



EXTENSION SERVICE
Review

NOVEMBER 1950

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Next Month

● December 8-12, Extension conference to implement the recommendations of the Midcentury Conference on Children and Youth.

● The 1951-52 National 4-H Fellowships are again announced, with time for eligible 4-H Club members to get their credentials together and apply before the dead line, May 1, 1951.


● The new Social Security Law goes into effect January 1 and includes agricultural workers for the first time. Questions on who is eligible and what has to be done are, no doubt, in the offing. The gist of the program and the requirements will be featured in the December issue in a form that will be concise and easy to consult. In the meantime, it would be wise to learn the location and office hours of the nearest social security and internal revenue offices. Some of these agencies must serve several centers over a wide territory and so may be open only on certain days of the week or month. Acquaintance with these local representatives gives a good source for additional information.

● When some 2,000 women from 40 States converged on Biloxi, Miss., in mid-October for their twelfth annual meeting they developed a program of work which indicated some of the things they want in a home demonstration program. What they did and some of the implications for extension workers is reported by Clara Bailey Ackerman for the stay-at-homes.

● The market news service is one of the most appreciated services of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. What it is and does will be featured in an article and on the back page of the December issue.

● Wisconsin school forests are well known, but when the Boston School Forest finished a 13-year planting program on 80 acres of land it was something unusual which has been reported by Fred B. Trenk, extension forester.

● A thoughtful article on public policy education in Extension by Art Mauch of Michigan is the result of a talk he made at the Nebraska annual extension conference. The reasons for undertaking activity in this field and some of the problems involved are discussed.



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Review

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This husband understands and cooperates.



Young homemakers discuss outside activities.

Can a Young Woman Be a Good Homemaker and Take Part in Outside Activities?

EVERICE PARSONS, Home Demonstration Agent, Ulster County, N. Y.

YOUNG homemakers can and do take part in community activities in Ulster County, N. Y. For many years their interest in the Extension Service was limited to child and family life study clubs, but within the last 5 years a growing number have enrolled in other phases of the home-making program. They have joined established groups that have been running for years, and have made a place for themselves with their spontaneity and enthusiasm. They like to learn from those older than themselves, and the older ones like to learn from them too.

Many of the younger women have proved responsible and excellent leaders. Because of their ability we asked a panel of them to discuss at the county-wide fall rally, the controversial topic "Can a Young Woman be a Good Homemaker and Take Part in Outside Activities?"

The four young women who made

up the panel ranged in age from the early to the late twenties, and had one to three children each. When asked to participate, they sent in pertinent questions which served to coordinate their thinking in advance.

These young women defined a "good" homemaker as a woman who makes her house a home. Her family comes first. In her home you find love and harmony among family members. This situation is not just something that happens but is planned and worked for.

She takes part in community activities that benefit her family, either directly or indirectly. This means that she has to choose in terms of what she expects to get from the activity and consider the time it requires her to be away from home.

What can she find of value outside her home? New ideas, new attitudes, friendliness, comradeship, they said. One young woman, a newcomer to

the community, declared she had made no friends in the year she lived there until she met them through extension service activities. Outside contacts make her housework more pleasant. She has something to look forward to and to think about later. Then, too, even though she has enjoyed being away for a few hours, when she returns, home looks much better to her.

They find that study clubs give the homemaker help with her children. Hearing women discuss their problems is both comforting and reassuring. One's own children seem more normal and one's troubles minimized. The social hour is an enjoyable part of all meetings.

The attitude of the husbands toward their wives being away was a most important factor in determining whether or not they could engage in outside activities. Their own husbands, they said, liked the idea, were proud of their accomplishments, and wanted to hear all about each occasion when they returned home.

As to the time required to be away from home the panel members agreed the homemaker could participate in activities during school hours in moderation, if the children are of school age. If they are of preschool age, there will be happier children, less friction at home, fewer undone chores for father, if the mother attends meetings after 8 p. m., when the children are in bed. Occasionally small children may be left with another mother. By taking turns with

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What Our 4-H Achievements Represent

GERTRUDE L. WARREN, 4-H Club Organization

NEARLY 2 million 4-H Club members are being honored during our National 4-H Achievement Week, November 4-12, for accomplishments that exceed, at the midcentury mark, those of any previous year. Made up of the individual accomplishments, often small, of boys and girls in many communities, the totaled figures are impressive and significant: 100,000 acres in gardens; 1 million head of livestock; 9 million birds in poultry projects; 16 million quarts of food preserved; 30 million meals prepared; with comparable increases in most of the wide variety of activities that 4-H Club work now includes.

Assurance that this gain is on a substantial basis is given by the continued increase in the percentage of club members who completed their work. Percentage of completions in 1946 was 76.12. Now it has climbed to 77.8 percent, and this has been accomplished even though it is combined with a continued increase in the number of young people enrolled.

All extension workers can take pride in this record for all have contributed to it. With our thoughts turned to the year ahead, the problems it brings, the many new responsibilities to youth and parents, we can profitably set down some of the factors that have contributed to our ability to make this record.

ADVANCED TRAINING FOR 4-H WORKERS

For some years, summer school courses for additional professional training have been available to extension workers carrying on 4-H Club work. Additional numbers of agents have been able to take such courses the past 3 years through the scholarships provided by the Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., especially for county 4-H workers. Two scholarships of \$100 each were given to each of the 12 Northeastern States in 1948. In

1949 and 1950 a similar number in addition were made available to the 11 Western States, Alaska, and Hawaii. The two National 4-H Fellowships, provided annually by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, in cooperation with the Federal Extension Service, have returned to the work with youth a number of extension workers whose study in Washington continues to enrich the programs in many States.

RESEARCH IN METHODS

In keeping with the Extension Service's belief in the importance of research in improving our methods of work, we have been making studies of 4-H Club work for many years. We have, among other phases, studied our selection, training, and use of voluntary local leaders. Studies have included parent cooperation and other factors that affect the vitality of 4-H Clubs. Results of this continuing research are made the sub-

ject of a series of pamphlets to be pondered by extension workers, of articles in professional magazines, of extension conference discussions, and of texts for summer school and other professional classes. We can see the beneficial effects of this earnest endeavor on the part of extension agents in the steadily rising quality and extent of the 4-H Club program.

TRAINING FOR LOCAL LEADERS

This past year 38 percent of all extension leader-training meetings were for those working with youth. On an average, each local leader attended three training meetings. Methods pertaining to both subject matter and organization were included in programs for these meetings. As one means of encouraging and helping the voluntary leaders, a large number of States have county organizations of local 4-H leaders. Some States have district and State organizations for their local leaders with meetings at regular intervals. Regularly issued house organs for leaders are published by several States. Recognition of leaders' service through the presentation of special pins and certificates has been featured both locally and at State 4-H events. Moreover, it has been increasingly the practice to include the voluntary leaders in general dis-

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Ali Aran of Bursa, Turkey, joins in the discussions of a group of National 4-H Camp delegates.

