

Extension Service *Review*

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How far have we come?

■ Home Demonstration week, May 2-8, marks progress in rural living. Several fields of work which needed special emphasis were mapped out in December 1946 by a committee of home demonstration leaders. What progress has been made toward the goals they set up?

The study of public problems, such as health, education, and civic improvement, was one suggested field for major program emphasis. There are many evidences of mounting interest in health and adequate health facilities. More than 30,000 communities did something to make their communities healthy places in which to live. Six States now have full-time health specialists and 5 States have part-time specialists to help local people work out their problems.

Health problems are many and varied. When it was shown that fluorine in the water was mottling the teeth of some Arizona school children, home demonstration clubs began an educational campaign to make rural homemakers conscious of the danger and seek cheap and effective ways of making the water safe.

Insect control is a community health problem in malarial districts and is exceedingly important in any place. Ninety-five percent of the home demonstration clubwomen of Lauderdale County, Ala., used DDT around the houses, barns, poultry houses, and dairy sheds with excellent results. In Montgomery County, 2,183 homes were sprayed with DDT. Clay County, Ga., has had all homes sprayed with DDT for the past 2 years and last year included all stores and public buildings. They claim very



More than 3 million rural women, such as these meeting in Portsmouth, N. H., took part in home demonstration work last year.

few disease-carrying mosquitoes, flies, and cockroaches can be found there.

The year's reports carry many instances of cooperation in cancer prevention campaigns, in the work with mobile units for tuberculosis X-rays, malarial prevention work, the building of hospitals and clinics, and other health movements.

Civic improvements undertaken by home demonstration groups are as many and varied as the communities in which they function. Some groups have planted the roadside and established forests and recreational parks—many in memory of their husbands and sons who gave their lives in the Second World War. Others have landscaped the church and school

grounds, obtained libraries, beautified cemeteries, and promoted a hundred similar activities.

Another field of activity mentioned by the home demonstration leaders as needing special emphasis was child development and family life. To help home demonstration agents and rural women with these problems, there are 22 State and Federal specialists in parental education and family life. Many helpful leaflets have been made available dealing with problems most often met in family life. These often form the basis of discussion when groups meet to learn something which will help them. To lead these discussion groups

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Maine 4-H Club enrolls every available boy and girl in town

JOHN W. MANCHESTER, Assistant Extension Editor, Maine

Passadumkeag, Maine, a quiet little town with a big name, is a hotbed of activity when it comes to 4-H Club work. Not only does it have one of the largest and strongest 4-H Clubs in Maine but every available boy and girl of club age in the town is a member. Only a few boys and girls over 18 who are married or working are not among the 50 active members.

For a town of fewer than 300 people (277 at the last census), Passadumkeag has done well to come up with such a large and successful club. Known as the Pine Island 4-H Club, taking its name from an island in the nearby Passadumkeag stream, the group has won the plaque as the highest-scoring club in Penobscot County for 8 consecutive years. It was the highest-scoring 4-H Club in the State in 1941 and 1946, finished second in the State in 1947, and has placed third once and fourth once.

Passadumkeag is nestled on the banks of the Penobscot River, some 30 miles north northeast of Bangor in Penobscot County, eastern Maine. It has an Indian name meaning "place above the gravel bar."

Leader Deserves Credit

Much of the credit for the success of the Pine Island 4-H Club goes to Mrs. Hannah B. Waltz, leader for the past 13 years. Mrs. Waltz was herself a 4-H member in Cumberland County during the First World War and so has been connected with club work for many years. Now her children are outstanding 4-H club members.

Dean of Agriculture Arthur L. Deering of the University of Maine praised Mrs. Waltz' fine record as a 4-H Club leader and awarded her a bronze plaque at the annual State 4-H Club contest in December. He pointed out the great sacrifices of time, work, and often money which 4-H Club leaders make. He was particularly impressed by Mrs. Waltz' feat of enrolling every available boy and girl of club age in the town.

The 24 boys and 26 girls in the club range in age from 10 to 20 and carry every type of 4-H project common in the State except corn and potato raising. Club members have consistently had very good records of completions. In 1947, for example, they signed up for 72 projects and completed every one of them.

The Pine Island 4-H Club was organized on May 5, 1934. At first it was for girls only; but brothers of the members soon wanted to get in on the fun, and so the bars were let down to admit both boys and girls. Mrs. Helen Stanhope was the first local leader, but after only a few months Mrs. Waltz succeeded her. Mrs. Waltz now has two assistant leaders, Mrs. Ernest Marden and Miss Arlene Dudley. Miss Dudley, who is also a club member, works with the younger members and is known as assistant junior leader.

The Passadumkeag Club has sent four delegates to the National 4-H

Club Congress in Chicago in its 14-year history. The club has had one member chosen to go to National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D. C.

The Pine Island Club members have served their community well. They were active in the scrap, fat, and paper salvage drives during the war, placing third in the county in one scrap salvage contest. Following the severe Maine forest fires of last fall, the boys and girls collected clothing and shipped it to areas where people had lost everything.

Although many 4-H Clubs meet only once a month, the Pine Island boys and girls get together two or three times in that period. "We have to meet frequently to cover the work in our many projects," points out Mrs. Waltz. President Reginald Hanson wields the gavel, and Secretary Marilyn Dudley records the minutes of the meetings. But the driving force behind the club and the main reason why it can get and keep the interest of its members is Mrs. Hannah B. Waltz, local leader extraordinary. After all, how many 4-H Clubs do you know that have every available boy or girl of club age as a member and are as successful as the Pine Island 4-H Club of Passadumkeag, Maine?

Geneva and Abbott Lovett have no trouble at all getting to winter meetings of the Pine Island 4-H Club in Passadumkeag, Maine. On a chilly December morning their 8-year-old pony takes them places in a hurry over the snow-covered roads.



Slides and records work together

HELEN NOYES,
Extension Economist,
Home Management,
Washington

Like all extension folks I am on the lookout for new ideas in presenting subject-matter material to community groups and for providing ways of getting out visual-aid material to county extension staff members. Last summer I attended the home management conference and workshop at Michigan State College and took part in the activities of the visual aids section.

At this conference I saw some fine sound-slide films, but I knew that this method of presentation would not be usable in the counties in our State because this type of equipment is not available to them. I conceived the idea of transcribing a record to go with slides commonly used in our counties. Most counties have projectors for 2- by 2-inch slides, and it is not difficult to get a record player to use at the same time. I happened to have with me at the conference a series of 17 slides in color on how to bake a salmon in the sand. These pictures had been taken at the Pacific County 4-H Club camp.

I prepared a script describing each step in the process of baking salmon and timed it for operating the slides. I made the record at a commercial studio. On many campuses equipment is available for this work. A muffled door gong was used to indicate on the record when the slide should be changed.

The group at the conference was much pleased with the results, as this is a method which might be used with rather simple equipment. I shall have to confess that I have not completed this particular set of slides for use in counties. I found that I needed to make some changes to make it more usable. However, from my experience with making this recording to go with small slides, I have discovered the following things which might be helpful to anyone who wanted to make a similar experiment.

1. The recording must be made at 78 revolutions per minute as this is the speed used on home players.

2. One side of a record takes about 5 or 6 minutes for playing. Therefore, the timing has to be made according to the time allowed on the record.

3. Probably 12 slides is the maximum number that can be used for each side of the record. I had 17 and found that I had to run them a little fast for good use.

4. Good operating instructions must be given or it would be difficult for a person unfamiliar with the process to make use of the record with the slide.

