

OCTOBER 1950

*Backlog of Food
For Now.. page 166*

EXTENSION SERVICE
Review



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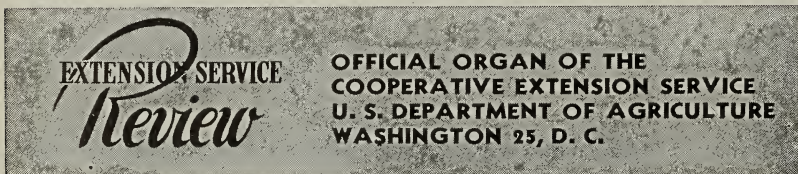
Next Month

• In November, two special fall events will be featured: a preview of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, December 3-7, and National 4-H Achievement Week. Plans for the White House Conference have been in the active stage for about a year. This month the reports are being assembled in Washington and a brief preview will give some of the feel of the conference. Immediately following the White House Conference, extension workers will hold a meeting of their own to talk over how the findings and recommendations of the larger meeting can be implemented in their own regular program.

• 4-H achievement is really impressive when you add up the figures from all parts of our broad country, as is done in an article in the next issue. It makes good background for any 4-H talk.

• How can a young mother do a good job with her children, be a good homemaker for her husband, and still fulfill her obligation to the community? A panel of young New York homemakers pooled their ideas and experiences for the benefit of their fellow homemakers at the county-wide fall rally in Ulster County. Everice Parsons reports on some of their suggestions.

National 4-H Achievement Week, November 4-12, 1950, will be held to honor the accomplishments of the nearly 2 million 4-H Club members on their 1950 theme, "Better Living for a Better World."



VOL. 21

OCTOBER 1950

NO. 10

Prepared in the Division of Extension Information

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Published monthly by direction of the Secretary of Agriculture as administrative information required for the proper transaction of the public business. The printing of this publication has been approved by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (July 9, 1948). The REVIEW is issued free by law to workers engaged in extension activities. Others may obtain copies from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 10 cents per copy or by subscription at \$0.75 a year, domestic, and \$1.15 foreign.

Get Everyone Into the Act

"TO GET something like a weed control campaign under way, it helps to beat all get-out to have lots of folks helping you."

That's Ben Newell talking. Not lazy, the Marion County, Oreg., extension agent was referring to the tansy ragwort control campaign under way in his county.

"A year ago," he continued, "our land use committee estimated that 7,500 acres of some of our better pasture lands were infested with the weed. You know tansy ragwort is a poisonous plant. It kills horses and cattle. We were losing more animals than anyone likes to admit, but it was just one of those things everyone learns to live with. Some folks attempted control; too many didn't. That is," he added, "until our committee got to working on it."

With the assistance of the county extension office, the committee busied itself with plans. The best approach, they decided, was to have the county under provisions of the State law made into a weed-control district. Thus, their first move called for a petition to be presented to the county court asking that the district be declared. Big talk! Five years ago, a similar move had been undertaken only to have it die at birth—absentee landlords and local farmers pooh-poohed the idea. Object lesson: Have lots of folks know "how" and "why" before you act.

To acquaint county residents with the tansy ragwort threat, Newell and others in the county extension office held a series of community meetings during the late summer of 1949. As part of their campaign, the chairman of the land use committee appointed a subcommittee. This group, pushing the weed-control district idea, rounded up 400 signatures of persons owning 50,000 acres of land and presented their petition to the county court.



To the left and below the poster held by Ben Newell, Marion County, Oreg., extension agent, is a slide viewer with field scenes of tansy ragwort taken in the county. It was kept lighted during office hours to acquaint visitors with the weed problem. More than 300 posters similar to the one held by Newell were distributed as an aid to county farmers in recognizing the tansy threat. After the educational program, which included meetings, demonstrations, radio talks, farm visits, an effort by the local land use committee, a weed-control district was organized.

On March 26 this year, the court acted, declaring a county-wide district and appointed a county weed-control inspector.

Enter Jake Neufeldt onto the tansy ragwort scene. Despite high-sounding legal phraseology which gave him law-enforcement privileges, Jake set out to do a little educational work of his own. Within 2 months he called on 600 of the county's 5,200 farmers. He talked tansy ragwort, showed farmers the weed, repeated control measures, took orders for pack sack sprayers which were provided at cost, and mentioned the fact that the county PMA committee paid three-quarters of the cost of material for tansy ragwort control.

Oregon's weed-control law gives authority to post farms with a notice to destroy noxious weeds, and unless it is done the court will ask a commercial sprayer to do the job, then add the cost to the tax roll.

Education, the extension way, is better. Newell and Neufeldt potted more than 100 tansy ragwort plants

and exhibited them with a small placard identifying them in seed stores, banks, service stations, country stores, and obviously, the county extension office. They also worked up a three-color 11½- by 14-inch poster and distributed more than 300. To keep printing costs down they "sold" their idea to surrounding counties in the tansy ragwort area and pooled an order for 2,000.

News stories? Five of them, plus two circular letters as well as local features and pictures, were worked out with local newspaper folks. The county, State, and a railroad are co-operating on cleaning the tansy plants from their rights-of-way.

"Your choice of a weed-control inspector is important," concludes Newell. "He's got to be something of a diplomat as well as pretty well informed on what he's talking about. But, get a good man, and lots of folks working on a problem like tansy ragwort—or any other problem—and you've got the problem more than half licked."

Coordinating Councils in Mississippi

Are Products of Close Cooperation

CLOSE COOPERATION among the various agricultural agencies in the counties is not only possible but is in actual operation in many Mississippi counties. The Pearl River County Coordinating Council is a good example of the cooperation that is possible.

This council, formed in 1936 to promote coordination of the work of the various agricultural agencies, is composed of representatives from the Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Production Credit Association, the county health department, county board of education, vocational agriculture, veterans' instructors, county home demonstration council, county farm bureau, and county livestock association.

In addition to the regular members of the council, the five commissioners of the Soil Conservation Service, the three committeemen of the Production and Marketing Administration, one farmer elected by each community as a member of the farm and home council, and the president of each home demonstration club, are invited to attend the monthly meetings of the council.

The council studied the three major phases of agriculture in the county—forestry, tung, and livestock, including poultry and dairying. Results of these studies, along with later developments of the agricultural experiment station, were placed in the hands of the different agricultural agencies for study.

Some of the accomplishments that can be listed as direct results of the work of this coordinating council, according to J. M. Sinclair, agricultural extension agent at Poplarville, are the



A money crop—V. H. Loveless, State Forestry Commission; J. S. Therrell, extension forester (pointing); L. V. Holiday, owner of farm; and T. H. Howell, assistant county agent in forestry, are shown inspecting some of the 200,000 acres of forest in Pearl River.

organization of the Pearl River Livestock Association and the purchase of 22 registered beef and dairy cattle foundation herds for members of 4-H clubs and Future Farmers of America.

"One of our boys, Virgil Ladner, who started out with 5 producing-herd registered Jerseys, now owns a herd of approximately 30 head of producing cows and has carried on a balanced farm and home program in cooperation with his mother and father," the agent stated.

L. D. Davis, another of the boys helped by the coordinating council, is now, after completing several years in 4-H Club work, a star farmer in FFA. He owns and operates a registered

dairy herd of approximately 20 cows.

A full-time forester was employed in cooperation with the Extension Service to be in charge of fire protection of some 200,000 acres of land. "It was largely due to the work of this forester and the coordinating council that this past season 1,045,000 seedlings were planted," said Mr. Sinclair who pointed out that these were mostly slash pine.

Perhaps the greatest single development of the coordinating council has been its pasture program. Approximately 5,000 acres of crimson clover and white Dutch clover were established with Dallis grass, Bermuda grass, or fescue on beef and dairy farms, he declared. *Serecia lespedeza* was seeded on 10,000 acres, and approximately 10,000 acres of temporary winter grazing crops consisting of small grains and clovers were planted and utilized the past season.

Numerous community improvement projects and events are also carried on under the leadership of the coordinating council and the county livestock association, which is the leading farm group of the county.

Meetings of the council are held monthly in the agricultural conference room adjoining the extension offices, and 25 to 40 members usually attend. The meetings consist of discussion of problems and special projects of various agencies or organizations, and plans are mapped out for joint participation in programs of common interest and county events or improvement projects. The council and the livestock association have a plan of local leadership whereby all neighborhoods are easily reached with information about activities or programs.

"Although it's true that agricultural development in Pearl River County is in its infancy, a coordinated program of all farm and home workers based on land-use findings can result in successful farming and homemaking in this area," the agent said.

"The county extension agent could not have done the job alone; neither could any other agency. But with all the agencies in the county working together, through their combined efforts, progress has been made in farming and home and community living."

Wisconsin 4-H Clubs

Train Citizens for Democracy

At the suggestion of A. F. Wileden, rural sociologist of Wisconsin, James S. Spero, of New York, gives us a summary of his research study of the citizenship training contribution of 4-H Clubs in Dane County, Wis. Mr. Spero studied agriculture and rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin, receiving his master's degree last June. He received his bachelor's degree at Yale University.

THE 4-H CLUBS in Dane County, Wis., were recently the subject of a study to find whether some of the principles voiced by the national, State, and county organizations are actually put into practice in the local clubs. The subject of the study was the citizenship training contribution of 4-H Club work.

Citizenship training for democracy was defined as the development of an awareness in 4-H Club youth of their responsibilities and duties as participating members of a democratic action group. The study was designed to show whether these 4-H Clubs only teach the skills of agriculture and home economics or whether they help to develop better citizens.

The study was made with the full cooperation of the Wisconsin State club office and the Dane County Agricultural Extension Service. The information for the study was obtained through a questionnaire that was mailed to the senior leader of every 4-H Club in Dane County. Club meetings were also observed, and many leaders and members were interviewed.