Self-Help Pays Dividends

KENNETH R. BOORD

Assistant Extension Editor, West Virginia

IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, W. Va., Helvetia-Pickens community is getting a first-hand sample of how self-help pays dividends.

The community joined West Virginia's Rural Community Development Program (now the Country Life Program) in 1948. Sponsored by the Extension Young Men and Women Club, organized in November 1946, Helvetia-Pickens won a third-place award and a cash prize of \$100, a gift of the Upper Monongahela Valley Association.

What did they do with that \$100? It started a "kitty" for a community health service.

DENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM

Located in a remote spot in the mountains, the community has a problem of getting adequate health facilities. For instance, it's a long trip to the dentist's office—so many families simply do not make the trip.

The Young Men and Women Club members realized that fluorine treatment—now recognized by the dental profession as an important step toward preventing tooth decay—would mean a great deal to the dental health of the community's children. Thus, it was decided that all children of school age should receive this treatment. Dr. Tom Cox of Elkins came over and explained about dental health in general and about fluorine treatment to prevent tooth decay. A poll was taken at the meeting to see how many children would like to have the treatment. The poll showed that 121 children needed the treatment.

Dr. H. L. Gaston, of Buckhannon, who formerly had practiced dentistry at Pickens, when asked to help readily agreed. In individual cases, the full treatment costs around \$12. Dr. Gaston agreed to do the job at \$3.50 per child.

Members of the YMW Club realized that the \$100 in the "kitty" wouldn't go far. For here were 121 patients at

\$3.50 each—so a total of \$423.50 was needed. The parents "chipped in" with \$2 per child. But that still left a deficit of \$81.50. The community raised enough—through socials, plays, and other entertainments—not only to pay for the treatment but also to give \$50 to the dentist's wife in appreciation for her assistance in giving the treatments.

The dentist spent a month on the job, and the 121 children received the full treatment. The dentist himself was deeply impressed. Now he is spending certain days each month in the community. Thus, Helvetia-Pickens now has a badly needed dentist.

Among the groups that contributed, in addition to the YMW Club itself, were the I. O. O. F. Lodge, the Pickens Farm Women's Club, the Pythian Sisters, the Helvetia Farm Women's Club, churches, the Pickens senior high-school-class-play group, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and others.

But the health program didn't stop there.

MEDICAL CLINIC

The only physician to serve the entire Helvetia-Pickens area is now 86 years of age and has practiced medicine in the community for 60 years. So medical care likewise is indeed a problem.

The YMW Club discussed the possibility of a medical clinic for children. They obtained the services of Dr. H. D. Almond of Buckhannon. The home of Miss Nell Bennett was used as an office.

During December and January, 184 children were examined at a cost of \$1 each (including infants through the high-school group). Compared to the ordinary cost of a trip to Buckhannon or Elkins (35 or 40 miles distant), plus the office call charge of \$2 or \$3, this clinic price was a great



A dental clinic in which 121 children received full fluorine treatment as a means toward preventing tooth decay was the principal activity of Helvetia-Pickens' participation in West Virginia's 1949-50 Country Life Program. The community came out tops in the competition, too!

saving to the people of Helvetia-Pickens. Besides, it provided a physical checkup for many children who otherwise would not have had one.

Members of the YMW group assisted the doctor on various days.

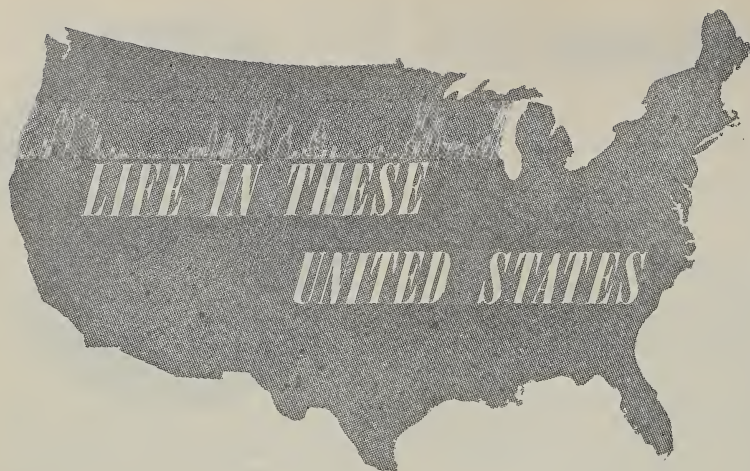
ANOTHER PRIZE

The dental program loomed important in the 1949 Young Men and Women Clubs Contest, sponsored jointly by the State Extension Service. Helvetia-Pickens took top spot and received a \$20 cash award. The score card by which the club's activities were judged was divided into categories of plan of work, monthly meetings, special activities, and community service. The contest is sponsored in counties, served by a railroad which offers prizes, to stimulate and encourage older rural youth to form themselves into definitely organized groups to gain experience in organization and community leadership.

Highlighting outstanding service to the community was the dental health program sponsored by the YMW Club, for the young men and women raised more than 40 percent of the total cost of the service.

And now Helvetia-Pickens has just won an even bigger dividend in the 1949-50 Country Life Program. Of the 22 communities participating in the competition, Helvetia-Pickens was

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Iowa Youths Find Out How North Carolina 4-H Members Live

BILL HUMPHRIES, Assistant Extension Editor, North Carolina

IF A NEW STYLE of square dancing sweeps the Midwest soon, it will be only one of many results of a unique 4-H Club exchange project started last summer by boys and girls of Washington County, Iowa, and Haywood County, N. C.

The second phase of the project was concluded in late summer when 46 Iowa club members returned home after spending a week in western North Carolina's scenic and prosperous Haywood County. Previously, in July of last year, 38 Haywood boys and girls had spent a week in the land of the tall corn.

The exchange, first of its kind to be tried in the United States, was designed to broaden the understanding of rural young people in the two counties. Leaders agree that results have far exceeded expectations.

For example, many of the Iowans came to Haywood County expecting to find nothing but shacks, run-down mountain farms, and "a bunch of hillbillies." Instead, they went home convinced that Haywood is "a wonderful section."

They were impressed with the scenic beauty of the mountains, the neatness and attractiveness of their hosts' homes, the scientific farming

methods used. Most of all, they were deeply touched by the cordial hospitality they received on every hand.

"Never have I seen such friendly people," one visitor declared. "Why, they'd give you the shirt off their back if you asked them to."

The group included 26 girls, 20 boys, Home Agent Ruth Foster, Assistant Farm Agent Gus Alsip, and 2 neighborhood leaders, Mrs. Donald Robinson and Mrs. Melvin Booth. The youths were chosen on the basis of their record in 4-H Club work.