It seems to me that this type of presentation provides a well-planned script to be used in connection with a set of slides. It can provide the "voice of authority." We are hoping to make use of this in our housing program and feel that it would be a good device as many of our county staff members feel that they are not adequately trained for presenting material on many phases of housing.

RANDOLPH W. WHAPLES, a former Connecticut county club agent, has been appointed Connecticut State club leader to succeed A. J. Brundage who has retired after 33 years of work with the young people of the State.

Mr. Whaples was born in Newington, Conn., and was graduated from the University of Connecticut in 1927. Shortly after his graduation, he became club agent in New London County, and in 1935 he accepted the same position in Hartford County.

In 1943 he left club work to become the Hartford County farm labor assistant with the emergency farm labor program, holding that position until 1944 when he became the New England area representative of the farm labor branch of the War Food Administration. Later he represented the War Food Administration in New York State with headquarters at Cornell University in Ithaca. On July 1, 1947, he became supervisor of the youth labor program with the Connecticut Department of Farms and Markets, the position he leaves to accept his appointment as State club leader.



I do not think that this type of presentation would be suitable for all types of slides. It seems to work out particularly well to show a process.

My recommendation for the use of slides and the record would be for the agent to run through the record and the slides before making the presentation in order to familiarize himself with the timing for changing the slides. Then I would suggest that it be shown at the meeting and followed by a reshewing of the slides, including discussion by the agent and by the folks participating in the meeting.

Camp wheels greased

One of the things which made Albemarle County, Va., 4-H Camp successful was the 1-day leader-training meeting held the day before camp, when councilors, leaders, the big chief, and 12 selected 4-H Club members went over the routine of camp. Camp scribe, lesser chiefs and tribal scribes were selected.

Apologies are due

In the last issue an item about a good extension team, Agents J. A. Fairchild and Ruth Muhleman of Perry County, Mo., inadvertently substituted the word secretary for home demonstration agent. Our apologies to Miss Muhleman who by this time has probably taken another name, as she resigned to be married. She was the home demonstration agent and, judging by the record, a mighty good one. Pardon the mistake. The two agents had worked together since 1931, and their influence in the county had grown. Last year about 1,500 farm families reported they had improved some farm or home practice.

Missionaries study extension methods

County-agent teaching techniques and methods formed the nucleus of the Seminar on Extension Education for Agricultural Missionaries and Foreign Students, February 3 to 13, in Washington, D. C. At the conclusion of the workshop, the participants had not only been brought up to date on the latest developments in agricultural science and research but had also acquired a working knowledge of how extension workers make use of mass communication and visual media in educational work with rural people.

The 19 missionaries and 10 foreign students and visitors made a receptive student body. They were alert and eager, asked questions of the speakers, and sifted the information carefully to determine to what extent extension methods could be adapted and used in their educational work in foreign countries. Four State and county extension agents on sabbatical leave also attended the seminar.

Simple Methods Needed

Some of the simpler teaching devices that are taken for granted in the United States present problems in foreign countries where the natives must be educated to comprehend their significance. A good example of this is the use of visual aids. One of the missionaries pointed out that the natives in the part of the world where he is located became confused when the picture of a man was first shown to them. He continued that the educational process had to begin at the very lowest level.

All Methods Used

The missionaries, whose headquarters are in India, Korea, Africa, the Belgian Congo, and China, are as enthusiastic in their teaching responsibilities as the natives are in learning. Like extension workers, they use all of the teaching methods and techniques in their educational work with the natives—visual aids, publications, demonstrations, posters, charts, and filmstrips. To attain the desired results, the methods have to be pre-

sented in as clear and simple form as it is possible to make them.

Governments Spur Education

Registration requests, as a general rule, far exceed the number of pupils the schools can accommodate. The tempo of education is constantly increasing as the result of government grants that include payment of teachers' salaries, construction and maintenance of school buildings and facilities, and, in some places, a free school lunch program subsidized by the provincial governments.

Curriculums Represent Needs of People

The curriculums in the missionary schools are as broad as the needs of the natives require. A good illustration of this is the Prentiss Elementary School for Girls in Etah, India. There, under the capable direction of Miss Margaret Vande Bunt, the young pupils receive instruction in agriculture and home economics and are groomed for leadership in their own villages and towns. The student body

is made up entirely of children from rural areas, who live at the school. Though the three R's are not neglected, principal emphasis is placed on solving local problems. A great deal of experimental work is carried on with goats to increase the local milk supply, and the children are taught the wisdom of breeding parts of the flock at different times to insure an adequate supply of milk the year around. The students are taught everything from the simplest hygiene to the artificial insemination of livestock.

There is a large farm at the school where new strains and varieties of seed are introduced. When Miss Vande Bunt returns to Etah, she will take back with her some wilt-resistant seed potatoes that she obtained from Cornell University. She will plant them in the Prentiss School garden; and if they prove successful, she hopes to encourage the natives to adopt them on their own farms.

Workshop Requested by Missionaries

The workshop was arranged jointly by the Cooperative Extension Service, Agricultural Missions, Inc., and the Rural Missions Cooperating Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. It is re-

Margaret Vande Bunt, of Etah, India, discusses extension methods with Dr. Fred P. Frutchey, in charge of the missionaries seminar.



requested by Agricultural Missions, Inc., to fill the need of agricultural missionaries who must have at their fingertips teaching techniques and methods that they need in their educational work.

The program for the seminar was prepared jointly by Dr. Fred P. Frutchey, who is in charge of Extension's foreign student training pro-

gram, and I. W. Moomaw, educational secretary of Agricultural Missions, Inc. It consisted for the most part of talks by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture on the many phases of farming and homemaking and instruction in the preparation and use of extension teaching techniques and methods. After each talk a discus-

sion panel was set up. Sixty-three department specialists cooperated to make the seminar informative and realistic.

This was the fourth workshop conducted for agricultural missionaries. The first was held in 1945, and since then 95 missionaries have been trained in extension techniques and methods.

County farm and home week

MARION K. STOCKER, Assistant Editor, New York State College of Home Economics

■ Madison County, N. Y., couldn't wait for a Cornell postwar revival of annual Farm and Home Week. Last year farm folk in the largely rural county decided to have one of their own, which proved so successful they repeated it this year.

Enthusiasm for the project spread until every agricultural organization and many business enterprises offered to help. And the 3-day event has turned into one of the finest examples of county-wide cooperation in Madison's history.

Both years it has been held the second week in March at Morrisville Agricultural and Technical Institute. Meetings for farmers and homemakers were held simultaneously, with social functions for all each evening.

In 1947, the program opened with a meat-cutting demonstration and barbecue which drew more than 1,000 guests despite an unseasonable snowstorm.

Outstanding speakers included the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and a number of professors from the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics at Cornell. County nurses discussed home safety; a representative from the utility company spoke on home lighting; commercial companies demonstrated latrine home and farm equipment; the State library featured an exhibit of books.

The Home Bureau sponsored a popular hobby exhibit, open to both men and women; and a bread-making contest caused widespread interest. So did a one-act play contest staged one evening by three Granges.

A dance in the Central School, with everyone—young and old—attending, was the grand finale.

The committee, hoping that the worst of the winter weather would be over by March, set the dates accordingly. But in 1947 it proved to be one of the snowiest weeks of the season with back roads blocked and highways barely passable. Nevertheless, more than 2,000 broke their way through to attend, and sponsors pronounced the event a decided success.

In fact, they started planning then and there for another Madison County Farm and Home Week in 1948, again taking a chance on the second week in March—March 10-12. Again, a blizzard cut the attendance, but 2,000 people came anyway. Three hundred chest X-rays were made in the Public Health Service's anti-tuberculosis campaign.