Of the 47 4-H Clubs that were active in Dane County at the time the study was made, 85 percent returned completed questionnaires. The results of the study revealed a great uniformity in the methods and procedures used in the clubs. In general, it was found that the 4-H Clubs in Dane County, Wis., are organized and run in a democratic manner and provide a good citizenship training program for the farm boys and girls who are members of them.

The leaders do not dominate the group activities of these clubs. All the leaders who returned the ques-

tionnaire stated that they offer guidance in the club meetings rather than acting as chairmen at the meetings or taking part in them. Eighty-seven percent of the clubs studied operate through committees. Of those clubs, 75 percent of the leaders offer guidance in the committee meetings.

Democratic methods are used in most cases for the choosing of the clubs' committees. In only a small percentage of the cases studied does the leader choose the committees. Most clubs have their committees elected by the members, appointed by the club officers, or made up of volunteers. The leaders also act in an advisory capacity in regard to the selection of the club members' projects. In no case studied did a leader state that he selects the projects for his members.

The internal organization and procedures of the 4-H Clubs in Dane County were also found, in this study, to be democratic and to help develop their members into better citizens. In every club included in this study, the officers are elected by the club members. In one-half of the clubs studied, the officers receive some special training for their jobs.

These 4-H Clubs offer many opportunities for their members to participate in the citizenship training phase of their programs. Many clubs have rules to prevent the officers or committee members from serving in the same positions continuously. The club members also, in the main, plan their own activities. When planning their annual picnics, 85 percent of the clubs studied make their plans through a committee which submits them to the club for approval or make their plans in a meeting of the

whole club. In no case are such plans made only by the club officers, parents, or leaders.

Dane County's 4-H Clubs work with other groups in their communities. In this way the boys and girls get to know the activities of other organizations and learn to work with the people in them. All the clubs studied have the active support of the parents of the members. In addition to this, 55 percent of the clubs have an advisory council made up of interested people in the community.

Two-thirds of the 4-H Clubs included in this study work with at least one other organization in their community. More than 40 percent of them work with more than one such group. Thirty percent of the clubs have received some form of sponsorship from one or more community groups.

These clubs carry on many community service activities. Of the clubs studied, 85 percent carry on at least one such activity. Fifty-five percent carry on more than one, and more than 30 percent of them carry on three or more. Among these activities were such things as community health, safety, and recreation programs. These activities help to make the boys and girls aware of their responsibilities to their communities.

It was found in this study that many factors may have an effect on the type and amount of citizenship training that takes place in 4-H Club work. The factors of the size of the club and the average age of the club members appeared to be of some importance. The relations of the clubs with other groups and the internal

(Continued on page 178)

WHEN the guns began to shoot in Korea, a glance at the records showed the farms of the country were more ready than ever before for large-scale production to supply our food needs. Supplies on hand, in the Nation, are large. Production from this year's crops and livestock is expected to be relatively high. And capacity to increase production in the years ahead is substantial.

For 6 years straight, 1944 through 1949, farmers harvested wheat crops of well over a billion bushels, and the estimate for this year is again close to a billion. No such record for such a period of years has ever before been made. In each of the last 2 years, farmers have turned out corn crops of more than 3 billion bushels. Prospects indicate a 3-billion-bushel crop again this year. Since the end of the Second World War, farmers have been turning out year after year at least a fifth more in total food production than they produced in 1941, the year that we entered the war. This high production means surplus and near-surplus supplies for normal times; ample supplies for times of trouble.

Food grain crops this year are expected to total within about 150 million bushels of last year's large production. Carry-over stocks of wheat July 1 of about 417 million bushels were about 30 million more than the July before Pearl Harbor. Corn stocks next October 1 are expected to be more than 950 million bushels, a new high, and about 50 percent above 1941. For feed grains as a whole, the 1948 output set a new record, and with 1949 production above average, supplies for the 1949-50 season are of near record proportions. Feed supplies in the 1950-51 season will also be close to record high—both in total and per animal unit. There is a heavy carry-over of feed grains, dominated by the record stocks of corn. To carry over stocks will be added a fairly large corn crop, a very large oats crop, the near-record out-turn of sorghum grain, and a sizable but below-average crop of barley.

And so the record runs. There were nearly 12 percent more cattle at the beginning of 1950 than in 1941—80.3 million head now, as compared with 71.8 million in 1941. There were 60.4 million hogs January 1 this year,

High Farm Production Means Backlog of Food for Now *and Favorable Potential for Increased Needs*

Since the country is concerned about the food situation we have got the latest for you from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, based on information supplied by Marshall A. Thompson, information specialist.

as compared with 54.4 million just before the war. Numbers of chickens are up sharply from pre-Pearl Harbor levels. Although the number of cows kept for milk production is almost a million less than before Pearl Harbor, production per cow has increased so that a new peak in milk production is in the making this year.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that supplies of food in the United States this year are large enough to maintain the civilian food consumption rate per person at the same high level as in 1948 and 1949, even allowing for some increase in military procurement of food during the remaining months of this year.

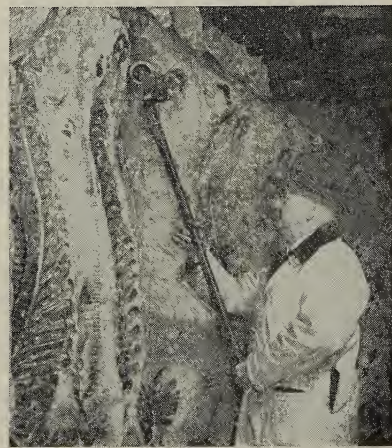
Production of food this year, we are told, will be about 38 percent above the 1935-39 average and at least a fifth above the year 1941—a year when we considered ourselves very well fed. In other words, production of food this year is expected to total very nearly the same as last year, which was a year of high income and fairly high consumption.

It is further pointed out that stocks of storable foods are fairly substantial.

In addition, exports of food from this country have been smaller so far this year than during the past few years, and are expected to continue smaller because of improved food production abroad. Of course, there has been an increase in population and there are more mouths to fill than be-

fore Pearl Harbor; but on the basis of these supply estimates, the average United States civilian is expected to consume about 11 percent more food this year than he averaged during the prewar period, 1935-39. And the consumption rate will be somewhat higher this year than in 1941, the record year before our entry into the war.

It is recognized that the demand for food has strengthened this spring and summer but that has been due largely to the general rise in economic activity. Except for what is spoiled, it takes little more to feed a soldier in Korea than in California or Kal-



USDA meat grader Thomas Carroll, using a harmless vegetable substance, runs the roller grade along the back of a beef carcass.

amazoo. Some food is lost in battle, of course, and moderately large supplies must be kept on hand for our fighting forces. But the increase going to our troops when compared with the total supply, will be relatively small. The principal effect of the Korean situation on the food outlook for the next 6 months is likely to be the strengthening of consumer demand, as employment and consumer incomes rise with the impact of an accelerated defense program. Through the first half of this year, military procurement of most foods for troop use and civilian feeding in occupied areas was actually at a lower level than in the same period of 1949. Although mobilization will be stepped up, military purchases are not expected to have a substantial effect on the over-all demand for food products this year.

Shipments abroad, plus military takings, then, are not expected to dig an unusually big hole this year in the Nation's food supplies. Current indications are that such takings will total about the same as in 1949. And, right here, we are reminded also that the Department of Agriculture has substantial stocks of some foods purchased under price-support programs. These surplus stocks of foods have been held in storage and could be made available to the Armed Forces if needed.

Discussing the supply situation more in detail, BAE tells us that sup-

plies of most livestock products are about as favorable as last year and somewhat better than in the years before the Second World War. Wheat and corn crops are expected to be smaller than last year but carry-over stocks are very large and supplies of cereal foods for the coming year will be plentiful. Record supplies of grain will also be available for livestock feed and for export. Fruit crops, particularly citrus, peaches, and pears, are smaller than last year. However, fairly large stocks of processed fruits and vegetables are available from the 1949 packs, and the output in 1950 will be about equal to that of last year.

With feed supplies plentiful, hogs could be fed to heavier weights than those marketed last year, and the production of grain-fed beef also could be increased. The number of cattle on feed at midyear in 11 Corn Belt States was 34 percent greater than a year earlier. Larger supplies of fluid milk could be marketed—if consumer demand increases—by cutting down on the manufacture of dairy products that are in surplus. And the production of some canned fruits and vegetables could still be increased to meet stronger demand.

Do we fear a short supply of food? We are assured there is no prospect of a shortage in the months ahead. Are we afraid prices for food will go up? They have gone up in recent months, we are told, and they may

still go a little higher, but food prices are not expected to average much higher this year, if any higher, than they were in 1949.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that "scare" buying and price increases in food since the Korean conflict began are similar to those occurring in 1939 after war began in Europe. In that year, the buying receded and prices declined as soon as consumers realized that food supplies were adequate.

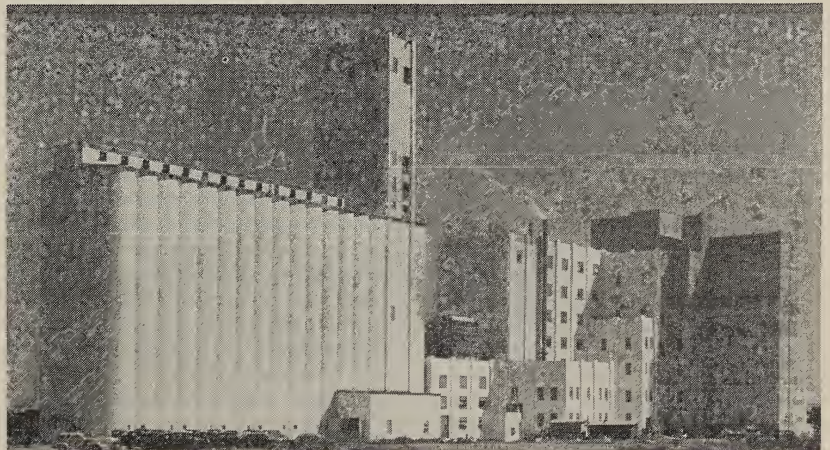
In terms of prices paid by farmers for food, it is pointed out that a record high level was reached during the second and third quarters of 1948. The index then (1910-14=100) was 261. But in the second quarter of 1950, the level was down to 238, and allowing for the increases that are now taking place on account of stepped-up economic activity, it doesn't seem likely that prices paid by farmers during the remainder of 1950 will get back to the record levels reached in 1948. Furthermore, prices paid for food in 1950 as a whole are not likely to vary much from the average of 1949.