After an 800-mile drive by bus from Washington, Iowa, the visitors arrived in Haywood about midafternoon Monday. They were met at the county line by a motorcade of 29 cars carrying representatives of virtually every organization in the county. The group drove into Waynesville, down the main street, and to the courthouse lawn, where music was given by the Waynesville High School band and refreshments were served.

The boys and girls were assigned to various homes throughout the county for the week. Many stayed with youths who had been their guests in Washington County last year.

On their "free" days, they spent

their time doing regular farm or household chores, getting to know host families, and attending small parties and picnics. Wednesday was devoted to a tour of the Biltmore estate near Asheville and a trip to Mount Pisgah. On Thursday, they were taken to several outstanding beef cattle farms near Waynesville and to the Champion Paper & Fibre Co. plant at Canton. That night they attended a performance of the Kermit Hunter pageant, "Unto These Hills," at the Cherokee Mountainside Theater.

The young guests from the Hawkeye State varied in their reactions to western North Carolina. One was struck by the fact that "the corn's taller than I figured." Another commented that "people sure live close together here." A third seemed impressed with the variety of crops grown in the mountains.

All agreed, though, that the week-long visit was one of the most enjoyable experiences of their lives.

Most of the boys were impressed with the smallness of the farms and how easy it is to make a living on them. They agreed that Iowa is more mechanized because its farms are larger and the land is flatter.

They agreed, too, that the region in and around the Smokies is as beautiful as any they ever hope to see.

Town and county officials, businessmen, and civic clubs joined hands with Haywood Farm Agent Wayne Corpening and Home Agent Mary Cornwell to see that the visitors had a good time. Picnics, barbecues, parties, and other recreational events were held almost every day during the week.

Center of many of the activities was the new 4-H Club Camp located at the branch experiment station near Waynesville. The camp's recently completed pool provided facilities for swimming parties, and the main dining hall was used for both eating and square dancing.

The "mountain shuffle" proved to be a tricky step for the visitors. But they learned quickly. At the square dance held Saturday night, prior to their departure Sunday morning, they swung their partners like old-timers as the figures were called.

Bulletin Booth Serves Iowa State Fair Visitors

FOR A PERIOD of one day's time at the Iowa State Fair this year we asked women who visited our home economics extension bulletin booth to answer a little questionnaire at the same time they signed up for the bulletins they wanted.

The questions were: "Before you visited the booth did you know about this bulletin service from Iowa State College?" "Do you live in town or in the country?" "Do you know your county extension home economist?" "Have you ever asked her for bulletins or other help?"

The home economics bulletin booth was set up in connection with county exhibits depicting various phases of the home economics extension program. Women who visited the booths and wished additional information to take home with them were referred to "The Bulletin Center" for help.

Of the 288 homemakers who filled out the questionnaire for us approximately 1 out of every 4 did not know that the college prepared bulletins and leaflets on homemaking subjects. Half of this group lived in town, and two-thirds of these women did not know the county extension home economist. This probably is not too surprising as it is only within recent years that there has been a trend toward reaching town homemakers with the home economics extension program.

Of the women who lived in the country, however, two-thirds knew who the home economist was, but some of this group had never asked her for bulletins or other help.

Visitors to the booth included a few women from the other States; and if they were not familiar with the extension service, they were advised that a similar program and publications of the same nature were available in their States.

Homemakers are not greedy about bulletins. They choose carefully and hesitate to order any bulletins which they think they may have on file at home. Many newcomers to the booth

rather bashfully said: "I've ordered so many I feel selfish." And yet we knew that because they had spent from one-half to an hour's time examining bulletins on a busy sightseeing day at the fair they really wanted the booklets.

Many expected to pay for the bulletins and were surprised that the college provided this service free of charge except in the case of a few publications. Even in the case of booklets which carried a charge of 15 cents to 25 cents there was little hesitancy about spending the money.

County home economists and home economics supervisors assisted the home economics editors in manning the booth for the 8-day period. Commenting on the service of the booth, Mrs. Mildred Wellman, extension supervisor, said: "Always we are impressed by the number of persons stopping by who have no, or just a sketchy, knowledge of the college's desire to be helpful to all the peoples of this and other States. As they learn the real role of the home economist within the county and of the various other ways through which the college hopes to help homemakers and their families, the people are interested, impressed, and grateful. The supervisors feel that this bulletin

booth is a splendid way of increasing people's understandings of the many helpful services offered by the Iowa State College."

POPULAR BULLETINS

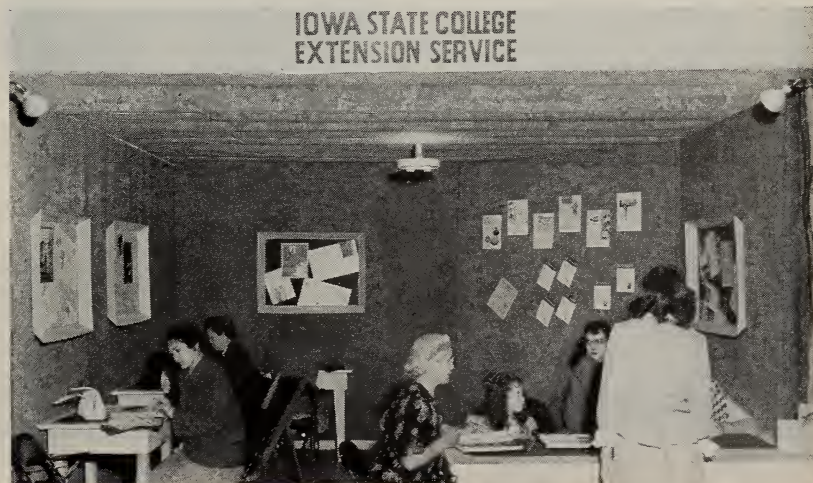
Foods bulletins led in popularity, with "Desserts, Delicious and Nutritious," "Teas, Parties, and Buffets," "Freezing Fruits, Vegetables and Prepared Foods," and "Good Salads" in greatest demand.

In family relationships, the most sought-after booklet dealt with "Home-Made Furniture for Children," largely because Scott County homemakers had presented an exhibit showing how children's furniture could fit into the home. Next in line came "The Road Ahead in Discipline," a bulletin which we had featured in a wall display.

In home furnishings, the majority of requests were for two booklets on how to renovate furniture—"Refinishing Furniture" and "Reupholstering a Chair at Home" (Oregon State's excellent bulletin).

A series of sewing leaflets rated most interest in textiles and clothing, and again the reason could be traced back to the fact that Dallas County homemakers had presented an exhibit

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WE WAVED good-by to our last detachment of rural youth as their train bore them away on the first lap of their journey to the United States. It was the end of months of hard work that began last February.

