 minutes at a farm

(Continued on page 218)

Insurance for Farmers

The new social security law affects farmers and farm workers. Here are some facts about this law that farmers and farm workers will want to know.

REGULARLY employed farm and household workers begin to participate in the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program on January 1, 1951. They were included by amendments made to the Social Security Law by the 81st Congress. It is estimated that about 600,000 workers on farms are eligible for coverage.

Two main types of agricultural workers are now made eligible for participation in the old-age and survivors insurance program. These are: (1) Regularly employed farm hands, including household workers, and (2) workers previously considered agricultural labor in enterprises such as co-ops, off-farm hatcheries, and commercial handlers of fruits and vegetables.

But farm and farm household workers are eligible only if they are "regularly employed." Eligibility is based on the time one works for the same farmer during a calendar quarter—January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December—and on one's earnings, which must be at least \$50 in cash during the quarter.

First, a worker must qualify by being continuously employed for the same farmer during a qualifying period of one entire calendar quarter. After serving his qualifying period, the worker is considered "regularly employed" so long as he continues to do agricultural work for that same employer on what is normally considered to be a full-time basis for 60 days or more in each succeeding quarter after the qualifying quarter and is paid at least \$50 wages during these quarters.

Whenever he works fewer than 60 days in a quarter, he must again serve a qualifying period before he can be covered in any future quarter. If he changes employers, he also must requalify as described above before social-security taxes are payable and his wages count toward benefit pay-

ments. After he requalifies, then future work of 60 days or more per quarter for the same farmer continues to count.

Thus, it can be seen that this requirement of regular employment will rule out many workers. Migratory farm workers and others who work only a few days on the same farms in any particular calendar quarter are not covered by the program. Therefore, no reports or social security taxes on their wages are required, and they cannot become eligible on the basis of such work for old-age insurance benefits at age 65. Neither are workers covered, even if they work 60 days per quarter, if they have not served a qualifying period or do not earn as much as \$50 in cash during the quarter.

Also, the farm operators themselves—either owners or renters—do not come under the program for benefit payments. Neither do wages paid by a farmer to his children under 21, or to his wife, or to his parents count for social security.

Non-farm agricultural workers not previously covered in commercial business under the old law, such as for hatcheries, cow testing associations, or fruit sheds, are also covered by the new law, regardless of the length of employment, the amount of wages received, or the number of workers employed.

Self-employed persons with commercial or industrial businesses such as filling stations, stores, and manufacturing plants are also covered by the new law if they make a net income from such business of \$400 or more per year. Therefore, a regularly employed farm hand such as a farm manager who happens to also have a business on the side which provides this amount of net income may obtain coverage on this income also and thereby increase the credit to his insurance account which will provide larger benefits later. But he has to report this himself as self-employed

income and pay the tax himself—not the farmer for whom he is working.

The farmer or employer has to send in all the social security taxes on the wages of his eligible workers. The rate until 1954 is 3 percent of the cash wages paid on eligible, covered employment. But not all the money for the tax comes from the employer's pocket. Half the tax, or 1½ percent of wages, is deducted from the wages of the worker. Then the employer adds his share, which is another 1½ percent, and remits the total 3 percent in a single report.

The employer must make remittances to the Collector of Internal Revenue every 3 months, within 1 month after the end of each calendar quarter. The Bureau of Internal Revenue sends the record to the Social Security Administration where the worker's account is credited with the wages reported.

The law is compulsory. If a regularly employed worker chooses not to participate, the farmer must make a quarterly report and include the tax anyway.

The amount of the social security tax for farm workers is based only on cash wages. Room, board, house rent, farm products, firewood, and other appurtenances furnished by the farmer or employer are not counted as wages. Therefore, no tax deduction from a worker's wages should be made for such payments. The tax is also based on only the first \$3,600 of wages paid in a year. Wages paid above that are not taxed for old-age and survivors insurance. A self-employed person who is covered by the act pays a social security tax on his net income at the rate of 2¼ percent. If a person is both an employee and self-employed, the maximum total income on which he may pay tax for credit is \$3,600 in each taxable year.

The law does not require the farmer to keep any particular kind of records. But it will be easier to fill out the internal revenue form if he keeps some kind of record of his own which will help him to know the names and social security numbers of eligible employees, amounts of total cash wages earned by each, and the amounts of payments on wages and taxes withheld. Then the farm operator will not have to trust his memory. The

tax form will be very easy to fill out if adequate records are kept.

Employers who have not had covered workers to report before will need to register for an Employer Identification Number by filling out application form S S-4a. This application form may be obtained from the nearest social-security field office, Collector of Internal Revenue, county PMA office, or county extension office. Workers should obtain a social-security card with an account number (form S S-5). Application for this may be made at the nearest social-security office or post office.

