

Extension Service *Review*

VOLUME 15

DECEMBER 1944

NO. 12

On the December docket

■ The last month of the year—leafing through his annual report—many an agent is agreeably surprised at what it adds up to. Long hours and hard work under wartime pressure have given results. In spite of spring floods, or summer droughts, or fall hurricanes, he finds that production was maintained, and that was the number 1 job of extension agents in 1944.

With the usual practice of killing more than one bird with one stone, this survey of the year's activities is making good copy in many a small-town weekly or daily. Facts and figures uncovered in the annual-report job are adding significance to radio

PLANNING THE NEXT MOVE

Crawford County's (Iowa) planning committee came over to Hamilton County to get the low-down on the business, farming, and veterans' survey already under way there. Agent H. M. Nichols, Hamilton County, seated at the end of the table at the left, reported on the committee's activities in building up a work pile, much as he did in the October REVIEW. Agent Paul Johnson, at his right, will tell next month what the Crawford County committee did.

ANSWERED IN THIS ISSUE

How many veterans' advisory committees have been organized—why have a county program-planning meeting—how to make dairy information click—how to relieve war tensions—who is the new Texas director—what are Maryland's post-war plans—what prominent sociologist served as an assistant county agent.

talks and, reported at December meetings, are giving rural people a great deal to talk about.

Adding up the results in the thousands of reports made throughout the country also makes an impressive total and gives a better understanding of the road we are traveling. A summary of some of the things which seem most significant in surveying the year's work in the country as a whole will appear next month.

Christmas is a big thing on the December docket. War tensions, the anxiety for the members of the family fighting in the far corners of the world make it particularly important this year to keep the Christmas spirit burning brightly. Helps with home-made toys, new recipes for good things to eat, directions for fire-proofing the Christmas tree, ideas for having fun at home, and suggestions for community or neighborhood parties are important services.

With a bumper harvest safely in,

next year's needs are being considered. The future for agriculture and the farm home in the country as a whole was the theme of the outlook meetings, November 13-18, with 110 extension workers from 43 States and Territories taking part. Immediately afterward, the State goals meetings got under way, finishing up the middle of December. Teams of U. S. D. A. workers were specially trained in the economic and war facts which went into the making up of the goals for agricultural production, and one of these teams is attending each State goals meeting. These same facts on agricultural outlook and wartime production goals will now be presented in regional and local meetings. All facts point to another year of all-out production with emphasis on production of crops needed for war. Food will be just as important to the war and the peace in 1945 as in 1944.

Victory Gardens will be grown again in 1945. A conference, November 28 and 29, got the National Victory Garden Campaign off to an early start.



Dairy information please!

Problems concerning South Carolina farm dairy products answered with demonstrations and discussions

B. E. GOODALE, Extension Dairy Products Specialist, South Carolina

■ During the summers of 1943 and 1944, 51 dairy products-processing demonstrations were held in South Carolina before 1,323 selected agricultural leaders in sections strategically located in each county. These meetings were planned by the Dairy Division of the South Carolina Extension Service under the direction of C. G. Cushman; and I conducted the demonstrations, assisted by county agricultural and home demonstration agents. Ordinarily a professor of dairying, I was lent for this special work by the Clemson Agricultural College.

The purpose of the demonstrations was to train leaders in production of clean, wholesome milk and the processing of that milk into butter, buttermilk, and cooked and uncooked types of cottage cheese. We gave lectures and actual demonstrations and showed exhibits. Basically, the objective was to increase the use, quality, and wholesomeness of dairy products for the farm family supply. Principles involved and demonstrated were adaptable to those selling surplus dairy products in various forms.

Invitations were given by letters and personal visits. In each county

special emphasis was placed on getting farm people in positions of leadership to attend. Among those invited were farm security home and farm advisers, vocational, agricultural and home economics teachers, emergency production and conservation workers, a representative of each home demonstration club, farm women who sold butter and cheese, and older 4-H Club members. Negro extension workers, teachers, and farm leaders were also invited.

For each meeting during the two summers there were cooperating counties which sent their extension workers and a few outstanding neighborhood leaders. All county agents and home demonstration agents and some others had the opportunity of attending the demonstrations twice in two consecutive summers. It was found that extension workers needed and desired the specialized training in dairy-products processing.

The most popular places for holding the meetings were high school home economics laboratories because of adequate facilities for processing dairy products. Successful demonstrations were also held in church kitchens, community clubs, American Legion

huts, curb markets, school lunch rooms, municipal auditoriums, and farm homes.

Each county agent provided his own dairy equipment and supply exhibit with price tags and dealers' names attached. Many merchants dressed their windows appropriately on the day of the meeting. The milk and cream used in the demonstrations were purchased and cared for under detailed directions sent in advance.

The Dairy Division of the South Carolina Extension Service provided supplies and equipment for processing butter and cottage cheeses, as well as supplementary exhibit material in the form of charts, bulletins, and samples of supply material and equipment.

The demonstration was 5 hours long—2 hours in the morning and 3 in the afternoon. Much attention was given to the comfort of those attending the long sessions, and almost continuous action of one or more persons was used to keep interest and attention. Every detail discussed and every process employed were kept practical and usable under average South Carolina farm conditions.

The production of milk and cream on the farm was covered from the cow to the farm table and local markets.

Sweet cream butter was churned and all detailed steps demonstrated until the butter was in cartons ready for consumption or sale.

Cooked cottage cheese was processed, as was uncooked, "junket-type" cottage cheese.

Although a special-questions period was held immediately after the completed demonstrations, questions were answered and discussed during the entire 5 hours.

The day's activities were ended by serving refreshments made of cottage cheese and cracker sandwiches and whey punch. Each person sampled both types of cottage cheese and also the sweet cream butter. The whey punch attracted much interest and comment. The fruit juices used depended on availability, but usually grapefruit juice or grape juice was purchased and less frequently pineapple juice.

Four different dairy products news articles were given to each county agent following each demonstration. County papers used these about 100 percent. Most of the local dailies used one or more of them.



Transcriptions of the demonstration were made by "Farmer" Gray of Radio Station WSPA of Spartanburg, S. C. "Farmer" Gray interviewed extension workers, farm people, educators, and others in the audience during the serving of cheese sandwiches and whey punch. Mr. Gray was so well pleased with the results that he plans similar transcriptions to be made by other extension specialists. "Fan mail" came in from widely scattered sections of South Carolina and North Carolina.

The 51 dairy-products demonstra-

tions given during the summers of 1943 and 1944 should result in spreading dairy information into sections that have long needed it. The fundamentals and main features are now being used in similar demonstrations throughout the State, often given by farm women in their own homes. Hundreds of farm people have been aroused to desire more and better milk and its products. If we have stimulated some to thinking and acting intelligently about good dairy practices, our dairy-products promotion will not have been in vain.

meetings were held, attended chiefly by students who later would go back to their communities as local voluntary recreation leaders.

Special efforts were made to provide recreational materials, particularly for wartime neighborhood leaders. Two skits on safety were prepared and widely distributed: "This May Happen to You," and "Watch out There Brother." The National Safety Committee obtained permission to duplicate these publications in Arizona, Maine, Wisconsin, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New Mexico, the Federal Extension Service, and the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club work.

Tensions are increasing as the invasion proceeds. Rest, especially relaxation and diversion, are essential. Human contacts and social, cultural, and recreational activities are needed to help ease the strain.

Demands for help in leader training and program materials in the field of drama, music, and recreation are being met with county recreation leader training schools for leaders of 4-H, rural youth, home bureau, church, community unit, and similar groups emphasizing building and maintaining morale. In addition, local leader training schools for home demonstration leaders on recreation at home, neighborhood social activities, recreation during wartime, and music and drama in the home are being held. Lecture demonstrations at county-wide play days, rallies, and annual meetings, as well as recreation leader classes and demonstrations at 4-H and young adult State and district camps, train more recreation leaders.

Materials to help these leaders carry on recreational programs, including program suggestions, are supplied regularly in the bi-monthly publication, *The Community Leader*.

■ VIC BURCALOW, extension agronomist from Wisconsin, recently spent 2 weeks in Washington as a way station on the road to Rome. He will work on the problems of agricultural rehabilitation in Italy for the Allied Commission on which the British, the Russians, and the Americans are cooperating. His first job will be a survey of agriculture in Italy, with a view to making recommendations for speeding up production.