The Regional Agricultural Branch Panel had held 8 meetings at seven different points in Wuerttemberg-Baden. There they had interviewed some 300 farm youth from all parts of Wuerttemberg-Baden. We had helped the folks in the French zone set up a similar panel. They had interviewed at least 100 youth in the French zone.

The results were passed on to the Land Selection Committee which finally selected 120 from Wuerttemberg-Baden and 36 from the French zone. All information concerning them went to Bad Nauheim, and then to Washington. On the first of June, we finally knew that 83 had been selected from the American Zone of Wuerttemberg-Baden and 18 from the French Zone. On June 15, 56 boys and 41 girls were on their way to America.

Of course, our work is paralleled in all the rest of western Germany with 366 rural youth scheduled to go to the United States. Practically all of this group, destined for America to live on American farms for one full year, left during the last 2 weeks of June 1950.

This program started over a year ago as a result of chance conversation the writer had with "Bob" Zigler, a devout churchman of the Church of the Brethren, who from his office in Geneva, Switzerland, directed the Welfare Program of the Brethren Service Commission for western Europe. They also have performed some very good work in Poland and other countries, in those areas which now lie behind the Iron Curtain.

Mr. Zigler came in to see me about bringing dairy heifers to western Germany for distribution to refugee families. As we discussed this, I remarked: "Mr. Zigler, I believe you would do more good taking boys and girls to the United States to live with farm families and have first-hand experience with democracy, than bringing heifers over here to western Germany."

Well, he liked the idea and re-

"We Eagerly Await Their Return"

James F. Keim writes that they surely will be glad to see the **German Young Folks** now returning after a year of living on American farms. Mr. Keim tells how he helped select the young folks coming to this country and of the high hopes with which they set out. Mr. Keim is well known to Review readers since prewar years, when he wrote of working with Pennsylvania 4-H Clubs, and now he keeps us informed of extension work in Germany, where he is **Community Activities Adviser with the Agricultural Office of the Land Commissioner, Wuerttemberg-Baden, Germany.**

counted their experience with some Polish lads that they had taken to the United States when they were operating in Poland. Many extension workers will remember these Polish youth. He said, "Of course, I would like to take boys and girls of high-school age, not boys and girls ready for college, put them out to live with our good American farmers, where they'll learn to live and work and really learn democracy."

The idea grew. Officials in Frankfurt and the Cultural Exchange people in Bad Nauheim became interested. Meanwhile I wrote up a project and selected 40 young folks whom the Brethren Service agreed to

sponsor. The Exchange Division accepted the offer and 41 young folks set sail for America last fall.

The program has caught on, and this year the USDA Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations is also taking part in facilitating the assignment of farm youth from Western Germany to American farm families by working through the free-farmers' organization and the Cooperative Extension Service.

Is the program worth while? The possibilities look good at this date. We have a total of 47 youngsters among those now in the States. Letters and reports received to date would indicate that the lessons in democracy



Edeltraut Schwarzer, the youngest of Wuerttemberg-Baden's group.



Part of a group bound for the United States (In center) James F. Keim

are taking root. What is also most encouraging is how well the young folks we have "over there" now have fared in attending our vocational agricultural high schools. Several report with pride how they made the class honor roll month after month. We have received invitations to graduations and one boy writes that he has been accepted for entry as a freshman at Michigan State Agricultural College for next year. Furthermore, their glowing accounts of their friendly welcome and their experiences with American farm folks make all of us feel proud of the American farmer and his family.

Among those returning this autumn we anticipate some very fine possibilities for rural local leaders.

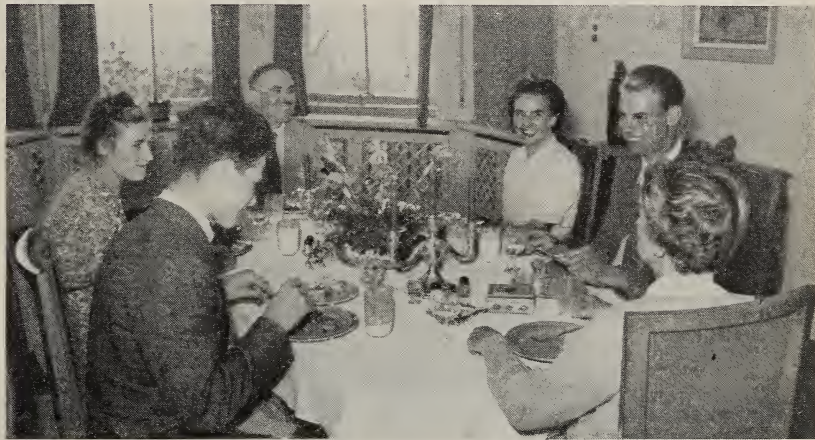
A feature of the program which is also worth recording is that folks who have been to the United States have helped us in briefing the students for their forthcoming trip. The talks and information on the "American Way of Life" given at the briefing meetings have been an integral part of our efforts.

Parents of these young people, their local newspapers, and all of us who have had a part in setting these young people on their way are very proud of them and are eagerly awaiting their return.

As for those of us, who represent the American Way of Living, we believe that we are really building a democratic Germany.



A Land Selection Committee session, screening the applicants from the French Zone. At head of table, Mrs. E. Elliott, with selection committee on her left and other guests on her right.



Briefing meeting for agricultural student trainees on June 1, 1950.



...ates, with their parents, brothers, and sisters.
... community activities adviser.



Maj. Gen. C. P. Gross, land commissioner for Wuerttemberg-Baden speaks to one of the girls and mother.

Maine County Sets Up 4-H Livestock Foundation

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Maine, has something which has attracted considerable attention throughout the United States. And it was one of the first organizations of its type to be formed.

It's the Cumberland County 4-H Livestock Foundation.

Chairman and originator of the foundation is James A. Golden, Jr., of Portland, Cumberland County 4-H Club agent for the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Maine.

The basic purpose of the foundation is to help worthy 4-H Club boys who want to be dairymen or swinememen to get a real start in farming. The point at which this foundation differs from others of its type is that it tries to have the boy set up with a 10-cow herd by the time he leaves high school. This will permit him to

go into business in partnership with his father or on his own at a relatively early age. To do this, the foundation often lends more than one animal to the same 4-H member.

Other purposes listed by the foundation are to aid in the promotion of better father-and-son farm partnerships or arrangements, to aid in keeping good farms productive and intact, and to assist marginal farms to become profitable whenever advisable and possible, to help improve the economic production of livestock products on farms where foundation animals are placed, to help improve the standard of living in the community through increased returns from livestock and making the products available to consumers, and to promote quality of 4-H Club work.

"We also feel that there's a real need for increasing dairy cattle num-

bers in Maine," says Golden. "As Francis Buzzell, chief of the division of animal industry, Maine Department of Agriculture, points out, 4-H animal projects can help halt the decline of the past 30 years in the livestock population of Maine."