Not only do we have large supplies on hand and near-record production in sight for this year, but given average weather, our farmers are prepared by reason of increased efficiency, more and better tools and machines, and

(Continued on page 175)



Bumper 1949 corn crop found permanent storage space short. Farmers put up temporary cribs.



Grain elevators, such as the modern structure pictured above in Tarran County, Tex., house the Nation's record supply of grain. Again this year experts forecast huge supplies will be available for livestock feed and export.

Credit Aids Adjustment to Changing Agriculture



J. R. ISLEIB

Land Bank Commissioner
Farm Credit Administration

A COUNTY agent in making the suggestion that a field of cotton or wheat should go into pasture runs into a current problem and perhaps the question, "How much will it cost?" And still another, "Where can I get the money to buy grass seed, fertilizer, fencing, and more livestock?" The county agent may then have the problem of suggesting available sources of credit.

Many farmers are borrowing money on farm mortgage security to finance changes such as these in their farm pattern. Most farmers borrowing to make a shift usually need a rather long-term loan; one that can be repaid from the earnings of the enterprise financed. The 12 Federal land banks, through 1,200 national farm loan associations, are financing shifts in much the same way that they finance other improvements to farms and buildings and the purchase of land. Land bank loans are especially adapted to this type of financing because they can be made for a long period, up to 40 years; yet they can be repaid at any time the borrower has the money. This flexibility makes them particularly adapted to financing projects that may not yield a sizable income immediately.

What is the answer to the man who asks about shifting to a new enterprise? Just this: If the prospects are that it is a good shift which will eventually increase his income and thus enable him to pay off his loan in a reasonable number of years, make the shift. If the farm loan association and the land bank are satisfied that the farmer's plan is a sound one, and the farm is adequate security, he should have no difficulty in obtaining a land bank loan. But it must be an undertaking that will assure a good income after the shift is completed.

REFINANCING SHORT-TERM DEBTS

Another purpose for which many land bank loans are currently being made is to refinance short-term debts, shifting these debts to a longer-term basis. Many farmers have greatly extended their short-term indebtedness. Some have financed the purchase of machinery, improvements, buildings, and equipment with short-term loans. Ordinarily the indebtedness incurred for such purposes cannot be paid out of a year's earnings but needs to be distributed over the life of the improvement. A considerable volume of land bank loans has been made for these purposes and the refinancing of short-term debt in the past few years. With these debts on a longer-term basis, farmers have found it easier to get the short-term

credit necessary to finance current production needs.

LOAN LIMITATIONS

Many farmers are able to meet their longer-term credit needs with land bank loans. The land banks and farm loan associations, however, operate under laws that define the purposes, size, repayment, and other provisions of loans. Strict adherence to these provisions is important, not only to the farm loan association, land bank, and the borrower, but to the persons who provide the money to make the loans. The funds to make loans are obtained from investors who buy land bank bonds. These bonds are not guaranteed in any way by the Government. The Land Bank System is entirely owned by the farmer-borrowers.

What are some of the limitations on loans? First, the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, specifies that a loan cannot exceed 65 percent of the appraised value of the farm for agricultural purposes, and a loan cannot exceed \$100,000, whichever is lower.

What is normal value? It is defined as "the amount a typical purchaser would, under ordinary conditions, be willing to pay and be justified in paying for the property for customary agricultural uses, including farm-home advantages, with the expectation of receiving normal net earnings from the farm."

Land bank loans may be made for long periods up to 40 years. So normal net earnings are based on expected income from the farm in both good and bad years. A loan made on this basis should be sound. But over a long-term period a lot can happen to a farm, a farmer, and the trend of prices. The Land Bank System, in doing the difficult job of forecasting future trends, is able to use to advantage its lending experience of 33 years. Appraisers study past experience closely in arriving at the normal agricultural value of a farm. They take into consideration changes in types and methods of farming, trends of prices, production, and costs. Studies of land values frequently result in a broadening of the services of the banks in some areas. In other areas the studies may demonstrate that land bank loans are being made on too full a basis for the real welfare of either the borrower or the lender. After all, if a lender lends a farmer too much money, the lender may take the loss; but the hardship the farmer-borrower must go through is usually much more serious.

Normal agricultural value gives farmers a good basis for credit, regardless of whether the current sales price of land is high or low. With a loan on this basis a farmer will have less difficulty in repaying it when his farm income is lower. Likewise, his basis for credit in periods of depression is enhanced because loans are not based on depressed land values. In this way, the land banks and associations are able to gear their credit service to farmers' needs regardless of the economic weather.

The farm loan associations and the land banks are continually meeting the needs of a changing agriculture. One notable example is the change to power farming and the financing of the additional acreage needed to make adequate-sized farms.

LOANS FITTED TO NEEDS

Within the policies followed by the cooperative mortgage credit system, it has been possible to finance many farmers who are faced with the problem of making rather drastic changes in their farming operations. These farmers have found land bank loans

fitted to their needs. The amortization plan by which the loan is repaid in small annual or semiannual installments over a period of years along with the interest lifts the burden of having to make large repayments in any one year. At the same time, a farmer can repay any part of his loan or the whole loan at any time. Also, he can make payments into a future payment fund in good years which can be used to meet installments when farm income is low.

The farm loan associations and the land banks make up a farmers' cooperative credit system. The notes and mortgages taken by the land

banks are the security for the bonds that are sold to investors and that furnish the funds for loans. In order to keep the favorable market established for these bonds, the banks must maintain a strong financial condition, and their loan policies must be sound. Such policies enable the farm loan associations and the land banks to provide credit on favorable terms to a large number of farmers.

Land bank loans are made on sound principles backed by years of experience. The banks serve agriculture constructively and should be a continuing influence in the direction of a more stabilized agricultural economy.

Philippa Gleason, 16, 120-Bustlers 4-H Club demonstrated a summer luncheon over a Minneapolis-St. Paul station early in the summer.



4-H Club Members on Television

4-H Club members in Hennepin County, Minn., are regular featured performers on television shows over TV station WTCN, Minneapolis-St. Paul.

What's more, the county home agent, Elizabeth Burr, manages to work these television shows into her training sessions to enable 4-H'ers and others to see the demonstrations being presented over TV.

During the past summer club members have put on more than half a dozen demonstrations for the Twin Cities television audience.

Some of the demonstrations they

presented included Learning How To Use our Minnesota-Grown Foods, Keeping That Freshness in Vegetables, How To Grow Strawberries, Summer Luncheons, Preparing Food for the Freezer, and Controlling Insects in Your Garden, and Care and Handling of Bees.

Miss Burr works closely with the club members in preparing material for the television shows and follows through by being with them during some of the shows. All the demonstrators have had previous practice and experience before 4-H Club groups.

What Is a Sound Program?

D. M. HALL, Specialist in Agricultural Extension, Illinois

THE PHILOSOPHIES of extension workers are changing and can be expected to continue to change, as Gilley observed in the Extension Service Review for June. Philosophies grow out of the circumstances under which people live; thus we can expect different people to have different philosophies. We seldom find the value-attitudes of the organizers the same as those of the administrators of a generation later. Neither do we often find the attitudes of administrators identical with those of the clientele or of the personnel assigned to carry out the program. If we ignore these facts, we become confused over the inconsistencies we see between the stated objectives and the procedures followed.

Behind every sound program is a set of objectives. When these are not stated, then each person involved either assumes that all the others have objectives identical to his, or he attempts to achieve his own ends by flying under false colors. Neither is a safe practice. Objectives do not motivate a group unless they are understood by all.

It may be hard to ignore the prestige and recognition seeking of the officials and the personnel; but if we can, and then realize that the clientele, those persons being served, are the "all-important" persons in an extension service, then it seems easy to agree upon general objectives to guide us. We identify the program of the people built by the people for the people as a democratic program.

Planning always begins with a problem. Before action is taken to transform the idea into a plan, three things must take place. First, the objectives must be clearly understood; second, the path to the goal must be determined; and third, a strategy must be developed. If the mass of

people concerned are involved in these steps, a democratic program may be built.

Democratic philosophy. In America, we claim a democratic philosophy directs us. A democratic philosophy seems to consist of two parts:

1. *Social responsibility.* The pioneer demanded freedom as his first want, but the moment he formed a family or other group he assumed responsibility to it. The solution of most of man's problems are found in group life. We live in groups; we belong in groups, but our group life has not always been successful. True democracy sanctions social groups, but it maintains that groups are justified only if they strive for efficiency, oppose unfair monopoly, and work for the good of all. A great deal of power is often delegated to the officials of groups. Power over things means power over people, and power reduces freedom unless those to whom it is delegated discharge the greater social responsibility which it entails. Responsibility to the whole group is the first principle of democracy.

2. *Individual development.* Democracy expects every person to develop his individuality up to the limits of his capabilities. A democratic society must discover all it can about abilities and then provide the most favorable environment in which each may develop.

Of course this means that we must first agree upon the minimum specifications for a citizen. The literature is full of generalities, but much too little time is being devoted to the specific characteristics. Let us set the stage for the discussion by defining the good citizen as being well informed, as being creative rather than acquisitive, as being productive rather than idle, saving rather than de-

structive, generous rather than selfish, and trustworthy, understanding, fair, and willing to change. Let us define him as possessing the virtues of determination, dependability, cooperativeness, and progressiveness.