Recreation relieves war tensions

D. E. LINDSTROM and E. H. REGNIER

Extension Specialists in Rural Sociology, University of Illinois

■ Gas rationing, tire shortage, longer hours of work, fewer helpers on the farm—all these things have caused many farm people to stay at home and "tend to business," and to go only short distances to trade, attend meetings, and take part in "fun" activities. An effort to help make staying at home and going only to nearby meetings just as relaxing and invigorating as possible has been made in the recreation programs of the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics in Illinois.

Studies of rural organizations in Illinois show that almost all voluntary groups—economic, educational, and religious—have entertainment, and an increasing number have recreational activities in their meetings. Moreover, many of them hold special social and recreational meetings—picnics, baseball tournaments, and the like. With so many young people gone into the armed services and wartime industries, many groups lack leaders trained to carry on recreational activities.

Cultural, social, and recreational activities in meetings of rural groups of all kinds, and especially in neighborhood meetings, have made them more successful and worth while. Such activities have made a real contribution to bolstering morale. In trying times when loved ones are in danger and when pressure is put on to increase production, even beyond that which previously seemed humanly possible, tensions can be eased and

the task made lighter by the very fact that emotional releases have been provided through recreational activities.

The demand for social and recreational activities is evident from requests made for training help and materials by leaders of all kinds of rural groups in Illinois in the past year. Two specialists held 164 recreation leader training schools and demonstrations for 1,634 groups. These schools were attended by 25,262 leaders, an average of about 10 groups and 154 persons at each meeting. Fifty meetings were county training schools for local leaders in the home bureau. Half of these leaders wanted help in carrying on their projects in "recreation in home and community," and 25 were for leaders in training to conduct "community recreation." There was ample evidence that these leaders used their training in church, in school, or in club, in fact in all kinds of groups in their own communities.

Fifty-five meetings were held with 4-H Clubs to train and demonstrate recreational programs. Twenty-seven of these were county meetings, 15 district, and 13 meetings in one State conference. At these meetings 581 clubs were represented and the attendance was 9,856.

Recreation leader training and demonstration meetings for community leaders were conducted in 7 county and 6 State and national conferences and schools. In addition, 34 campus

Program planning on a community basis

NELLE STASUKINAS and H. J. POORBAUGH

County Extension Workers, Schuylkill County, Pa.

■ Program planning is fun. We really enjoy it and so do our people who serve on their community program-planning committees.

Early December of each year finds us holding farm and home extension meetings in each of our rural communities. We are not going to say much about these meetings except that they draw people from 50 to 80 percent of the farm families.

Colored slides showing results obtained during the past year by farmers and homemakers by following Extension Service recommendations are shown by the county extension workers. Examples of the type of pictures used are: The freezing of food, home renovation of furniture, the use of rye grass as a cover crop, or the building of buck rakes as practiced by neighbors. These pictures stimulate thinking and a desire on the part of people seeing them for information which will enable them to do similar things. We also take time at these affairs to afford those in attendance an opportunity to nominate a program-planning committee. Six men and six women are nominated to serve in helping to draw up an extension program for their community. The executive committee members serve as cochairmen and arrange for the program-planning meeting which is held within a month of the community farm and home extension meeting.

What Goes on at the Meeting?

We said that program planning is fun. Suppose we just tell about what goes on.

A bright January sun is melting the ice clinging to the fenders of several cars in a farmyard of the Lewistown Valley when we arrive for a program-planning meeting in that community. These cars tell us that some of our folks are already there. Yes, we find them busy when we step into the house. The men in one room are talking about buck rakes, of which there are none in the neighbor-

hood, and the women are discussing the new frozen-food locker plant which just recently had been opened.

We join these groups and chat with them until a few more folk arrive, when we all gather in the modernized kitchen which is the result of extension teaching dating back a few years.

"Farming is a job for the whole family," said the executive committee member in opening one meeting. "If the men and women work together on the farm, why not plan the extension program that way?" he asked.

Without much more ado, we county workers were asked to lead the discussion. On a portable blackboard we quickly listed the chief items of interest to the farmers and homemakers as suggested by those present. This got everyone to thinking and talking along definite lines, and for the next few hours a lively discussion followed. Interestingly enough, the men had comments which referred to the job of the homemaker; and the women had suggestions about the farm which led to serious consideration by the men.

Food Takes the Limelight

This being a war year, food was soon being discussed. It started in this way: As this is a dairy and poultry section, the matter of animal feed was discussed extensively and the conclusion reached that the agronomy program relating to pasture improvement, hay and grain production be intensified. The men also pointed out the fact that recently farmers of the Lewistown Valley had purchased more than 1,000 acres of farm land from a coal company which years before had bought this land in anticipation of flooding it when a dam was built. The dam never materialized; hence the sale of these lands. "Now," said the men, "would be the time to consider field rearrangement to save soil and for economy of operation." Erosion-control meetings and demonstrations were indicated.

Statements about the baker not

making his regular rounds and sugar shortage affecting home baking, and good-natured complaints by some of the men about eating left-overs led to requests for meal planning and nutrition meetings. It was reported that women of the community had requested that the hot school lunch work inaugurated 3 years ago with excellent cooperation on the part of the children, parents, teachers, and school directors be fostered this year, too. The children are carrying more healthful lunches now, and the hot plates and water pans provided in each of the one-room schools afford an opportunity for the rural children to have something in the lunch box which can be warmed for the noon meal. It was decided that one of the best ways to keep interest alive would be to continue the hot school lunch contests and that the Extension Service could help by supplying the mothers with information on child feeding and food selection.

All about a Food Locker

"A lot of our people are going to rent food lockers," said one woman. "We should know how to get food ready for freezing and how to prepare frozen foods for the table." "Is it true that some varieties of fruits and vegetables are better for freezing than others?" asked one of the men. "Is that right?" exclaimed one of the women who added that she guessed she would wait to order her garden seeds until she found out which varieties are best for freezing. This led to plans for demonstration meetings on preparation of meats, fruits, and vegetables for freezing.

We had not progressed far until the matter of community facilities came up for discussion. How was the Community library functioning? Did it need further support? The community grounds beautification work which was forwarded several years ago was fine, but would it be possible to conduct community programs to attract many people into feeling the need of providing more of our own recreation, said another. All right, the committee agreed. We will attempt a community event, and they set another afternoon to make definite plans.

And so went the meeting. We have mentioned only a few of the problems that were discussed, of the requests for information that were made, and

of the plans that were laid. At 4:30 p. m. the meeting adjourned. The committee members had to go home for their evening chores, and we were off to other affairs in other parts of the county.

We were stimulated and more enthusiastic when we left than when we came, and so were the others who represented their neighbors. During the coming months this enthusiasm is bound to be contagious.

Oh yes! We haven't mentioned definitely that these folks and their neighbors fully understand that they must help carry out this program. They know that it is for the community, and they are going to see it through.

How to get more people out to meetings and how to get information to those who cannot attend are problems which this group helps to solve. For example, in one of our communities the program-planning committee suggested that a play period

for preschool children be conducted in conjunction with demonstration meetings in order that young mothers might also participate in the meetings.

Program planning will not stop at the close of such a meeting. New problems are voiced at the various meetings and by individuals throughout the year.

However, these community program-planning meetings do give the leaders in a community an opportunity for general appraisal of their extension program and to help shape it along the lines which they believe will result in the greatest good for the people of the community.

Our extension program for the county is planned by the executive committee with the cooperation of leaders in the various organizations in much the same manner.

County surveys have been helpful in finding needs and guiding some thought.

lation is another. The greater variety of needs and interests is a third. The mobility given by the automobile has helped.

2. To many farm people, Extension is the Government. Their confidence in its ability to solve any problem is a high compliment and a great responsibility.

3. For this reason personal contacts, though properly and inevitably lessening, can never be eliminated. Moreover, they help greatly in keeping Extension close to the grass roots.

4. If there ever was a "normal program" in Extension, it has gone for good. The program of Extension is what the people need. What they need in 1945 is different from what they needed in 1925 and will be different again in 1950. Time marches on, conditions change, and new problems and needs emerge as the great social and economic forces that sweep across the Nation and the world and leave their impact on our farms and in our communities. Our teaching then must concern these forces and our local adaptation to them, as well as the technical subjects if our farmers are to survive in the post-war world.