Speakers on everything from child care to international relations were featured, also exhibits, demonstrations, contests, simultaneous programs for men and women, and evening entertainment for all.

Madison County Farm and Home Week seems to have culled out all the bad features of modern county fairs, leaving only those which make them valuable. The week is highly educational; it encourages exhibits, competition, and good fellowship. Its entertainment is wholesome and popular—a far cry from the tawdry, commercial midway.

Perhaps Madison County has evolved an idea that might well be adopted by other rural communities throughout the country.

■ The conference for Maine county home demonstration agents, held at the University of Maine last January, departed from the usual procedure by including a training course. By demonstrations, specialists brought the agents up to date so that they are better prepared to train their county project leaders.

Mrs. Charlotte Smith, clothing specialist, showed how "The Finish Makes the Dress" and "ABC's of Sewing;" and Dr. Kathryn Briwa, nutrition specialist, "Easy Meals for Home Folks" and "Modern Meat Cookery." Home Management Specialist Constance Burgess demonstrated "Practical Home Decoration;" Walter Witham, on "Floors and Floor Finishes;" and Reba Basom, instructor in home economics, on "Household Textiles—Floors and Window Treatments."

Estelle Nason, State home demonstration leader, talked on "Organizing One's Self;" and other members of the university staff discussed various subjects with the agents.

■ "Gardens are the source of a much more sizable portion of the farm income than most people think"—or so some horticulturists believe.

Jimmie Roseborough, extension horticulturist in Texas, estimates there were 400,000 farm gardens in Texas in 1947. The value of the vegetables and fruits produced, including those processed for home use as well as fresh for the table, averaged \$110 per garden. By these figures, the total income from the gardens in Texas last year was 44 million dollars. He said, "Cotton and wheat, the 2 crops we figure make the most money, actually brought in an income only a little over 11 times in the case of cotton, and 6 times in the case of wheat than of the value of the gardens."

I learn about conservation

"An unusual and forceful approach to human conservation" was the verdict of one who heard Roy L. Donohue, Texas extension agronomist, speak at the conservation section of the Texas Academy of Science last December. The following abstract highlights this talk.

From the seventh grade on up, every man, woman, and child knows the meaning of the word "conservation." That is, they know in general what it means. It means to most people the wise use of our natural resources—soils, forests, wildlife, grass, and oil—to mention a few.

We imply that when we practice the conservation of soils, forests, and wildlife that we automatically are doing it for the benefit of people. But do we follow through to be sure people are benefited? Are we cognizant of the fact that in reality human conservation is the ultimate goal in all conservation programs?

Soils and People

It took me 37 years to realize that people are more important than soils. There is, of course, a direct relationship between soils and people. But not all human problems are automatically solved when people have better soils and higher incomes.

The check plot of hubam clover has not received phosphate during the past 3 years, whereas the field has received during the same period 400 pounds of 46-percent TVA phosphate per acre. (Left to right: C. B. Schroeder, farm unit demonstrator, Washington County, and Joe Frohese, county agricultural agent.)



Let me tell you how I discovered people. It was in the Texas Farm Unit Demonstration program.

In 1936 the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College and the Tennessee Valley Authority signed a cooperative agreement. The TVA agreed to supply high-analysis phosphate; and the college, through its Extension Service, agreed to use this fertilizer to promote better farming practices under practical farm conditions.

In early 1945 the State supervision of this cooperative farm unit work was turned over to me. And that is where my real education started.

For about a year the job I inherited consisted of assisting county agricultural agents in 16 counties to carry on a pasture, meadow, and soil-building program with legumes on cultivated land.

Then, late in 1946, the farm unit work was modified to include a joint program of farm and home demonstrations. It is here where I discovered how to carry on a human conservation program.

The farm unit demonstration program may be defined as the combination of practices and organizations which will more nearly fit the needs of the land and the desires of the farm family and will produce maximum income and maintain a satisfactory home in the community

In this program, now carried on in 43 counties in the State, we help the farm families set down their long-time goals and their annual goals. Then the local county agricultural agent and home demonstration agent help the farm families achieve these goals. The local agents get help to do this from their district agents and extension specialists.

Here's an example of a 1947 annual goal, as written by the farm family: (1) Brush 10 acres of pasture; (2) fertilize and mow 25 acres of pasture; (3) buy a purebred bull; (4)

wire house for electricity; (5) start landscape plan; (6) plan bathroom; (7) plant 25 acres of vetch; (8) help Junior get started in 4-H Club work.

Farm Families Develop Plans

Follow-up visits throughout the year are made by both extension agents to help the farm families in developing their plans. These developed plans then serve as demonstrations to other farm families in the community. In this way better farm and home practices are spread.

How do we know that this joint program will work to provide better living—human conservation? Because last month I sat in on several annual meetings of farm unit demonstration families and heard their stories. A typical testimony runs like this:

"Two years ago the county agent talked me into planting hubam clover on some of my cotton land. At first I didn't want to do it because I had always raised 100 acres of cotton every year. And if I planted 10 acres of hubam clover, I could plant only 90 acres of cotton. But I did it anyway just to give it a try. I planted 10 acres of hubam clover for the first time in my life in the spring of 1945. The clover made a fine seed crop which I sold for \$100 an acre. Then in 1946 I planted this clover land back in cotton. The cotton yield was doubled. Now I'm sold on hubam clover, and I plan to plant 25 acres every year and follow it with cotton. In this way I can get a good income from clover seed and at the same time make more cotton than I ever made before.

"Also the home demonstration agent talked us into keeping home records and starting our first garden, and she helped us in remodeling and landscaping our yard. Now that we make more money from our farm we can have more things to enjoy life with. It's more fun to farm now that we can see where we're going and have someone interested in us.

"Oh, yes! I have shown about 40 of my neighbors what we are doing, and they want to do the same thing. One of my neighbors is a landlord, and last week he showed me a copy of his new agreement with his tenant. It calls for one-fourth of all cotton land in hubam clover each year. But best

of all we have our first washing machine! Now my wife won't be so tired on wash days."

Let's analyze this success story of human conservation step by step:

1. The farm family had confidence in the county extension agents, so they tried out some of their recommendations.

2. The family proved to themselves on their own land and in their own home that the recommended practices were successful.

3. Sparked by their success, this demonstration family felt the urge to show their neighbors. They wondered how these practices would work on the neighbors' farms and in their homes.

4. The neighbors, seeing these demonstrations, decided to try out some of these same practices.

5. The result: Better soils, better crops, better livestock, better living.

Is there a better way of teaching human conservation?

New nutrition building at Cornell

Savage Hall, new nutrition building on the Cornell University campus, was dedicated on October 10. Not only does Savage Hall now provide quarters under one roof for Cornell's unique school of nutrition (established in 1941 under Dr. L. A. Maynard's direction), but the dedication of the building stands as a symbol of what can be done where farmers of a State and of a region have confidence in the services rendered by an institution.

Savage Hall is the first building of considerable cost and importance devoted to a major school of a land-grant university, the erection of which was entirely financed by farmers. Its total building cost amounted to \$650,000, which was paid for in full by appreciative farmers and their organizations of the Northeast. Cornell University gave the site. The State of New York equipped the offices and laboratories. The staff is supported jointly by the university and the State.

H. E. Babcock, food authority and a member of the Cornell board of trustees, declared that the three-way partnership of farmers, the people, and a university, which built the structure, is a "formula for teamwork which shows great promise."