The initial cost to the 4-H member for his calf or pig is the insurance fee. Later he gives the foundation the first heifer calf or three gilts from the first three litters. Animals thus returned to the foundation are lent to other deserving 4-H members.

The livestock foundation was put into operation in March 1949, after more than a year of careful planning and organizing. Golden consulted farmers, the other extension agents, and other agricultural leaders, Extension Service specialists, Buzzell, and the commissioner of agriculture, A. K. Gardner. In general, they agreed that a need existed for a 4-H Livestock Foundation.

Gardner has commented, "I like to see young people interested in a practical way in Maine agriculture, particularly in the Maine livestock industry. This 4-H Livestock Foundation seems to do the job or offer the opportunity for the job to be done in a very effective manner. If we are to replace our relatively old livestock producers with young blood, we must begin early with youngsters and arouse their interest before they leave school."

Gardner described the project as "well thought out" and "very much worth while." He said that it should have the support of all those interested in Maine livestock as well as in Maine youngsters.

The foundation is administered by several outstanding dairymen in Cumberland County: Ray E. Gordon, Harrison A. Felch, Arthur D. Andrew, Roland S. Sanborn, and Edward L. Young, all of Gorham; Clinton F. Rines, of Westbrook, and Golden and County Agricultural Agent W. Sherman Rowe, of Portland.

Initially, the foundation was given



Clarence E. Gordon, 17, 4-H member from Gorham, is shown presenting the first heifer calf born under the 4-H Livestock Foundation plan to Kenneth M. Dunton, Jr., 15, of Gorham. Dunton was chosen to receive the calf by the foundation directors. The calf was born to an animal originally given to Gordon by the foundation. The mother of the calf in the picture, Homeland Basil Ethyl, on advanced registry test, made 3,670 pounds of milk and 176 pounds of butterfat in 112 days. She also was 4-H grand champion Jersey and placed second in the open classes at Eastern State Exposition in 1948.

a boost by the Sears-Roebuck Foundation that offered \$7,500 for the purchase of 10 calves annually over a 3-year period. Southern Maine breeding associations, working closely with the 4-H Livestock Foundation, added a number of quality calves and will give more during the coming months. Henry Black, of West Baldwin, gave the first calf to the foundation. It was a Jersey sired by an outstanding bull.

Thirty-three animals have been placed through the foundation to date. They include Ayrshires, Guernseys, Holsteins, and Jerseys. Calves donated by the foundation must classify good or better in body conformation. They must be daughters of cows which have produced not less than 400 pounds of butterfat annually and sired by a bull whose dam had at least one record of 500 pounds of butterfat per year. All records for this purpose are on twice-a-day, 305-day milking basis. Animals given away are as far as possible above this minimum standard.

4-H members receiving the calves must agree to carry out good feeding, breeding, and management practices and do other things in their own best interest. The foundation requires that all these animals be covered by complete and floating coverage insurance, meaning that the animal is covered no matter what happens to it, even should it contract brucellosis. In case of the loss of an animal the insurance money is used to buy another animal of equal value to replace the one lost.

All foundation animals are registered and transferred to the boy in his name only. The foundation has a contract with the boy.

MONEY FOR WORK

Money for the foundation's work has been given by private businesses, service clubs, and local breed associations since the Sears-Roebuck Foundation initial contribution. So far the foundation has an investment of some \$15,000 in 4-H animals, and that amount will keep increasing.

The directors are all successful dairymen and businessmen who are willing to make sacrifices to aid the program. They are glad to drop everything on their home farms and go on trips and hold meetings to

further the foundation's work. Their services are purely voluntary. The directors were presented with certificates of recognition last October at their annual meeting.

The directors visit each boy every few months to see how he's doing and make suggestions for improvement. Any boy in Cumberland County interested in dairying as a career is welcome to apply to the committee for consideration for a purebred calf. Boys who have received calves to date come from Otisfield, West Baldwin, Gorham, Windham, West Falmouth, Cumberland Center, Freeport, Scarborough, and Pownal.

The directors believe that these boys must learn to compete under the same conditions that face adult dairymen in the county. By owning high-producing animals and carrying out the best management and breeding prac-

tices, they should be able to build an efficient and good-sized herd that can make money for its owner.

Eleven purebred swine have been placed with 4-H Club boys in the county so far, too. These gilts must be properly fed, kept by themselves, maintained clean and inoculated against disease, and complete records on the gilt and her litters must be kept. The 4-H member agrees to return to the foundation a total of three gilts 8 to 12 weeks old from the first three litters, with the foundation having first choice. These gilts must be registered by the member.

County Club Agent Golden and the directors and the county agricultural agent will put in many more hours of hard work in furthering the work of the foundation, but they believe it is accomplishing its purpose and is well worth the effort.

Bulletin Booth

(Continued from page 191)

on modern steps in sewing. A Washington County booth on a home sewing center aroused much interest in a leaflet on how to construct the center.

In the home management and housing field, requests for "Make Your Kitchen Modern," a remodeling booklet, were high. This bulletin has been displayed for 3 years and still in great demand. Other information which homemakers sought as a result of viewing a booth on legal matters pertaining to the family was on "Business Procedures for Women."

An agricultural booth, located adjacent to agricultural extension exhibits from the college served much the same purpose as the home economics booth. Members of the extension information staff and district extension supervisors were in charge of this booth. Orders placed by visitors at both booths were returned to the college each day in order that they could be promptly filled.

● This year's Coles County, Ill., 4-H Show was the largest ever held in the county. Earl Snearley says that more than 294 entries, consisting of 405 head of livestock, were displayed.

● KATHARINE E. BENNETT, assistant State leader in California, died at her home in Oakland on September 12 after an illness of several months.

Miss Bennett devoted her entire professional life to agricultural extension work. She served as county home demonstration agent and as assistant State home demonstration leader in Wyoming from 1917 to 1921, when she joined the California extension staff as home demonstration agent for two counties of the State. In 1943 she was appointed assistant leader in charge of the supervision of home economics work in the coast counties.

● ROBERT C. CLARK, specialist in youth work at Cornell University, has been appointed 4-H Club leader at the University of Wisconsin, succeeding Wakelin McNeel, who retired on July 1.

A former 4-H Club member, Clark grew up on a farm in Ohio and holds B. S. and M. S. degrees from Ohio State University, where he received the Danforth fellowship as a junior and the Vivian award as the outstanding senior in the college of agriculture. He served with the Navy in the Philippines and Japan from 1943 to 1946 and helped to set up and operate Naval Radio Tokyo for Admiral Ballantine and General MacArthur.