The sooner that farm employers and employees obtain these necessary forms and numbers, the better it will be for each. The forms help farmers to avoid delays and difficulties in reporting, and it will help workers avoid loss of credit toward social-security benefits.

The most important benefits are: (1) The old-age insurance benefits for the retired worker at age 65 or over and his family, and (2) survivors insurance benefits which are payable to the insured worker's family on his death.

The amounts of the benefits depend upon how long one worked under covered employment and on what his wages were. The minimum monthly benefit payable to a retired insured worker is \$20. The maximum payable to any family is 80 percent of the worker's average monthly wage during coverage, or \$150, if that is a smaller amount. A small lump sum, which will range in most instances from \$120 to \$150, is also payable to survivors upon death of the insured.

Can a worker continue to work after age 65 and receive retirement benefits? Yes; he may continue to work, but up to age 75 benefits will not be paid if his earnings during a taxable year average more than \$50 per month. After age 75, he will receive full benefits, regardless of the amount of his extra wages or self-employment income.

Extension's job on this program is purely educational for the help of farmers and farm workers; we have nothing to do with the administration or enforcement of it. The main thing is that we understand and try to convey the spirit and facts of the program.

Youth Learn While Parents Earn



The proud son of a migrant worker.

NEXT JUNE, when migrant workers return to the King Ferry, N. Y., camp, they will find the Migrant Labor Negro 4-H Club ready to teach their children new skills in farming and homemaking. The club was organized this past summer as a step toward curtailing the restlessness of the lively youngsters, who are barred by child-labor laws from helping in the fields.

The King Ferry Champions, the name 4-H members chose for their club, was born through the combined efforts of Mr. and Mrs. John Crane, camp managers, who sponsor and serve as leaders of the club, and Cayuga County agents, Charles Messer, Edward Winchester, and Mrs. Virginia Besener, who were aided by Prof. H. E. Thomas, Cornell rural sociologist, in laying the ground work for the club.

"Highly successful already" is the verdict of Mr. and Mrs. John Crane after several months of club work. "The 4-H Club projects give the youngsters something worth while to do—and that gives them more self-respect." Crew leaders in the fields and townfolk in King Ferry have remarked on the more serious attitude of the older teen-agers since the club was organized.

The King Ferry camp is the largest

migrant camp in New York State. Approximately 1,200 Negro men and women and children move there June 15 each year to harvest vegetables—mostly string beans—and fruit on farms within a radius of 20 miles. A majority of the families come from Palm Beach County, Fla., and 60 percent of them return to King Ferry each summer.

Four projects were carried this year—gardening and swine for the boys; foods and clothing for the girls. Next year a garden of 2 acres is planned, says Mr. Crane, and grounds beautification will be the big project for everyone. This summer there were 80 enrolled in club work.

Extension workers and 4-H Club leaders hope the idea will spread and that 4-H Club work in migrant camps may become an important medium not only to teach skills but also to promote understanding between northern young people and Negro youth from the deep South.

"We are making contact with the Florida Extension Service and expect that the 4-H Club work with these boys and girls can be continued on a year-round basis," said Professor Thomas. "We hope that the skills learned will make the young folks more productive workers and that the democratic attitudes experienced when they mingle with other 4-H Club youth will make them better Americans."

Before returning to Florida some 40 members of the "Champions" visited Cornell University, where they met State Club Leader Albert Hoefler and were shown some of the campus sights, buildings, and agricultural and home-making work.

"It was an opportunity," said Professor Hoefler, "to show them that both the State 4-H Club office and the University are interested in them and are anxious to see them progress. Few, if any, had ever been on a college campus before and were pleased and happy at the opportunity."

How My Ship Came in

This simple, straightforward account of how dreams come true, written by Mrs. Hart Andrews of the Haddenville Negro Homemakers Club of Todd County, Ky., is a convincing testimonial of the value of home demonstration work and a tribute to the agent, Rachel Davis, of Hopkinsville. She is one of 6 Negro assistant county home demonstration agents working in 14 counties of the State.

MANY TIMES I have complained about not having the things which I needed to make comfortable home living, to save steps, save time, and to make work easy. Most of our time was spent trying to farm, at least trying to cultivate the land that we owned. I worked as hard as any of the men on the farm, milking, feeding stock and chickens, stripping tobacco, and working as a general farm hand with my husband and son.

Aside from preparing meals, washing, and making beds, I did not give much thought to home improvement. The things that I did just seemed to come out in a hit-and-miss way with no order.

Our farmhouse was an old two-story frame one with large rooms, high ceilings, and narrow windows, with large halls on both floors. I got along doing as little as possible.

The home agent got hold of me in her talks to us at the club meetings. She was constantly sounding out some of the things which could be done about the house. On meeting day I was always challenged with the thought, "What have you done since last meeting?" Such things as fixing fences, cleaning outbuildings, improving windows, planting flowers and shrubs, and installing lights were mentioned. It became such a habit that I could not help getting right into the program.