Poultry Day, "show me" style

E. B. WINNER, Extension Poultryman, Missouri

■ Giving a "boost" to the new and a repeat showing of the best of the old is what makes the annual Poultry Improvement Day click in Pettis County, Mo. This event is "chuck full" of ideas on saving labor in caring for the farm poultry flock. Methods that will help poultry raisers step their production on up to at least 200 eggs or more per hen annually are featured. Practices that will help farmers produce a better product and thus get a higher price for their eggs also receive attention.

Some 300 poultry raisers have been attending this event annually during the past 3 years that it has been held at Sedalia, Mo. It is put on by the county agent with the help of other agricultural groups as well as poultry industry members—including hatcherymen, produce dealers, lumbermen, hardware dealers, and others in Pettis County who are interested in the poultry business.

A feature exhibit at the 1947 show was the new 24- by 52-foot laying house recently designed by the University of Missouri. Although the meeting was held in the Armory at Sedalia, the floor plan for this new house was laid out and equipment installed. Two corners of the house were built up with concrete blocks, and several sets of rafters were put in place.

This house, designed to fit Missouri's balanced farming program, accommodates 300 to 400 hens and more can be built on if the farm flock is to be further enlarged. Labor-saving devices include pit roosts, feed room, and others.

An exhibit also included was a model of an automatic waterer which greatly simplifies this chore in poultry raising.

Brooding and range equipment included a 10- by 12-foot brooder house, a 9- by 12-foot range shelter, a barrel waterer, and range feeders. Furthermore, a complete set-up on brooding equipment—including stove, feeders, waterers, and litter—were properly arranged in the brooder house. This again emphasized the need for adequate equipment.



Egg-cooling and holding equipment were shown, illustrating to producers the proper method of caring for both hatching and market eggs. A graded display of eggs and dressed poultry stressed the importance of quality production and marketing.

Local poultry raisers who have been obtaining high annual production and a profitable rate of lay during the fall months attested to the value of the type of equipment being displayed and the value of the methods and practices discussed.

The County Poultry Improvement Day is spearheading the program of poultry improvement in Pettis County.

■ DOLORES MORALES, district home demonstration agent from the Isle of Puerto Rico, came into Washington just in time to attend the quarterly extension conference in February. Just back from 22 months in Costa Rica where she was laying the ground work for a home demonstration service, she stopped off on her way home to report to the State Department. In Costa Rica she trained 40 girls and left 15 established agents, 68 4-H Clubs, and 3 adult clubs. Miss Morales was one of the 6 original agents in Puerto Rico who began work in 1934. She was accompanied home by Miss Flora Stahl who plans to study in Puerto Rico and return to her home in Costa Rica as a home demonstration agent.

What will keep club members enthusiastic?

PAUL L. MALONEY, Assistant Director for Junior Extension Work, Nevada Extension Service

■ A study of the records of 4-H Club enrollments will reveal that one of the most important problems confronting the goal to have 3 million club members by 1950 lies in the large number lost from club work at young ages.

The questions naturally arise: Why do so many club members enroll for 2 years and then drop out of active interest and participation in the club programs? What can be done to encourage a larger number of them to stay in club work for a longer period of time? Club leaders and county agents realize that 2 years is not more than enough time for the club member to serve the basic training needed to prepare him for a real constructive program.

One of the reasons why club members lose interest at those ages is that too few of them are encouraged to enlarge their demonstrations, as their advanced years and experience justify their promotion to greater achievements.

Let us sit down with a club boy, or a group of club boys, in a range livestock area and take sufficient time to analyze with them the weakness of the enterprise as conducted on many ranches in the area, with suggestions on how the situation can be improved by them. Cause the club member to realize the educational and the financial possibilities, as well as the spread of influence that a 4-H Club project, properly planned over a long period of years, can give when the project is properly planned by the club members and leaders themselves. These plans should then be taken to the parents and their support obtained, for they are big plans.

The ultimate goal of these club projects is thus made a challenge to the club members and has caused them to realize that it is not merely a 2-year proposition; but if the member is to receive the full benefits, the project will have to be carried to a successful conclusion.

An example can be given of clubs in two counties of Nevada which have been in operation sufficiently long to present evidence that one important factor in preventing the loss of club members at young ages lies in keeping them enthusiastic, with larger and larger objectives being carried out.

After a certain amount of required preliminary basic training and study has been completed the club member purchases five of the very best weaner heifers that he can obtain as a foundation for his commercial herd that he is going to build for himself. It is best that these calves be purchased while on the cow so that the member can see the dam and inspect the general run of herd sires being used. It may be necessary to go out of the local community to get the desired foundation heifers, so that the member will get the principles of selection and quality and be proud of his start.

These animals are purchased in his own right with money borrowed, preferably from the bank with a note and a repayment plan. When the calves are weaned and delivered to the club member they are branded with his own brand. At the proper age they are vaccinated for Bang's with a story in the local or State papers outlining the damage that is done the industry from Bang's disease and why the club members are vaccinating their calves. The heifers are not pampered but grown out well. They are kept away from the bull until they are ready to breed and then bred to an outstanding sire that has proved his ability to sire good calves.

As the calves are dropped they should be dehorned with a dehorning tube before the horns set firmly to the head. The calves are marked and, if necessary, vaccinated for blackleg. The calves are weaned on a small amount of grain and cotton cake daily and not allowed to become shelly and weak as calves. If a cow drops a bad calf, change bulls; and

if she drops two bad ones, sell the cow and her heifer calves. The steers are sold at the best age for the community, and weights are compared to the average of the community for the same age.

It is easy to visualize the spread of influence of a project of this kind based on the needs of the community, for it furnishes excellent material for newspaper and radio stories which will be the indirect method of approach to the rancher. Every improvement the club member makes is good for a feature story and radio interview. As an example, when the calves are selected, a story on selecting the best heifers for use as replacements of aged cows can be used, as the club members are selecting the best. Vaccinating for Bang's disease offers a chance to bring out the need for vaccinating, with data on the loss to the county from Bang's disease. Keeping the heifers away from the bulls until they are ready to breed is excellent material for a story.

Breeding the heifers to a good sire gives a chance to outline the value of good bulls to a livestock community. Dehorning the calves when they are still on the cow and before the button sets to the head offers material for a good story. Selling the off-breeding cow and her heifer gives material for breeding up a herd of commercial cattle through breeding and selection. The best age at which to sell steers in the community and a cost-of-production record make a good story.

Although it is true that buying weaners is the slow way of getting into the cattle business, yet it gives the club member a chance to study the many vital problems while the stock are developing. Therefore, in order to keep the interest of the member while the stock are growing on the range, it is advisable to have the member take supplemental projects along with this commercial herd work, such as feeding a calf for a junior livestock show or taking gardening, crops, soil conservation, or other work adapted to the community.

Once a boy gets started in this type of work and accepts a long-time, planned program he will not drop out until he has reached the age limit or some unforeseen condition makes it impossible for him to continue.

Three days of forest management

■ Two village clergymen swung axes and machetes alongside lumber operators, students, farmers, and townspeople at a 3-day short course in practical forestry conducted by the New Hampshire Extension Service last fall—the first school of its kind in the area, which now seems likely to become an annual event.

Conducted on a 100-acre tract of forest in the State's Bear Brook State Park, the school gave 30 men training in forest practices under actual woods conditions. The men were trained so that they could return to their home communities and assist 4-H Club members in forestry projects and advise farmers and small woodland owners on problems of forest management.

The 100-acre, heavily wooded "classroom," with its white pine and hardwoods ranging from seedlings to trees well over 75 years old, made an excellent laboratory for the demonstration of forest practices.