Science Flashes



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

Feed June Grasses in December

Research on making and storing grass silage is enabling dairymen to fit their herds to their pastures and avoid wastes that used to be almost unavoidable. With practically all pasture mixtures the spring growth is luxuriant and feed production tapers off during the hot summer months. On many dairy farms the herd has been limited to the capacity of July and August pastures, with the result that much of the high-quality grass of May and June has not been consumed. Use of grass silage makes it relatively simple for a good manager to keep more cows on his farm with adequate feed the year round. Under a rotation plan of grazing, a dairyman may have half a dozen fenced pastures that will carry his herd through the summer. In the spring flush he will need only three or four of these pastures. He can keep the herd off two or three until the grasses reach the stage most desirable for silage, then harvest and store them in the silo for winter feeding.

New Wheat for 1951

The new leaf-rust-resistant wheat, named Lee, is the result of 40 years research, in which plant breeders, pathologists, chemists, and explorers participated. Lee, a hard red spring wheat variety for the Midwest, is resistant to all the leaf-rust races known to be present in North America. Seed has been distributed for increase in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Canada, and supplies should be available for release to farmers in 1951. The new wheat was named in honor of Lee Alexander, who, for many years before his death, was foreman of the nursery plots at University Farm, St. Paul, where the new variety was developed.

More About Nematode Control

The more scientists learn about nematodes, the less they like them. Nematodes, or eelworms, work the same sort of mischief below ground that insects do above ground. They cause gall formation, distorted growth, spindling, dwarfing, crinkling of leaves, lack of vigor, dying branches, decay, and a host of other highly undesirable problems in growing crops. They are present in all soils that support plant growth. Increased use of soil fumigants for nematode control has raised the important question of their effect on the soil. Tests begun in 1946 with the dichloropropene-dichloropropane mixture (trade-named Shell D-D and Dowfume N) have shown no noticeable ill effects either on the soil or on crops. In fact, sweet corn on treated plots grew and produced normally through the 4 years, whereas that on untreated control plots declined sharply the fourth year, apparently because of an increase of nematodes or other noxious organisms.

Bigger and Better Bread

"The loaf of bread was bigger and more symmetrical, had a golden-brown, appealing crust and a softer and more silky texture. Eaten either as plain bread or toasted, it tasted much better." This is the way our dairy products scientists describe the experimental bread they made, in which they used 6 percent milk solids. Studying the use of milk and milk products in bread and other baked goods, they found that milk solids can be used in practically any type of baked goods and that milk improves the physical properties as well as the nutritional value. They also tried fluid whey, plain and sweetened condensed whey, and dried whey in

sweet baked goods. When 6 to 12 percent of whey solids were used, the result was a soft, cakelike texture and an attractive brown crust color. The shelf life was longer, too. Whey for this purpose was specially treated. The ultimate goal of these studies is more milk in bakery products.

Old Rule Doesn't Fit New Hog

How to figure the dressed weight of hogs while they're still on the hoof has long been the \$64 question with buyers of livestock for slaughter. As a rule, this percentage varies with fatness. However, some of the new meat-type hogs do not fit this rule. The new hog has been bred to yield greater quantities of lean meat and less fat. So the thickness of the fat on his back—the usual index of fatness in hogs—will not be an infallible guide to his carcass weight. Our hog scientists back this up with data on 32 hogs weighing about 225 pounds apiece. At a back-fat thickness of about 1.6 inches, for example, they found a variation ranging up to 5 percent in dressing percentage.

Forage Partners

Grass-legume mixtures are the No. 1 choice in the Northeast for use on pasture lands, with orchard grass taking the lead as a companion crop for ladino clover or alfalfa. Improved strains of orchard grass now under test look quite promising. Some have greater leafiness than standard orchard grass. They are more winter hardy and mature later, which means they will make better companion varieties for clovers or alfalfa and produce better hay, because they won't be quite so mature when the legumes are ready for the first cutting. Commercial quantities of seed of these improved orchard grasses will not be available for some time.

4-H Achievements

(Continued from page 188)

district and State extension events as well as to provide special programs for their needs. Last year voluntary leaders, themselves, guided 4-H members in the 450,000 meetings held by these members.

Extension workers agree that an important part of 4-H training can be carried on best at camps. In 1945, the 4-H Clubs in slightly more than 2,000 counties had the use of camping facilities, in many cases the property of the 4-H Clubs. By the end of the past year, the number of counties with such equipment had increased to 2,554. The fact that each year the 4-H members and their leaders in these counties have had an opportunity to obtain special training and to talk with members and leaders from other clubs in their county has undoubtedly contributed to the enthusiasm and ability of the boys and girls and to the interest of other boys and girls and their parents in the activities of the 4-H Clubs.

Camp sites for State-wide or district use have been completed in post-war years in several States through the cooperation of interested groups, including the 4-H Club members themselves. Among those recently completed or under way are Kansas' Rock Springs Ranch; Illinois' Memorial 4-H Camp; Camp Schaub in North Carolina, serving the western part of the State; the Southeast Missouri 4-H Camp, serving 13 counties; the Camp in Scott Able Canyon, N. Mex., serving an equal number of counties; and Camp Harry Daniels, near Orangeburg, S. C., to which each of the 33 counties in which Negro 4-H Clubs are organized send 70 boys and girls for a week's training. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Mississippi, Georgia, Iowa, and other States have sites in view or bought, plans drawn, subscriptions under way, and other milestones passed on their way to permanent State 4-H camps. These activities and the improvements made in facilities and programs for county camps have aided immeasurably in the progress of 4-H Club work.

The steadily widening scope of interests as represented by youth participation in 4-H Club programs has,

without doubt, made its contribution to the increase in membership and percentage of completions. Community activities have been popular. Last year nearly 45,000 clubs improved public grounds, conducted local fairs, built and helped maintain community playgrounds. More than a quarter of a million 4-H members assisted in the recreational activities of the community, providing for wholesome social experiences for all youth.

Many 4-H members have gained a greater understanding and appreciation of the farming and rural living standards in other countries through participation in the International Farm Youth Exchange program, interchange of correspondence with youth of other countries, and the raising of special funds for needed supplies and small equipment for youth organization members in war-depleted countries.

On numerous occasions older 4-H members have shared in leadership and planning for county events and those of wider scope. There has been also a substantial increase in the number of county 4-H federations or councils composed of older members. A number of regional and national conferences have included 4-H members with other youth organizations in pre-conference planning and as active participants with the adults. Most noteworthy is the participation of 4-H members with other youth-organization representatives, along with adults, in the Midcentury White House Conference for Children and Youth to be held in December.

Such experiences and the news and discussions growing out of them have undoubtedly deepened the interest of 4-H members in their organization and attracted nonmembers.

More than 20,000 achievement days were held last year, with a total attendance of 4 million members, leaders, parents, and friends. These gave deserved recognition on the local level to 4-H members for their community improvement activities as well as for project work well done. These are memorable occasions which do much to develop a feeling of success and self-confidence and help them to progress normally toward the goal of good citizenship in becoming an integral part of the wholesome and progressive life of the community.