Now I will tell you what I have actually done. The outside of the house was covered with weather boarding. That was replaced with white asbestos shingles. A new roof and new window casings were added. The entire exterior and interior of the house were remodeled. All of the old plaster was knocked off, replaced with celotex and then papered. This was done in eight rooms and two large halls—one on each floor.

I had a side porch at the end of the

breakfast nook that extended across the entire side of the house. I had a door cut through the end of the breakfast nook which gave entrance to the porch. I had a portion of the porch converted into a bathroom. It's very modern, with a tub, commode, bowl, running water, and nice windows.

The outbuildings have been rearranged. Some of the worst were torn down and replaced with new ones. This was particularly true of the barn, meat house, brooder house, and the garage. We have all new fences.

In closing, may I say that my whole being was stirred to want something through a demonstration given by our agent, showing the changes that could be made with whitewash made from 10 pounds of salt, 50 pounds of lime, two bars of laundry soap, and 2 pounds of alum.

Teaching the Teachers

"If Missaukee County school teachers appear to bear down more than usual this year on the subject of conservation of natural resources, it will be on account of the conservation field trip they made recently," comments H. L. Barnum, county agricultural agent at Lake City, Mich.

Nine busses and many automobiles carried 270 school teachers, specialists, and invited guests on a 100-mile tour through Wexford and Manistee Counties. It was planned by the county school superintendents of Missaukee and Wexford Counties in cooperation with federal foresters, game protectors, soil conservationists, and extension officials.

The tour took the place of the annual fall teachers' institute. More than 45 different points of interest were covered during the day-long trip. The teachers not only gained some valuable background but had a lot of fun, too.

organization annual meeting, or a 2-hour session with an adult education group.

Discuss issues — not personalities. People may be wrong, but don't question their sincerity or their right to their opinion. They may not know what parity is, but they are sold on its fairness and will defend it.

Don't forget, either, that extension workers can't get very far ahead of their administrators. The administration must expect that, regardless of the amount of training given county workers, specialists, and supervisors, there will be some repercussions as they go into the field to deal with controversial subjects. Speakers will be misunderstood and mistakes will be made.

Whether we want it or not, the rest of the world looks to the United States for leadership in world affairs. Although farmers are a minority group, they hold an important position in the political balance of power. *How* farmers think is important. Whether Midwest farmers, to cite only one example, are isolationists rather than cooperators in world affairs will have some influence on the future of the world in respect to war, peace, and the well-being of people the world over, as well as those living in their own communities.

Agricultural extension workers have committed themselves to an important and difficult task in the field of public-policy education. Never have extension workers faced a greater and more stimulating challenge.

Tops in Conservation

The Verona Lively Leaders 4-H Club, of Faribault County, Minn., has been selected as the 4-H Club doing the most outstanding job in conservation in the State.

Mrs. Stanley Hanks, adult leader of the Verona Lively Leaders, was awarded a trip to the State 4-H Conservation Camp at the Itasca Forestry and Biological Station in Itasca Park.

Every member of the Verona Lively Leaders takes part in some conservation activity.

WHAT RURAL WOMEN WANT

(Continued from page 206)

ily living occupied an important place in the program. Such distinguished speakers as Stanley Andrews, of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; Francis Russell, of the State Department; Clayton Rand, lecturer and author; Florence Reynolds, of FAO, as well as the delegates of the council returning from the Association of the Country Women of the World's triennial meeting, brought authentic, up-to-the-minute news from the international front.

After listening, questioning, and exchanging ideas, they reaffirmed their interest in and support of the United Nations and urged participation in the FAO educational discussion on the world problems of food and people. They went on record in favor of an acceleration of the exchanges between students of our country and western Europe.

The new program urges all women to assume their responsibilities as informed and active citizens, to encourage the study and practice of conservation of natural resources, to maintain an active interest in the teaching of home economics in schools and colleges, to encourage girls to study home economics, and to support programs of research in this field.

The women who made these recommendations came from every part of the country. Many chartered special busses and came in groups of 20 to 75 from a single State. Most of them were official representatives of their club or their district and also their State. Often the members back home had made substantial financial contributions to get this representation. They had a grand vacation on their way to the meeting and were eager and indefatigable sightseers, but, at the same time, seldom forgot their serious purpose of banding together to seek a solution of some of the problems which seemed to be affecting their families and their homes.

Some of the groups were accompanied by their home demonstration agents, district agents, and State home demonstration leaders. There were about 100 extension workers there from other States. The Mississippi extension staff made the smooth running of the meeting possible. But extension workers did more

than tend to routine and physical appointments of such a big meeting; at every turn they were the informal advisers on almost any problem that came up.