The 30 students were divided into 4 groups for instruction in regularly scheduled classes conducted by county foresters.

Lumbermen and Town Folks

The clergymen and lumber operators worked alongside a storekeeper from a nearby navy yard and the manager of a dairy in making quick estimates of merchantable stands, determining the annual cut of wood and timber to insure a sustained yield, and scaling logs and pulpwood.

Three high school students, a wood chopper, and the publicity director of a large wood-using plant joined with farmers in learning how to identify commercially important trees and how to select trees for pulpwood and logs.

A nursery operator, a timber buyer, a laborer, and a college student were instructed by county foresters in thinning and pruning immature stands and in fire protection and insect and disease control.

Work done by the students, whose ages ranged from 19 to 58, was done according to recommendations in a management plan of the 100-acre tract made in advance. Pictures were



Management of immature stands of timber is explained to students at New Hampshire's 3-day forestry school by County Forester Robert Breck.

taken of weeding, thinnings, and selective cuttings made by the students so that a photographic record could be made of the work on the tract as it is done each year.

Evenings were devoted to discussions of modern forest methods, training films, and appearances of guest speakers from the United States Forest Service, State Board of Education, and Extension Service.

On the final day, representatives of

the forest industry, farm woodland owners, chairmen of county forestry committees, and foresters joined the students for a 2-hour seminar on ways to bring about better management of farm woodlands.

The New Hampshire Forestry and Recreation Commission and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests cooperated with the Extension Service in conducting the school.

Saipan has club agent

■ Saipan will soon have boys' clubs similar to 4-H Clubs in Hawaii and on the mainland. Hog raising will be the boys' first project. They will begin by raising purebred boars which will be used to improve the hog population of the island. The clubs will be supervised by Ignacio Benevente, a Saipan-born Chamorro, who has just returned home after spending 3 months with the University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service. While in Hawaii he received intensive training in some of the farming techniques that he thinks will be particularly useful to

Saipan farmers and home gardeners.

The Agricultural Experiment Station has been asked to supply foundation breeding stock for the 4-H swine project and for Saipan farmers.

Mr. Benevente is the second Chamorro farm agent to be trained by the local Agricultural Extension Service and sent back to work with his own people. Lorenzo Siguenza, whose picture appeared in the March 1947 issue of the REVIEW, spent 6 months working as assistant farm agent on Kauai and is now back on Guam, his native island.

Agents prove mettle in Maine fire disaster

DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, Associate Editor

■ When I returned to my home in Maine to spend the Christmas holidays I saw evidences of the damage done by fires that had burned towns, rural homes, and forests last October. I had heard of the coordinated efforts of many agencies during the disaster. Conspicuous among these were the Extension Service, Forest Service, the Army, Navy, and Coast Guard, the American Red Cross, and the students and teaching staffs of the University of Maine and other Maine colleges.

Although many whose homes had been burned were living in prefabricated houses or had found other housing, the valiant work done by extension agents had not been forgotten.

County agents, on the job day and night, lined up all kinds of fire-fighting and other equipment, including tractors, bulldozers for building fire lanes, big transportation trucks for moving livestock, and arranged for housing and whatever was needed.

Service to Humanity

In times of great stress and danger, extension leadership in getting people organized fills a real place in service to humanity. Home demonstration agents and 4-H Club agents, with volunteer women they selected, directed the feeding and assisted in providing clothing for hundreds left homeless.

As the raging fire, fanned by strong winds, ravaged Bar Harbor, a famous summer resort; men, women, and children fled by motor vehicles and boats. Many went to Ellsworth, the shire city of Hancock County. Here the number grew so fast that a committee was formed to see that the evacuees and fire fighters were fed. City Hall was the center for all people to report, and local people organized themselves to receive telephone calls from people who would take evacuees into their homes. Feeding stations were set up in the Masonic Temple and the Congregational Church, as these buildings seemed to be the most centrally located. The Catholic and Unitarian Churches

served meals at the Masonic Temple and the Baptist and Methodist Churches at the Congregational Church. At the height of the fire, emergency stations in Hancock County fed 5,500 people at each meal. The people from Mount Desert Island stayed in Ellsworth and other towns for about a week before they were allowed to go back to the island. Food was shipped in by truckloads, about one truckload every hour from Bangor, and many from Portland.

Adelaide Newcomb, home demonstration agent of Hancock County, kept in touch with the organization at each place to see that all evacuees were fed, planned menus, and checked on supplies and cooking facilities in the different places.

During the emergency, Carl A. Rogers, county agricultural agent of Hancock County, helped to evacuate about 200 dairy cattle from the island. He also did the ordering of food supplies for the evacuees. Madeline Stephenson, county 4-H Club agent, was also active.

Over in the western part of the State, Oxford County, H. A. Leonard, county agricultural agent, Hope Moody, home demonstration agent, and Keith Bates, county 4-H Club agent, helped with fire fighting, evacuating, and feeding. After the fire at Brownfield, a town of some 300 or 400 families, where nearly every building was burned down, the agents made surveys to see what people needed. Telephone calls and letters to members of organized extension groups brought food, clothing, and house furnishings. About 50 prefabricated houses were set up in Brownfield during the week end of November 1, just a few days after the fire. No buildings being available for use as a town office during the emergency, the Maine Central Railroad sent a combination smoker-baggage car to Brownfield.

Down in York County, Home Demonstration Agent Olga Lemke worked with the Red Cross, having charge of the canteen at Newfield until that



In many towns and rural areas fires left ruins such as these in Brownfield.

town was evacuated. When she returned to her own home in Kennebunkport that night she found that town being evacuated. She helped people move during the night. Next morning she made a tour of the burned areas and visited the women in home demonstration groups, asking them to send her a list of all families that had been burned out, ages of youngsters, and their particular needs. On her list were 686 families; and as food, clothing, and furniture came in, Miss Lemke worked with the Red Cross and Salvation Army in the distribution. Extension groups in York County, other organizations in Windsor, Vt., and PTA and church groups in Lewiston and Auburn sent gifts. From Lisbon Falls, a manufacturing town of woolen goods, came 7 truckloads. At Christmas time, 1,231 packages were sent to families. These packages contained such articles as clothing, mittens for youngsters, woolen garments, sheets and pillowcases, towels, and toys.

Farm Groups Aid Families

Two farm groups in Aroostook County in northern Maine are each helping a family in York County for a year. The Presque Isle Farm Bureau is aiding a family in Kennebunk and the State Road Farm Bureau, a family in East Waterboro.

York County Agent Robert P. Ahern and Club Agent Earl Langley helped fight forest fires and then made numerous calls in stricken areas regarding emergency housing and feeding of livestock. They assisted

the disaster committee to hold meetings in those towns and took surveys of homes, equipment, and timber loss.

W. S. Rowe, Cumberland County agent, who organized trucks for evacuating cattle and horses, reported 100 percent cooperation. His committee obtained shelter for 500 or more head of livestock and offers of free hay for the stock.

The radio and press were used continuously to inform and advise people of action needed and taken. District conferences of the agents were held at once to plan the campaign, coordinate activities, and develop centralized functioning. The Maine farm management specialist, a former county agent, Philip S. Parsons, was named State disaster chief for the Extension Service and personnel assigned to his direction. State specialists were active on all fronts. Albert D. Nutting, extension forester, and Norman Gray, who was appointed extension emergency forester in the

burned area, were active in determining the amount of lumber injured and in aiding farmers and woodlot owners in salvaging the trees that needed to be cut.