5. This fact does not mean dictation from State or Federal headquarters. Local people will use, often with adaptations, State and Federally suggested programs when they understand them and the programs fit.

6. The neighborhood-leader plan works. (My experience with it was published in the Extension Service Review, in part of Roy Moser's article, page 139, September 1943 issue.) However, the educational status of leaders and population affects the sort of program the neighborhood leaders can handle.

7. Extension can reach all economic and educational levels of the population if the agents wish and will use the appropriate methods. So to do, of course, raises difficult and interesting problems. In one township in my county, with more than one-third of the county's 1,200 farms, half of the farmers were foreign-born or native-born of foreign parentage. One-third were illiterate by Army standards. But these people were serviced; and when they once understood the situation, they were realistic in terms of the war situation and cooperative.

On being an assistant county agent

EDMUND deS. BRUNNER, Columbia University,

Adviser to Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

■ Six months as an assistant county agent, spent, in two 3-month periods in the summers of 1943 and 1944, in my home county of Barnstable, Mass., assisting Agent Bertram Tomlinson, turned out to be a valuable and rich experience. In 1943, the greater part of the work concerned farm labor and agricultural deferments. In 1944, the pace of the war made it possible to spend much of the time in post-war rural policy surveys. Six months doesn't make one an expert—rather, it makes a Federal adviser humble and fills him with even greater admiration than before for the men and women who, working in the county, are the heart of the Extension Service.

I am glad to have shared, even so briefly, in the experiences of the county workers. I have even been sorely bothered by report forms, especially as to how to list what are to me the important things I did for which the architects of those forms provided no space! But I have learned the value of those reports. One rainy day I read 20 consecutive annual reports from my county. It was an exciting

experience. I saw the picture of Extension's development over those 2 decades. I glimpsed the effort that had gone into the progress that was evident. Best of all, I gained a new sense of the power of cumulative educational effort. And I fell back on those reports again when a Victory gardener, who was also an editor of the New York Times, wanted to know: "What is this Extension Service anyhow?"

Out of it all, I have gathered some impressions about extension work in the county.

1. The trend in Extension is necessarily away from individual farm and home contacts and service toward working with groups on a neighborhood, community, or special interest—that is, on a crop or subject-matter basis. Working on such a basis involves techniques and methods of rural social organization to a far greater degree than 25 years ago, even in economic concerns. The reasons for this trend are many. The cumulative effect of the extension program itself is one. The improved educational status of the farm popu-

Maryland adopts post-war plans

■ Expansion of extension educational programs and personnel were among the recommendations included in a post-war agricultural program for Maryland adopted by the State Post-War Agricultural Committee meeting in Baltimore in October.

Greater attention to the training of rural youth by the addition of a man and a woman 4-H Club agent in each county, the establishment of a tobacco experiment station to be operated by the University of Maryland, and more intensive extension educational programs on building materials, house plans, electrical equipment, and on all phases of production and marketing are among the recommendations adopted.

Also stressed was the need for greater efficiency of production, greater attention to standardization of products and containers, stimulation of cooperative effort in production and marketing enterprises, and better merchandising programs.

Particular attention was given to opportunities in post-war agriculture for returning veterans and for the utilization of military equipment in enterprises relating to agriculture and rural communities.

Openings for 2,500 Veterans

Openings for 2,500 veterans on Maryland farms were forecast, and special extension short courses to train additional returning servicemen for the specialized fields of vegetable production and processing were recommended. The use of equipment such as bulldozers, scrapers, tractors, and trucks, and various phases of soil conservation for road improvement or construction and of landing barges as an inexpensive method of transportation of fertilizer and other bulky farm supplies was advocated.

Greater economic security for the individual farm family was the objective of recommendations urging the adoption of such practices as keeping farm and home records; maintaining a balanced program of livestock and feed production; increasing production yields through greater use of fertilizers, better seed varieties, and herd improvement; and using accumulated savings or cash credit rather than

merchant credit for construction, needed repairs, or the purchase of equipment.

The progressive marketing program outlined called for more research on better-adapted varieties of fruit and vegetables; greater cooperation between growers and retailers on merchandising programs; encouragement of greater participation by individual farmers in commodity associations; the building of better good will between the grower, the dealer, and the consumer; more extensive use of cooperative organizations; the development of a comprehensive marketing reporting service; more research in the line of packages, and the production of higher quality and more uniform products. An educational program for commission merchants, brokers, jobbers, and retail store managers in the most efficient methods of handling, displaying, and storing perishable farm products, and more adequate and efficient market facilities throughout the State were also emphasized.

Recommendations adopted at the meeting were drawn up by 18 subcommittees. Specific phases of post-war agriculture covered by the subcommittee reports included farm crops, tobacco, livestock, dairying, poultry, fruits, vegetables, and canning crops, conservation problems, farm engineering, plant insects and diseases, marketing, rural homes, rural youth, farm economics, education, farm organization, Federal-State relations, and rural institutions. Recommendations adopted at the Baltimore meeting will be issued in printed form for the guidance of groups and individuals in translating the program into action.

The State Post-War Agricultural Committee was organized in the late fall of 1943; and Dr. T. B. Symons, extension director and dean of the college of agriculture of the University of Maryland, was elected chairman. The 18 subcommittees were set up as working groups to survey current conditions and future prospects and make such recommendations as the situation warranted. Initial reports made by the subcommittees were submitted to county extension agents for consideration by county

agricultural leaders and farm organization representatives. As a result of this action, the reports as presented at the October meeting represented the combined thinking of State and county leaders. Membership of the over-all State Post-War Agricultural Committee included representatives of farm organizations, commodity groups, and State and Federal agencies.

Leading Ideas

■ Blueberry growers in Washington County, Maine, received their first warning regarding the army cutworm through neighborhood leaders.

■ In Franklin, Hampden, Hampshire, and Norfolk Counties, Mass., women neighborhood leaders were trained in a program of Fight Food Wastes during the spring and were asked to carry this information to those living near them.

■ Cracker-box discussions were directed into channels of Victory Garden growing at two country stores in Morgan County, W. Va., by H. C. Williamson, neighborhood leader. Mr. Williamson also gave two or three twilight spraying demonstrations where neighbors could gather round to see and hear.

■ More than 1,000 rat tails were bought and paid for at 10 cents each in the neighborhood surrounding Point Pleasant, W. Va., as the result of a rat-control campaign directed by C. D. Ball, chairman of the Morgan County neighborhood-leader committee. Money for purchase of the tails was donated by public-spirited citizens and firms.

■ Approximately 100 tons of waste paper was salvaged in 23 rural townships in Cayuga County, N. Y., in a drive conducted with the cooperation of extension minutemen.

■ The coyote population in Baylor County, Tex., was thinned considerably as the result of a drive initiated by the county agricultural victory council to obtain a government wolf trapper.

■ Fourteen community leaders in Concho County, Tex., helped in routing and placing approximately 20 out-of-county combines and assisted in seeing that the 124 combines owned by Concho County farmers were used to the fullest extent.

11,000 farmers standing by to advise returning veterans and others

■ With farmer membership of the 2,162 organized veterans' agricultural advisory committees ranging from 3 to 7, approximately 11,000 practical farm operators were standing by in October to provide practical advice to veterans and other prospective farmers. These committees had been organized in more than two-thirds of the Nation's 3,070 counties by mid-October, and organization was in process in most of the other counties, according to information received from 43 States.

County agricultural agents in most States began designating such committees during the summer months as a result of the request of the War Food Administration. The agricultural extension agent in each county is usually secretary of the committee and, where committees are not yet functioning, provides a one-man veterans' advisory service. Under an arrangement between the War Food Administration and the Selective Service Administration, returning soldiers interested in agriculture are to be referred to county extension agents by local Selective Service boards. The agent in turn provides such advice as is appropriate and refers the veterans to members of the advisory committees for additional advice.

In many States the veterans' advisory groups are subcommittees of county agricultural planning or other existing committees. In addition to farmers, membership frequently includes representatives of agricultural agencies and local businessmen. Minnesota, however, reported special committees consisting only of five practical farmers. Massachusetts, North Carolina, and Oklahoma reported neighborhood leaders were being asked to serve as veterans' advisers.