Seeking for more light on just what relationship the Extension Service now bears to the group and perhaps a little look to the future, I asked Director M. L. Wilson what responsibility home demonstration workers had to this organization. "That is easy," said he, "just look in 'the Joint Committee Report on Extension Programs, Policies, and Goals' and you will find that extension responsibility is to guide but not direct."

Missouri 4-H's Enjoy Unusual Visual Aids Device

ROSE S. FLOREA

Assistant Extension Editor,
Missouri



Josephine Flory, Missouri extension nutritionist, poses with "Miss 4-H," a visual aids device used in teaching nutrition to 4-H Clubs.

SHE is only a pretty doll dressed attractively in a miniature 4-H Club uniform. But she is well known and very popular throughout her home State. Unlike Bergen's Charlie McCarthy, this miniature 4-H Club girl does none of the talking. This she leaves entirely to Flora Carl, Missouri University extension nutrition-

With this tip I turned to my well-thumbed little gray book and found the following:

"The people who are to benefit from extension work should participate democratically and effectively in determining program emphasis in light of what they believe will benefit them the most. The extension agents in this process should in no sense surrender their functions as leaders. They are still the teachers. They can and should, if necessary, present their own analysis of the needs.

"This method of program planning is in accordance with the whole spirit and purpose of extension."

ist, whenever they appear together at a 4-H Club meeting for a lesson on nutrition.

When talking to a 4-H Club group, the extension nutritionist calls attention to the correct posture and healthy coloring of "Miss 4-H" and to her neat, well-pressed clothing. Her costume consists of seven articles—shoes, hose, slip, skirt, blouse, jacket, and cap—all of which are necessary for the well-dressed 4-H Club girl. And then, for that added touch of interest, Miss 4-H wears a 4-H pin and a petite over-shoulder bag.

The extension nutritionist then gives to each article of Miss 4-H's clothing the name of one of the basic seven foods. She tells the club that the meals of the day are not complete, any more than the costume is complete, unless all seven groups are represented. Wearing two slips will not take the place of a blouse or the pair of shoes. Each article of clothing in the costume, just as each group of foods, has its own special use.

The 4-H pin and over-shoulder bag add that extra note of interest to a costume in the same way seasonings, sweets, and chocolate add interest to the day's meals.

Three in One

LOIS H. SHARP, Home Demonstration Agent, Boyd County, Ky.

Kentucky home demonstration agents combined their State conference, a crafts workshop, and a camp to such good advantage that the Kentucky Home Demonstration Agents Association commissioned Lois H. Sharp, home demonstration agent, to describe it for readers of the REVIEW.

REQUESTS for information on handicrafts and handicraft techniques had been coming in from so many sections of Kentucky that Myrtle Weldon, State leader of home demonstration agents, conceived the idea of a State-wide camp, not only to take care of requests for crafts information but also to afford an opportunity for individual conferences with specialists and as a general "get acquainted week." The conference was held at the Robert Worth Bingham Memorial 4-H Camp, once the site of the famous old Tatem Springs Resort in Washington County, about 50 miles from Lexington.

Music Livens Camp

Every day began and ended with an hour of music under the direction of Jean Marie McConnell of the University of Kentucky Department of Music. She taught many songs and emphasized proper expression and techniques of directing music. The entire group of agents and staff members participated, singing and beating time to both old and new tunes. Impressive vesper services added an inspiring touch to the week.

It was one of the noisiest camps that perhaps has ever been held, with 25 women hammering copper and aluminum sheets into various shapes. Other agents were busy weaving reeds into baskets of many shapes or tooling leather. Mrs. W. O. Charles, a skilled craftsman in leather work from

Greenville, Tenn., worked with the leather group. Members of the State staff and agents had charge of the other types of handicraft work carried on. The 4-H department taught a group of girls finger painting, a craft that has been selected for 4-H camps throughout the State.

This gathering afforded a splendid opportunity for each home agent to have a program-planning conference with specialists concerning the 1950-51 program of work. Short demonstrations were given to illustrate techniques of teaching. After two classes on instruction in making a breakdown of plans of work, all new agents worked up short demonstrations, listing their important steps in the operation and key points. These demonstrations were constructively criticized by a group of older agents who had received job instruction training in previous years.

Distinguished Service Recognized

The State Home Agents Association made use of the opportunity to have a meeting, during which they recognized two outstanding agents who were also included in the group given recognition for outstanding service at the national meeting in Chicago in November—Mrs. Roxie Perkins of Harlan County and Mrs. Ruth Harlan of Hopkins County.

The camp had its lighter moments in entertainment. On the last evening the entire group pretended they were on a cruise to foreign countries. They had to have passports before they boarded the ship. Pictures, dates, and places of birth were, of course, all in fun. They ranged from the world's most prominent couples to our backwoods hillbillies. As the group pretended they traveled from one country to the next in northern Europe, games and songs changed in keeping with the country they visited. This program was conducted by a group of staff members and agents who had recently attended a recreational workshop at Berea College in Kentucky.