Thus we have set up our human resources as our most important resources. People are our objectives, and we expect to see desirable changes in them as the results of our efforts. Our facilities for effecting these changes in people are the soils, the plants, the animals, the equipment, the machines, the buildings, and the supplies. Our tools are facts, interests, and skills. And our problem is to become skillful in using our facilities and tools to develop acceptable attitudes in people and to teach them to think straight. Subject matter only gives us our tools; method is our skill in using our tools. And our objectives are desirable changes in people.

Working Objectives. Objectives that are too broad do not furnish handholds by which we can take hold of our job. We must not fritter away our time with intangibles. We must more specifically answer the question, "What are desirable changes in people?" Let us try by giving four answers.

1. Every person should be socially acceptable and civically responsible. There are many characteristics of a good citizen. We could become bogged down by their number. Let us name just four, and if we make some progress in attaining them, we shall have done a good job—in fact, a very good job.

a. A good citizen is dependable. He does not fail to do what he agrees to do when he agrees to do it. He is accurate, trustworthy; he accepts responsibilities and discharges his obligations. He is fundamentally honest.

b. A good citizen is determined because he has goals. But merely having goals is not enough; they must be personally useful and socially acceptable, as dictated by facts and sound judgments.

c. A good citizen is socially effective. He is understanding and considerate of the convictions of others and thus is able to participate in the activities

Indiana Farm Women Sing in the Nation's Capital

T. R. JOHNSTON, Extension Editor, Indiana

of a group without becoming a dissenter or a tyrant. He is fair; he believes in fair prices, fair costs, fair play, and a fair deal for everyone. He is willing to carry his share of the cooperative responsibilities of the group, and he plans his activities to profit with, rather than from, the social order.

d. A good citizen is progressive. He realizes that changes have been made and that in changing the world, just as in reconstructing a building, he must cast many odds and ends into the discard. Discarding old ideas leaves some persons confused. To avoid confusion, one must remain flexible and accept an attitude that permits one to make adjustments as the world moves on.

2. Every person should be healthy. Children have a right to inherit healthy bodies, and society is responsible if they fail to grow strong and vigorous. We must not only teach health facts, health skills, health habits, and health attitudes, but we are obliged to legislate and enforce certain health rules and practices. There are four parts to a health program. The first is concerned with body growth and nutrition. The second is concerned with the development of a strong heart, efficient lungs, a good digestive system, normal sense organs, and freedom from disease and body defects. We call this organic fitness. The third is known as motor fitness and means muscular development and coordination. It expects each to possess a high degree of agility, balance, endurance, flexibility, and strength. Of these, endurance seems by far the most important, and few of our present generation are keeping fit in this respect. The fourth factor is the ability to protect one's body against danger. This means knowledge of disease prevention, sanitation, insect control, and skill in first aid and safety and ability to swim. No health program can be considered adequate if it omits any part of these four factors.

3. Every person should be an efficient and satisfied worker in some useful occupation. It is good to work. Work has built, written, spoken—in fact, has accomplished all that has been done. Our greatest need is

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Albert P. Stewart, director of musical organizations at Purdue, and the chorus at a rehearsal on the Capitol grounds.

TWO THOUSAND FOUR hundred and eighty-seven Indiana farm women sang their way into the hearts of several thousand Washingtonians July 12. The occasion was "Indiana Day" at the National Capital Sesquicentennial observance.

These farm women, about 100 or so of whom had their husbands "tagging along just for the trip," as one of them jocularly put it, had the time of their lives. Most of them rode the 600 to 800 miles from different parts of the Hoosier State to the National Capital in 5 special trains. Others made the trip in chartered busses, and still others drove their own cars. All in all, nearly 3,000 persons journeyed to Washington July 9 and 10 to be there on the 11th and 12th. The folks on the banks of the Potomac heard some mighty good singing from those on "the banks of the Wabash" and got something of the results of one phase of extension work which involves more than 60,000 women in Indiana, a third of these on farms in the State.

This huge chorus, directed by Albert P. Stewart, director of musical organizations at Purdue and the daddy of the county home economics chorus idea about 15 years ago, provided the musical background of The Hoosier Heritage, an hour-long program, which was more than a cantata. It was written by Jack McGee and unfolded the life and work of James Whitcomb Riley, the poet of the people who had the ability to tell in most fitting fashion the story of rural life in Indiana from about 1870 until his death in 1916.

Gov. Henry F. Schricker, who with the writer was a guest on one of the five special trains, three of which were in the care of a former extension editor, Glenn W. Sample, who is now with the Indiana Farm Bureau, represented the State in the prologue, and Bruce McGuire, of the Purdue music staff, served as narrator. The entire program was presented on the lawn near the Capitol Building, with the

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MAKING OF FLAGS

Sparks Interest in United Nations

Enthusiasm for having United Nations flags displayed in every community ran high among women and girls who helped to make these flags.

With the United States flag flying alongside the flags of the various countries participating in the war in Korea, Americans in all parts of the Nation suddenly became aware that the United Nations is directly related to their everyday interest and security.

These Maryland farm women are only a few of the hundreds of thousands of women and girls who performed a patriotic service in making flags in honor of our boys in Korea. Sometimes there was almost a reverent silence as the sewers worked on in deep thought. Then they would discuss just what the United Nations means to each and every one of us, always emphasizing the high hope for which the United Nations flag stands.

The program was headed by a National Citizens' Committee for United Nations Day. Farm organizations, home demonstration clubs, 4-H Clubs, and veteran, patriotic, school, church, labor, women's, youth, and other groups, all working together, demonstrated the unity that the United Nations should have.



Measuring and tearing the blue material.



Machine stitching the design onto the field.



Pressing the design from the pattern.



Cutting around the center white design.



Centering the white design onto the blue.



The women discuss the United Nations as they make simple flags for each State extension office.



Looking over the progress they had made.

Women Give Years of Volunteer Service to a County

IN HAMPDEN COUNTY, Mass., there are 201 members of the "Order of the Pearls." Their service adds up to many years of volunteer effort to make Hampden County a finer place in which to live and work and raise a family. The "Order of the Pearls" is a unique custom of honoring women who have given at least 10 years volunteer service as local community leaders under the county extension service.

151 LEADERS HONORED

Sixteen years ago, Mrs. William G. Dwight of Holyoke, chairman of the home demonstration extension committee, and the late Mrs. Lillian Stuart Chase, then county home demonstration agent, felt that the wonderful women leaders who had brought so much into their communities should have some recognition. They wanted to give the leaders something that would be definite, something that would be more visible than a card or diploma which could be tucked away in a drawer. They wanted something that would be more feminine and would have quality of beauty. After a good deal of study they decided that a strand of pearls would be just right. So the "Order of the Pearls" was set up in 1934 by Mrs. Dwight; and, through her thoughtfulness and generosity, this honor has been bestowed on 151 local executive and teaching leaders who have done not less than 10 years service as county leaders. Mrs. Dwight has brought into the "Order of the Pearls" fold 50 others, trustees and league officers, county, State, and Federal agents who have helped make the pattern of extension work reach across the Nation.

It was an honor for the Hampden County "Order of the Pearls" that Florence Hall, field agent, home

demonstration work for Northeastern States, was inducted into membership in our group this year.

A very pleasant occasion was planned for the 1950 midsummer meeting of our executive committee. This year Mrs. Dwight was hostess to 66 guests, mostly executive committee members, at the luncheon marking the home department's thirty-fifth birthday party.

The "Order of the Pearls" is a pretty ceremony. This year Molly Higgins, Hampden County home demonstration agent, read the citation as Helen Hinman, associate home demonstration agent, fastened the pearls around the throat of each woman being honored; and Mrs. Dwight personally welcomed each leader into the "Order of the Pearls."

Following is the citation of Mrs. Ernest Hall of Agawam whose citation is typical of the leadership assumed by women in various home demonstration projects over a 10-year period: 1940, home grounds improvement; 1941 and 1942, nutrition; 1943, vice chairman of community group; 1944, vice chairman, magic in house-keeping, variety in wartime meals, sewing machine clinic; 1945, chairman of community group, Christmas gift kit, clothing, have fun at home, associate executive committee member; 1946, chairman, Christmas gift kit, make a coat, three square meals a day, make a dress, executive committee member; 1947, chairman, canning, telephone, bureau for food preservation, slip covers, executive committee member; 1948, chairman, Christmas in the home, community meals, executive committee member; 1949, chairman, Christmas in the home, slip covers, executive committee member; 1950, chairman, hooked rugs, executive committee member.

Mrs. Dwight, along with the late Horace A. Moses, founder of the Hampden County Improvement League, which is Hampden County's Extension Service, has been a guiding light in the "Order of the Pearls" and in the entire home demonstration program in Hampden County and in Massachusetts.

Editor and publisher of Holyoke's outstanding Transcript-Telegram, Mrs. Dwight writes daily for her newspaper, has been a member of the board of trustees for county aid to agriculture since its formation in 1919, a director of the University of Massachusetts, and founder of women's clubs throughout western Massachusetts. Two years ago, at the time of Mrs. Dwight's retirement as chairman of the home department executive committee after 30 years service, the women of the county published and dedicated a cookbook in her honor. Leaders such as Mrs. Dwight are an important factor in making home demonstration work what it is throughout the country.

More than a Century Ago

One of the interesting features of the twenty-ninth Rhode Island State 4-H Club camp at Kingston was a historical review of the development of 4-H Club work. The production, under the direction of Roger K. Leathers of East Greenwich and Ella Fazzarelli of Oakland, Md., covered the early demonstration meetings undertaken by Horace Greeley in 1840, the beginning of organized boys and girls clubs, and the canning club started in 1910 by Marie Cromer in South Carolina. The plan concluded with the development of 4-H Club work since 1914 and its expansion into the largest rural youth organization in the world.

Mary Keown Will Be Missed



MARY ELLEN KEOWN, State home demonstration agent in Florida for nearly 14 years, died August 11 at her home in Tallahassee.