Typical training activities by State cooperative extension services for county extension workers and other members of the advisory committees range from land-classification tours in Washington to meetings on land values and farm economics in Vermont and training in farm business analysis in Montana. Where available, county land-use planning reports were being studied by the advisory com-

mittees. In some counties, committee members were making surveys to collect necessary and useful information on such subjects as jobs open to veterans on farms as well as farms likely to be for sale or rent.

Information currently available indicates that 31 State cooperative extension services have printed or are preparing bulletins and leaflets di-

Director greets former 4-H boy

■ Pvt. Kenneth Otagaki, of the celebrated 100 Hawaiian Infantry Division of the United States Army, and former 4-H Club boy, was a guest recently at an extension luncheon in Washington, D. C. This Infantry Division is made up of American boys of Japanese ancestry born in Hawaii. Kenneth is one of about 2,000 boys of Japanese ancestry accepted by General Emmons from almost 10,000 who answered his call for volunteers. Private Otagaki trained in the States, was sent to North Africa and saw active service in Sicily. He was seriously wounded in combat action at Cassino, losing a leg, an eye, and several fingers. He is now at Walter Reed Hospital.

Private Otagaki was formerly a 4-H

club boy in Hawaii, having been in poultry club work for 5 years on the island of Molokai. He is a graduate of the University of Hawaii with a B.S. degree in agriculture. Before his enlistment in the Army he was employed as an assistant in the dairy department of the University of Hawaii and as herdsman of Senator Cook's purebred dairy herd on Molokai. He hopes to be able to return to Hawaii by Christmas and as soon as possible thereafter to return to the States for post-graduate work in dairying at the Iowa State College of Agriculture.

W. A. Lloyd, director of information of the Land-Grant College Association, formerly field agent, Western States, introduced Private Otagaki at the luncheon.

(Left to right) W. A. Lloyd, Pvt. Kenneth Otagaki, and Director M. L. Wilson.



Georgia city youngsters pitched in to help farmers

■ Down near the Savannah River in Georgia, about 220 Augusta boys and girls helped to fight the food production battle this past summer and fall. These youngsters probably have saved the farmers of Richmond County approximately \$50,000 worth of farm crops that would not have been gathered if the boys and girls had not volunteered to help solve the manpower shortage.

played an important part in recruiting.

The first recruits were nine youngsters, who, when they saw in a movie that farmers were desperate for labor, went to Mr. Chambers' office and offered to help. Before the summer was over the number had grown to 220.

Farmers needing help called Mr. Sims who would round up the boys to work from 3 until 8 p. m., weather

vailing farm wages on a piece-work basis, earning approximately \$7,000. With the splendid help of Mrs. Anita De Hay, the farm labor clerk in the county agent's office, the boys and girls were kept busy during the summer. After schools began in the fall about 150 continued to work on farms after school hours.

Although youngsters were willing to use much of their vacation time working, Mr. Sims believed an occasional change was good for them. So at least once a week, he called a halt in production and the kids enjoyed that great American game—baseball.

Some of the boys and girls worked for patriotic reasons, some for the money they were earning, and others for the muscle they were getting. Regardless of why they worked, their boy- and girl-power was a part of the gigantic war effort.

Study medical care

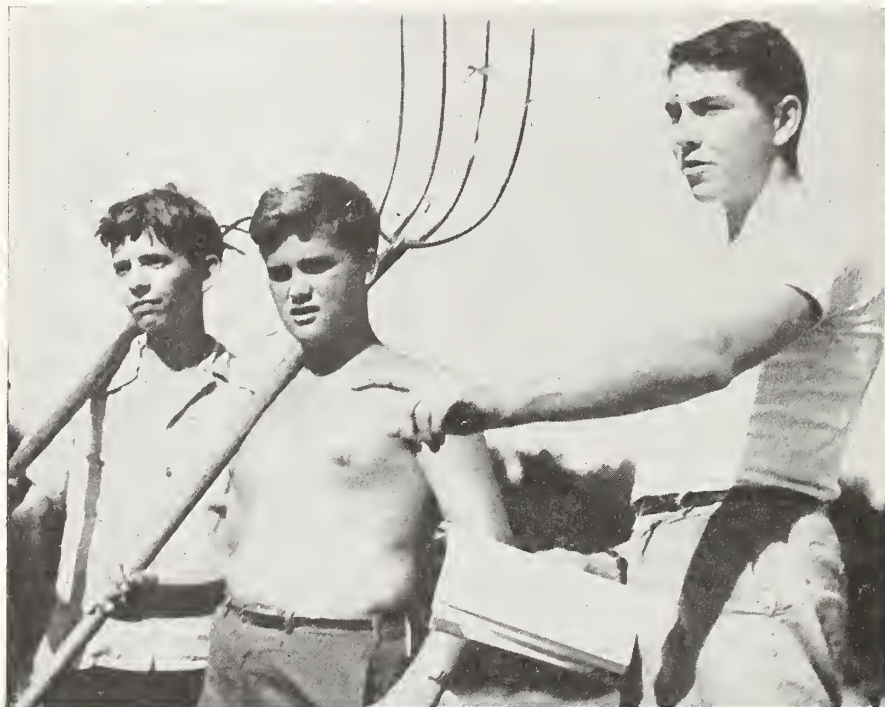
The State council of the North Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, representing 2,200 clubs and 45,000 rural women, centered the program of its recent annual meeting in Raleigh round better medical care for farm people.

The council passed a resolution endorsing the plan to transfer to local governments, without cost, surplus medical equipment and medical supplies which the Army and Navy will have on hand at the end of the war. They suggested that such equipment and supplies be used in equipping hospitals in rural communities where they are so seriously needed.

The State council further urged the home demonstration clubs to take the lead in working with all agencies and organizations interested in the welfare of youth to provide a program for reducing juvenile delinquency through health and sex education, better recreational facilities, and a call for greater consecration to religious life.

The rural women also endorsed higher pay for school teachers, cooperation with the price control programs, and help and counsel for returning war veterans.

They pledged themselves to do everything possible in the fight against inflation.



Supervisor Bill Jones of Augusta, 16 years old, senior 4-H Club member, tells Henry Sherrer and Herbert Lowery (from left to right) what part of the 31-acre field to stack hay on next.

About the time school closed last May, County Agent J. W. Chambers and Assistant Agent Fred P. Sims began work on recruiting youths for the Victory Crop Corps. They obtained from the school superintendent the names of all boys and girls in the city schools and sent questionnaires to them asking them to sign up with the Crop Corps to help harvest the different crops in the county. Local motion picture shows ran shorts urging boys and girls who would like to harvest crops to see the county agent. Taking pictures and using them with stories on the work local newspapers

permitting, as long as there was work to do. Mr. Chambers and Mr. Sims decided that the afternoon hours when the weather is cooling off would be the best time to harvest crops. Farmers furnished transportation, having senior 4-H Club boys to drive the trucks to and from the farms each day. These 4-H Club boys also supervised the boys doing farm work.

During the summer and fall the boys cut and stocked hay, pulled corn, cut silage, harvested grapes, and picked cotton; and the girls picked cotton.

The youngsters were paid the pre-

New director for Texas

■ Dr. Ide Peebles Trotter, assumed the duties of State extension director in Texas on November 1. He has been associated with Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College since 1936 as professor and head of the Department of Agronomy. For 13 years prior he served as cotton specialist and field crops specialist with the Missouri Extension Service. Dr. Trotter was born at Brownsville, Tenn., December 12, 1895.

He finished high school at Hattiesburg, Miss., in 1912 and received a bachelor of arts degree from the Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss., in 1915. After 1 year as assistant principal of the Hernando high school, Hernando, Miss., he attended Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College at State College, Miss., now called Mississippi State College, and obtained the degree of bachelor of science in agriculture in 1918.

In 1918 he enlisted in the United States Army, attending officers training school at Camp Pike, Ark., and Camp Taylor, Ky., and was commissioned second lieutenant, field artillery, at Camp Taylor, Ky. Subsequently, he was director of agricultural training, U. S. Army Base Hospital for wounded soldiers at Camp Travis and Fort Sam Houston, Tex. After being discharged from the Army on October 31, 1919, Dr. Trotter did graduate work at Mississippi A. and M. College for the M.S. degree on a fellowship with the agricultural experiment station.

In June, 1933, he received the doctor of philosophy degree from the University of Wisconsin Graduate School, using as a thesis, "The effectiveness of 10 years of agronomy extension work in the Missouri clover and prosperity program."