The entire staff voted the State-wide combination of camp and conference one of the best means of getting across a variety of extension methods.

HELP FOR CITY HOMEMAKERS

(Continued from page 211)

often obtain the cooperation of museums, libraries, art galleries, parks, and theatrical centers in the projects they undertake.

Home Bureau members are not the only ones who benefit from home economics extension work in the cities. Homemaking information is shared with nonmembers through newspaper articles and columns, radio broadcasts, and, recently, television. Nonmembers also may call or visit the extension office at any time for advice on homemaking problems. In 1949, city headquarters in this State received 35,000 telephone calls and 15,000 office calls.

In smaller New York State cities, where the work is part of the county program, urban, farm, and rural non-farm members serve on the executive committee in numbers proportionate to the population they represent; and leaders from the three geographical groups are trained in the same classes. This close relationship has its advantages as it leads to better understanding among rural and urban homemakers.

One of the most important and valuable phases of home demonstration work in the cities is the consumer education program which has helped to bring about better understanding between professional and advisory personnel in agriculture and home economics. On many occasions home demonstration agents have cooperated with county agricultural agents to move surplus farm products. Hundreds of homemakers have been led, by educational programs in Home Bureau units and other agencies, over the radio, and in the newspapers, to purchase New York State products for preservation, storage, or immediate consumption, thus relieving badly glutted markets.

It is the opinion of the leaders among farm people of New York, as well as among the members of the Extension Service, that the interests of farm and city people are much the same, and the interests of homemakers are identical. Our experience with urban home demonstration work thus far has borne out this opinion.

Slidefilms for Agricultural Workers

Popular Science Publishing Company, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y., recently completed production of five color slidefilms, which were made in cooperation with the Universities of Kentucky and Mississippi. The slidefilms will be available as a packaged unit and accompanied by a teaching manual. In the General Livestock and Dairy Judging Series, the slidefilms are entitled: (1) Breeds of Cattle; (2) Judging Beef Steers; (3) Judging Barrows; (4) Judging Sheep; and (5) Judging Dairy Cattle.

The National 4-H Fellowships

To give everyone plenty of time to get their best candidates presented for the National 4-H Fellowships, the announcement was made earlier this year. Applications have to be in the Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., by May 1, 1951.

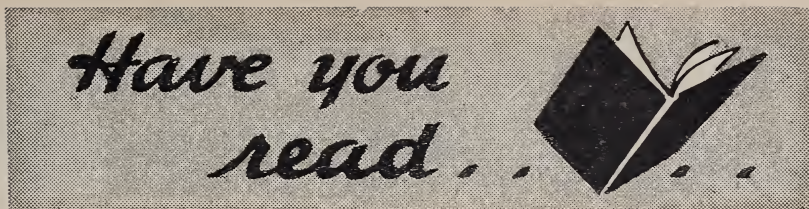
Two fellowships are made available by the Extension Service and the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. The National Committee provides \$1,200 for each fellowship for 9 months' study in Washington, D. C. under the supervision of the Extension Service, U. S. D. A.

The candidates must have a degree in agriculture or home economics with 4 years of 4-H Club work and interest continuing through college. They must not have passed their twenty-seventh birthday by June 1, 1951 and must have demonstrated a definite interest in extension work. One or more year's experience after graduation or military service is required.

Each State can nominate one young man and one young woman, but the two awards must go to different States in different regions.

The awards will be made on the basis of 20 points for the 4-H Club record, 25 points on leadership ability, 15 points on interest and experience in extension work, 20 points on academic standing, and 20 points on the potential ability to make good use of the fellowship.

The present fellows now working in Washington are Joan Howell of Oregon and Donald Foltz of Indiana.



ARC WELDING LESSONS FOR SCHOOL AND FARM SHOP. Harold L. Kugler for the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland 1, Ohio.

• This is more than a shop manual in welding. It is a book of ideas on farm equipment. It includes a comprehensive treatment on metals and their response to heat over wide ranges of temperature. It shows and explains how to weld skillfully.

The publication has 343 pages. It is illustrated with 380 photographs and drawings. It shows in detail hundreds of welds in the repair of farm machinery, and the building of labor-saving equipment.

Eight lessons cover information for the welder. This is followed with 17 operations to develop skill in welding. In addition there are suggested projects for farm or class use.

The class outlines are carefully organized in step-by-step procedures conforming to good principles of job instruction training. One of the best features of the book is the care with which safe practices are employed, discussed, and illustrated.

The book is suitable for use in classroom instruction and as a guide for the welder in the farm shop. It is pointed to agricultural engineering. Six agricultural engineers collaborated with the author in planning and reviewing the publication.—A. T. Holman, extension agricultural engineer.