Miss Keown had a long and distinguished career in the Extension Service. She entered this work in 1916 as home demonstration agent in Pinellas County, Fla. Later she became assistant State home demonstration agent in Alabama, then field agent for the Southern States for the Federal Extension Service. For 4 years she was director of educational advertising for the National Association of Appliance Manufacturers, traveling to all parts of the country and making contacts with colleges and universities.

While on loan from the Florida Extension Service to the United States Department of Agriculture from January 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, Miss Keown established home demonstration work in Puerto Rico.

She spent 4 months in the British Isles, where she introduced the steam-

pressure canner in the poultry canning program of Ireland through the Ministry of Agriculture of Northern Ireland.

In 1921 she organized the American Home Economics Women in Business Section of the American Home Economics Association and was its first national chairman.

Miss Keown served on the Extension Committee on Organization and Policy of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, the Committee on 4-H Club Work of the United States Department of Agriculture Extension Service, and the American Home Economics Association committee on professional training for extension workers.

1945 WOMAN OF THE YEAR

After the Second World War, she was among representatives of more than 40 countries attending a conference in Washington on extension methods in war-torn countries of Europe and Asia.

An associate in Florida writing of her said, "Our State home demonstration agent believed wholeheartedly in the value of extension work * * * It became her vocation and her avocation, absorbing her interest; challenging her intelligence, training, and experience; stimulating her creative ability; and inspiring her to achieve new heights in the vision of comfort, culture, influence, and power in the rural and urban homes of Florida. We shall not soon meet her like."

Miss Keown brought to her work a rare combination of humor, indefatigable energy, and ability of a high order. Her death will be a great loss not only to Florida and the South but to the entire Nation.

In naming her Woman of the Year in 1945, the Progressive Farmer drew the following picture of Miss Keown. " 'Sure, she steals your heart away,' —that's Irish-descended Mary Ellen Keown with her vital personality, her happy faculty for working well with people, her ability to organize, her ease and fluency in speaking, her fine sense of humor and her fund of Irish stories."—Prepared by Mena Hogan, field agent, from material sent by J. Francis Cooper, extension editor, and Ethyl Holloway, district home demonstration agent, Florida.

High Farm Production

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better farming methods to do a better production job than ever before. We have never been better prepared with food than today; and no country has ever been better prepared in land and tools and in the skills required for production.

Farmers are now producing far more than they produced before Pearl Harbor. Since the end of hostilities in 1945, farmers have been turning out, year after year, at least a fifth more than in 1941. It was just last year, in fact, that farmers set a new all-time high in total production—40 percent above 1935-39.

Unquestionably, if it became necessary, they could expand production to still greater heights. The extent of the increase would depend a lot upon the weather and upon how much equipment and supplies farmers could get. The building of stronger defenses might bring shortages of needed farm equipment, but with the machines already on hand and their increased knowledge of how to produce, farmers could push their output substantially above what it is today.

We must remember that farms are better equipped now than they were at the close of the Second World War. They are stocked with newer and better machines of all kinds—tractors, milking machines, combines, mechanical corn pickers, mowing machines, and other items. Tractors, for instance, have more than doubled since 1941—from 1.7 million to more than 3½ million. Combines last year totaled 590,000, as compared with 375,000 as recently as 1945. The total of 365,000 mechanical corn pickers at the last estimate was more than double the 1945 total and almost 3 times that for January 1942—and so on.

The increased production on United States farms has been made with fewer workers. During the war, farm population underwent a sharp shrinkage—some workers went to war, others to factories. By 1945, there were 5 million fewer people liv-

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Dreams Can Become Realities

Farm Women Sing

(Continued from page 171)

DREAMS do come true, not through the assistance of a fairy godmother, though that sometimes happens, too, but mostly when a county agent like Virgil N. Sapp of Jasper County, Mo., puts his shoulder behind the wheel.

Last year, while attending summer school, County Agent Sapp visualized enlarged quarters for the Jasper County extension office. It wasn't too easy to put down his vision on paper, but he did, and he handed the paper in for the term.

Time passed, and Sapp kept his dream alive. He spoke with influential people in the county about it and sought their advice and help. Soon he had them believing in his dream. Members of the chamber of commerce, the county court, and the local sponsoring body became interested and offered their suggestions. Sapp proved to them how adequate office space would pay dividends to the farmers, farm women, and youth in terms of better service.

The county sponsoring body requested Sapp to put his plans down on paper. He presented the group with his term paper which they reviewed. They added another room to

the plans, and the matter was laid before the members of the county court who requested Sapp to supply justifications for the larger improved quarters. He rewrote his term paper. The county court approved his recommendations for expanded office space and instructed an architect to draw up plans according to Sapp's specifications.

The fulfillment of Sapp's vision was realized almost a year later when the county extension staff took over their new headquarters. Open house was held from 1 to 4 p. m. the last Saturday in May. More than 200 visitors came to the office and inspected the new quarters. The 3 members of the county court and the president of the county sponsoring body participated in a special radio program originating from the newly remodeled office. They told the people in the county about the new quarters.

Dreams do come true, even now. But fulfillment rests largely upon cooperation. By getting others interested in his plans, seeking their advice, and following their suggestions, County Agent Virgil Sapp acquired what at first seemed impossible—a new and up-to-date modern office.

floodlighted Capitol dome in the background. The sweet music from the throats of 2,487 women, who had had considerable training each week for some years in their county home economics chorus rehearsals or programs, in this setting was something that even Washington folks, accustomed to superlatives, enjoyed and "raved" about. It was that good.

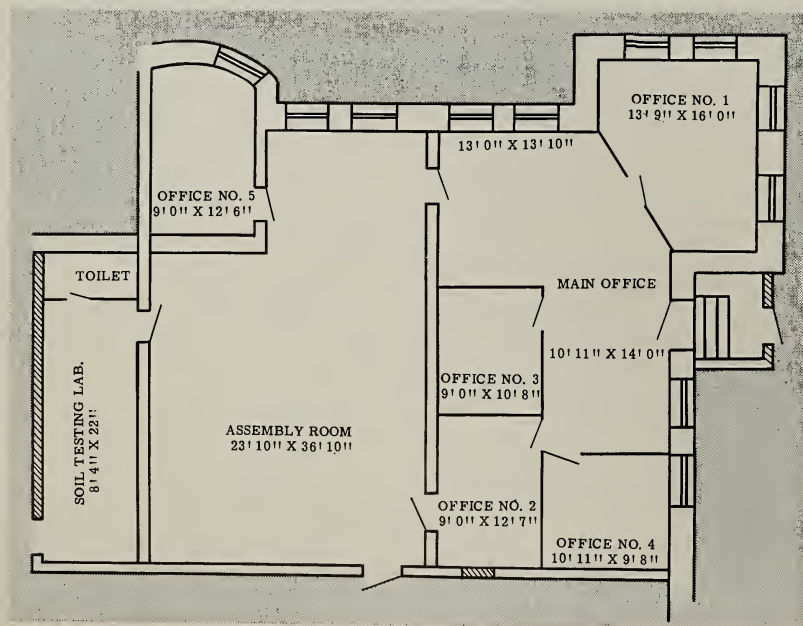
The day before the concert the women witnessed the unveiling of a bronze plaque by one of their number to commemorate the planting of a sycamore tree on the Capitol grounds by the late Daniel W. Voorhees, long a United States Senator from Indiana and often dubbed "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." Mrs. Bert Macy, of Buck Creek, Ind., mother of Music Director Stewart and member of the Tippecanoe County home economics chorus, which was the first of all the county units to be formed in the United States, was accorded the honor of unveiling the plaque.

GOVERNOR PRAISES EVENT

Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, United States Senator Homer E. Capehart, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, president of the Indiana Society of Washington, which cooperated in staging the event, all spoke at the plaque unveiling.

The celebration was the first really big event to be put on by any of the States in connection with the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Capital City. It was quite fitting that those enrolled in extension project work from Indiana should be called upon to represent the State. The official designation of this responsibility came from the Governor of Indiana, who has long been an ardent supporter of extension work and all that it implies. He was loud in his praise of the event and praised the "vocal storming of Washington" by his fellow Hoosiers.

The Indianapolis Star paid an editorial tribute to the women for their sparkling performance.



Farm Women's Gifts Aid Hospital

CARMEN BREAZEALE

Miss Breazeale is owner-editor of the Natchitoches (La.) Enterprise. She is a volunteer service chairman of the American Red Cross for her parish and, as such, is the parish representative on the hospital council. She, the home agent, and home demonstration club members make a fine corps of philanthropic workers in Natchitoches Parish.

WHEN it was decided to supply each patient in the Veterans' Administration Hospital in nearby Alexandria with a bag of home-made candy and a holly wreath made of evergreens and red berries, tied with a large red bow, I knew whom to call upon to have our parish, Natchitoches, come through with its assignment.

On arriving in Natchitoches, I went immediately to Mrs. Mamie T. Mims, home demonstration agent for Natchitoches Parish, and outlined the plans for the Christmas program, adding that, in addition to the 75 wreaths and 100 bags of candy, about 20 dresses for little girls aged from 2 to 12 years were needed. Mrs. Mims, as she had previously done, called in members of the parish council of the home demonstration clubs and explained the project. Mrs. Ben Moreland, of Powhatan, one of the council officers, had gone to the hospital meeting, so she was well informed about the making of the wreaths. She demonstrated the work to those present under Mrs. Mims' direction. The entire quota of wreaths, candy, and dresses was apportioned among the club members, all of whom were clamoring for even more than their share. As a result, nearly double the number of wreaths, bags of candy, and dresses were sent in to the hospital.

When Eastertime arrived, again Mrs. Mims came forward and, through personal contact, provided hundreds of cut flowers to take to the hospital so that each patient could have beside his bed on Easter morning a lovely basket of flowers donated by the

members of the home demonstration clubs.

Not being satisfied with assisting in special projects, Mrs. Mims suggested to her clubwomen that when they put up their preserves, jellies, and pickles, each put aside some of the best ones to be taken later to the hospital, where the majority of patients are tubercular and need additional sweets. So, as a result, several times a year many boxes of preserved figs, peaches, plums, pears, mayhaw, blackberry, dewberry, and grape jellies, and sweet and sour pickles of all kinds, are taken to the hospital, where they are given for prizes and furnished for additional lunches and between-meal snacks. The gifts have done a great deal to help the patients, who appreciate so much the touch of home.