After his graduate work at Mississippi A. and M., Dr. Trotter was employed several years by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station at the Delta Branch Station, Stoneville, where some of the most important cotton research work in the country is done. In 1923 he joined the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Missouri and in the succeeding 13 years supervised some research work in the effectiveness of extension methods. He used some of the

results as the thesis for his doctor of philosophy degree.

Meanwhile, he was assigned by the Extension Service to head up the Agricultural Adjustment Agency program in southeastern Missouri in its early days. He organized and directed that program for the cotton territory of Missouri through the plow-up and



Bankhead programs, returning to his agronomic extension work in 1935.

During June, July, and August 1938, Dr. Trotter conducted the seventh annual foreign cotton study tour sponsored by the department of agronomy of the Texas A. and M. College. Points of agricultural interest were visited through the South and Southwest, Washington, D. C., New York City, the U. S. Regional Grass Laboratory at Pennsylvania State College, and Midwest colleges. In addition, visits were made to England, Wales, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and France.

Rolls up record

Charles Tarble, county agent of Cumberland County, Ill., opened his mail and scanned the final State report which ranked the counties in the order of their finish in the Fifth War Loan Drive. And there was Cumberland county second in the total individual quota and third in the "E" quota attained in the State. "That," said Charley, chairman of the county

drive, "is the result of using the leader system and following it up."

In explaining the method used in his accomplishment, Mr. Tarble stated that he counseled with a small county group to select a dependable chairman from each township. With the assistance of these chairmen, he selected two leaders in each school district. Care was used to select men whose wives could drive a car and who could otherwise get out and work if the husband became too busy. Agent Tarble, as county chairman, kept a constant stream of local publicity running in the four local papers that covered the county. He also made frequent contacts with the township chairmen who, in turn, called on their two school district leaders in each of the nine districts in their township.

"The school district leader system enabled me to extend myself and, with the help of these good leaders, get a job done that otherwise would have been impossible for me to do alone," said Agent Tarble.

Seabees study farming

Seabees stationed at Camp Endicott, R. I., wanted to know about farming, so the Naval Educational Service asked the Extension Service to help. When it was dairying the Seabees were interested in, the dairy specialist selected a practical dairyman who went with him out to camp. The dairyman talked first and told about his own farm and how he started in business. He told of the pitfalls he had experienced and answered a multitude of questions fired at him.

When the poultry farmer talked, the men asked to visit his farm. A visit was arranged for a later date, and then they wanted a special meeting afterward to talk over what they had seen. This same group asked for more, and a tour to several commercial poultry farms was arranged. The Navy furnished a bus for transportation, and a follow-up meeting was held on this tour, too.

The sessions got under way at 7 o'clock and ended at 9:15 or later. One evening was brought to a close by the 9:30 bugle signaling "lights out." Director H. O. Stuart, of the Rhode Island Extension Service, says: "The meetings have been some of the most interesting I have ever attended."

Do you know . . .

GERTRUDE E. CONANT

The mother of Arkansas Better Babies Clubs which have 10,000 children scattered over Arkansas



■ This spring a white-haired woman sat in a Logan County, Ark., schoolhouse watching a grammar school commencement exercise. For her, the climax came when two young girls, so alike in their rosy healthiness, rose to receive their diplomas. After the ceremony, the twins rushed to her, showering her with their exciting new importance.

The woman was Gertrude Conant, for the past 26 years champion of better babies in Arkansas; the twins were two of her first "babies."

This July Miss Conant retired to private life after more than a quarter of a century's service with the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas. For the first 24 years as nutrition specialist of the Extension Service and during the past 2 years under the title of extension specialist in child care and family life, she has assisted parents in developing strong, healthy children by urging better nutrition for the babies who make tomorrow's men and women. During her last year, according to the 1943 report, enrollment in better babies

clubs stood at 9,198 children from birth to school age in 513 clubs representing 5,994 families.

It was back in the fall of 1930 that Miss Conant, then in her twelfth year as nutrition specialist, had gone into Logan County and organized the first better babies club in the State.

After a dozen years of preaching nutrition more and more mothers were asking for help in feeding their children. This custom of rural women to depend on her for information about their children's welfare was a far cry from the early days of her work when rickets, pellagra, and scurvy had been prevalent and infant mortality was high in Arkansas—when women had distrusted her advice and had resented her desire to help. She recalls a conversation with a woman whose children were decidedly undernourished. The woman was quick to remind Miss Conant that as she had never had a child she could hardly know what was good for them, to which Miss Conant replied: "Your doctor has never had a child, but you listen to him."

During the year of the first better babies clubs there was a terrific drought. All vegetation dried up. Because of the shortage of feed, farmers killed their cattle and milk was scarce. The only green thing left in gardens was the edible soybean which a short time before Miss Conant had recommended as a garden crop. She showed mothers how to feed their babies on soybean milk in place of cows' milk. The babies thrived on it.

The first better babies club was a natural outgrowth of these spontaneous requests from mothers. Miss Conant began by assisting home demonstration agents with leader training meetings. She and Marcelle Phillips, the county home demonstration agent, organized the first better babies club in Logan County. She gives much credit to the success of that first club to one home demonstration leader, Mrs. Dan Hall, a registered nurse with two small children, whose interest and experience greatly stimulated the project. Among the charter members of this Arkansas Better Babies Club were the twin girls now graduated from grammar school.

The growth of better babies clubs from that time since has had rapid-fire success, until now clubs exist in practically every county—and every county is doing something along the line of child development whether there is a club or not. Last year, Lawrence County had the largest enrollment among white clubs, with 619 babies in 19 clubs representing 316 families.

One of the main features of the clubs is the better babies clinics, arrangements for which are worked out closely with public health officials. Mothers are encouraged to bring their babies to these clinics, held in a designated place every 3 months, for the county health doctor and county health nurse to check and immunize if necessary. Miss Conant remembers how encouraging was the remark once made to her by a district health doctor in central Arkansas to the effect that he could always tell where Miss Conant had been because there the babies were healthier. In 1943, 176 clinics were held in 48 counties, according to Miss Conant.

The Negro better babies clubs were initiated in 1936 with the establishment of one in Monroe County. Since then, others have been organized there and in many counties. In Ashley

County, where Miss Conant did special work during the past 2 years, there are now eight clubs with a large enrollment. In Conway and Faulkner Counties, the first Negro clubs were started this year. Lincoln County has organized three since the first of the year. In fact, over the State, additional Negro leaders are being trained, and the number of clubs and enrollment are showing a steady increase. The Negro mothers in these clubs are especially eager to follow directions, Miss Conant explains. It was at a Negro club in Woodruff County that Miss Conant had the largest leader training attendance of any better babies club meeting she ever had.

Extension loses esteemed Utah editor

■ Wilford D. Porter, one of the Nation's outstanding extension editors and head of the Journalism Department at the University of Utah, died on October 5.

Mr. Porter was born in Franklin, Idaho, and was reared on a farm. He received his B.S. degree from Utah State Agricultural College in 1922. After graduation, he taught in high schools until 1928 when he became extension editor and secretary to the director of the Utah Extension Service. After a year of outstanding graduate study at the University of Wisconsin Mr. Porter was awarded the degree of master of science in journalism. Upon returning to the University of Utah in 1935 Mr. Porter became head of the Journalism Department. He also handled publicity for the college and served as extension editor.

Wilford Porter was a prolific writer and contributed numerous articles to national magazines and local and State newspapers. He was also recognized as an author of songs, poetry, and pageants.

Mr. Porter was a member of Sigma Delta Chi and Pi Delta Epsilon, national honorary journalism fraternities; of Pi Gamma Mu, national honorary social science fraternity; and Epsilon Sigma Phi, national extension fraternity.

He was in the armed services during World War I.

Elected to the presidency of the American Association of Agricultural College Editors as a tribute to his

Fifty leaders—two from each club in the county—arrived at 9 o'clock in the morning, and by 1 o'clock that afternoon they were still so interested in asking Miss Conant questions that she almost missed her bus. She still remembers it as one of the best meetings she ever conducted.

Once a man, impressed with a better babies demonstration given by Miss Conant, asked her how many children she had. Her answer based on the records of her work over the 26-year period, was a conservative estimate, "Oh, about 10,000 scattered over Arkansas."—*Cleva Burks, assistant extension editor, Arkansas.*

ability and popularity among his fellow editors throughout the United States, he served two terms. During the past summer he was chairman of a group of agricultural college editors who met in Washington to discuss the wartime information program of the USDA.