THE GOOD LIFE. Fabiola Cabeza de Baca Gilbert. San Vicente Foundation, Inc., 910 Gildersleeve, Santa Fe, N. Mex. 1949. 94 pp.

• "While I am happy as a home demonstration agent to see modern kitchens and improved diets, the artist's soul in me deplores the passing of beautiful customs which in spite of New Mexico's isolation in the

past gave us happiness and abundant living."

In this remark by Mrs. Gilbert you sense something of the spirit of her delightful book in which she gives you a look in on the folklores, the customs, and the traditions of a people she has lived among and worked with all her life.

The family she tells about lives in an isolated village whose lives are in the tradition of the early New Mexicans of Spanish and Indian extraction.

This book is also a cookbook, our home economists say as delightful to try out as to read.

Perhaps a warning should be issued. The author will brook little compromise with timid or unimaginative souls who prefer blandness to the strong, hot products resulting from the use of New Mexico's staple food—chili—as well as garlic, Oregano (horse mint), mastronozo, chimaja (wild parsley), and many other herbs.

It is a book that will stimulate extension workers to a greater appreciation for their own locales as they read of the fascinating lives of New Mexicans and as they experiment with foods that are "different."

The author has achieved outstanding success as a home demonstration agent in Santa Fe County where she has lived all her life and where she worked as a home demonstration agent for 18 years.—M. L. Wilson, Director of Cooperative Extension Work.

• "One of our favorite agricultural writers is a Nebraska extension agent. We refer to A. H. DeLONG of Syracuse." That's the way Max Coffey, farm editor of the World Herald recently began his column in which he paid tribute to the veteran county agent. Mr. DeLong has been Otoe County agent for more than 30 years.

Science Flashes



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

New Breakfast Drink

Housewives may soon be buying a frozen grapefruit concentrate that will be as appealing to the eye as to the palate. ARA chemists have developed a method of preparing a frozen concentrate from pink or red grapefruit that retains the distinctive pink color and the delicious mild flavor characteristic of this fruit. The canning of juice from pink and red grapefruit has not been successful because the canned juice has a muddy, unattractive appearance. Consequently, the fruit that is not taken by the fresh-fruit trade has had little or no market. In the experiment to produce a frozen concentrate, the scientists found that the attractive pink color could be retained by simply incorporating a small amount of the grapefruit pulp.

Good Eating for Young Calves

Young calves thrive better on pellets made of artificially dried alfalfa hay than they do on average field-cured hay, according to preliminary tests made by ARA dairy scientists. The experiments were undertaken to determine the relative values of field-cured field-baled hay, artificially dried and ground hay, and artificially dried and pelleted hay as a source of carotene for calves reared on limited amounts of whole milk. The calves ate the pellets at a younger age, ate greater quantities, gained faster, and maintained higher levels of carotene and vitamin A in their blood plasma.

More Food in Same Freezer Space

The shape of the frozen-food package has more effect on the amount of food that can be packed into a home freezer than the shape of the freezer

space, our home economists find. Lack of agreement in published estimates of the amount of frozen food that can be stored in home freezers of different dimensions led to a study of seven types of storage space—one cylindrical, one cubical, and five rectangular. Fruits and vegetables were packaged in seven types of containers, all holding about the same weight of food per cubic inch. Small rectangular containers or a well-planned combination of large and small ones utilized the space to better advantage than any other type.

Not the Location But the Variety

It isn't where it was produced but the variety that is important in buying certified alfalfa seed. There has been a well-founded prejudice against southern-grown seed by northern users because the varieties commonly grown in the southern areas do not have winter hardiness and other adaptation qualities in northern sections. Variety and not place of growth is the reason for these unfavorable experiences.

Certified seed is grown from controlled foundation stocks produced in the area where the variety is adapted, and the genetic make-up of the certified seed remains practically the same, no matter where it originates. Tests conducted during the last year at numerous locations throughout the northern and eastern alfalfa-growing regions showed no significant difference between alfalfa seed produced in Arizona, California, and Montana. These findings are particularly important because a large part of the 1951 supply of certified seed of Ranger, Buffalo, and Atlantic alfalfa is being produced in the Southwest. The hot, dry weather in that area permits big yields of alfalfa seed, and

irrigation helps to insure the production of a seed crop each year.

Stack 'em End-to-End

Loading of jumbo crates of cantaloups on end, rather than lengthwise, reduced bruising of the fruit during shipment by about 50 percent and crate breakage by about 65 percent in preliminary tests. This means a saving of several hundred thousand dollars a year. The tests, carried out by the Western Growers Association in cooperation with PMA, showed that lengthwise loading of the crates resulted in badly jumbled and bruised melons, particularly in the bottom-layer crates. More split or cracked melons were also found in lengthwise than in on-end loads. On-end loads showed little or no settling and no jumbling of melons and considerably less bruising and splitting.