Teamwork between these two gets things in the Natchitoches community done in a big way. Carmen Breazeale, editor, Natchitoches Enterprise, and Mrs. Mamie T. Mims, home demonstration agent, are a good pair of civic workers. Miss Breazeale gives much space in her paper to the home demonstration program under way in her parish.

One of the most successful results of Mrs. Mims' efforts and mine, combined, was collecting enough coupons from coffee, packaged by a local firm, to get a large electric coffee urn. It was taken to the hospital and is in constant use by the workers at ward parties and big affairs. The preserves and jellies are enjoyed with the coffee. All this was made possible by the parish-wide cooperation of the group of women under the direction of Mrs. Mims.

Agents' Trophy

MANITOWOC and Sheboygan Counties shared Wisconsin's trophy for 1949's best county agent project. Outagamie County won possession of the trophy for the best assistant county agent's project.

The county agent trophy was won by the work of G. W. Lycan, Sheboygan County agent, and John Buchholz, Manitowoc County agent, for their help to farmers in organizing the Lake Land quality egg marketing cooperative.

Gale Vandenberg, Appleton, won the trophy for his work in a safety project.

The county agent trophy was purchased 8 years ago by county agents

in 16 eastern counties, to be presented to the county agent in the district each year who had the best extension project. Both counties have won the trophy before.

The assistant agent's trophy is only in its fourth year.

The Lake Land cooperative now handles about 500 cases of eggs a week which are federally graded and sold, packaged in cartons, on a quality basis.

In Outagamie County's safety project, 4-H members inspected more than 1,000 farms, marking hazards with a large skull and crossbones sign which stayed until the hazard was removed.

Pig in a Poke



IT took considerable teamwork, plus a big fat pig, to do it; but the 27 members of the Joy home demonstra-

tion club in Murray County, Okla., raised the \$276 they needed to beautify their club room and schoolhouse.

After holding a pie supper and other money-raising activities, only to find themselves short of the required cash goal, the project chairman, Mrs. C. W. Thomas (center) suggested the sale of chances on a pig. Club Member Mrs. Sam Harrison (right) donated the pig, and the group raised an additional \$122 through this pig raffle sale.

The new venetian blinds added to the schoolhouse and clubroom are being tried out by Mrs. Dee Thompkins, president of the club (left). The furniture has been renovated, and all woodwork repainted.

Wisconsin 4-H Clubs

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organization and procedures of the clubs show some evidence of being influenced by these two factors.

The results of this study show that the 4-H Clubs in Dane County, Wis., offer a good program to develop better citizens of those youth who are members of them. These clubs do more than merely train young people in the skills of agriculture and home economics. Through the club program and activities, the boys and girls learn more than skills. They develop an awareness of their duties as responsible citizens living in a democracy. They learn to work and plan together in a democratic manner to gain the ends they desire. They also learn to work with other individuals and groups in their communities.

This study offers scientific evidence in a field where very little is known at present. The literature on 4-H Club work states that this organization develops better citizens and does not exist solely for the purpose of teaching skills. One phase of training better citizens is that of teaching them how to function in a democracy. It was shown in this study that, at least in this phase of club work in Dane

County, the principles and goals of the 4-H Clubs are not merely voiced by the national and State offices but are actually put into practice in the local clubs.

This article is only a brief summary of the study. The study was done as a master's thesis in the department of rural sociology at the University of Wisconsin, and a copy of it is available at the university library.

Farm Pictures Tell Story on Outdoor Screen

A "drive-in" idea to spread extension information was used to advantage by County Agent R. Q. Brown, of Mississippi County, Mo.

Earlier this year, Brown took a series of color pictures on several Mississippi County farms that told stories of good soil and crop management. He later had these pictures made into color transparencies.

Realizing that farm families cannot take time during busy summer days to see their neighbors' progress, Brown decided on the "drive-in" idea. He set up a series of night meetings during August in 12 Mississippi County townships, mostly in schoolhouse yards.

The pictures were projected on a large, outdoor screen, while Brown

discussed them. Parking was arranged so that the farm folks could see and hear without getting out of their cars. The big feature of these outdoor meetings was that the whole family could attend during the early hours of the evening without dressing up. But in case of rain, the meeting was held in the schoolhouse.

County Agent Brown says that the "drive-in" farm meetings have been very successful and have been a big help in showing the value of good farm practices.

Quality Eggs Televised

Consumers in the Philadelphia area got a good look at quality eggs on their television screens. Amos Kirby, farm director for WCAU, Philadelphia, on his weekly TV show presented two 4-H poultry club members from Bucks County, Pa.

Catherine Hausman, Quakertown, Pa., and Walter Jamison, Newton, Pa., opened the show with a big wire basket of eggs. In response to the question from Kirby on how they got such good-looking eggs, these young poultry growers displayed baby chicks, cockerels, pullets, and finally well-grown hens.

Miss Hausman and Jamison candled eggs, weighed them, packed them in dozen cartons, and showed the difference in quality by breaking a high-quality and a low-quality egg side by side on a pane of glass. Viewers of the show said they could see plainly the difference between high- and low-quality eggs.

New Life for Old Pastures

Renovating old Kentucky bluegrass and clover permanent pastures is a paying proposition. Experiments at Beltsville over a 5-year period have shown a 50-percent increase in production. The renovating process is roughly this: The pastures are limed, manured, and then torn up with a heavily weighted disk harrow, usually in the fall. Early the next spring about 500 pounds per acre of 0-14-14 commercial fertilizer is broadcast, the pasture double-disked, harrowed again, and reseeded with a mixture of brome grass, alfalfa, red clover, and ladino.

Do you know

HAROLD GALLAHER a forester and a teacher

UP IN THE OZARKS, in Dent County, Mo., to be specific, there's an extension forester who has been successful in getting farmers to adopt sound woodland practices. He is Harold Gallaher—reared on an Ozark farm and now a trained forester and agriculturist. And he is successful because he is showing farmers that farm woodland improvement is a necessary part of a well-balanced general farming plan.

If you are not familiar with Dent County, you'll want to know that it has more than 1,600 farms, with a verdant timber forest of nearly 110,000 acres. On an average, this means about 70 acres for each farm. Since Dent County forest lands were logged off commercially some 50 years ago, farmers have paid scant attention to the stands of trees which grew on the cut-over areas. These trees were taken for granted; even, at times, looked upon as a nuisance. For one thing, the Ozark farmer had for many years waged a vigorous battle against engulfing hardwood sprouts on his farming and pasture lands.

At the outset Gallaher faced the difficult task of convincing the people that they should care for their woodlands and thus capitalize far more than they realized upon this slow-growing crop. The perplexing problem of how to get and hold the attention of the farmer in a farm forestry educational program was the first that had to be solved before any kind of educational program could get under way. But, remember, we called him an agriculturist. Gallaher realized that the carrying capacity of pasture land in Dent County could be doubled, in some cases tripled, by soil testing and use of the right fertilizers and seeding with adapted pasture mixtures.

"On much of the pasture land in Dent County the carrying capacity can be doubled or tripled by soil testing and proper soil fertilization," reports Gallaher, "and sometimes I have found it easier to get farmers interested in the possibilities which their



Farmer learns to tally timber.

farm woods offer by first working with them to improve their present pasture system. Getting cattle and hogs on to good pasture and out of the woods is one of the first steps toward better timber management."

Forester Gallaher has found he can do a better job if he has a clear picture of the entire farm. He makes it a point to acquaint himself with the potential possibilities of the farms he visits and, if called upon, can readily outline a balanced farming program. The 4-H Clubs have also furnished another avenue to reach the adult. Last spring six 4-H Clubs in the county started pine-tree plantations. The project attracted more than 100 people beyond the 4-H age; and Gallaher did not fail to have the people take away some knowledge of woodland management.

As a teacher, Gallaher realizes the value of visual aids in his educational work. At meetings, which are held for the most part in the evenings, entire families attend and are taken on tours of forests and see effective timber management via motion pictures and slidefilms.

Last spring Gallaher conducted a livestock meeting. For the demonstration, he chose a farm with about 40 acres of timber. In the morning he demonstrated beef calf dehorning and castration, but in the afternoon he took the entire party into the nearby forest and together they worked out a management plan for farm woodlands. The many phases

of woodland improvement were pointed out and discussed. Since the meeting, all the farmers who attended have mapped out a simple program to fit their needs. More important, though, they have started improvement work on their own woodlands.

Here Gallaher would like to interject a word for the students who may be thinking of entering forestry work. He believes that they will find it profitable to take some related agricultural subjects. "More than an education in forestry," he cautions, "is needed to get a good job done."

Gallaher recognizes the tremendous value of cooperation and attributes much of the progress that has been made to the splendid cooperation of other agencies, such as the U. S. Forest Service and the Missouri State Conservation Commission. Last year, with the cooperation of these agencies, an annual conservation week was inaugurated in Dent County. During the week hundreds of people heard discussions, saw movies, and exchanged ideas and information on the conservation of natural resources.

Today in Dent County, timber is a good cash crop. But Gallaher looks to the future for the bountiful resources of the forests to be fully realized. The oncoming generation, through the efforts of the 4-H Clubs, the schools, and other organized youth groups, will have a better understanding of woodland management. It is only then, he believes, that the forests will receive the full attention they deserve.

● VERDA MAE DALE was appointed extension housing specialist in Massachusetts on August 15. She will help families with the planning and building of new livable, low-cost homes and will assist others in remodeling or improving their old homes. Miss Dale was graduated from Kansas State College in 1938 and received her master of science degree from Cornell last June. Before entering Cornell she was a county home demonstration agent in Missouri and served as home demonstration agent-at-large for a year with the Extension Service at Cornell. Miss Dale was a captain in the WAC's during the Second World War.