Surviving besides his widow are a son, Larry, of Logan; a daughter, Mrs. Genevieve Johnson, of Arlington, Va.; and four sisters.

In a letter to State extension editors, Lester A. Schlup, Chief, Division of Extension Information, said:

"Nobility is a word that is much abused, but it expresses aptly what Wilf Porter meant to me. . . . He was a man of talent, but it was in the realm of friendship and human relations that his genius found greatest expression. Always quiet and unassuming, he had a way of cutting through surface disguise to the real substance of things.

"His integrity, his philosophy, his depth of human understanding exercised a profound influence for good upon all who had relationships with him. . . . Always sympathetic and always constructive in his interest in the problems of other people made Wilf the ideal friend. . . . He sacrificed himself . . . his mind, his spirit, his enthusiasm, and his body . . . to the things that he saw needed to be done. Yes, Wilf was a noble and lovable character. But he had the breath of eternity about him that will make his loss physical rather than spiritual."

Fair booths show war housekeeping

Home demonstration units from six western Kansas counties illustrated wartime homemaking practice in their booths at the Hutchinson State fair, according to Ella M. Meyer, district home demonstration agent in Kansas. Home demonstration agents working with a committee of women from each county planned the exhibits.

Cheyenne County's booth had an exhibit of methods of mending pans and other household equipment at home. "Ironing?—Take it Easy" was the subject of Pawnee County's display, which will illustrate how properly arranged ironing equipment saves energy.

Ford County women demonstrated savings resulting from home renovation and repair of furniture and repair of rugs. Comanche County's booth was devoted to encouraging conservation of clothing through use of the right methods of mending.

Care of the pressure cooker to improve food conservation methods was shown in Kiowa County's booth. Smith County women chose for their exhibit means of finding recreation at home, in order to conserve transportation and keep up the family morale.

4-H fosters health examinations

"More healthy youngsters" is the goal of a Wisconsin county public health service which is cooperating this year with the 4-H Club program to provide a free health clinic.

Phyllis Wisner, Brown County club agent, reports that a new health system is being used this year in 4-H Club work and that a health chest clinic was set up at the county fair in cooperation with Mary Norton, county nurse, and the local doctors.

This clinic was free to all 4-H members and included a general examination, the TB skin test, and eyes and teeth check. Recommendations for health improvements were made to each member attending the clinic, and arrangements for X-rays were made for those showing positive or doubtful reactions to the TB skin test. This is a part of the Brown County public health service.



Extension agents join fighting forces

Nine extension workers have made the supreme sacrifice. More than 1,300 extensioners serve their country in the armed forces. These men and women are in many parts of the world and in various branches of the service. Sometimes their experiences are a far cry from those of pre-war days. News of their doings and excerpts from their letters are printed on this page.

Extension's Gold Stars

J. L. Daniels, formerly assistant county agent in Madison County, Ala., died, as a result of wounds received at Guadalcanal, in December 1942. He was in the Marines.

Lt. A. D. Curlee, formerly county agent in Alabama, Army, killed in action April 6, 1943.

Ensign Tom Parkinson, formerly assistant county agent in Henry County, Ind., Navy, missing in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Capt. Frank C. Shipman, of Nebraska, Army, killed in action.

1st Lt. Leo M. Tupper, of Nebraska, Army, killed in action.

William Flake Bowles, formerly assistant agent in Watauga County, N. C., Army, reported missing in action on the Italian front.

Ensign Robert H. Bond, of the Federal Extension staff, Washington, D. C., Navy, reported missing in action in the Southwest Pacific.

Capt. J. B. Holton, formerly county agent in La Salle Parish, La., was killed in action in Europe during the invasion, June 9.

Capt. Frank Wayne, formerly county agent in Bernalillo County, N. Mex., killed in a vehicle accident in England.

Escape

Lt. John R. Vaughn, formerly extension plant pathologist in West Virginia who was reported in the August 1943 issue of the REVIEW as a prisoner of war, escaped and finally succeeded in reaching the American troops in Italy. He is now back in this country.

Down under

Little did I think that I would wind up on a South Sea island when I was laying the foundation for my career back in college days, but here I am, nevertheless. It all fits into the story-book plan with the exception of "Friday." It may be that I have not thoroughly explored the island as yet, but somehow I doubt that I'll be as lucky as Crusoe.

I left Pearl Harbor on February 21 last; and, after traveling to New Caledonia via the New Hebrides, I at last wound up back here at the New Hebrides where I'll probably be for a few months. The trip down was wonderful as the weather was calm and the sea smooth. We crossed the equator on the 28th of February and the date line that night, so we lost February 29. We all weathered the crossing of Neptune Rex's domain in good shape and were duly initiated into the Order of the Deep and the Golden Dragon, and are now full-fledged shellbacks.

We are stationed here doing the same kind of work that I was trained for at Fisher's Island (under-water detection). We live in huts 16 feet

square, open on four sides, with screen covering the openings to keep the mosquitoes from carrying us off at night and to allow the breeze to blow through the hut.

Since we have been here we have had 1 day out of 10 without rain. We keep our clothes dry by storing them in a box equipped with light bulbs to furnish heat. The uniform of the day on our island is shorts, sun-helmets, and shoes.

There is a native tribe of about 50 men and women on this place. They are very friendly and visit our camp daily to trade beads, shells, necklaces, baskets, bow and arrows, fans, and fruit to the boys for shoes, hats, cigarettes, gum, candy, or anything else that they might see that they want. The natives are the Melanesian race and direct descendants of head hunters. They wear no clothes except a gee string most of the time. On Sunday they don their recently acquired shoes, hats, etc., and come down to spend the day with us. Each one of them usually carries an axe or a long knife for cutting trails through the jungles. They live on bananas, gums, pineapple, coconuts, oranges, lemons, limes, and pigs. Each native has a dozen or so pigs which are used as food as well as for trading stock for procuring a wife. The only limit on the number of wives one man may have seems to be the number of pigs he has to trade. Most of the natives have managed to pick up enough of the English language to be able to make you understand them. They like the Americans and are rapidly adopting our luxuries. Men, women, and children all smoke cigarettes and chew chewing gum.

Before the war, men used to work for the French plantation owners for 5 cents per day, cutting brush and handling coconuts. All of their time is now spent making things to sell and

trade to the boys here from the States. A string of shell beads can be had for a 20-cent bottle of shaving lotion ("smell water" to the natives), a carton of cigarettes, or 50 cents to \$1 in cash. Judging from what I have seen, the average of the men and boys now make about \$10 weekly trading with us.—*Lt. (j.g.) Sam Alsop, formerly county agent in Haskell County, Kans.*

From Great Lakes, III.

Yesterday I went to Chicago to work at the U. S. Cold Storage plant. Had never realized just how much food is being produced by the farmers of Missouri and elsewhere. I had seen it in black and white as so many tons or carloads, but yesterday I saw the real McCoy—sides of beef, hams, lard, frozen peas, beans, asparagus, turkeys, and eggs. I never thought that eggs could be put up in so many different forms—dried eggs, frozen yolks, frozen whites, frozen whole eggs, and just plain old hen fruit. I handled enough eggs in cases yesterday, I think, to feed us all for quite a while. Saw a cooler room that had about 2½ million pounds of food earmarked for shipment to Russia. At the rate they have been going, I say ship it to them.—*A/S William E. Pugh, Navy, formerly county agent, Monroe County, Mo.*

THE ROLL CALL

(Continued from last month)

TENNESSEE

Earl S. Hurt, AS, county agent, Grainger County, Navy.
S. G. Martin, Jr., AS, county agent, Lake County, Navy.

KANSAS

Walter Babbitt, S 2/c, Sheridan County agent, Navy.
Pvt. Robert J. Danford, Wichita County agent, Army.
Pvt. James Gearhart, Gray County agent.
Pvt. Russel C. Klotz, Woodson County agent, Army.
Lt. (j.g.) Elbert B. Macy, assistant extension editor in emergency farm labor, USNR.
Jack Pendleton, Rush County agent, unassigned.
Lt. (j.g.) Orin G. Steele, Ottawa County agent, Navy.
Chase C. Willson, Jr., S 1/C. Allen County agent, Navy.