New Cotton Opener

A new machine for opening and fluffing baled cotton makes it clean easier and spin better. Developed at our Southern Laboratory, the new cotton-opening machine meets a long-recognized need by the textile industry for equipment to remove the increased amount of trash in mechanically harvested cotton. The new machine rapidly opens baled cotton to a loose, fluffy condition. This permits improved cleaning and blending of the fiber in conventional textile equipment. The machine has an unusually high production rate for its size—an opener large enough to loosen and fluff 2,000 pounds of cotton an hour occupies only about 6 x 8 feet of floor space. Larger machines that will open as much as 10 tons of cotton an hour can be built.

About People . . .



● **LAURA G. COOLEY**, home adviser in Ventura County, Calif., since 1946, has been appointed regional supervisor for the North and South Coast Counties, from Humboldt to Ventura. The new supervisor, who will assume her new duties on January 1, 1951, was born in Montana but received her schooling in Massachusetts, having graduated from Massachusetts State College in Amherst and Teachers College in Framingham. Before joining the California staff, Miss Cooley taught home economics in Deerfield, Mass., and in Amherst where she was head of the home economics department of the Amherst High School. Miss Cooley is the daughter of the late F. S. Cooley, State extension director of Montana, 1914-24.

● **J. E. McCLINTOCK**, agricultural editor at Ohio State University for the past 36 years, took down his shingle on September 30, and was added to the academic ranks of professors emeritus. To Mac, "those 36 years passed quickly—so quickly that it is almost impossible for me to realize that more years than are referred to as a generation have passed since I returned to Ohio State in 1914."

Born in Whigville, in Noble County, Ohio, Mac spent his boyhood on a farm, received his degree from Ohio State in 1906, whereupon he went to work for the University of Maine as an assistant professor in agronomy. In 1909 he became the first specialist in agricultural education with the U. S. Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, and in 1910 joined the International Correspondence School at Scranton, Pa., where he established correspondence courses in agricultural subjects.

A pioneer in extension information work, McClintock participated actively in the organization of the American Association of Agricultural Col-

lege Editors, serving as its president for one term. His contributions to the development of readability formulae and the use of visual aids as extension tools have been noteworthy.

● **KENNETH R. IMIG**, Iroquois County, Ill., agent, was awarded \$1,170 in a national contest for a paper describing how farmers in his county have repaired and made useful farm machinery. The paper took second honors in the Agricultural Education and Services Division of the 1950 \$25,000 agricultural award and scholarship program sponsored by the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation of Cleveland, Ohio.

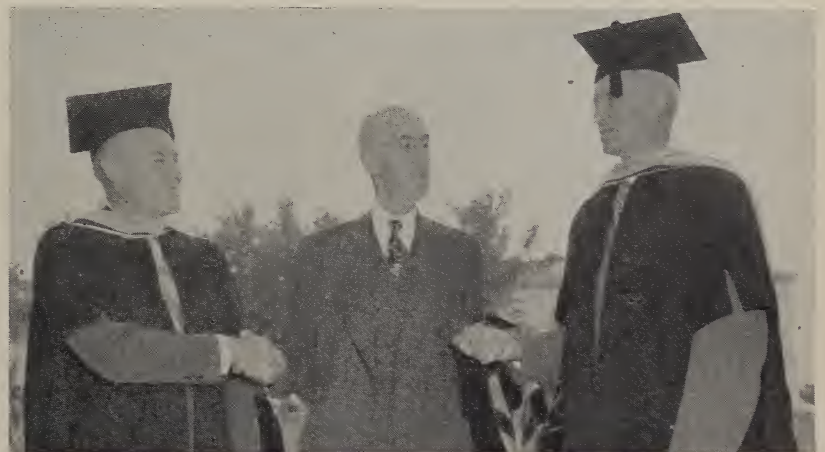
Imig has been serving Iroquois farm families since 1943. Before joining Extension, he taught vocational agriculture for 7 years. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

● **DIRECTOR F. A. ANDERSON**, Colorado (center), makes no effort to conceal his pride in congratulating **EVERY BICE** (left) and **T. G. STEWART**, members of the State staff who received master's degrees in education with a major in extension education

● In October, three specialists were added to the Wisconsin extension staff. They are Herbert Brander, extension poultryman in Eau Claire; W. E. Lyle, extension veterinarian; and James W. Crowley, extension dairyman. Mr. Lyle and Mr. Crowley have their headquarters at the university campus.