Science Flashes



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

Refined Honey

Honey producers will find a market for their low-grade honey if the honey industry adopts methods developed by our Eastern Regional Research Laboratory for refining dark or strong-flavored honey. The laboratory scientists find that treating low-grade honey with bentonite, a special type of clay, gives a product with milder but characteristic honey flavor. They also have devised a charcoal process to make a completely deflavored honey sirup. Both these products are wholesome and nutritious and contain the same amount of sugar as the original honeys but lack the strong flavor. The honey investigators believe that refined sirups from this low-grade honey can be marketed profitably. Deflavored honey sirup, particularly, should prove useful to the tobacco industry and to manufacturers of confectionery, bakery products, beverages, and other foods. This research, therefore, could create a demand for the annual crop of 5 to 10 million pounds of low-grade honey which producers now have difficulty in disposing of.

Electricity and the Egg

Farmers who have electricity available may find some interesting new uses for electric energy on farms as a result of USDA research. Our scientists are studying the effects of bactericidal radiation on the growth of young chicks and on egg production. They are treating hybrid seed corn with ultrasonic (high-frequency sound) radiations and are determining quality of shell eggs through electrical conductivity. In cooperation with State agricultural experiment stations, they are studying dielectric heating for drying corn, alfalfa, and rice. These are big words—describing basic research—

but when spelled out, they could mean higher egg production, more efficient chick growth, and better methods of drying small grain.

Story of the Bees

We're becoming more and more aware of the importance of bees in alfalfa-growing areas. Here's a story that will convince the most doubtful. A 132-acre field of alfalfa near Davis, Calif., was used last summer for a demonstration. The owner had grown hay on the field for 6 years. The stand was running out, and he had decided to plow it under. However, he was induced to gamble on a seed crop—his first. The field was given a weed spray and one application of DDT to control the lygus bug. At least six colonies of bees per acre were distributed through the field at the beginning of bloom. Pollination was attributed wholly to honeybees. The field produced 1,120 pounds of thresher-run seed per acre—four times as much as the State average, which was 275 pounds of clean seed last year.

Moving Day for Dairy Calves

Portable pens for dairy calves are cutting losses from coccidiosis and other diseases as much as 65 percent. Young dairy calves are particularly susceptible to coccidiosis, white scours, and pneumonia if they are not adequately protected. Losses often go as high as 75 percent. Scientists at the Agricultural Research Administration's regional animal disease laboratory, Auburn, Ala., constructed small portable pens, 5 by 10 by 3 feet, and tried them out for several years. Deaths from all causes reached only about 11 percent, even though the calves were deliberately inoculated with coccidia. The only labor involved is moving the pens uphill to a fresh site once a week,—a job that can be done easily by 2 men. In Alabama alone, more than 300 of these pens were used on 80 farms last year. The dairymen say their calf losses dropped from as high as 75 percent to less than 10 percent. Working plans for these portable pens may be obtained free from the Auburn laboratory.



Sound Program

(Continued from page 171)

for more of it. A full-functioning economy depends upon well-trained workers and upon an expanding technology. Our national goal should be to produce all the things that people really need at prices so low that all could buy, and with incomes equitably distributed so that no one will be shut off from consumption except those who refuse to work. To accomplish this sort of objective, we must first change our attitude regarding work. Not so long ago I heard a banker complaining about the indolence of workers, and as I was leaving the bank I saw in his window a card stating "One good investment is worth 10 years of hard work."

A well-adjusted worker is a happy and efficient worker, but workers can not do all the adjusting. Part—in fact, the major part—is the responsibility of management. This fact was clearly brought out by the War Manpower Commission in its four foundations for good relationships:

1. Let each worker know how he is getting along.
2. Give credit where credit is due.
3. Tell people in advance about changes that will affect them.
4. Make the best use of each person's abilities.

We should start in making efficient workers by setting up more effective services for ability testing, counseling, training, retraining, and placement; and when workers are ready we must have jobs ready for them.

Jobs depend upon industrial expansion. Conditions seem ripe for the greatest era of advancement or the greatest depression we have ever known. Only resolute and courageous planning can save us from skyrocketing to our disaster. We must think forward, not backward. We must gather facts as the basis for new decisions and to allay the fears of businessmen about the future. Fear is the major reason for unemployment, business stagnation, and job dissatisfaction. Fear and hate and lack of concern for the welfare of others are the basis for our national tensions. The remedy for fear is faith

or facts. Faith is the consequence of our hopes. Facts are the result of research. Let us support technological, socioeconomic, and educational research as the second move in obtaining vocational efficiency and economic development.

4. Every person should have some recreational interests. Recreation is not the first objective of life. The world's work must be done even though it be difficult and routine. Yet, when the body is tired and the spirit dull, then man needs recreation. Leisure should not be considered as time killing but as an opportunity for creative adventure. We expect everyone to have earned the right to play, but we run into difficulties when we try to prescribe the exact use of his playtime.

Democracy asks that its citizens place the common good ahead of individual privileges.

On the basis of the underlying philosophy and on the basis of the four working objectives, we are able to judge the comprehensiveness of a program. These objectives seem to serve equally well for community programs and for individual farm and home programs. They seem to answer the question, "What is a sound program?" Our next job, however, is to take steps to put the parts of such a program into operation.

A New Zealander Tells It

It is quite unusual for a reporter of the home demonstration club to write about herself; but I am doing so, to tell about the wonderful people I call neighbors and friends.

I have been in this country nearly 4 years, and am not an American citizen yet, but hope to be real soon. The last 2 years I have resided in Oklahoma City. When I moved out here to Aviation Acres the people really opened their hearts and took me in. I entered into their club and activities as if I had known them all my life; it was wonderful to find no stiffness about them as found in my country. When I was sick they visited me, brought me little things, and did my work for me. Everyone goes by first names, and no one

"arches" her back about this; it is an accepted American custom. I am truly proud to be a part of this club and organization and to live where people are so friendly to me. To a stranger in a strange land, friends mean so much; if everyone would extend the hand of friendship to others as these people have done for me, everyone would be mighty happy. Homesickness doesn't bother me at all now, although I'd love to see my mom and dad again. However, these people keep me contented and busy helping in their club and other activities, so there is no time for being lonely.—Mrs. E. W. Bottrell, reporter, Aviation Acres Home Demonstration Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Film for Children

A new agricultural film designed to interest children in life on a farm and to show them how modern farming methods outproduce the old farming techniques has been shown in Washington, D. C., schools recently with great success.

Mrs. Fayette Dow, who wrote the script and produced the film, has introduced a method of training elementary grade school children to become a living sound track in the presentation of the film. The script is printed on colored cardboards; and the children, with the use of tiny flashlights, read the parts assigned to them.

The actors in the film are none other than five young relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Dow who have spent six successive summers at the Dow farm in western New York State. As the film progresses one watches the children grow in stature as well as interest in farm life and assume new duties about the farm, raking hay, feeding chickens, planting the home garden, and driving tractors or operating other machinery under adult supervision. The older children evince great interest in the United Nations, and excellent shots of Lake Success and some of the peoples represented there are shown.

This film may be obtained from the Harmon Foundation, 140 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., on either a purchase or rental basis.

About People . . .



● **MRS. LEONA MACLEOD** became Michigan State home demonstration leader on September 1, replacing Rachel Markwell, who resigned last fall. After 4 years as Oakland County home demonstration agent, Mrs. MacLeod was extension clothing specialist for 7 years. Since 1945 she has been a member of the resident clothing staff.

● **ACTIVITIES** of the newly formed Grant County, Wis., Swine Breeders' Association will be financed from the proceeds of a donation gilt sale recently held for 4-H Club members and Future Farmers. County Agent George Dehnert, who helped organize the association, says the growers brought in 21 gilts that brought nearly \$500. The average price was approximately \$23 a head.

● **GEORGE DUSTMAN**, Wayne County, Ohio, agent, was one of seven men honored recently by the Wooster Rotary Club for their contributions and services to Wooster and the community. In part, the citation presented to Mr. Dustman read: "There has, perhaps, been no person who has influenced agriculture in Wayne County to a greater degree than has George Dustman. * * * Every resident of Wayne County has benefited through George's sojourn with us to a degree known only to his intimate associates."

● **JOHN W. MITCHELL**, USDA Extension agent, was recently awarded the honorary degree of doctor of humanities by Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., in recognition of his contribution to rural life in the South. Editorially commenting upon the award, the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Mitchell and his high accomplishment since he entered extension

work in 1917. He makes his headquarters at Hampton Institute in Hampton, Va.

● **THERESE WOOD**, associate professor of food and nutrition, Cornell University, sailed July 15 for London, where she taught women techniques for canning meat and poultry in the pressure canner. This was a 3-week project sponsored by the Farmers' Weekly, an English newspaper. She later planned to visit in England, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France. She also attended the meeting of Associated Country Women of the World at Copenhagen.

We Live Here

Eastern relatives and friends traveling in Colorado like the new road signs that home demonstration clubwomen are erecting in many counties this year.

"In Montezuma County, projects started by the home demonstration council in 1948 will please the mail carrier, too," says Mrs. Sylvia Lee, home demonstration agent.

Committees from various home demonstration clubs were appointed to install mail boxes of the right type on the correct side of the road, and the proper distance off the road. They stenciled easily read names on the boxes. Now when tourists drive down the road in Mancos or Lakeview communities they know exactly where the Frenches or Bryans live.

The road signs are a follow-up of the mail box project, not only in Montezuma County but in many other counties. The women listed names of all farmers and ranchers living on each cross road. Then, at the junction, or crossroads, they erected individual signs such as "R. T. Smith, 6 miles," grouping them one under the other. The advantage, they point out, is that when the farmer moves you remove only one sign and substi-

tute another for the new family. In some instances there are as many as 26 names appearing on one post. The homemakers even treated the posts, but they did draft manpower to dig the post holes and to install the signs.