Have you read

COME OVER INTO MACEDONIA. *Harold B. Allen.* 313 pp. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N. J.

■ Come Over Into Macedonia is an exciting story of reconstruction in Macedonia as carried out under the leadership of Near East Relief—a 10-year adventure in uplifting a war-torn people. Its issuance is timely. I recommend it to all who are interested and concerned with the problems of world reconstruction. Dr. Allen says that one of the purposes of the book is to emphasize the slow, painstaking approach which must characterize all programs among rural people living under primitive conditions if sound progress is to be brought about; also the most effective system of obtaining permanent results is to help people help themselves.

Programs Formulated

Though Dr. Allen and members of his staff drew heavily upon the experiences and lessons learned in developing and operating the Extension Service in the United States, they were wise in not trying to superimpose an extension structure similar to ours. Their approach was first to understand the cultural patterns of the people and the physical and economic resources of the area. With this background, the peasant's problems could be understood, and programs for action formulated. What worked for Macedonia was developed out of Macedonia culture and needs. Similarly, what worked for Macedonia must be modified and adjusted to fit the needs even of neighboring countries. Moreover, the principles should have universal application.

Dr. Allen recognizes that for all occupied countries, direct relief will have to be given immediately following our armies of reoccupation. He concludes by saying: "As soon as it is at all possible, the program of emergency relief should be supplanted by an intelligent, aggressive, and planned schedule of scientific rehabilitation."—*M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work.*

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS. *Robert G. Foster.* 314 pp. The MacMillan Company, New York, N. Y., 1944.

■ Eighteen months ago in this column we reviewed *Women After College*, by Robert G. Foster. Now we call your attention to Dr. Foster's new book, *Marriage and Family Relationships*. Bob was an extension worker from 1918 to 1934, having worked with 4-H Clubs in New Mexico, as assistant State director in Nevada, and as representative of the Federal office in 4-H Club work in the 12 Eastern States. He is now director of the family life department at the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit.

In *Marriage and Family Relationships*, Bob emphasizes particularly the personality and relationship phases of marriage that are significant in its success or failure. The chapter on the evolution of friendliness patterns in relation to marriage should be read by every parent, for in it Dr. Foster shows very clearly how the experiences of the entire growing-up period are important in laying the foundations for successful marriage and family life.

The book is intended for young people of college age but has much to commend it to parents, teachers, and ministers. To extension agents and 4-H leaders, particularly, it will give added understanding of human relationships and be especially helpful in their contacts with young people. It could well be used by a parent discussion group. The list of references and questions in the appendix should be very helpful in stimulating discussion, and a good index adds to the usefulness. Older youth groups will find it a very usable basis for a season's discussion program. We appreciate this contribution to our extension program.—*Mrs. Lydia A. Lynde, extension specialist in parent education.*

■ The Harlan Kiwanis Club is making awards to farmers in Harlan County, Ky., who sow their entire cultivated acreage to cover crops.



Flashes FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

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

■ **The Importance of Eating.** The memory of man runneth not to a time when eating was unimportant or uninteresting to him. But more has been learned about nutrition in the last few years than in all the preceding centuries. The main facts about human nutrition and the foods we should choose to keep us healthy are contained in a 40-page publication issued this summer by the Department. This is Miscellaneous Publication 546, by Henry C. Sherman, the nutrition authority who acted as chief of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics while on leave of absence from Columbia University from April 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944. In the pamphlet he discusses calories and the control of body weight; protein foods; mineral elements in foods and nutrition; the vitamins; and grouping of foods for best results. Perhaps most important of all, he points out that by training ourselves to have good food habits, it is possible to add several years to our lives—and this does not mean a few years more of doddering old age but years inserted at the prime of life! Even persons who are already healthy and well fed can rise to greater levels of adequacy and efficiency by using the new knowledge of nutrition to guide their everyday eating.

■ **Breakfast Guide.** As a first step toward acquiring those excellent eating habits that can give us increased vigor and add good years to our lives, what we eat for breakfast is important. A new folder, AWI 107, gives some tips on starting the day right nutritionally. There is nothing stodgy about the suggestions, either. For example, though the traditional fruit and cereal, bacon and eggs are still recommended, fruit shortcake, fried tomatoes, and baked beans with codfish cakes and brown bread are suggested for variety! Other help-

ful hints on breakfast are contained in this attractive folder, which is called "Eat a Good Breakfast to Start a Good Day."

■ **Surprises for Meat Eaters.** A new and fascinating field of livestock and meat research promises some pleasant surprises in the way of tenderer, more appetizing meat of high nutritive value. It has been found in Department studies that cattle, sheep, and hogs can be bred and raised in such a manner as to produce better meat. Breeding has an especially important influence on meat quality and on the production of a high proportion of preferred cuts. Proper feeding is, of course, essential. Strangely enough, exercise, when taken in moderate amounts, instead of making an animal's flesh tough seems to make it tenderer. Also, the meat of young animals is not necessarily more tender than that of older ones, although toughness generally increases with age. Researchers and stockmen have the basis for producing higher quality meat as a result of this recent research.

■ **Bombing Them Out.** Blockbusters would be drastic treatment for getting rid of mosquitoes, but for 3 years "bombs" have been used to clear enclosed places of these pests. These bombs are small, sturdy, metal containers filled with aerosol—a compressed material containing an insecticide that is released through a valve as a fine spray or mist. Freon 12, commonly used as a refrigerant in automatic refrigerators, is used to carry the insecticide. The Freon evaporates in the air and leaves the fine particles of the insecticide floating like an invisible fog, toxic to insects but harmless to man. Released in a tent, barracks, or airplane, the aerosol quickly kills all mosquitoes present. The bomb, invented in the

Bureau of Entomology and Plant quarantine, has been used by the armed services to protect our men from the diseases carried by mosquitoes as well as from the annoyance they cause. The imagination needs no prodding to picture the benefits of the aerosol bomb at home after the war.

■ **Sweet as Apple Cider.** A full-flavored apple-juice concentrate, which when water is added makes delicious sweet apple cider, has been developed at the Eastern Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry. The concentrate is made by heating fresh apple juice so rapidly that its natural flavor is not modified, condensing and collecting the vaporized flavoring constituents, and later restoring them to the concentrated juice. The concentrate takes up only a fraction of the space needed to store fresh cider and will keep indefinitely without refrigeration. When about six parts of water are added to one of concentrated juice, the apple drink is indistinguishable from fresh sweet cider except that it is a little lighter in color. It is possible that before long the same process may be used to produce other fruit-juice concentrates.

County agent edits newspaper

Being versatile by necessity, a county agricultural agent does unusual things well. For instance, R. L. Stone, Lynn County, Tex., agent, edited and published an eight-page, six-column newspaper. It was devoted to a round-up of boys' 4-H Club activities in the county and was called Lynn County Boys' 4-H Club News.

■ **CAPT. JOHN BLYTHE,** former county agent in Morton County, Kans., and brother to Helen Blythe, home demonstration agent in Reno County, after serving almost 2 years in the Mediterranean theater, including Africa, Sicily, Italy, and Corsica, visited Kansas State College again recently. Captain Blythe arrived in the States about 2 weeks before, after a 2-week trip by boat from Naples, Italy. His experience piloting a British Spitfire and a P-51 seemingly has not worn him down. Captain Blythe reported at Santa Monica, Calif., for a new assignment.

Among Ourselves

■ EUNICE HEYWOOD left her position as State leader of home demonstration agents in New Hampshire to join the Federal Extension staff October 1. She represents the Federal office in the field of home demonstration in the Central States, replacing Grace E. Frysinger who has served so successfully in that section but has asked to be relieved of field work. Miss Frysinger continues in the service but in a capacity that requires no travel.