A special conference, called by State Commissioner of Agriculture A. K. Gardner, was held the last of October. Representatives of the Red Cross, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, national representatives of Federal Land Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Production and Marketing Administration, and Extension Service attended. The situation was discussed, and each agency reported what it was doing and could do in line of credit. It was the consensus that the Extension Service was the organization to contact farmers to ascertain their immediate long-time credit needs, also to get data on building, and other pertinent information.

Surveys made late in November of areas of southwestern Maine by Ex-

tension Disaster Chief Philip S. Parsons, with the assistance of county agents, selectmen, and farmer committees, showed that the two most pressing needs were found to be shelter for those who lost their homes and barns, and salvage of more than 100 million board feet of injured standing timber that can be saved if harvested before the borer season of next June.

During the past winter the Extension Service has cooperated with the Maine Department of Forestry and the Governor's emergency fire committee in holding county-wide meetings on fire prevention in all counties in the State. More than a thousand selectmen, fire wardens, chairmen of organized extension groups, and other community leaders attended these meetings. Many local communities have held similar meetings to follow up the county meetings. A number of towns have voted funds at their March meetings to purchase new fire-fighting equipment.

How far have we come?

(Continued from page 33)

more than 32,000 rural women have been given some special training by specialists and agents, and nearly 189,000 men and women have taken part.

The work they have done did its bit in calling attention to national problems in family life and in making possible the National Conference on Family Life, which will be held in Washington during Home Demonstration Week, May 6, 7, and 8. This conference is studying the trends in American families in these disturbed postwar years.

To better utilize the facts brought together by the delegates from the 125 organizations participating in the conference, and to capitalize on the national interest aroused by the meeting, the extension specialists will hold a meeting of their own directly after the general meeting to get down to brass tacks in studying the recommendations in the light of their own local situations. They will try to work out some specific ways in which they can work to bring these goals nearer and will carry home to their home demonstration agents and local leaders the results.

Farm and home planning, another

field for major emphasis, was not new last year, but it certainly seemed to gather momentum. State extension specialists attending the Farm Family Living Outlook Conferences last October spent several sessions on this phase of the work. A special committee came early to study materials available and prepare a program for the larger conference. A questionnaire among the delegates showed confidence in farm and home planning as an effective extension method. A written check sheet made out by this group of specialists showed that 38 felt that this method would help families solve their problems better than individual project activities, whereas only 6 voted in the negative. They were strong for all members of the State staff participating and carried the matter further by voting unanimously for the cooperation of both the county agricultural agent and the home demonstration agent.

Increased buying power for rural people and the urgent need for replacement of many types of home equipment made the field of consumer education important. Soaring prices of food increased the demand for guidance and led to the training of nearly 100,000 voluntary local leaders to help with consumer education in foods, in addition to the 100,000

trained in food preparation and preservation.

Planning for new homes, modernization of old homes, and buying household equipment made increasing demands on the time of extension workers. Help was given in planning 45,000 new homes and in remodeling 109,000 homes.

The past year has shown increased activity, not only in the usual home economics fields but in working on the postwar problems facing the rural home of today. These problems are not confined to the local community but branch out to include an understanding of women in other lands—an understanding which will lay the foundations for a durable peace. When the Associated Country Women of the World met last summer in Holland, 10 home demonstration agents and 75 rural women attended and are now telling of their experiences at home. The women of Nebraska raised money to bring a Chinese student to study at their university, an Arkansas club adopted a Dutch orphan, an Oregon club has adopted a family in Greece and Norway and many clubs have found some way to help their neighbors and gain firsthand impressions of the international situation to supplement their study of world problems.



Flashes

FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Don't Let Your Corn Be Bored

Losses of corn from the European corn borer are increasing in this country very rapidly. In 1946 they were \$37,000,000, which was 7 times the estimated loss from the pest in 1941. In 1947 the estimate was \$100,000,000. The corn borer has now spread over 28 States, including the entire Corn Belt.

Research is fortunately keeping pace with the insect and has developed methods of combating it which, if widely and properly applied, will reduce these losses. The availability of new insecticidal materials and more efficient equipment for applying them has made insecticidal control possible for the first time.

Corn borer moths prefer the tallest and most vigorous corn on which to lay their eggs. In June and early July the egg masses can be seen on under sides of the corn leaves. If as many as 25 egg masses are found on 100 plants, the field should be treated. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine recommends sprays or dusts applied so that the insecticides used will reach the places where the young borers are feeding. Sprays that have been found most effective contain DDT, Ryania (preparations of ground stems of *Ryania speciosa*, a plant that grows in Central America), or rotenone. Hand-operated equipment can be used on small plantings, power-operated for large fields. Sweet corn, canning corn, seed corn, and field corn should all be treated to prevent losses and to curb the further spread of this costly pest. The leaves, husks, and stalks of treated corn should not be fed to dairy animals or to any animals that are being fattened for slaughter.

Cultural methods of control recommended by the Bureau are to plow old

cornstalks under cleanly by early spring and process all stalks used for fodder, as by shredding or ensiling. Hybrid varieties of corn especially suited to the soil and climate of most localities have been developed through research, and these locally adapted hybrids can be expected to be more resistant to insect attack as well as to give higher yields of better corn.

Details of insecticidal treatments may be found in the Bureau's E-718, revised, entitled "Insecticidal Treatments for the Control of the European Corn Borer."

A Kitchen to Make a Cook's Mouth Water

"If you would run the house the way I do my office * * *" is supposed to be the standard plea of husbands for more efficiency in the home. Harried housewives can now reply: "Just provide me with the kitchen designed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, and see how efficient I'll be!"

In plans for a step-saving U-kitchen the Bureau has incorporated the results of long study in its housing and household equipment laboratories. The kitchen is planned to cut walking, stooping, and stretching to a minimum; but it is large enough for two women—or two persons—to work in comfortably at the same time. A striking feature is the two sets of revolving shelves at the corners of the cupboards. All articles on these shelves are immediately available without reaching behind something else. One of these "Lazy Susans" is for staples, the other for everyday dishes. The larger and heavier articles can be placed on the lower shelves, lighter, less frequently used things on the top shelf. Below are revolving cabinets for cooking uten-

sils, large bowls, or anything else not provided for elsewhere.

"Centers" for the various kitchen tasks mean that everything needed for the job in hand is within reach. There are the mixing center, the vegetable preparation center, the dishwashing center, serving center (sliding doors connect the kitchen counter with the dining room), and the cooking center. A planning desk, storage closet, and dining center with table and chairs complete the picture of the perfect kitchen.

These and many more details are described and illustrated in a bulletin, "A Step-Saving U-Kitchen," available from the Bureau, which will also tell how to get working drawings from which to construct the kitchen.

The kitchen was designed by Lenore E. Sater.

The Longer the Stem, the More Valuable the Rose

Greenhouse roses treated with aerosols containing hexaethyl tetraphosphate were found to grow more vigorously and to produce more blooms with stems 3 to 6 inches longer than untreated roses. The improvement is due to elimination of the spider mite by the insecticide. As florists and customers pay higher prices for roses with longer stems, the treatment pays dividends.

Good Old Oatmeal

It will not surprise one of the Department's scientists to learn that a study of the protein value of food grains puts rolled oats at the top. Many years ago, in his undergraduate days, he made a nutritional and economic study of cereals which proved to him that a breakfast bowl of oatmeal provided him with the most nourishment for the least money.

The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics feeding experiments showed that the protein of rolled oats exceeds that of all other cereals studied in quantity and that of all except rice in quality. The rice protein, however, is very low in amount. Rye, whole wheat, barley, and corn, in that order, followed oats and rice in nutritional quality of their protein.