High Farm Production

(Continued from page 175)

ing on farms than in 1940. Some returned after the war but the census of 1950 is expected to show substantially fewer people on farms than in 1941.

Back in 1940, one farm worker could supply about 11 persons in the United States and abroad. By 1945, 1 United States worker could produce enough to supply about 15 persons.

The tractor is one of the main items making possible increased production. Because tractors can work faster and longer than draft animals—around the clock if need be—farmers can get their work done even when they are short of help or are delayed by bad weather. Furthermore, the decline in horses and mules since 1941 has made about 15 million acres available for growing products for human use. In the longer period, since about 1920, some 60 million acres formerly used for horse feed have been released for growing food and other products for human use. Significantly, the great upsurge in farm production during and since the Second World War came about with only a minor increase in acreage harvested. The total for 1949 was 356 million acres, up only 6 percent from 1941. Harvested acreage this year is down to an estimated 339 million, very nearly the same as in 1941.

Measured in terms of long-term potential capacity, as well as in terms of supplies on hand and in sight, there appears to be plenty of food ahead. And the productive might of American farmers stands out prominently among all the essentials of national security.

Potato Man Praises Salaman's Potato Book

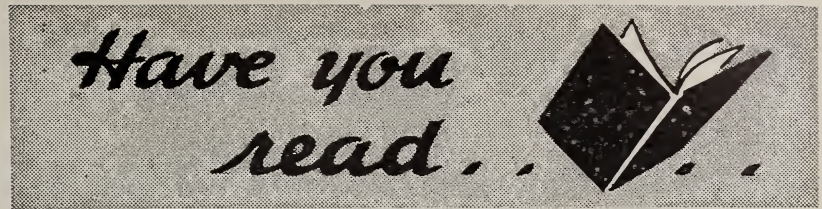
When Dr. F. J. Stevenson writes a favorable review of a potato book, it is a foregone conclusion the subject is the white or Irish potato and that it really is a good book. He has just done such a review for the *Agronomy Journal* on *The History and Social Influence of the Potato*, by Redcliffe N. Salaman, late director of the Potato Virus Research Station, Cambridge, England, describing the book as "Most comprehensive" and a "scholarly presentation of the various subjects covered." It is published by the University Press of Cambridge, England.

Stevenson, in charge of potato breeding work of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, says the potato geneticist will be much interested in the discussion of the species and the place of origin of the first introductions of the potato into Europe. The book indicates that the first varieties to reach the British Isles belonged to the *Solanum andigenum* species and not to *Solanum tuberosum*, the present widespread commercial species which the author describes as a war-time food hardly second to wheat and "our sheet anchor against vitamin C deficiency."

According to Stevenson, Salaman breaks down many long-held notions. For example: He shows that Costelanos was the first white man to find and describe the potato—not Cieza de Leon, long given the credit. He disproves the legend that Sir Francis Drake introduced it into Ireland and presents evidence that Sir Walter Raleigh may have been the one responsible, at least indirectly.

Many of the early notions about the potato as a food that are recorded by Salaman, Stevenson says, seem fantastic, but, he adds, "no more absurd than some of the notions held at present."

The review brings out that the chief interest to students of political science, sociology, and economics is the book's 20 chapters that deal with the social, political, religious, and economic conditions and changes influenced by the crop—"both a blessing and a curse to Ireland" (most food for least labor, but gave excuse for



lower wages, and blight-caused famine. But there were other causes, and author and reviewer question if blight should get the chief blame.) A different potato picture is painted for England, Scotland, Wales, and Jersey (the island) where it "contributed much to the welfare and happiness of the people."

TEACHING AGRICULTURE. Hammonds, Carsie, Professor and Head of the Department of Agricultural Education, College of Education, University of Kentucky. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1950. 353 pp.

● Although this book is designed for teachers of agriculture in classroom situations, it has much of value to extension workers. The philosophy of the book is illustrated by these excerpts from the introduction: "Vocational agriculture under Federal vocational acts is below college level," "agricultural extension . . . has its own purposes which are largely vocational in nature . . .," "vocational education of the right kind increases production per person. People can have only what they produce. When people produce little per person they can have but little per person."

The chapters on the Learning Process and the Teaching Objectives are excellent statements which remind the reader of Dr. Paul Kruse and Dr. Gladys Gallup at extension workshops. In fact, Dr. Kruse read critically part of the manuscript for this book.

Likewise, the chapters on Using Problem Solving in Teaching, Developing Manipulative Abilities, and Developing Attitudes contained material which is most useful to extension workers. Of course, interpretations and adaptations have to be made because the writer develops his material from a classroom point of view.

The chapter on Extension Teaching of Agriculture is quite superficial and

leaves the impression that it has been included because of a desire to mention all teaching done in the agricultural field. On the whole, here is a book which expresses in a very understandable way many aspects of teaching. Extension workers will find this book useful as a guide to improvement in extension teaching.—*Cannon C. Hearne, extension educationist, in charge, personnel training section, Division of Field Studies and Training, U. S. D. A.*

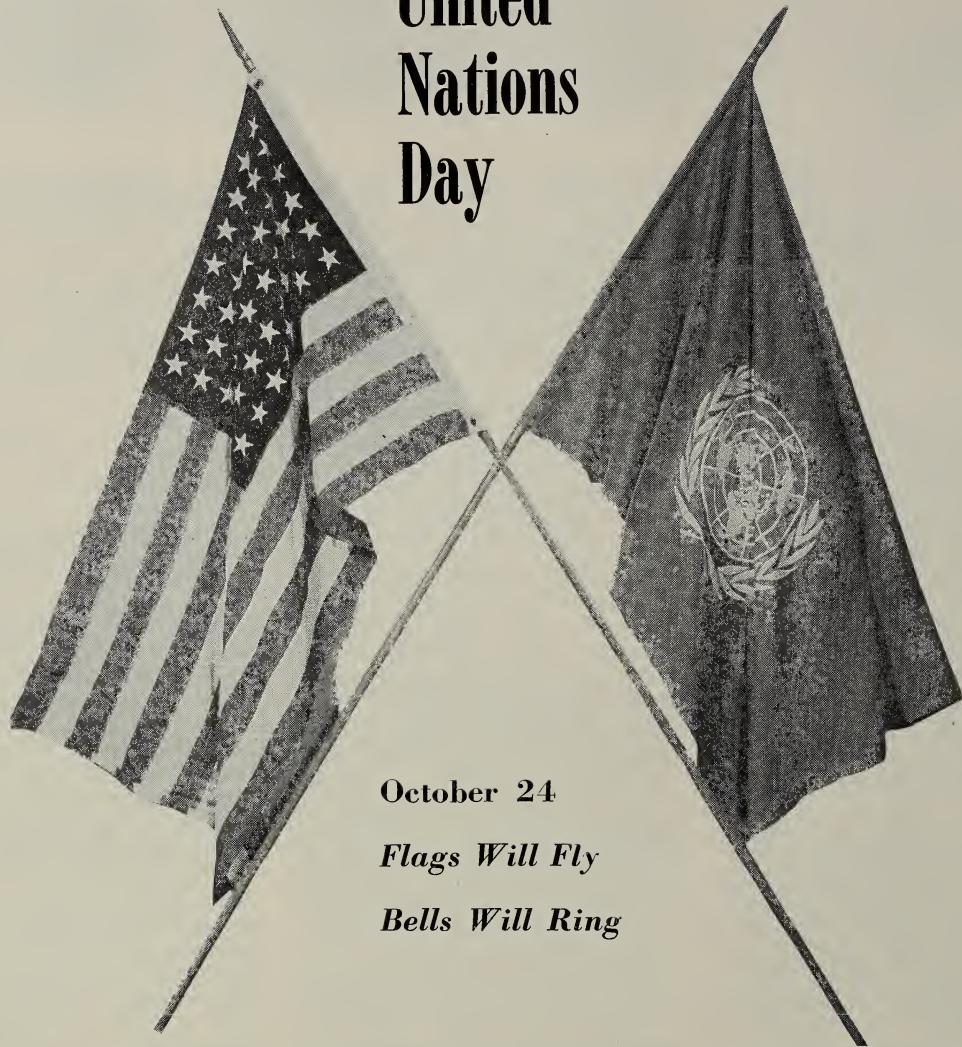
THE YOUNG TRAVELER SERIES. Phoenix House, Ltd., Charing Cross, London. 1948.

● If you are looking for children's travel books published since the Second World War, you will be interested in the Young Traveler Series published by Phoenix House, Ltd., 58 William IV Street, Charing Cross, London, England. In these books children visit South Africa, New Zealand, the United States of America, Holland, Switzerland, India and Pakistan, China, Canada, and France.

Two of the series have been written by members of the Associated Country Women of the World, Liesje van Someren, of the Netherlands, known to many American rural women as Mrs. Alicia Putland, and Mrs. Meier, of Switzerland, who serves on the staff at ACWW headquarters, in London.

All the books have been written since the end of the war, and are up to date geographically and historically. They will serve a useful purpose in acquainting the children of the United States with the modes of living, the customs, background, and current problems of the peoples of other nations. The books seem best suited to the needs of children between 12 and 16 years of age, although grown-ups also will find them enjoyable reading.—*Helendeen Dodderidge, information specialist, PMA.*

United Nations Day



October 24

Flags Will Fly

Bells Will Ring

United Nations Flags, which we in Extension helped thousands of women and girls throughout the country to make, will fly on United Nations Day, October 24.

Bells will ring in churches, schools, city halls, and other places throughout America and Europe on United Nations Day as a part of the Crusade for Freedom.

All this will be done along with the world-wide Food and People discussion program to give widespread expression to the feeling of the American people about the situation in which we and the rest of the world now find ourselves.

The bell is a symbol of peace and freedom and faith throughout the world. It was selected therefore to play a major role in the international observance of United Nations Day.

When the bells ring out on United Nations Day, October 24, say a prayer in your church, in your home, in your heart for the United Nations—

Our Best Hope for Peace and Freedom