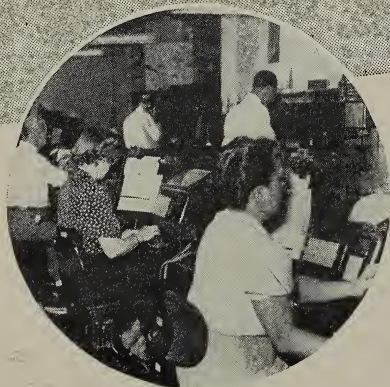
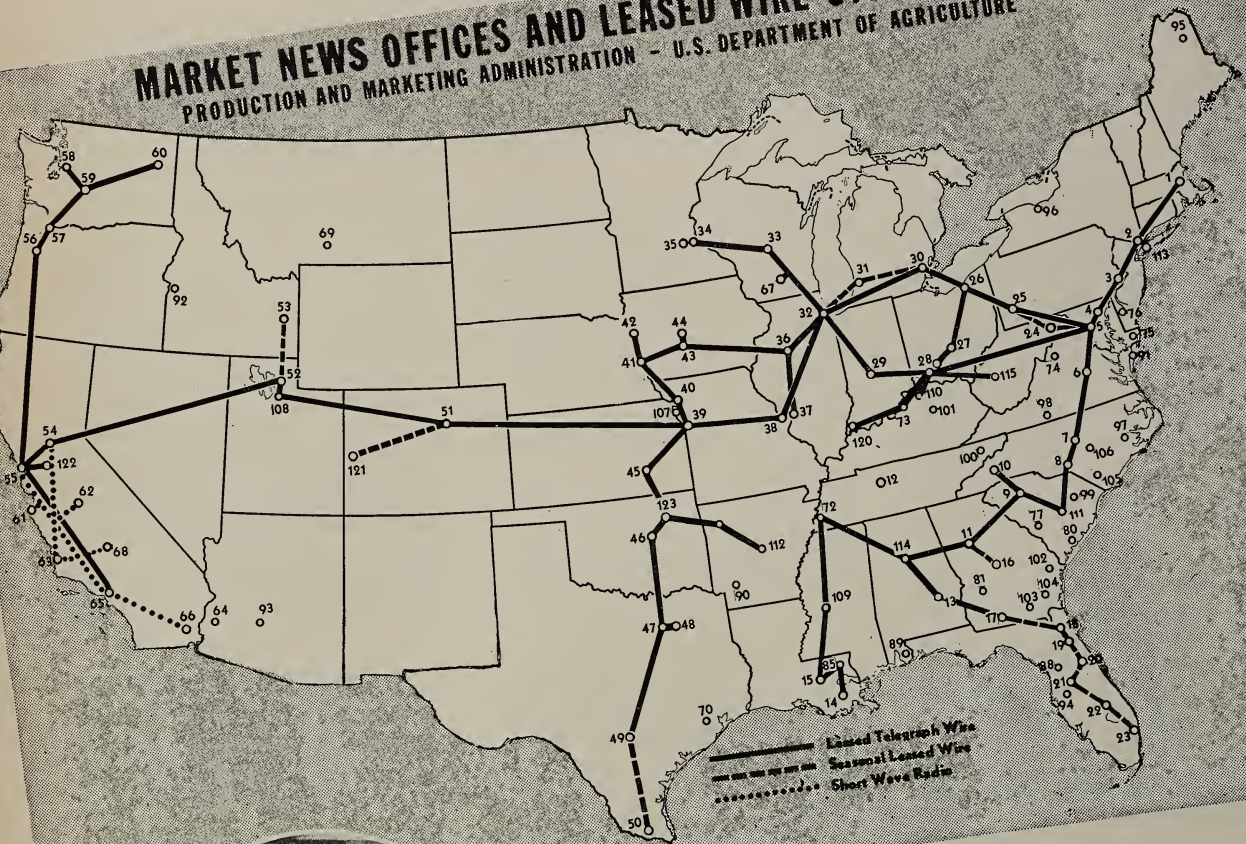
● **EILEEN ARMSTRONG**, June graduate of the University of Missouri Journalism School, has joined the information and publications staff at the University of Maryland as information specialist in home economics and 4-H Club activities. Miss Armstrong is a former 4-H member from Missouri. She carried projects in both agriculture and home economics, winning a trip to the National Club Congress in 1946. Her dairy projects also paid a large share of her college expenses.

at the summer commencement of Colorado A & M College. Attendance at the two 3-week sessions of the Colorado extension summer school this year reached a high of 297, with students enrolled from many foreign lands.



144 Market News Offices Serve Nation's Farmers

MARKET NEWS OFFICES AND LEASED WIRE SYSTEM 1950 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Federal and Federal-State market news offices located in the principal producing areas and major terminal markets issue daily and other periodic reports covering dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, livestock, cotton, tobacco, grain, and many other commodities. These reports are probably the greatest single item in helping the farmer sell his products for what they are worth. With more than 1,200 newspapers and at least 1,400 radio stations carrying the reports, timely market news is available to practically every farmer.