We Study Our Job

Mississippi surveys extension progress

Jewell Garland, Associate Leader, Mississippi Field Studies and Training, reports on the first study made by the Mississippi Extension Service in its long-range program of checking on their extension accomplishments. County, State, and Federal personnel worked together in planning and carrying out these studies piloted by Miss Garland in cooperation with H. J. Putnam, leader of Mississippi's Extension Studies Project.

■ We are looking at our extension work through a magnifying glass. We are studying the effectiveness of our present program as a basis for future planning. We want to know how many people know our county agents. What types of people and how many people follow extension practices? What are the best ways of getting information on improved practices over to farm people? To find answers to these and related questions, Director L. I. Jones set up a permanent committee of extension workers to work with Mr. Putnam and me on a program of studies and training.

Our plan got off to a good start in Pontotoc County where we interviewed 212 white families representing a cross section of all areas of the country. This is a typical hill county where extension work has been active for 33 years. About 85 percent of those interviewed were farm families and 15 percent were nonfarm; 53 percent were owners, and 47 percent were nonowners.

Most of the people knew about the Extension Service and seemed to have a favorable attitude, but they did not always know it by the name of Extension. They did not always know the terms "county agents" and "home demonstration agents." However, 77 percent of the men said they knew the county agricultural agent and 44 percent of the women knew the home demonstration agent. About one-half of the men and one-fourth of the women had at some time or other called on one of the county workers for help. Farm owners contacted county agents more often than renters did.

Seventy-six percent of all the men and 64 percent of all the women in-

terviewed had participated some time or other in an extension activity. The percentage of families who used improved farm and home methods was consistently higher among families who had participated in extension activities. There was a great deal of difference in percentage of participation between families of the various educational and income levels, but there were more improvements made by people in the higher educational and income levels than in the lower. The highest percentage of participation was in the middle groups rather than in either the higher or the lower.

Practices in soil conservation, orchards, gardens, and food preservation that have been emphasized in the extension program for a long time have been more widely adopted than practices in forestry and improved pastures. Only a small percentage used soy beans as food; this is a relatively new food.

The majority of the farm families had access to a pressure cooker, and the majority also used pressure cookers in canning nonacid vegetables. Very little progress has been made in changing the traditional method of cooking turnip greens. Two-thirds of the women still cook their turnip greens longer than 1 hour. The few who had changed were home demonstration club members. However, practically all of the families used turnip greens in their diets.

Farm women who did not take an active part in extension activities said they learned more improved practices on food preservation from relatives or neighbors than from home demonstration agents. This fact seems to indicate that more good result demonstrations and wider use of leaders

would make more effective extension work.

The county agricultural agent was named most frequently as source of information on improved farm practices, with the exception of forestry practices. Relatives or neighbors ranked second as sources on farm practices. Farm renters mentioned learning farm practices from relatives or neighbors more often than farm owners did. In some instances the tenants learned from the owners who worked closely with the county agents.

In methods of learning, general meetings were mentioned the greatest number of times, news stories second. The method demonstration was not mentioned often for farm practices.

Home practice method demonstrations ranked much higher than any other mentioned. Meetings and bulletins were second. Colorful commercial publications on canning and gardening seemed to interest more of the people interviewed than our black and white extension bulletins.

Fifty-four percent of the homes surveyed had access to the county newspaper. Approximately one-third of the men and women read the agricultural and home agents' special articles that had appeared in the local newspapers 2 weeks before the study. More result demonstrations are needed in small isolated areas. These demonstrations should be in line with the needs and abilities of the small farms in these areas. There needs to be a definite program for the groups of people who are not now being reached by extension. More home demonstration clubs and more community farm organizations are needed.

The study showed a great need for more emphasis on improved farm and home equipment and better use of income that may be spent for improved equipment. The number of homes with electricity has increased from 17 percent in 1940 to more than 30 percent in 1945. This was one of the subjects in which farm people were most interested.

Garden briefs for 1948

Can you use these briefs from R. J. Haskell in local stories? If you like this type of article, ask for more.

YOU DON'T KNOW

1. Where prices are going.
2. How much food must go abroad.
3. Total food production in 1948.

YOU DO KNOW

1. That you and your family of five will need more than 3,000 pounds of fruits and vegetables alone next year.
2. That you can save by growing most of them yourself.
3. That you will feel better if you grow your own and a little extra for other hungry people.

YOU CAN ALSO KNOW

Space Needed

1. For an adequate farm garden, one-quarter to three-quarter acre depending on quantity of potatoes and sweet corn grown.
2. For city and suburban garden 2,000 to 3,000 square feet, if possible. Less ground will help some.
3. Select ground fertile enough to have grown good-sized weeds; that is exposed to at least 6 hours of direct sunlight each day; and that is as convenient to your home as possible.

Preparing the Ground

1. Work ground when it is just moist enough to crumble and smooth out under the rake. When too wet it will puddle and clod.
2. Plow deep, but don't turn up much subsoil.
3. Spade under about one-half the commercial fertilizer to be used. Also cover all the manure, compost, or green cover crops available.
4. Four pounds of commercial fertilizer per 100 square feet or per 100 feet of garden row is about equal to 2,000 pounds per acre.
5. Mix the other half of the commercial fertilizer with the soil in bands in a furrow alongside the row at time of planting.
6. Fertilizer should never be in contact with seeds.

Seeds to Buy

1. Choose varieties of vegetables the family likes.
2. Your family of five will need some 800 pounds of leafy green and yellow vegetables. Plant in succession.

3. Aim for 100 tomato plants and about 100 cabbage plants (half late, half early).

4. If space permits, grow some 1,000 pounds of potatoes, and three or four plantings of sweet corn (2 weeks apart).

5. Ask your extension agents and seed dealers which varieties do best in your area.

6. Buy the best seeds you can. How about a few flowers?

Planting

1. Four to six weeks before frost-free date plant: Broccoli, cabbage, lettuce, peas, spinach, turnips, kohlrabi, onions, potatoes.

2. Two to four weeks before frost-free date plant: Beets, carrots, chard, mustard, parsnips, radishes.

3. When danger of frost is over plant: Snap beans, cucumbers, okra, squash, soybeans, sweet corn, tomatoes.

4. A week after frost-free date plant: Peppers, eggplant, lima beans, sweetpotatoes.

5. Plant as directed. Thin a bit ruthlessly, giving each vigorous plant enough room for full growth.

6. Keep all garden space busy. Re-work soil under a finished crop and replant. Beans or sweet corn can follow early kale, spinach, peas, or onions. Alternate heads of cabbage may be harvested and tomatoes set in their places.

Insect and Disease Control

1. Rotenone is one of the best and safest general-purpose insecticides. Residues are not harmful to man.

2. Nicotine sulfate is valuable for control of aphids.

3. Pyrethrum is especially good for bean and other leaf hoppers.

4. DDT is effective against many insects. It does not control Mexican bean beetle nor red spiders and mites. Use carefully, as residues are harmful on vegetable parts that are to be eaten.

5. Benzene hexachloride, chlorinated camphenes, and chlordane, parathion, and tetraethylphosphate



are new relatively untried highly toxic insecticides and had better be avoided for the present.

6. As a fungicide use the fixed copper mixtures (cuprous oxide, basic copper sulfate, copper oxychloride, and others). These can be mixed with insecticides as dusts or sprays.

7. Apply treatment promptly when needed.

A Word About Watering

1. Your garden needs about 1 inch of rainfall or its equivalent each week. This is about two-thirds of a gallon per square foot. Keep the soil moist.