Miss Heywood served as county home demonstration agent in Cayuga County, N. Y., for 3½ years and later in Oswego County for 4 years. Then, after serving for 4 years as county home demonstration agent at large in New York State, she was appointed assistant State leader of home demonstration agents. In the spring of 1943, she became State leader of home demonstration agents in New Hampshire. In addition to a bachelor degree in home economics from the Oregon State Agricultural College, Miss Heywood earned her M. A. at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

■ MRS. MARY B. SAWRIE who was, for more than a quarter of a century, in charge of the Federal Extension Service Art Unit, retired September 30 to enjoy a well-earned period of leisure. One of Extension's most gifted and diligent workers, Mrs. Sawrie made a great contribution to cooperative extension work, always having been able to draw upon her fertile imagination and her talented fingers to interpret in clearly understandable, interesting, and beautiful art the most unintelligible data and inadequate information constantly given to her for presentation. Her ability to take humdrum facts and make them glow with life and human interest was amazing; and she always kept pace with the times, was interested in everything worth while, and busy at interpreting ideas in terms of current situations. She cooperated with everyone, worked hard to deliver in spite of the most exacting demands, resented idleness, invariably observed dead lines, and yet never

grew older in spirit or in physical appearance. All who have known Mrs. Sawrie will long treasure the memory of her gracious manner and friendly smile.

Miss Gertrude Power, a very fine person and a capable artist, succeeds Mrs. Sawrie and will carry through on the excellent traditions of service established in the art unit.

■ LOIS SCANTLAND, district home demonstration agent of northwest Arkansas, and Lucy Blake, home demonstration agent, Fairfax County, Va., have been awarded General Education Board fellowships for a year of graduate study effective September 15. Both will study adult education and rural social organization under the general guidance of Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner at Columbia University.

Dr. Brunner, members of the Federal Extension staff, and extension officials in Virginia and Arkansas were instrumental in obtaining these fellowships for Miss Scantland and Miss Blake.

These scholarships were designed for supervisory agents or prospective supervisory workers. At the present time, this scholarship is available only to workers in Southern States.

■ MAX McALILEY, in sailor blue, fresh from the southwest Pacific, was a recent visitor at REVIEW headquarters. Formerly assistant extension editor in Alabama, he entered the service in 1942 but didn't change his line—he became photographer's mate, first class. Twenty-four months in New Guinea, New Britain, Australia, and thereabouts, taking part in the Battle of Midway and helping to pick up the crew of the Yorktown gave him some hair-raising experiences; but the thing he likes best to talk about is agriculture in Australia.

Just to prove the old adage that "there is nothing new under the sun," he said: "Australians had their AAA before we did, for the Primary Producers Act of 1923 controls the production of wheat and eggs. The Louisiana-type brooder also seems to have been in use there for 20 years, and I saw records on trench silos successfully kept for 25 years."

When Max was stationed in Australia, he used some of his first leave to visit the Minister of Agriculture. His USDA press card and identification card from Alabama Polytechnic Institute proved a good introduction. The minister and his able assistant, Under Secretary M. L. Cameron, helped him to see just as much of the agriculture of the country as he could find time to see.

Most of the farmers had never seen an American sailor before, and he caused quite a stir in rural circles.

He is now stationed at the photo laboratory, Patuxent, Md., Naval Air Station, and says he wants to go back to Australia when the war is over. He'd like a job with the Ministry of Agriculture for a few years, learning more about the country with the geographical area of the United States and the population of New York. He says he could live a year by spending a week with each farmer who has invited him for a visit.

■ E. E. HEIZER, head of Dairy Department, Wisconsin College of Agriculture, has a dictaphone installed in his car. He drives a great deal in the regular course of his duties, and Mrs. Heizer acts as chauffeur while he dictates his letters as they ride along, dropping off the records at his office periodically for his secretary to transcribe.

■ STARLEY M. HUNTER, assistant State leader of home demonstration agents in Indiana, will be on leave from her work there until July 1, 1945, to represent the Federal office in home demonstration work in the States, particularly in the field of work of the emergency war food assistants. Miss Hunter is well equipped for this work, having served for 5 years as county home demonstration agent in Randolph County, Ind., and since 1935 as assistant State leader of home demonstration agents in that State. In addition to her bachelor degree from Purdue University, Miss Hunter has an M. A. from Columbia University. She holds the rank of assistant professor at Purdue University.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

EASTERN STATES RURAL YOUTH CONFERENCE in New York City, November 8-10, called for a strong program which would meet the needs of young folks in selecting a vocation, establishing a home, and obtaining satisfactory recreation. A wider participation by older youth in planning and "bossing" their own programs and an over-all name for the group were discussed. This group of extension workers felt that a strong program would strengthen both 4-H and adult extension work and should be a responsibility of the entire staff.

THE NATIONAL HOME DEMONSTRATION COUNCIL, meeting in Chicago, October 26-27, reported an increasing interest in better rural health facilities and better rural education. State home demonstration councils in 21 States are affiliated with the national organization, and women from 20 of the States were represented at the meeting. The wide geographic distribution is indicated by the presence of women from Oregon, Massachusetts, Louisiana, Colorado, and Alabama. There were about 40 delegates present. Their objective, as stated on the front of their program, is "To provide opportunity for homemakers in home demonstration groups to pool their judgment and experience for the progressive improvement of home and community life."

RHODE ISLAND 4-H CLUB NEWS, a small, newsy, mimeographed publication issued each month for Rhode Island 4-H Clubs, marked its twenty-fifth year with the October number. Its motto, carried on the masthead, is "Aim High and Keep at It." May the publication have many more years of useful service.

A **SILVER ANNIVERSARY** comes this year to County 4-H Club Agent Edwin R. Wyeth of Bristol County, Mass. Serving 25 years in the same county, he has lost only 10 days from his job. There were only 2 or 3 clubs in the county when he took up his duties, but there are now 140 clubs with 1,650 members. Mr. Wyeth is especially proud of his active 4-H

Service Club of former members and parents who back the 4-H Clubs of the county and of the 4-H Club camp at Lake Noquochoke.

SERVICE TO SOLDIERS is the aim of home demonstration clubs in Laclede County, Mo., which are in the vicinity of Fort Leonard Wood. Clubs take definite quotas of cookies each week for the U.S.O. cookie jar. Other clubs work with the Red Cross in forming an "Arts and Skills Corps" to visit the general hospital 3 days a week to teach weaving, basketry, and leatherwork.

NEW HANDICRAFT SPECIALIST in the Washington office is Reba Adams, for the past 9 years home industries specialist in Georgia. She succeeds Mrs. Leonore B. Fuller who retired from active service on October 1. Home industries, long a part of the extension program in many places, will play an important part in post-war developments. Miss Mary La Follette continues to serve as extension adviser, working on the survey in rural arts and handicrafts in cooperation with the Russell Sage Foundation.

DIRECTOR A. E. BOWMAN of Wyoming was awarded the Distinguished Service Ruby by the National Grand

EXTENSION SERVICE REVIEW

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

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

CLARA L. BAILEY, Editor
DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, Editorial Assistant
GERTRUDE L. POWER, Art Editor

EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
M. L. WILSON, Director
REUBEN BRIGHAM, Assistant Director

☆ U. S. Government Printing Office: 1944-616887

Council of Epsilon Sigma Phi, the extension fraternity made up of extension workers who have at least 10 years of service. At their annual meeting, October 23, the group also expressed their appreciation for "the sterling qualities of leadership shown by Judge Marvin Jones in the many difficult situations encountered in meeting the wartime food needs of the United States and its Allies" with a Certificate of Recognition for distinguished wartime service to the Nation.

MAINE OBSERVED November 4 as Women's Land Army Day, featuring a big mass meeting at the Statehouse in Augusta to honor the contribution which these patriotic women have made to the Nation's food supply.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST on "My Experience as an Emergency Farm Worker," offered by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has been extended to January 1, 1945. Any member of both the Women's Land Army and the General Federation of Women's Clubs is eligible to enter this contest which pays a \$100 war bond for the best essay as judged by Florence Hall, chief, Women's Land Army, and Dorothy Thompson, author and commentator.

A **TIMELY PUBLICATION** on credit has just been received from Wisconsin. It is entitled "If You Have To Borrow Money When Buying a Farm" and lists on the cover page five things to consider. It is compact and gives complete information as to where, when, and how much. This publication should be useful to veterans' advisory committees as well as in extension teaching.

CITED FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE, the New Blaine 4-H Club of Paris, Ark., heard their terracing activities dramatized on the Youth on Parade radio program of October 28. The members of the club give one-half day each week to laying terrace lines, helping to dehorn cattle, and other community service. The level is kept at school, and requests for their services are brought there. In a county where steep slopes and poor soils are the biggest problems, the 43 members of the New Blaine club have run terrace lines to help farmers save the soil on hundreds of acres.