Self-Help Pays Dividends

(Continued from page 189)

tops with 69,339 out of a possible 100,000 points. The next highest scoring community was Middle Fork of Reedy, Roane County, with 64,507 points. Helvetia-Pickens' 1949-50 score was more than 25,000 points higher than the highest score made in last year's contest by the Talbott community in Barbour County.

The Country Life Program competition is divided into two regions—the Upper Monongahela Valley and the Little Kanawha. For winning top place in their region, the Helvetia-Pickens YMW group will receive a \$250 cash award. Here again, the club's health program as a community service was largely responsible for the community's high rating.

The Helvetia-Pickens community has been a strong supporter in the movement to establish a health department in Randolph County. The Randolph-Elkins Health Department has come into being and is now a complete unit consisting of five citizens as a governing body and a full, active force comprised of a doctor, nurse, dairy sanitarian, public eating-place overseer, disease investigator, and a full-time clerk.

LOOK TO FUTURE

Now a general health clinic is being conducted in the community.

And the YMW club is fostering a community medical plan which, if successful, would bring a doctor into the neighborhood. Dr. Almond attended the December meeting of the group and discussed the possibilities of getting a doctor on an insurance plan—paying on a monthly basis similar to the plan used in the coal-mining industry.

A committee is working out the details. A letter explaining the proposed plan in detail has been sent to 400 families of the community to get their reactions. And the plan is announced at all club and community meetings to acquaint the entire population of the area with the proposal.

Yes, indeed, it's the old story of "where there's a will there's a way." For truly, this rural youth group already has demonstrated that self-help most certainly pays dividends!

Be a Good Homemaker

(Continued from page 187)

such an exchange of services, each young woman has a chance to go out.

They were in general agreement that grandmothers should have a chance to enjoy their grandchildren, but they should not be taken advantage of by young mothers. Having raised their families, grandmothers should not be asked to raise another family.

The question of how the housework can be done, and still permit young homemakers to be absent was disposed of by their saying "Housework is no problem when you follow a schedule." No two homemakers' schedule will be identical, they agreed, for each is made to fit a particular family. Here it is a matter of values, of a certain independence of custom, and learning to put first things first. Asked whether it was fair to keep the family waiting for meals, the girls thought it would not be harmful occasionally, but would be if habitual. Much depended on the circumstances. One young woman said it caused no difficulty in her home if she were late getting a meal because her husband was a better cook than she and he enjoyed doing it.

PLANNING IN ADVANCE

They felt that postponing meals and other home duties could easily be avoided by planning in advance. One mother said when she was away in the daytime she usually provided a special treat for supper that pleased the children and lightened her work.

The audience, obviously impressed with the good judgment and common sense of the panel members, joined in the discussion and made the point that frequently in communities we make it difficult for young mothers to feel free to live their lives without censure. Members of the audience wished they had been active when they were younger, for they have found that outside activities serve many purposes. They give life new interest, and to the person who participates in them comes a certain resilience and balance that is of in-

estimable value in meeting everyday problems with equanimity. They expressed themselves as heartily endorsing everything the young homemakers said and urged them to keep up their outside activities.

Shortly after this meeting, nomina-

tions were in order for a vacancy on the executive committee of the Ulster County Home Bureau. The chairman of the panel was named to the post where she is showing the same kind of straight thinking and leadership she manifested at the rally.

Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth

MORE than 100,000 Americans, in towns, cities, and counties throughout the Nation, are working on plans and programs for the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth which meets in Washington, December 3-7. The workers include 15,000 physicians, teachers, social workers, and members of other professions serving children; representatives of minority groups; members of all religious faiths; youth, civic, fraternal, and other voluntary organizations—a real cross section of the national population. Together they are examining local and State services for children and young people. How much service is being provided? How effective is it? How should it be increased and improved?

One hundred and fifty of the Nation's leading experts on child care and welfare are gathering the best available information on all types of child-raising problems. They are preparing a report which will guide parents, teachers, and others in dealing with such difficulties as aggressiveness, shyness, day dreaming and dawdling, the problems of the adolescent.

The aim of the White House Conference is to find ways to help our children attain the mental, emotional, and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and to responsible citizenship. It will also study the physical, economic, and social conditions necessary to this development. On December 3, 5,000 delegates from every State will meet in Washington to consider the results of their studies. They will determine how the information gathered by the child care experts can be made available to all

parents. They will develop plans by which communities can increase and improve their service.

About 75 extension workers have accepted invitations to attend the White House Conference. Immediately following the White House Conference an extension conference will be held to consider how Extension will do its part in carrying out the recommendations of the White House Conference. In addition to extension workers attending the White House Conference, others will come from the States to take part in the later conference.

White House Conferences have been held every 10 years since 1909, when the first one was called by President Theodore Roosevelt. Each has had lasting and far-reaching consequences.

The first White House Conference was concerned chiefly with the responsibility of the Government for children; the second conference had to do with child labor problems; the third with child health and protection, and the 1940 conference with opportunities of children in a democracy and what we can do to improve their condition. Out of this conference grew the National Commission on Children and Youth. This Midcentury Conference is the first to concentrate on spiritual and emotional health. Its influence will be measured not only in the specific programs and services which result but most significantly in the creation of healthier and more harmonious relationships among adults and children at home, at school, and in all community life.

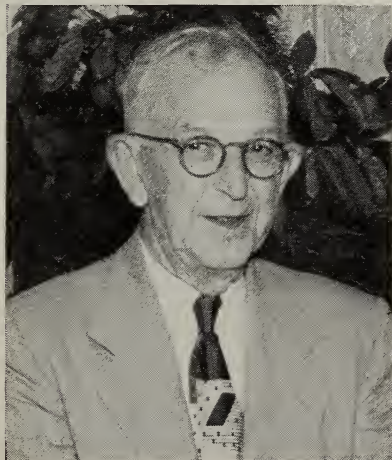
About People . . .



• **DEAN I. O. SCHAUB** will close his desk this fall after 26 years as director of the North Carolina Extension Service. He has been dean of the school of agriculture since 1926 and from 1937 to 1940 served as acting director of the State experiment station.

Dean Schaub was born on a farm in Stokes County, N. C., on September 28, 1880, the son of an old Moravian family long settled in that region. Following his graduation from North Carolina State College in 1900, he was awarded a scholarship to Johns Hopkins University where he took advance work for a doctor's degree in chemistry. In 1903 he joined the staff of the Illinois Experiment Station as an assistant chemist and accepted a position on the faculty of Iowa State College as assistant professor of soils in 1905, where M. L. Wilson was one of his students.