2. Irrigation in furrows between rows or with porous irrigation hose or with sprinklers will pay when rainfall is short.

3. Mulching with straw, hay, lawn clippings around plants and between rows helps to hold moisture.

Harvesting

1. For best flavor and nutritional value, pick vegetables when small and tender. Regular, even daily, harvesting will keep beans, peas, and many other crops producing.

2. The "garden fresh" flavor and food value of freshly picked vegetables is one of the major rewards for home gardening. Use morning-picked peas and sweet corn for dinner. They will lose some sweetness by supertime, even if stored in the refrigerator.

3. Can or freeze products as soon after picking as possible.

Self-government depends on self-discipline, on individuals doing what needs to be done because they know they should do it. In a world that is short of food, increased food production is a job that needs doing now. A home garden, your home garden, is one contribution to that end.

Home demonstration club in Hawaii

LOUISE S. JESSEN, Extension Editor,
and LYNN BURGESS

■ You probably drink some Kona coffee every morning, regardless of what brand you use or where you live in the United States. About 80 percent of the coffee crop grown at Kona, T. H., is sold to mainland dealers and used to blend with other brands. Its superior flavor makes it highly prized for this purpose.

However, this story is not about the coffee but about a group of Japanese women who live on the coffee farms and whose husbands grow coffee for a living.

Eager to learn American customs and American foods, the members of the Honalo Home Demonstration Club of Kona, west Hawaii, recently asked Lillian Tubb, extension home agent, to teach them how to cook and serve "haole" food. Haole is a Hawaiian word meaning white or foreign.

"We want to surprise our husbands and give them a haole banquet before the busy coffee harvest begins," they said. "We particularly want to learn how to make that great American dessert—pie."

Most of the women of this club are Japanese aliens and know comparatively little of American homemaking.

Miss Tubb met with the eager group and gave a preliminary demonstration in pie making. She suggested they make mango pie as mangoes were in season and are little used for pies in Hawaii. Three of the members were shown how to mix and roll the pie crust and prepare the fruit filling. The happy smiles on the faces of the demonstration group indicated the results to be most gratifying. They in turn assisted the members assigned to make pies for the banquet, which was to be held in the Buddhist Daifukuji Mission hall where the club meets.

The banquet table was nicely set with silver, candles, glassware, and napkins and decorated with Hawaiian flowers. The menu consisted of chicken hekka, tomato and cucumber salad with home-made French dressing, hot rolls, butter and jelly, and mango and cherry pie.

During the meal the members and their husbands asked many questions

about American table etiquette and food, and a lively discussion on the American way of life took place.

"It was a lot of work but a lot more fun," said the members. "Our husbands are proud of our part in the dinner and in the work we are doing in the home demonstration club. We're glad we did it now as there will be no time when coffee picking begins."

They were referring to the busy days ahead when it's coffee harvest time in Kona. The coffee grower and his family get up before daylight in order to be ready to start picking as soon as there's light. The wife must usually be up long before the rest of the family to prepare breakfast and the noon lunches. Usually the whole family, even little children, pick coffee. Those too small to climb ladders pick from the lower branches. They work for a while and then run and play. By the time they're 12 or 13 years old they begin to be of real use in the coffee orchard.

Five or six hours of sleep are the rule during the rush season, for when

it's too dark to pick the farmer must "pulp" his coffee—take off the soft, pulpy outside part. This is done by friction, usually in a simple home-made machine. In the morning the coffee beans are washed and spread out to dry on a wooden platform and protected from the frequent island showers by a roof that slides back and forth on tracks.

These hard-working Japanese women put everything aside during coffee harvest time, then resume their club and social activities when it's all over.

The club president, Mrs. Shizuko Teshima, recently invited the 13 members of this club, with the members of the Captain Cook Club to hold a room-planning and home-decoration meeting at her new home to help her in furniture placement. Assisted by Miss Tubb, they made a floor plan for the house and placed the furniture so it would function to the best advantage for the Teshima family needs.

"Honalo Home Demonstration Club is the outstanding first-year club of 1947," says Miss Tubb. "They are a live-wire group and do much more than the club program calls for."

During the war this Japanese club was obliged to disband, but it organized again in January 1946.

"We can bake a cherry pie, you bet!" That is what Mrs. Yukio Toda and Mrs. Toya Arase are saying to each other. At the left is Lillian Tubb, home demonstration agent.



Among Ourselves



■ MILDRED MURPHEY FARLEY, who has been New Jersey's State club agent leader for the past 3 years, retired in December after nearly 22 years of active extension work.

When Mrs. Farley, who was then Mildred Murphey, took over the club department in 1945 it was something new in New Jersey to have a woman in such a job, and especially in a State where the club staff was almost entirely male. But she set the pace for the 4-H agents, and she did a good job, leaving the club department well organized and well equipped.

Mrs. Farley was instrumental in preparing and organizing numerous pieces of literature on club projects for both 4-H'ers and their local leaders. She also started the State 4-H Congress which has been an annual affair in New Jersey for the past 2 years.

Not only was she a leader on a State-wide basis but she also was leader of a local 4-H homecoming club for a year. This gave her intimate knowledge of what young 4-H'ers want and need in club work and also what material local leaders require.

And while she was State leader of home agents during the 1930's she greatly helped the county home agents

in their work with 4-H homemaking clubs. It was her understanding and appreciation of young people that made it possible for them to carry the exceptionally heavy load of both youth and adult work.

Mildred Murphey Farley also organized the Women's Land Army in New Jersey during World War II. This proved a great help to the many vegetable and fruit growers in the State. She has left to take on the new job of homemaking. Rollyn P. Winters, who was her associate since April, is now New Jersey's new State 4-H Club leader.

■ PAUL P. KORB retired as agricultural extension agent of Tioga County, Pa., December 31. He had served Tioga County 28 years, going there January 1, 1920, after 2 years as county agent of Sullivan County.

Mr. Korb was born in Clearfield County and graduated from the Punxsutawney High School. In 1916 Korb was graduated from the Pennsylvania State College where his major study was animal husbandry with a minor in dairy husbandry. He worked his way through both high school and college. After graduating, he managed a large livestock farm in

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Erie County before entering agricultural extension work.

Korb has developed a strong extension program in Tioga County with special emphasis on dairy and livestock. At the peak of cow-testing work, there were six dairy-herd-improvement associations in the county with what is reported to be one of the highest percentages of cows on test of any county in the State.

Bull association work was conducted and later a strong artificial breeding cooperative local organized. Full cooperation has been given in organizing for tuberculosis and Bang's disease testing of dairy cows.

A wool pool was organized and assistance given in marketing about three-quarters of a million pounds of wool. Good sheep management practices, especially parasite control, have been introduced.

Improved varieties of oats, wheat, and husking and silage corn have been introduced. A good pasture-improvement program has been carried on in the county. An improved haying program has included the general growth of superior legumes.

Mr. Korb will be succeeded as county agent by Glenn E. Miller who has been in extension work since March 1, 1937, working as assistant county agent.

■ In Cattaraugus County, N. Y., agents have been doing a bit of efficiency experting on their own jobs. To avoid having requests for personal help on pasture improvement pile up in the office from all parts of the county, and to avoid the necessity for agents to be darting from one part of the county to another, efforts were centralized in three or four townships at a time. Letters were sent to members in such small areas to tell what help agents could give and to ask farmers to indicate their needs. This planning of effort enabled agents to visit more than 600 farms during 1947 to give individual help on pasture improvement. The visits were supplemented by pasture talks at meetings, letters, pamphlets, and other publicity.