Dean Schaub returned to North Carolina in 1909 to begin the first boys 4-H Club work in the State. In his second year as club agent he started similar work with girls, engaging the services of Dr. Jane S. McKimmon. The West called again in 1913, and Dean Schaub went with



Dean I. O. Schaub.

the "Frisco" Railroad as an agricultural agent, serving in that capacity until 1918 when he was appointed regional agent of the U. S. D. A. Extension Service in the Southern States. On July 1, 1924, he returned once again to North Carolina as director of the Extension Service, a post he has held continuously since.

Not only is Dean Schaub regarded as a great leader in his own native State, but he is constantly called into consultation on many agricultural problems throughout the South.

• **MRS. MAMIE THORINGTON'S** retirement last June as home demonstration agent in Montgomery County, Ala., a position which she held for 33 years, did not go unnoticed. In recognition of her distinguished career of public service, the Montgomery County Board of Revenue adopted a resolution resolving that ". . . the county and State have sustained the loss of a public official, who is deservedly distinguished for her professional teachings, and fidelity, whose able talents, ripened by long experience and adorned with so much charm and courtesy, has for many years commanded the admiration and confidence of the people of this country and State. . ."

• An editorial in the Birmingham News paid tribute to the work of **TOM CAMPBELL**, extension field agent. "As each year passes, the South becomes a better place in which to live. One factor is found in the work and person of Tom Campbell," the editorial read in part.

• **KARL KNAUS**, well known in Extension Service, obviously must be doing an excellent job in his new position as extension adviser in Pakistan as evidenced by information received here.

Karl has written up some of his extension experiences very interestingly in an article that will appear in

the December issue of Foreign Agriculture, published by the Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. "Extension Work in the Punjab" is its title. If you wish to have a copy of the magazine, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations will be glad to mail one if you will write to that office. There will probably be a copy of the magazine in your library.

• **ASSISTANT DIRECTOR WILLIAM L. TEUTSCH** of Oregon, who has been associated with the State Extension Service for almost three decades, passed away on August 9. Mr. Teutsch was farm-reared in Malheur County. Following graduation from Oregon State College, he joined Extension in June 1920 as a county agent in Lake County. He became assistant director in 1940, taking full charge of administration until 1945. Commenting upon his death, Associate Director F. L. Ballard wrote: "His enthusiasm for the determination and advancement of programs in rural education was contagious. His accurately analytical mind contributed tremendously to the determination of Oregon's extension programs and the advancement of procedures designed for their advancement. Over all, there was a stability of purpose and the highest degree of integrity which commanded respect everywhere."

• The ingeniousness of man is constantly called into combat in the ceaseless struggle of man against nature. This summer, Freestone County Agent **J. H. PRITCHARD** and **R. E. CALLENDER**, extension wildlife conservation specialist, were asked to help in the control of calf-killing buzzards pestering stockmen in Freestone County, Tex. They report that one rancher constructed a trap that lured about 525 buzzards into the Great Beyond.

Put *LIFE* Into Your Meetings and Organizations

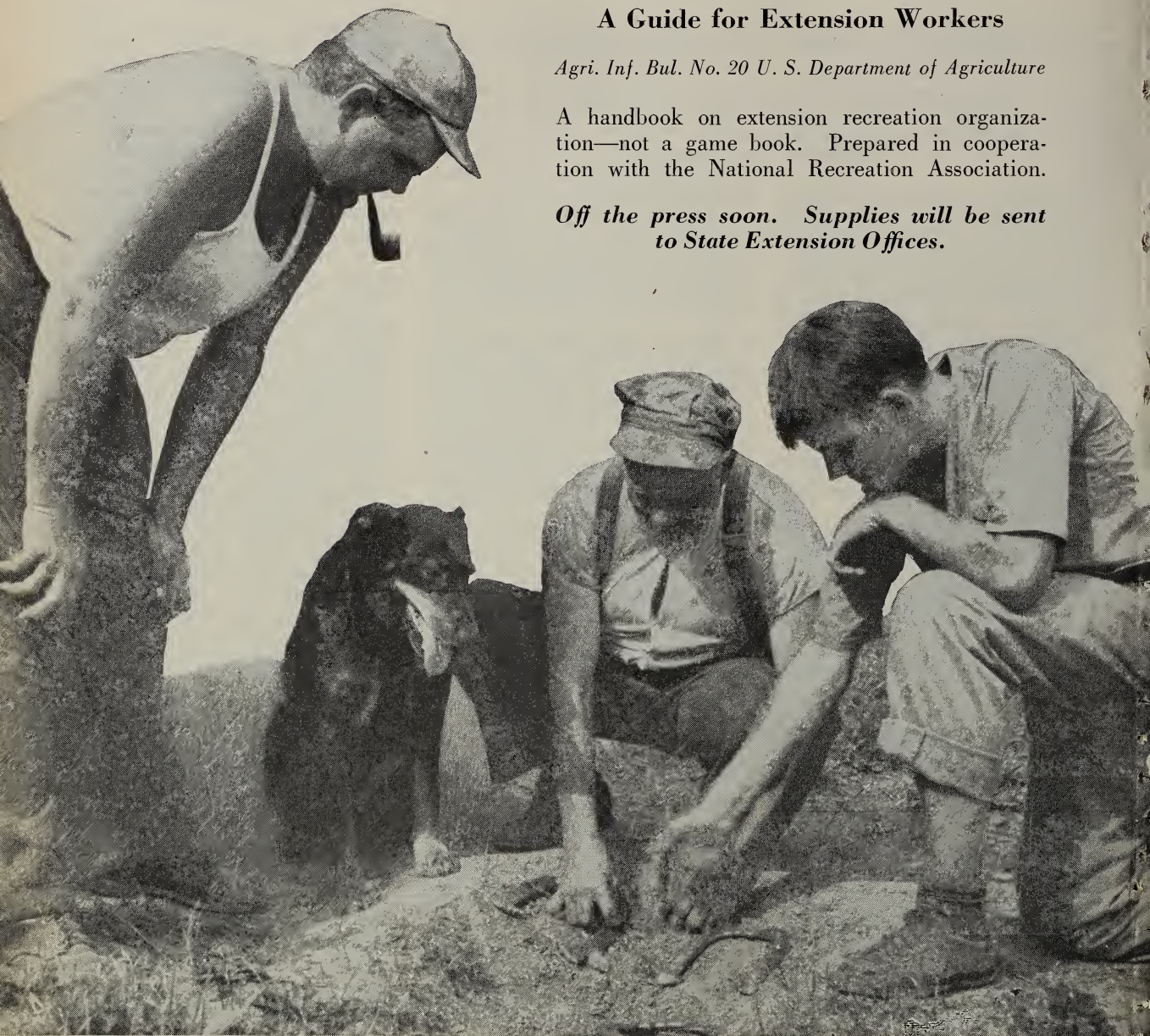
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